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{ REPORT
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DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2024

JULY 13, 2023.—Ordered to be printed

Mrs. SHAHEEN, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2321]

The Committee on Appropriations reports an original bill (S. 2321) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2024

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$73,063,480,000
Amount of 2023 appropriations	87,151,120,000
Amount of 2024 budget estimate	92,647,391,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2023 appropriations	– 14,087,640,000
2024 budget estimate	– 19,583,911,000

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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 2024 is \$71,734,480,000, which is \$12,106,356,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for regular discretionary amounts. Additionally, the Committee makes available \$1,200,000,000 through the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] for victim compensation and victim services. This is equal to the President's Request. 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), 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's recommendation is consistent with the allocation for the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. The Committee has made difficult but necessary decisions to craft a bill that meets strict fiscal limitations established by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118-5). Within these boundaries, the Committee has strived to achieve a careful balance between the competing priorities of law enforcement, national security, economic development, scientific research, and space exploration, while having limited resources. As a result, this bill represents responsible spending at a time when the United States is living within a constrained Federal budget.

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

Additionally, the changing landscape of criminal activity and national security both at home and abroad continues to test the DOJ's ability to deal with and adapt to emerging threats. The Committee believes that our Federal law enforcement agencies must work collaboratively to focus and streamline limited resources in a manner that safeguards taxpayer dollars while preserving public safety. The fiscal year 2024 bill provides funding for grants to help State, local, and Tribal law enforcement responsibly and safely protect our Nation's communities, help survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, and respond to substance use disorder, including opioids, and fentanyl, and drug trafficking. 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 provides targeted investments to enable progress toward the goal of returning Americans to the Moon and enhancing the United States' leadership in space and science. Within NSF, NOAA, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], the Committee recommendation supports initiatives to enhance American competitiveness through research in climate science and resiliency, quantum computing, artificial intelligence, and other strategic fields. The bill also makes targeted investments in NSF to continue its core research, develop the scientific workforce, and fund programs in the Directorate of Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships [TIP].

CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 Implementation.—The Committee provides \$10,988,805,000 in new funding to continue implementing the bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-167). The CHIPS and Science Act sets out an ambitious goal of doubling funding for science and technology programs by 2027 to help drive U.S. economic competitiveness. Continuing these investments will allow the United States to keep pace with China and other competitors in scientific discoveries that can power the economy in fields like artificial intelligence, quantum computing, microelectronics, clean energy, and advanced communications.

The Committee provides \$9,500,000,000 for NSF, including \$7,608,287,000 for NSF's research and related to implement the CHIPS and Science Act, including significant support for the TIP Directorate. The Committee provides \$1,228,000,000 for NSF's education and training programs to build tomorrow's innovation workforce.

The Committee provides \$1,488,805,000 for DOC programs reauthorized or newly created by the CHIPS and Science Act. This includes: \$41,000,000 for the EDA Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program, to provide planning grants to create geographically-distributed "regional technology hubs," focusing on technology development, job creation, and expanding U.S. innovation capacity;

\$175,000,000 for the NIST Manufacturing Extension Program to improve competitiveness of domestic manufacturers and strengthen domestic supply chains; and \$37,000,000 for the Manufacturing USA program.

FIGHTING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finally, the Committee intends to continue to work with the GAO to expand the review of selected large-scale acquisition and construction projects. Specifically, the Committee directs ongoing GAO reviews of large NASA projects, major research equipment and facilities construction at the NSF, with reports to the Committee on a semiannual basis. The Committee recommendation includes funding for agencies' Offices of Inspectors General 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 reprogram is to change the use of funds from the specific purposes provided for in the bill and the accompanying explanatory statement or, in the absence of direction from the Committee, from the specific purposes provided for in the administration's budget request. Each title of the bill 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 2024, 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 2025 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 2024 and 2025. 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 2025 budget, particularly within the departmental operations and management accounts.

The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2025 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 \$11,143,322,000 for the Department of Commerce [DOC]. The recommendation is \$64,219,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,217,357,000 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, 2023	\$625,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	724,815,000
Committee recommendation	637,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$637,000,000 for the International Trade Administration [ITA]. The recommendation is \$12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$87,815,000 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 2024 spending plan and in its fiscal year 2025 budget request.

Supply Chain Resilience.—Within the increase provided, the Committee directs ITA to establish a supply chain resiliency office within Industry & Analysis.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement [USMCA] Secretariat.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 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 up to the requested amount 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 Ex-

pansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862). Within 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.—ITA is directed to submit an annual report to the Committee providing the total number of open antidumping and countervailing duty [AD/CVD] orders during the fiscal year, including investigations and administrative reviews, compared to the past three fiscal years, and the total number of final determinations and final results in AD/CVD proceedings remanded to the agency or subject to remand proceedings during the relevant fiscal year by the U.S. Court of International Trade.

The Committee also awaits ITA's report, consistent with the directive contained in Division B of the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328, outlining ITA's efforts to counteract the use of third countries for transshipment by state-backed industries and producers to evade U.S. AD/CVD laws.

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 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 proposes increased investment areas with a focus on increasing U.S. export competitiveness and countering unfair trade practices and economic coercion by China. Prior to obligating funds to open any new international office and hire additional staff, ITA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan, which shall include a staffing plan and a justification for the establishment of any new office.

General Data Protection Regulation [GDPR].—The Committee urges ITA to continue its efforts to educate small businesses about the GDPR. The Committee is concerned that small businesses may be unaware of compliance obligations as a result of GDPR and could be vulnerable to fines and significant financial risk. The Committee encourages ITA to work with Federal, State, and local partners to raise awareness about GDPR obligations on American small businesses.

Rural Export Assistance.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to prioritize expanding international trade opportunities for rural businesses and provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level within GM to support existing rural export centers that have a demonstrated record of success.

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 encourages ITA to promote U.S. global leadership and strengthen the economic ties with the Quad strategic partnership among the United States, India, Japan, and Australia.

Outbound Investments.—The Committee supports ITA’s efforts to gather and analyze information regarding certain outbound investments from the United States into critical sectors.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2023	\$191,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	222,416,000
Committee recommendation	191,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$191,000,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$31,416,000 below 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.

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.

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, 2023	\$498,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	804,009,000
Committee recommendation	466,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$466,000,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. The recommendation is \$32,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$338,009,000 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 economic 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, 2023	\$430,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	704,500,000
Committee recommendation	396,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$396,000,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs. The recommendation is \$34,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$308,500,000 below the budget request. The Committee directs EDA to focus on its core programs and mission to aid the most distressed communities across the country. The Committee expects EDA to use all available carryover and prior year recoveries to the maximum extent possible. EDA shall consider geographic equity in making all award decisions and shall ensure that rural projects are adequately represented among those selected for funding. Of the amounts provided, funds are to be distributed as follows, 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	111,500
Economic Adjustment Assistance	39,500
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms	13,500
Regional Innovation Program	50,000
Partnership Planning	36,000
Technical Assistance	14,000
Research and Evaluation	2,000
Assistance to Energy Transition Communities	56,000
STEM Apprenticeships	2,500
Regional Technology and Innovation Hubs	41,000
Good Jobs Challenge	25,000
Assistance to Indigenous Communities	5,000
Total	396,000

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, providing 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 2023 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. The Committee reminds EDA 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 rejects the administration's proposed cut to RIP and 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. 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.

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.

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 \$56,000,000 for early-

stage strategic planning and economic development projects to assist these communities. Of that amount, no less than \$10,000,000 shall be for assistance to nuclear power plant closure communities, no less than \$4,500,000 shall be for assistance to biomass power plant closure communities, and no less than \$41,500,000 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 \$2,500,000 to create and expand STEM apprenticeship and other workforce training models to help workers develop the skills necessary to join this growing industry. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs EDA to prioritize implementation grants, to the extent practicable.

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

Program Duplication.—EDA is directed to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that its grant programs, including the Regional Technology and Innovation Hubs program, avoid duplication and overlap with any other Federal grant programs. The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office [GAO] to include EDA in its annual analysis of potentially duplicative programs.

EDA Disaster Recovery Projects.—The Committee is committed to ensuring Federal post-disaster economic recovery efforts are executed efficiently and effectively. EDA plays an increasingly important role in post-disaster economic recovery under the National Disaster Recovery Framework. The Committee requests that the GAO produce a report evaluating the extent to which the roles and responsibilities of the agency's economic recovery support function are articulated adequately, with outcome-driven criteria by which the EDA measures its success in carrying out its economic recovery responsibilities. The GAO should evaluate EDA's criteria and suggest alternative criteria as appropriate. The Committee welcomes recommendations on how to improve economic recovery outcomes and better serve impacted communities.

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

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

to support Research and Evaluation to better inform economic development decision-making.

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

Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience [NATIVE] Act.—Of amounts provided for Technical Assistance, up to \$1,000,000 shall be available to provide technical assistance to eligible entities, consistent with the NATIVE Act (Public Law 114–221).

Partnership Planning and Technical Assistance.—The Committee encourages the EDA to prioritize efforts to expand Economic Development Districts to States that currently do not have one.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$68,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	99,509,000
Committee recommendation	70,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$70,000,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$29,509,000 below the budget request.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$70,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 equal to the fiscal year 2023 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 2024 is the second 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 authorized the creation of rural business centers and created 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.

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

Native Entities.—The Committee’s recommendation provides up to \$5,000,000 for grants to American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian entities qualified to provide business, financing, and technical assistance services to Tribes.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$130,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	154,028,000
Committee recommendation	130,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$130,000,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis [ESA]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$24,028,000 below the budget request. ESA conducts research to provide a better understanding of the U.S. economy, helping government make more informed policy decisions.

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account.—The Committee recognizes the national economic importance of the outdoor recreation industry. Not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted amount is provided to continue implementing the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–249). The Committee directs the Department to continue working with the outdoor recreation industry, nongovernmental organizations, and other interested stakeholders to refine the National-level statistics and to continue developing regional statistics.

Commodity Checkoff Programs.—The Committee recognizes that the Commerce Department's Concrete Masonry Checkoff Program is an industry-led program funding the research and promotion of concrete masonry products. The Committee encourages the Department to maximize the effectiveness of its checkoff programs by developing administrative remedies, where practicable, to ensure program resources are fully utilized for their intended purpose.

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,485,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,606,004,000
Committee recommendation	1,501,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,501,000,000 for the Census Bureau. The recommendation is \$16,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$105,004,000 below the budget request.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2023	\$330,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	375,673,000
Committee recommendation	346,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$346,000,000 for current surveys and programs. The recommendation is \$16,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$29,673,000 below the budget request. This account provides for the salaries and expenses associated with the statistical programs of the Bureau of the Cen-

sus, 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 2023 enacted level for the High Frequency Data Program.

Population Estimate Challenge Program.—Within the increase provided, the Committee provides \$6,200,000 to support the Population Estimates program and to improve the annual estimates upon which communities across the country rely.

Puerto Rico Economic Program.—Within the increase provided, the Committee provides up to \$10,800,000 to establish a new data program for Puerto Rico, including an annual Puerto Rico Economic Survey and a monthly or quarterly economic indicator collection for Puerto Rico. Such data products already exist for States, and this initiative will close longstanding gaps in the economic data available for Puerto Rico.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,155,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,230,331,000
Committee recommendation	1,155,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,155,000,000 for periodic censuses and programs. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$75,331,000 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.

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 American Community Survey [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. 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.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2023	\$62,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	117,277,000
Committee recommendation	62,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$62,000,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$55,277,000 below the budget request. As proposed in the agency's budget justification, the recommendation establishes a new Facilities Management and Construction account within NTIA.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$62,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	109,665,000
Committee recommendation	60,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$60,000,000 for NTIA salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$49,665,000 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, 2024, detailing the collection of reimbursements from other agencies.

Broadband Expansion.—Recognizing the vital role of high-speed broadband Internet in the daily lives of the American people, the Committee directs the NTIA to prioritize broadband deployment to unserved and then underserved areas in accordance with Public Law 117–58. The Committee further directs the NTIA to coordinate with the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] to maintain broadband coverage maps completed in accordance with Public Law 116–130.

Broadband Investments under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA].—In Public Law 117–58, Congress made a historic \$65,000,000,000 investment in broadband infrastructure, equity, and affordability with the goal of connecting all Americans to high-speed, reliable, and affordable Internet service. On June 30, 2023, the NTIA took an important step toward realizing that goal by announcing allocations for \$42,450,000,000 through the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment [BEAD] program. This funding will build broadband infrastructure in unserved and underserved areas across the country.

As eligible entities develop and submit their initial proposals to run their grant programs, the Committee emphasizes the importance of timely technical assistance. Further, the Committee directs NTIA to fully consider and account for each eligible entity's unique challenges when evaluating proposals, including by exercising authority under 47 U.S.C. 1702(f) to ensure resilience of broadband infrastructure. The Committee also emphasizes that funds dedicated to administer the BEAD program shall be used to

properly implement the Buy America and Build America, Buy America standards, consistent with title IX of division G of Public Law 117–58 and all other applicable Federal laws.

Next Generation Broadband in Rural Areas.—The Committee recognizes that access to broadband in all communities across the Nation, including in rural areas, is essential for improving economic growth, education, job creation, civic engagement, public safety and health, global competitiveness, and quality of life. NTIA is encouraged to coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies to identify and pursue policies that enable effective and efficient broadband deployment in rural areas while advancing next-generation technologies, such as 5G networks, and to avoid efforts that could duplicate existing networks. In pursuing these goals, NTIA’s broadband programs shall not provide a scoring advantage based specifically upon the form of organization or commercial status of a broadband service provider, and NTIA should ensure States using funding obtained through NTIA do not do so.

Supply Chain and Workforce.—In administering its broadband programs, NTIA shall consider the effect of supply chain, workforce shortages, and uniform guidance procurement requirements, in addition to other known barriers such as permit approvals, to determine whether providers can reasonably meet deployment deadlines. If NTIA determines these factors unduly impact project commitments or will deter program participation, the agency may use its discretionary authority to provide waivers of such requirements, in conjunction with other relief as necessary.

Federal Spectrum Management.—The Committee directs NTIA to continue to evaluate options for repurposing spectrum for broadband in support of making 1500 megahertz [MHz] of spectrum available for wireless broadband use. NTIA shall also provide the Committee with annual updates on the progress in making spectrum available for commercial mobile use, including the strategy for freeing up additional spectrum from Federal agencies in coordination with the ongoing efforts on the National Spectrum Strategy.

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 2023 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. The Committee also directs NTIA to accept applications for the Tribal BroadbandConnectivity Program by mail in addition to online.

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 BEAD program are implemented, NTIA shall 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.

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.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2023	
Budget estimate, 2024	\$7,612,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 and establishes a new account to support the restoration and modernization of NTIA’s facilities, including the telecommunication infrastructure, roads, and grounds of NTIA’s government-owned facilities. This amount is \$5,612,000 below the budget request.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$4,253,404,000
Budget estimate, 2024	4,195,799,000
Committee recommendation	4,195,799,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,195,799,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO], which is \$57,605,000 below the fiscal year 2023 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 2024.

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, 2023	\$1,627,285,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,631,968,000
Committee recommendation	1,447,805,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,447,805,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is \$179,480,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$184,163,000 below 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, 2023	\$953,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	994,948,000
Committee recommendation	1,021,263,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,021,263,000 for NIST STRS. The recommendation is \$68,263,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$26,315,000 above 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].

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 the requested level for these activities. 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 and provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 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 no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for NIST and NCCoE to continue the cybersecurity of genomic data use case. 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 the fiscal year 2023 enacted level to expand NIST’s ongoing AI research and measurement science efforts. The Committee directs NIST 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. The Committee directs NIST 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 improve and meet the growing demand for the Facial Recognition Vendor 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 infrastructures in support of these improvements and provides up to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for those purposes.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for forensic science research, including level funding to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and technical merit evaluations.

Circular Economy.—The Committee provides up to the requested amount for circular economy related research. In addition, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for competitive external grants for academic institutions to investigate plastic and polymeric materials, as well as novel methods to characterize both known and newly-developed materials. Such investigations should address ways to increase the strength of recycled plastics and better understand mechanical properties including

tensile stress, compressive stress, thermal properties, and nanostructure of polymeric materials that could serve as industry standards for recycled plastic products.

Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds.—The Committee recognizes the important role that NIST laboratories play to address climate change through climate measurements and modeling of greenhouse gas emissions as well as research and tools to build more resilient communities. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds.

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 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. No 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 up to the fiscal year 2023 enacted amount 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 directs NIST, in consultation with other relevant Federal agencies as appropriate, to conduct a study on firefighter occupational exposure to environmental sources of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly known as “PFAS”). In carrying out the study, NIST shall examine the identity, prevalence, and concentration of PFAS in common work environments of firefighters, such as fire scenes, fire trucks, and fire stations. No later than 180 days after the completion of the study, NIST shall provide Congress with a final report describing the findings of the study including recommenda-

tions on what additional research or technical improvements should be pursued to avoid unnecessary occupational exposure of firefighters to PFAS from environmental sources.

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 \$3,000,000 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 \$1,500,000 to support the development of curricula in partnership with academic institutions and other stakeholders such as through establishment of consortia for workforce training around the use of regenerative medicine standards.

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 no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level 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.

NIST Center for Neutron Research [NCNR].—The Committee provides up to the requested level for the repair and upgrade of NCNR physical infrastructure as well as to right-size operations and safety staffing and training.

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 \$12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for these purposes.

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 no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level 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.

Dr. David Satcher Cybersecurity Education Grant Program.—The recommendation includes up to \$2,000,000 to implement the Dr. David Satcher Cybersecurity Education Grant Program.

NIST EXTERNAL PROJECTS

The Committee's recommendation provides \$118,795,000 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 Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Advanced Regenerative Manufacturing Institute (ARMI)	Build-out of a Biofabrication Standards-Related Test Lab	1,200,000
Arkansas State University	Center for Advanced Materials and Steel Manufacturing	10,000,000
Bradley University	Electrical Power Initiative	950,000
Columbia Gorge Community College	Convergent Technologies and Advanced Manufacturing Equipment	300,000
Gonzaga University	Integrated Science and Engineering Facility	1,847,000
Lewis University	Semiconductor Research Equipment	900,000
Lorain County Community College District	District MEMS Program & Training Expansion	500,000
Louisiana Tech University	Semiconductor Infrastructure and Technology Equipment Upgrades	3,500,000
Marshfield Chamber of Commerce	Marshfield Coastal Academy and Hazard Laboratory	1,000,000
Michigan State University	Improved Techniques and Standards Development for Tracking Environmental PFAS.	1,350,000
Michigan Technological University	Standards Development Center for Automated Driving Systems in Inclement Winter Weather.	2,000,000
Mississippi State University	Center for Simulated Environments and Experiences in STEM	4,000,000
Norwich University	Operational Technology Advance Cyber Architecture	250,000
Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma Aerospace Institute for Research and Education (OAIRES)	5,500,000
Oregon Institute of Technology (Oregon Tech)	Solar Manufacturing Research Equipment	1,045,000
Penn State Erie, The Behrend College	Equipment for String-Level Testing and to Establish the First Fully-Serviced Heavy Haul Battery Testing Center in the United States.	2,500,000
Pittsburg State University	STEM Ecosystem	5,000,000
Plymouth State University	Cybersecurity Program	1,000,000
Rochester Institute of Technology	Battery Prototyping Center Equipment	1,250,000
The Evergreen State College	Acquisition of Laboratory Equipment	2,135,000
University at Albany, State University of New York	Cybersecurity Incident Response Studio (CREST)	1,250,000
University at Buffalo	Center for Accelerated Innovation through Materials (AIM): Enabling the Transition to a Clean Energy Economy (AIM for Clean Energy).	1,250,000
University of Arkansas	Center for Large-Scale Testing of Seismic Systems	5,000,000
University of Arkansas Fay Jones School of Architecture and Design	Center for Design and Materials Innovation	5,000,000
University of Delaware	Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Equipment	7,250,000
University of Maine System	Analytical Laboratory Equipment	1,900,000
University of Maine System	Forest Biomaterials Innovation Center Equipment	2,500,000
University of Maryland, Baltimore County	UMBC Quantum Science Institute	1,500,000

NIST EXTERNAL PROJECTS—Continued

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
University of Mississippi Medical Center.	Cancer Research Laboratories	2,800,000
University of Rhode Island	Marine Geological Samples Laboratory	1,150,000
University of Rhode Island	URI STEEP	600,000
University of Rochester	Advanced Quantum Research Equipment	1,250,000
University of South Carolina	Semiconductor Manufacturing	4,500,000
University of Southern Mississippi	Sustainable Materials Validation and Certification Lab	5,500,000
University of Tulsa	Robotics Research and Instrumentation	5,500,000
University of Washington	Advanced Nano & Quantum Systems	3,500,000
University of Washington	Molecular Analysis Facility Instrumentation	2,800,000
University of Washington	Interdisciplinary Engineering Building Equipment	5,000,000
University of Washington Tacoma	Milgard Engineering Labs Buildout	2,500,000
Washington State University	Transmission Electron Microscope	2,500,000
West Virginia University	Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry Equipment	233,000
West Virginia University	Electron Microscopy-Based Equipment and Research	1,140,000
Western Washington University	Advanced Technology Laboratory and Research Equipment	2,425,000
Wichita State University / National Institute for Aviation Research.	Advanced Manufacturing Technology and Equipment	5,000,000
Woodwell Climate Research Center	Science on the Fly: Clean River Water Data Collection, Monitoring, and Analysis.	250,000
WRC—Connected Communities ...	DigitalBridge Colorado—Phase 2	270,000

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2023	\$212,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	374,872,000
Committee recommendation	212,000,000

The Committee provides \$212,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$162,872,000 below the budget request.

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP].—For the MEP program, the Committee provides \$175,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 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 and by increasing awareness and usage of existing supplier scouting tools to fill supply chain gaps and support domestic manufacturing.

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

For the Manufacturing USA program, the Committee provides \$37,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2023	\$462,285,000
Budget estimate, 2024	262,148,000
Committee recommendation	214,542,000

The Committee provides \$214,542,000 for construction of research facilities, including not less than \$134,000,000 for Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs. The recommendation is \$247,743,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$47,606,000 below the budget request.

NIST EXTRAMURAL CONSTRUCTION

The Committee provides \$80,242,000 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 (\$)
Kansas State University Salina	Aerospace Innovation and Training Hub	28,000,000
KU Innovation Park	Kansas National Security Innovation Center	22,000,000
University of Maine System	Analytical Laboratory Modernization and Expansion	3,100,000
University of Maine System	Aquaculture Workforce Innovation Center	7,000,000
University of Maine System	Forest Biomaterials Innovation Center	7,500,000
University of New Hampshire	The Edge Innovation Community	5,000,000
Washington State University	Hot Cell Facility Construction	7,642,000

CREATING HELPFUL INCENTIVES TO PRODUCE SEMICONDUCTORS
[CHIPS] FOR AMERICA FUND

Division A of Public Law 117–167 established the CHIPS for America Fund. The Committee allocates the funds according to the amounts listed in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ALLOCATION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND
TECHNOLOGY FUNDS: CHIPS ACT FISCAL YEAR 2024

[In thousands of dollars]

Account—Project and Activity	Amount
Section 9902:	
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America Fund	\$4,996,100
Administrative Expenses	96,100
Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	3,900
Total, Section 9902	5,000,000
Section 9906:	
Industrial Technology Services	1,245,000
National Semiconductor Technology Center	1,100,000
Advanced Packaging Manufacturing Program	95,000
Manufacturing USA Institute	50,000
Scientific and Technology Research & Services	53,900
NIST Metrology Program	29,000
Administrative Expenses	24,900
Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	1,100
Total, Section 9906	1,300,000

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2023	¹ \$6,352,114,000
Budget estimate, 2024	6,806,992,000
Committee recommendation	6,506,375,000

¹Of the total amount provided for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in fiscal year 2023, \$150,838,000 was included under title II of division N of Public Law 117–328.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$6,506,375,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA].

The recommendation is \$154,261,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$300,617,000 below the budget request.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	¹ \$4,542,997,000
Budget estimate, 2024	4,616,549,000
Committee recommendation	4,528,430,000

¹Of the amount provided for NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities in fiscal year 2023, \$42,000,000 was included under title II of division N of Public Law 117-328.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,528,430,000 for NOAA’s Operations, Research, and Facilities [ORF]. The recommendation is \$14,567,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$88,119,000 below the budget request.

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$680,722,000 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	184,702
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	32,500
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	42,500
Total, Navigation, Observations and Positioning	259,702
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	96,500
Competitive Research	22,500
Total, Coastal Science and Assessment	119,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	51,220
Coastal Zone Management Grants	81,500
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	34,000
Coral Reef Program	34,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	33,300
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	68,000
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	302,020
GRAND TOTAL, NOS	680,722

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

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

NOAA Center of Excellence for Operational Ocean and Great Lakes Mapping.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for the NOAA Center of Excellence for Operational Ocean and Great Lakes Mapping. The Center shall work in unison with and leverage existing capabilities, including the Joint Hydrographic Center, and across NOAA line offices, including NOS, the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research [OAR], and the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations [OMAO], to support and grow the Nation's deep water, shallow water, and coastal mapping capabilities and data holdings, in partnership with industry. The Center shall be located at a university with expertise in (1) transitioning developments in mapping platforms, sensors, and concepts of operations into operations; (2) training for mapping and surveying operations; (3) providing technical support for ocean mapping technologies to operators in the field on an increasingly diverse set of platforms; and (4) leveraging public-private partnerships in advancing the Nation's ocean and Great Lakes mapping goals.

Hydrographic Research and Technology Development.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for the Joint Hydrographic Center for demonstration, testing, evaluation, and research-to-operations transition of hydrographic technology. 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.

Hydrographic Charting.—The Committee continues to note the massive backlog for charting of navigationally significant areas and provides \$32,500,000 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.

Bathymetric Light Detection and Ranging [LiDAR] Workforce Development.—The Committee recognizes the increasing use of bathymetric LiDAR data and the unmet need for bathymetric LiDAR engineers to support monitoring, management and other programming responsibilities across marine navigation safety, storm surge and tsunami inundation modeling, marine ecosystem management, coastal resilience initiatives, and integrated ocean and coastal mapping. NOAA is encouraged to collaborate with university and industry partners on education and training programs needed to support the demand for advanced bathymetric LiDAR engineers.

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 hurri-

cane prediction, water quality forecasting, detection of harmful algal blooms [HABs], and safe maritime operations. The Committee provides \$42,500,000 for IOOS and supports the use of supplementary funds previously provided to the agency to recapitalize observing system infrastructure based upon the highest priority needs of each region. 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 not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level to continue the IOOS HAB pilot programs and to support the HAB monitoring and detection test bed in the Gulf of Mexico.

Disaster Preparedness.—Within the funds provided for Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for the Disaster Preparedness Program. The Committee encourages NOS to provide appropriate scientific guidance to other Federal agencies and States on preparedness, response, damage assessment, and restoration to spills of emerging fuels. This should include developing effective responses to the impact of oil spills in freshwater environments in partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard Great Lakes Center of Expertise for Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.

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 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA] (Public Law 117–58) provides \$150,000,000 over 5 years for marine debris assessment, prevention, mitigation, and removal, including \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 2024.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science [NCCOS].—The Committee provides \$55,500,000 for NCCOS and directs NCCOS to continue 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.—Within funding for Competitive Research, the Committee provides not less than \$14,000,000 to accelerate deployment of effective methods of intervention and mitigation to reduce the frequency, severity, and impact of HAB events in marine and freshwater systems. Of this amount, up to \$2,000,000 shall be used to explore innovative methods to increase monitoring and detection of HABs in freshwater systems by partnering with academic institutions with expertise in uncrewed systems.

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.

Improving Coastal Resilience.—Within the funding for Competitive Research, NOAA is encouraged to provide information and pre-

dictive 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.

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

Regional Ocean Partnerships [ROPs].—Within funding provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 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 IJA provides \$56,000,000 over 5 years to enhance ROPs, or their equivalent, including \$11,200,000 in fiscal year 2024.

Coastal Management Grants.—The Committee rejects the proposed cut to Coastal Zone Management Grants and provides \$81,500,000. NOAA is encouraged, to the extent practicable, to work with States to ensure that Coastal Zone Management Grants support Tribal projects and objectives.

National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund [NOCSF].—The Committee summarily rejects the administration’s 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 IJA provides \$492,000,000 over 5 years for the NOCSF, including \$98,400,000 in fiscal year 2024.

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 \$34,000,000 to carry out coral reef restoration activities under the Coral Reef Conservation Act, as amended (title C of division J of Public Law 117–263). NOAA shall implement the new authorities provided under section 10001 of Public Law 117–263, including State block grants, the establishment of Reef Research Coordination Institutes, and coral reef stewardship partnerships.

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 \$33,300,000 for the program, an increase of \$800,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level to accommodate the expansion of the system.

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 \$68,000,000 for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.

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 \$1,112,797,000 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	179,455
Species Recovery Grants	7,250
Atlantic Salmon	8,000
Pacific Salmon	76,000
Total, Protected Resources Science and Management	270,705
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	161,500
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	205,351
Observers and Training	58,383
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	138,250
Aquaculture	24,000
Salmon Management Activities	65,250
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	44,297
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,377
Total, Fisheries Science and Management	700,408
Enforcement	82,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	59,684
GRAND TOTAL, NMFS	1,112,797

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 2024 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 doing so, NOAA shall consult with the regional committees authorized under the American Fisheries Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 117-121) to identify funding priorities. The spending plan should also include an accounting of the administration of the regional committees. Within the 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 eagerly awaits the receipt of NOAA's report 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 Committee encourages NOAA to bolster consumer confidence by aggressively conveying the availability, sustainability, and nutritional value of U.S. seafood, as appropriate.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the lack of a level playing field for U.S. seafood industry. The Committee is concerned that recent surges in shrimp imports have flooded the U.S. market and overwhelmed domestic inventories to the point that U.S. shrimp processors no longer purchase domestic products. The Committee is further concerned that shrimp imports continue to be associated with illegal, unreported, and unregulated [IUU] fisheries; the use of forced labor; the illegal use of antibiotics; and other alarming fraudulent and illegal activities. The Committee directs NOAA to ensure its National Seafood Strategy or any other policies or programs will not be used to promote the U.S. consumption of imported seafood.

Offshore Wind.—The Committee supports the responsible development of renewable energy projects and provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 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.

The Committee directs NOAA to collaborate with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the Atlantic Coast States, and the offshore wind industry, to facilitate an entity tasked with assessing mitigation and compensation claims from the fishing industry related to offshore wind projects. NOAA shall report to the Committee on plans not later than 90 days of enactment of this act.

Rigs-to-Reefs.—The Committee supports NOAA's participation in the Rigs-to-Reefs program in cooperation with the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement [BSEE] and the Gulf States, as appropriate, to conserve habitat for fish, corals, and other marine animals. The Committee encourages NOAA to provide technical or other support to BSEE to utilize the program to the maximum extent possible.

NMFS Project Consultations.—Within Protected Resources Science and Management, the Committee provides not less than

the fiscal year 2023 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 encourages NMFS to continue collaborating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies to improve coordination and efficiency of consultations within the permitting process to work through the significant backlog in the permitting of in-water construction, particularly in the Pacific Northwest.

North Atlantic Right Whales [NARW].—The Committee provides \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species for NARW-related research, monitoring, and conservation efforts. The Committee supports the use of supplementary funds previously provided to the agency for these purposes, including innovative gear research, acoustic monitoring, and satellite tracking. NOAA shall continue to support disentanglement, stranding response, and necropsy activities, and is encouraged to develop alternative NARW models, such as occupancy or threat-based models, that can be used to validate or test the sensitivity of the Decision Support Tool. Within funding provided, NOAA is encouraged to develop and deploy innovative tags, which may include the use of foam metals, that are biologically compatible with animal tissues and that can attach to the animals long enough to provide crucial information on migration and habitat use patterns.

Within funding provided, \$30,000,000 shall be provided to States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to cover costs associated with testing or voluntary implementation of innovative gear to inform future Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan rule development and electronic tracking requirements within the Northeast lobster and Jonah crab fisheries. Funding may also support broad-scale monitoring efforts to inform understanding of NARW habitat use, dynamic management, and the development of alternative distribution and risk models. Funding to the States shall be proportional to the number of active federally permitted lobster trap harvesters in each State, and the allocation details shall be developed by the States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. Not more than 5 percent shall be used for administrative costs.

Further, NOAA is encouraged to consider revising the Linden and Pace models and Decision Support Tool using “most reasonably certain to occur” rather than “worst case” scenarios and assumptions to more accurately predict future NARW populations before issuing any new proposed or final regulations.

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

Vessel Strike Reduction Actions.—The Committee notes that NMFS issued a proposed rule to amend the NARW vessel strike reduction rule in August 2022 (87 FR 46921) and is seeking to establish vessel speed measures to protect the Rice’s whale in the Gulf of Mexico. The Committee supports the goal of reducing vessel strikes of endangered whales but is concerned that as part of the development of the proposed rule, NMFS did not engage with the recreational boating and fishing community, ports, nor other stakeholders that would likely be affected by the rule. Before NOAA issues interim or final rules to protect endangered whales, the agency shall engage with affected stakeholders and incorporate relevant comments. Further, the Committee has heard from other Member offices regarding difficulties receiving fulsome and timely responses to congressional inquiries regarding the proposed rule. As a result, NOAA is directed to provide timely, substantive responses to congressional requests for information.

In addition, the Committee believes that the recovery of endangered large whales, including the NARW, will require the ability to deliver real-time monitoring of individual whales to mariners and other vessel operators to avoid ship strikes. NOAA is encouraged to use previously appropriated funds to support a near real-time monitoring and mitigation pilot program for NARWs as authorized under section 11303 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). NOAA is further encouraged to work with other Federal agencies, including the Office of Naval Research, the United States Coast Guard, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, as well as industry and academia, to support technology development, test and evaluation of whale monitoring technologies through the National Oceanographic Partnership Program. The Committee expects NOAA to include funding for a pilot program and a research and development initiative as part of the fiscal year 2025 budget request.

West Coast Whale Strikes.—The Committee is concerned by recent whale strikes off the West Coast and encourages NOAA and the U.S. Coast Guard to consider changes to reduce preventable whale strikes, especially by cargo vessels.

Further, the Committee provides \$200,000 for a pilot program to establish a cetacean desk within the Puget Sound Vessel Traffic Service as authorized under section 11304 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Co-management of Marine Mammals.—The Committee notes the importance of marine mammal co-management under section 119 of MMPA. Co-management promotes full and equal participation in decisions affecting the conservation and management of marine mammals used for subsistence, to the maximum extent allowed by law. NMFS has entered into co-management agreements to monitor, study, and manage harvested marine mammal stocks. The Committee encourages NMFS to work with co-management entities, including the Indigenous Peoples Council for Marine Mammals, to develop a cooperative framework to promote co-management-related research, outreach, and youth engagement, while addressing basic capacity needs to meet those objectives. This cooperative framework should also include the consideration of new co-

management agreements for regions and/or species for which no agreements currently are in place.

Protected Species in the Western Pacific.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for Hawaiian monk seals, Hawaiian sea turtles, and false killer whales. This includes the amounts made available to support State activities related to these protected species and for research to mitigate interactions between fisheries and false killer whales.

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

Sea Turtle Stranding Response and Rehabilitation.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for NOAA to provide direct support to institutions and organizations permitted to provide sea turtle stranding response and/or rehabilitation. In doing so, NOAA shall also seek to leverage and strengthen partnerships with capable university veterinary schools.

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 provides \$8,000,000 for Atlantic Salmon, which is \$1,250,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The Committee 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 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 2024.

Pacific Salmon.—The Committee provides \$76,000,000 for Pacific Salmon, which is \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 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 the implementation of new Habitat Conservation Plans. In addition, no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level is provided for pinniped removals.

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. NMFS is encouraged 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 manage-

ment in rapidly changing oceans. NMFS is also encouraged to develop guidance for how the regional fishery management councils should incorporate climate information into fishery management processes and create opportunities for cross-region collaboration on fishery climate resilience.

Northeast Groundfish Research.—The Committee remains concerned about the decline of the Northeast multispecies fishery and the health of fishing stocks in the Gulf of Maine. Within funding provided for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee provides \$2,500,000 for groundfish research, with a focus on the effects of changing 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. Not less than the fiscal year 2023 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 2024 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 2023 enacted level for NMFS to support Gulf reef fish surveys, research, and sampling.

Fisheries Surveys.—The Committee is concerned that NMFS is not prioritizing and maintaining the needed level of fisheries sur-

vey coverage, despite having received more than the requested funding in previous fiscal years to do so. If additional funding is needed to maintain historic survey levels, the Committee expects NOAA to include this amount in the annual budget request. The Committee notes that any reduction in fisheries survey coverage is fundamentally unacceptable, especially in areas where the distribution of fish stocks are changing due to climate change. NMFS is directed to maintain historical levels of fisheries survey coverage in fiscal year 2024. 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 is increasingly 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 information as commercial fish stock productivity, habitat, and distribution respond to changing ocean conditions. Such needs are highly evident in Federal waters off Alaska. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a plan to ensure redundancy for survey vessels through contracted vessels or data from autonomous assets through the Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations [AUTO] program. NOAA is encouraged to prioritize fishery surveys and fulfill vessel-based science work for other programs, through private vessel contracts, public-private partnerships, and platforms other than NOAA research vessels to allow ample time for fishery surveys and assessments performed by the NOAA Fleet.

Fishery Survey Contingency Fund.—The Committee supports NOAA's efforts to maximize the service life of its vessels, including planned service life extensions for each of its fishery survey vessels. The Committee is concerned that these efforts will impact NOAA's ability to conduct fishery surveys. Therefore, within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessment the Committee provides \$1,500,000 for a fishery survey contingency fund. Funding shall be used for fishery data acquisition from commercially available sources including chartering commercial fishing vessels or other private sector vessels and for data purchases from autonomous systems to inform stock assessments. NOAA shall identify flexible charter and data purchase agreements in order to provide contingency and augmentation capacity for NOAA Fleet fishery surveys. NMFS is directed to provide the Committee, not later than 90 days

after enactment of this act, with a plan for obtaining and incorporating data from this fund into the stock assessment process.

State Management for Recreational Red Snapper.—The Committee remains invested in ensuring the sustainable management of Gulf of Mexico red snapper and supports full integration of the Great Red Snapper Count data and Gulf States catch data into stock assessments. 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.

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 not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level 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.

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 if certain gear, such as Chevron traps, fail to adequately sample across age classes of reef fish, including red snapper, due to the different behaviors and habits exhibited by larger and smaller fish within the same or similar species. NOAA is further encouraged to initiate a multiyear, agency-independent study using multiple hooked-gears to sample South Atlantic red snapper for age composition, sexual maturity, and egg production.

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 2023 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. The Committee supports the use of supplementary funds previously provided to the agency for these purposes.

Fisheries Information Networks.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for Fisheries Information Networks. NMFS is encouraged 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 for many important fish species in the Gulf of Mexico. NMFS is encouraged, via a partnership with the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, to provide grants to academic partners, including consortiums of universities, and other partners to conduct fishery-independent research on transboundary, 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 newly 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.—The Committee recognizes the importance of long-term monitoring data on ocean conditions and ecological indicators to inform fisheries management decisions, and to enable advance forecasting for early detection of ocean conditions known to produce harmful toxins that affect regional fisheries closures. Within funds for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides \$850,000 to maintain a time-series monitoring system of hydrographic and ecological data to inform fishery management on the Northern California Current.

Chesapeake Bay Atlantic Menhaden Abundance.—The Chesapeake Bay is a critical nursery area for Atlantic menhaden and other commercially and recreationally important species like blue crab and striped bass. Menhaden comprise a majority of the forage base in the Chesapeake Bay and are the primary food source for other fish, birds, and whales in the region. NMFS is encouraged to collect 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 continue the continuous plankton recorder survey.

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

The Committee directs NOAA to expeditiously implement the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, which was enacted as section 5946 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). NOAA is further directed to provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this act describing any resource needs required to fully implement; how the agency will coordinate with other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement, and key stakeholders; and plans to raise public awareness on how to report violations.

Northeast Multispecies Fishery.—The Committee recognizes that the New England groundfish fisheries management programs continue to present substantial financial challenges to the participants as well as to the economic sustainability of those fisheries and fishing communities. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than \$5,500,000 within Observers and Training for grants to the fishing industry to fully cover At-Sea Monitoring industry costs, including all associated sector costs, in the New England groundfish fishery. Any additional At-Sea Monitoring costs, including shore side infrastructure, observer training, observer equipment and gear, electronic monitoring, and NOAA support costs shall be included in the fiscal year 2025 budget request. NOAA shall ensure the costs and

benefits of At-Sea Monitoring are commensurate with the gross revenues of vessels in the fishery and is directed to submit a report to the Committee not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act outlining the progress made to achieve this requirement. 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 the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for the North Pacific Observers Program. Funding shall offset observer costs normally paid for by harvesters in fisheries that are undertaking a transition to EM/ER. Additionally, NOAA is encouraged to identify and implement any efficiencies that would mitigate the cost burden shouldered by small vessel operators in the fixed-gear fleet.

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 no less than \$600,000 for the existing video review of the West Coast groundfish EM data.

Electronic Technologies Strategic Plan.—The Committee believes that there are substantial benefits to the implementation of EM/ER in U.S. fisheries and supports NOAA efforts to increase access to EM/ER technologies. The Committee directs NMFS to develop a strategic plan detailing actions the agency will take to expand the adoption of electronic technologies in U.S. fisheries and improve data governance, storage, and management systems and policies. NMFS is directed to solicit stakeholder input during strategy development and shall provide the Committee with the final plan and estimated costs for full plan implementation not later than 270 days after the enactment of this act.

Further, the Committee encourages NMFS to clarify that fishery observer and At-Sea Monitoring programs may utilize their discretionary funding to augment human observers with cost-effective observation tools, including EM/ER technologies, that are vetted by the agency and appropriate for the regulatory needs of the region.

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.

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna.—The Committee recognizes that the success of the newly adopted assessment and management frameworks for Atlantic bluefin tuna is predicated on a greater scientific understanding for this species. Therefore, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 to support research and data collection for the validation of proposed new spawning grounds, the application of a

groundbreaking genetic population assessment, and the collection of necessary biological information from commercial and recreational fishery landings.

Deep Set Buoy Gear.—The Committee is concerned by NMFS’s efforts regarding exempted fishing permits for pelagic longlines, including 60-mile longlines, in the West Coast Exclusive Economic Zone [EEZ], which are prohibited under the Pacific Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan and California State law. Noting that Pacific Fishery Management Council analyses indicate a deep set buoy gear fishery could ultimately support a 500 vessel fleet, a level of participation in the fishery not seen in decades, within 60 days of enactment, NMFS shall report to the Committee on a plan for how deep set buoy gear can be expanded and scaled to increase domestic swordfish landings and achieve optimum yield in the fishery and justification for pelagic longlining targeting swordfish under the Pacific Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan in light of requirements under 16 U.S.C. 1826(c) to promote fishing methods that minimize bycatch in former large-scale driftnet fisheries, including any scientific data underpinning this policy approach.

Advancing Equity within Fisheries Management.—The Committee encourages NMFS to implement projects and initiatives that advance equity and environmental justice within fisheries management. This could include improving Territorial fisheries science and management, building indicators of community social vulnerability, providing education and outreach for diverse participation in the regulatory and science process, and supporting workforce training within the seafood industry.

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 trip reporting program shows promise, but requires additional data architecture and application 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 \$250,000 to support improvement and expansion of the eVTR program.

Marine Aquaculture.—The Committee recognizes the significant potential for development of American offshore aquaculture to increase U.S. production of healthful, sustainable, and affordable seafood, while expanding the seafood value chain to include traditional agricultural producers as well. The Office of Aquaculture has performed commendable work to coordinate efforts within NOAA and across Federal agencies toward a comprehensive approach to aquaculture policy and regulation. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 to establish a new cooperative institute [CI] to support the sustainable development of aquaculture in the United States to address the seafood import deficit and benefit the economy. The CI will help the agency fulfill the tenets of the NOAA Aquaculture Strategic Plan.

NOAA is also encouraged to upgrade equipment and to increase the amount of staff focused on aquaculture at all NMFS fisheries science centers, including to return staffing levels to those in fiscal year 2010 at the Northeast and Northwest Fisheries Science Centers. Further, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level to continue the multi-year Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture demonstration pilot system.

Oyster Aquaculture, Research, and Restoration.—Within NMFS Aquaculture, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 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 \$41,000,000 to enable NOAA, the Pacific States, and Tribal communities to continue activities in support of the obligations set forth in the renegotiated annex of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Before any of these funds may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan that is reflective of the funding recommendations produced by the U.S. section of the Pacific Salmon Commission. In doing so, NOAA is directed to consult with the Pacific States, Tribal communities, and other stakeholders. Further, NOAA is encouraged to minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount of funds withheld for administrative expenses.

The Committee also provides not less than \$23,500,000 for the operation and maintenance of Mitchell Act hatcheries and directs NOAA to continue genetic stock identification for salmon recovery and management.

Automatic Identification System [AIS] Transponders.—The Committee recognizes that increased use of AIS transponders by fishing vessels could improve safety at sea, enhance domain awareness, and reduce illegal fishing. Not later than 270 days after the enactment of this act, NMFS shall provide the Committee with an assessment of the potential benefits of widespread deployment of Class A AIS transponders on fishing vessels less than 65 feet in length.

Fishery Councils and Commissions.—The Committee provides a total of \$44,297,000 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 National Security Memorandum on Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregu-

lated Fishing and Associated Labor Abuses and directs the agency to continue to dedicate the necessary resources to combat IUU fishing.

The Committee is aware that commercial space-based radio frequency [RF] detection technologies have been successful in tracking maritime vessels even when vessels turn off their AIS, 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 and can help better allocate limited resources to areas of interest where illegal fishing is taking place. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than \$750,000 for NMFS to further test and operationalize 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. Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to improve existing enterprise systems to better integrate and operationalize commercial maritime domain awareness products and data, including commercial satellite RF, into agency workflows to create actionable insights that allow the Office of Law Enforcement to respond to illicit behavior at the speed of relevance.

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 2023 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.

Northeast Lobster Enforcement.—Within Enforcement, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level 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.

European Green Crab.—The Committee is concerned by the rapid and growing invasion of European green crab around the country, including in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 within Habitat Conservation and Restoration for management, intervention, and mitigation of invasive European green crab.

Northwest Straits Initiative.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to protect and restore the marine waters, habitats, and species of the Northwest Straits region to achieve ecosystem health and sustainable resource use.

Restoring Fish Passage.—The Committee directs NOAA to provide, not later than 120 days after enactment of this act, a report providing an update on recovery and restoration efforts for coho salmon and related salmonids in the Klamath River Basin. The report should include an investment strategy for the entire Basin in anticipation of the completion of historic dam removal efforts.

Oyster Restoration.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level within Habitat Conservation and Restoration to support oyster restoration in the Chesapeake Bay.

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee's recommendation provides \$661,297,000 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	104,102
Regional Climate Data and Information	47,932
Climate Competitive Research	72,116
Total, Climate Research	224,150
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	93,156
U.S. Weather Research Program	39,100
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	20,916
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	13,244
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	166,416
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	39,500
Ocean Exploration and Research	46,000
National Sea Grant College Program	80,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	14,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	17,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	52,500
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	2,500
Total, Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	251,500
High Performance Computing Initiatives	19,231
GRAND TOTAL, OAR	661,279

Staffing Levels.—The Committee is concerned that as of the second quarter of fiscal year 2023, OAR has a vacancy rate of nearly 18 percent, which is inhibiting the critical scientific endeavors of the agency. OAR is directed to continue its focus on improving workforce management, particularly filling extended vacancies with highly-qualified candidates.

Earth's Radiation Budget.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 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 radiation modification. 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. Further, NOAA is encouraged to coordinate with NASA for long-range crewed and autonomous in situ atmospheric observational capabilities.

NOAA, in coordination with NASA, NSF, and other relevant Federal agencies, shall provide the Committee, not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, with a physical sciences research plan to support scientific assessment of near-term climate hazard risk and atmospheric solar geoengineering within 5 years. The plan shall provide guidance on transparency, scientific integrity, scientific independence, risk management, and international research collaboration for publicly funded solar geoengineering research. Additionally, the research plan shall identify the capabilities needed to detect and identify attempts at solar geoengineering by other State and non-State actors and to forecast their effects. As part of this process, NOAA is encouraged to engage with nongovernmental stakeholders.

Climate Adaptation Partnerships [CAP].—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 not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for the CAP program, 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.

Tribal Drought Resilience Initiative.—The recommendation includes not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for drought prediction outreach to Tribal 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 support focused heat research to translate existing climate services and NOAA products necessary to build capacity to mitigate heat-related hazards, manage risks, advance heat equity, develop metrics, and promote governance structures, processes, and strategies to advance heat resilience across all U.S. geographies. This may include scaling-up the heat research capacity of academic institutions with established leadership in heat research, particularly those with the demonstrated ability to translate research to decision-making to advance heat resilience quickly.

Forward-Looking Building Standards.—The Committee appreciates NOAA’s efforts to assess needs for an authoritative set of cli-

mate information, including infrastructure planning decision support tools, but 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 forward-looking long-term meteorological information that models future extreme weather events, other environmental trends, projections, and up-to-date observations, including mesoscale meteorological information.

Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge.—In order to better understand and predict rainfall events, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for the Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Detection Technologies.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for a pilot program of instrumentation for observing greenhouse gases and other atmospheric factors deployed on commercial aircraft and to support the evaluation of a sustained observing network using such platforms. The pilot program should be in cooperation with other Federal agencies, as relevant, and should leverage the NWS's Aircraft-Based Observation Program, as appropriate.

In addition, 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.

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.

Tornado Research.—Within the funding provided for Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for the VORTEX-USA program. The Committee notes the lack of progress on improving tornado forecasts and warnings and directs NOAA to pursue and extend new partnerships, including with the commercial sector, to test novel and innovative data sources, including commercial radar capabilities, to improve coverage and forecasting skill. Further, NOAA is encouraged to accelerate coupling of the weather forecast model with radar observations to add the ability to classify hail size, detect tornado debris, and better determine the type and intensity of precipitation.

The Committee encourages NOAA to pursue research on near real-time infrasonic monitoring of hurricanes and tornadoes. Advanced infrasound signal processing methodologies and studies, deployed through a network of infrasound arrays to detect tornadoes, have the potential to provide accurate and reliable locations and warnings of active tornadoes.

Weather Modeling Improvement and Innovation.—Within funding for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for the Earth Prediction Innovation Center [EPIC], as authorized by the NIDIS Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–423). The Committee directs NOAA to prioritize funding for software engineering and community code management. The Committee further directs NOAA to support extramural grants for community adoption and development of the Unified Forecast System [UFS]. NOAA shall also secure the acquisition of commercial cloud high performance compute to support EPIC.

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

Fire Weather.—As the Nation combats yet another dangerous and extreme wildfire season, the Committee notes with urgency the importance of improving fire weather modeling, prediction, detection, and decision support tools. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level within the U.S. Weather Research Program to continue the collaborative and integrated fire weather research program, including the Fire Weather Testbed.

Advanced Quantitative Precipitation Information System.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level within the U.S. Weather Research Program for a regional radar array demonstration project to enable better forecasting of extreme West Coast precipitation events, like atmospheric rivers.

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.

Drought and Agriculture Decision Support.—The Committee encourages OAR, through NIDIS, to create drought and agriculture decision support systems for western rangeland based upon synthesis of National Mesonet Program data and satellite remote sensing technologies in the Upper Missouri River Basin. Stakeholder training and the ability to accurately forecast drought is critical to supporting food security for our Nation, as well as Federal and State agencies in making decisions on land sustainability and critical ecosystem services on public lands that are used by wildlife and livestock.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee provides \$39,500,000 for Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes. The Committee expects NOAA to request funding these cooperative institutes at appropriate levels in future years, including well-established institutes focused on: watershed impacts on marine ecosystems; remote sensing; fisheries management; long-term monitoring of oil spill impacts on marine and freshwater ecosystem health; coastal resilience; air and marine autonomy; ocean exploration; tropical storms; hypoxia and HABs.

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

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee directs OAR to accelerate efforts to map and characterize America’s Exclusive Economic Zone and extended Outer Continental Shelf, including by maximizing the amount of funding provided for the Ocean Exploration CI. 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 recognizes the importance of the Sea Grant program to enhance the practical use and conservation of coastal, marine, and Great Lakes resources to create a sustainable economy and environment, while simultaneously providing invaluable educational opportunities to students. The Committee provides \$80,000,000 the Sea Grant program.

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

Young Fishermen’s Development Act.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen as authorized under the Young Fishermen’s Development Act (Public Law 116–289).

American Lobster Research.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 for partnerships among State agencies, academia, and industry to address American lobster research priorities in the Gulf of Maine, Georges Bank, and southern New England. Research 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.

Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee is alarmed by reports of contaminants of emerging concern that may cause ecological or human health impacts, including PFAS, in coastal and

estuarine waters. The Committee notes that more research is needed to better understand the prevalence, transportation, accumulation, effects, and fate of contaminants of emerging concern within coastal waters. Therefore, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 within the Sea Grant program to partner with State agencies and academic institutions to research and monitor these emerging contaminants.

Sea Grant Aquaculture Research.—The Committee provides \$14,000,000 for Sea Grant Aquaculture Research. Within the funding provided, NOAA is encouraged to explore new research topics, including engineering of ocean-based infrastructure, and accumulation and metabolization rates of brevetoxins in commonly farmed shellfish. The Committee further encourages Sea Grant Aquaculture to partner with Historically Black Colleges and Universities that conduct aquaculture research.

National Oceanographic Partnership Program [NOPP].—The Committee provides \$2,500,000 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 \$500,000 to work with other appropriate Federal agency and industry partners to develop, test, and evaluate ocean-based carbon dioxide removal technologies.

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,248,393,000 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	251,462
Central Processing	110,500
Analyze, Forecast and Support	589,500
Dissemination	116,979
Science and Technology Integration	179,952
GRAND TOTAL, NWS	1,248,393

NWS Staffing.—The Committee recognizes and appreciates NWS’s commitment and efforts-to-date to fill vacancies, especially for weather forecast personnel. However, less than 50 percent of Weather Forecast Offices [WFO] are ideally staffed, and the Committee continues to be concerned with the number of NWS employee vacancies given the critical nature the NWS mission to protect the lives and property of our Nation’s citizens. The Committee

expects NOAA to continue the agency focus on expeditiously increasing NWS staffing, particularly at WFOs.

Observations.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 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 rejects the proposed cut to the National Mesonet Program and provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 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. The Committee encourages NWS to enhance coverage by the National Mesonet Program in non-contiguous States and territories. Further, the Committee encourages emphasis on the boundary layer of the atmosphere, marine zones, and select surface-based gap filling networks. NOAA is encouraged to assess the value of the data to improving forecast model skill through analytical and quantitative methods such as conducting observing system experiments, data denial, or equivalent methods.

Of the funds provided, up to \$900,000 may be used for Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System activities and up to \$600,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office. NOAA is encouraged to build out the Program Office team commensurate with the program's size and scope.

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.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level to support the space weather prediction testbed to help drive research to operations to ensure national and global communities are prepared for space-weather events in furtherance of NOAA's responsibilities under the Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow [PROSWIFT] Act (Public Law 116–181).

National Data Buoy Center [NDBC].—The Committee lauds the recent efforts of the NDBC to both restore buoy operability throughout its station network and to offset critical outages within the network including using commercially-available uncrewed maritime systems. Within funding for Observations, the Committee directs NWS to continue to prioritize efforts to maintain NDBC station network operations at or above 80 percent data availability. Further, additional direction and resources are provided within the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations to support the continued use of commercially-available uncrewed maritime systems to offset critical outages within the NDBC network.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee supports the proposal to ensure continuity of operations between the Tsunami Warning Centers. The Committee provides not less than \$4,000,000 for the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program to support education, awareness, and inundation and evacuation map development.

Weather Alerts.—The Committee supports NWS’s ongoing efforts to provide Spanish translation of weather products. However, more steps must be taken to ensure that all weather forecast and warning products can be understood by individuals with limited English proficiency. Therefore, NOAA is encouraged to expand use of relevant technology, including adaptive neural machine translation technologies, to pursue translation models for additional languages.

Office of Water Prediction [OWP].—The Committee provides not less than fiscal year 2023 enacted level for OWP, which receives funding across multiple NWS budget lines. The Committee maintains the direction carried in previous fiscal years for NWS to continue to expedite hiring within the National Water Center [NWC] Water Prediction Operations Division. NWS is encouraged to initiate Flood Inundation Mapping operations through the NWC.

Hydrology and Water Resource Programs.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for NOAA to support CIROH. NOAA is encouraged to leverage the CI expertise to help NOAA assess the most operationally-relevant research.

Data Assimilation.—The Joint Effort for Data assimilation Integration [JEDI] is the next generation, unified data assimilation framework under collaborative development between NOAA and cross-agency partners through the Joint Center for Satellite Data Assimilation [JCSDA]. JEDI will allow for a faster development and research-to-operations of advanced data assimilation and related components to meet the requirements of NOAA’s Unified Forecast System [UFS]. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level within Science and Technology Integration to support JEDI development at JCSDA. The Committee directs NOAA to include sufficient funding in their fiscal year 2025 budget request to advance JEDI and maintain access to the intellectual capacity necessary to ensure that NOAA maximizes the science and predictions derived from its Earth observing systems.

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).

Consumer Option for an Alternative System To Allocate Losses [COASTAL] Act Implementation.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 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.

Development of Atlas 15.—The Committee recognizes that as States and communities work to implement transformational Fed-

eral infrastructure funding provided by the IIJA, they are also facing destructive and costly impacts from catastrophic flooding and extreme rainfall. This reality underscores the urgency of NOAA’s ongoing development of the Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States in accordance with the Flood Level Observation, Operations, and Decision Support Act (Public Law 117–316). The Committee is aware that NOAA intends to release its authoritative Atlas 15 product for the continental U.S. in 2026, followed by a product for non-contiguous States and Territories in 2027. The Committee is concerned that Federal, State, and local entities are currently making infrastructure investments using outdated precipitation data that fail to accurately account for current or future hazards. Therefore, the Committee encourages NOAA to expeditiously develop and release interim Atlas 15 data, consistent with NOAA’s experimental information standard, for provisional use within the next fiscal year to support implementation of flood resilient infrastructure.

NOAA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$383,637,000 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	251,665
Product Development, Readiness and Application	59,850
U.S. Group on Earth Observations	750
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	312,265
National Centers for Environmental Information	71,372
GRAND TOTAL, NESDIS	383,637

Satellite Operations Technical Transfers.—The Committee accepts the \$8,100,000 in technical transfers to the Office of Satellite and Product Operations and Product Development, Readiness and Application proposed in the administration’s request to move operations funded within Low Earth Orbit from Procurement, Acquisition and Construction to ORF.

Office of Satellite and Product Operations.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 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.

NESDIS Common Cloud Framework [NCCF].—The Committee encourages NESDIS to prioritize dissemination and access services from the NCCF, which is a cloud-based repository for aggregation of real-time observations for the initialization of the UFS.

National Centers for Environmental Information [NCEI].—The Committee provides \$71,372,000 for NCEI, including not less than \$10,000,000 for Regional Climate Services, \$6,100,000 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. NCEI is encouraged to continue the development of a Data Assembly Hub for uncrewed systems, in coordination with the related project supported through NOAA Special Projects.

NOAA MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$414,760,000 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	31,743
Mission Services and Management	183,375
IT Security	16,393
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	71,299
Facilities Maintenance	6,500
Office of Space Commerce	70,000
Total, Mission Support Services	379,310
Office of Education:	
NOAA Education Program Base	6,000
José E. Serrano Education Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions	20,750
BWET Regional Programs	8,700
Total, Office of Education	35,450
GRAND TOTAL, MISSION SUPPORT	414,760

NOAA Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.—The Committee recognizes NOAA for taking steps to build a more diverse and inclusive workplace. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level to accelerate NOAA’s Diversity and Inclusion Plan, to expand NOAA’s recruiting program, and for equity assess-

ment 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 provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for these purposes.

NOAA Environmental Security Computing Center [NESCC].—The Committee supports NOAA’s strategic priority to pursue economic development through the growth of the New Blue Economy and understands that the cost and complexity involved in accessing the agency’s vast climate and weather data is an obstacle to achieving this growth. Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a plan to validate the technical approach, resources required, and feasibility of integrating a subset of the agency’s data holdings at the NESCC to provide real-time data analysis, improved tools and access for commercial use of NOAA data and increase entrepreneurial engagement. The plan may include a Center of Excellence at the NESCC to facilitate a public-private pilot program that will allow the use of commercially available technology where practical, as well as the recruitment and development of a high-skilled computational science and information technology workforce.

Office of Space Commerce [OSC].—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for OSC to advance space traffic management and space situational awareness capabilities through a Traffic Coordination Space System, in collaboration with industry and Federal partners. The Committee expects operational capability not later than fiscal year 2025.

Facilities Maintenance.—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.

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

Cooperative Science Center for Ocean Education.—The Committee encourages the administration to request funding for a cooperative science center for ocean education in its fiscal year 2025 budget request.

National Ocean Sciences Bowl [NOSB].—The Committee is deeply disappointed that the 2023 competition was cancelled. NOSB has been highly successful in educating and inspiring the next generation of ocean leaders over the past 25 years. NOAA shall report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the enactment of this act regarding the plan to continue the program.

NOAA OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$329,677,000 for NOAA’s marine and aviation operations. The OMAO provides air-

craft 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	40,500
Autonomous Unmanned Technology Operations	21,677
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	63,500
GRAND TOTAL, OMAO	329,677

Survey Vessel Capacity.—The Committee has consistently supported NOAA’s plan to recapitalize its vessel fleet. However, the Committee is particularly concerned with regard to future operations capabilities as many of NOAA’s vessels require midlife service extensions. The Committee directs NOAA to develop a strategy for having redundant capabilities for conducting surveys when their vessels are out of commission. This should include contingency chartering agreements, uncrewed assets capable of operating independent of vessels, and commercial data purchase agreements. This strategy shall include budget estimates and shall be provided to the Committee not later than 210 days after enactment of this act.

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 \$2,500,000 within Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services to better observe and predict these extreme weather events.

Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations [AUTO].—The Committee provides \$21,677,000 for AUTO. No less than \$10,000,000 shall be used for agency-wide data acquisition from commercially-available, mission-as-a-service uncrewed maritime systems [UMS] in support of relevant operational missions including: (1) hurricane intensity forecasting; (2) ocean monitoring, including in-situ observations in support of the NDBC and management and enforcement of marine national monuments in the Pacific; (3) acoustic fishery surveys; (4) ocean exploration; and (5) hydrographic surveys. Within the funds provided, no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level shall be used to support extramural partnerships with universities and oceanographic institutions for UMS research, development, testing, and training, including research to improve precise marine navigation and coastal resilience through improvements to uncrewed platforms.

Aviation Accession Training Program.—The Committee provides no less than \$3,000,000 within NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps to support OMAO’s aviation accession training program, as authorized in section 105 of the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps Amendments Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–259). The Committee encourages NOAA to designate one or more Cooperative Aviation

Centers to facilitate the development and recruitment of aviators for the Commissioned Officer Corps at higher education institutions that have accredited professional flight and piloting programs.

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Committee's recommendation provides \$85,169,000 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 Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Alaska Department of Fish and Game.	Alaska Survey Charter Vessel	1,200,000
Alaska Department of Fish and Game.	Juvenile Pacific Salmon Research	4,000,000
Alaska Department of Fish and Game.	Research Vessel Equipment Upgrades and Maintenance	2,500,000
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation.	Alaska King Crab Enhancement Project	4,000,000
American Museum of Natural History.	Climate and Biodiversity Research & Education	1,250,000
Anacostia Watershed Society	Anacostia River Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration and Monitoring	225,000
Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.	Offshore Seismic Mapping	550,000
Center for Coastal Studies	Humpback Whale Research Program	200,000
College of Charleston	South Carolina Marine Resources Center	1,325,000
Colorado State University	Open Soil Water Sensor	1,450,000
Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation.	Black Sea Bass Research Fleet	535,000
Coonamessett Farm Foundation, Inc..	Fishing for Data: Massachusetts Cooperative Fisheries Research ...	2,000,000
Good Shepherd Food Bank	Maine Seafood and Community Partnership	750,000
Hawaii County Department of Water Supply.	West Hawaii Island Watershed Restoration and Recharge	1,000,000
Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR).	Limu Cultivation at the Anuenue Fisheries Research Center	700,000
Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR).	Waiakea Pond and Pelekane Bay Restoration	750,000
Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR).	Native Plant Carbon Sequestration	300,000
Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Commission on Water Resource Management.	Hawaii Mesonet Network Equipment	350,000
Institute for Marine Mammal Studies, Inc..	Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Rehabilitation	3,000,000
Inuit Circumpolar Council Alaska	Central Arctic Ocean Fisheries Agreement (CAOFA) Engagement	1,075,000
Kansas State University Salina	Full Motion Flight Simulator	1,500,000
Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority.	Gauges and Data Collection Systems	3,000,000
Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development.	Lower Mississippi River Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System Sensors.	400,000
Marine Exchange of Alaska	Arctic Watch	2,010,000
Maritime Blue	Protecting Southern Resident Killer Whales from the Acoustic and Physical Impacts of Large Commercial Vessels.	300,000
Metlakatla Indian Community	Invasive European Green Crab Control and Eradication	1,000,000
Metlakatla Indian Community	Tamgas Creek Hatchery Fishway Improvements	403,000
Mount Washington Observatory	World-Class Research Facility Project	1,538,000

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS—Continued

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
National Audubon Society, Inc.	Resiliency and Sustainability of Hammonasset Beach State Park ...	2,696,000
New England Young Fishermen's Alliance (NEYFA).	Preparing the Next Generation of NH Fishermen and Women for Success: Preserving our Working Waterfronts.	956,000
New York Botanical Garden	Welikia Project	500,000
North Slope Borough Department of Wildlife Management.	Bowhead Whale Abundance Survey	1,536,000
Old Dartmouth Historical Society (dba New Bedford Whaling Museum).	William Street: Stimulating Learning through STEAM	500,000
Oregon Kelp Alliance	Oregon Kelp Forest Protection and Restoration Initiative	2,521,000
Oregon State University	Floating Offshore Wind Energy and Fisheries Assessment	1,087,000
Partners for a Healthier Community d/b/a Public Health Institute of Western MA.	Creating Digital Infrastructure to Expand the Healthy Air Network ..	370,000
Polynesian Voyaging Society	Access to Indigenous Ecological Knowledge	500,000
Providence Resilience Partnership	Citywide Climate Assessment	1,000,000
RIMTA Foundation	Fiberglass Vessel Recycling Program	200,000
Seabrook-Hampton Estuary Alliance (SHEA).	Building Coastal Resilience and Community Capacity	1,473,000
Stevens Institute of Technology	Extreme Event Coastal Preparedness and Response System	900,000
The Desert Research Institute	Sustainable Planning for the Future at Lake Tahoe	3,000,000
The Marine Mammal Center	Education Campaign to Protect Monk Seals	880,000
The Nature Conservancy	Coastal Bluff Restoration	750,000
The Nature Conservancy in Hawaii and Palmyra.	Advancing Coastal and Community Resilience	1,000,000
The Regents of the University of California.	Offshore Pollution Impacts on Living Marine Resources and Bioremediation Assessment—DDT.	6,000,000
Town of Oxford	Building Capacity for Sea Level Rise Adaptation on the Eastern Shore.	1,060,000
University of Alaska System	Kelp Processing Research in Southern Alaska	106,000
University of Alaska System	Aquatic Toxicology Research	2,800,000
University of Delaware	Fisheries & Aquaculture Innovation Center	1,265,000
University of Hawaii System	Analysis of Satellite Imagery and Meteorological Data for Forest Health.	2,250,000
University of Maine	Ocean Habitat Strategic Plan in Partnership with Maine's Lobster Industry.	440,000
University of Maine System	Weather Station Network	3,548,000
University of South Alabama	Expansion and Upgrade of the South Alabama Mesonet	3,000,000
University of Southern Mississippi	Data Assembly Hub for Uncrewed Systems	5,000,000
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	West Coast Whale Conservation Plan NEPA	2,000,000
Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association.	Fisheries Bio-Technician Training Program	520,000

NOAA PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2023	¹ \$1,762,468,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,139,794,000
Committee recommendation	1,927,296,000

¹Of the amount provided for NOAA Procurement, Acquisition and Construction in fiscal year 2023, \$108,838,000 was included under title II of division N of Public Law 117-328.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,927,296,000 for NOAA's Procurement, Acquisition and Construction [PAC]. The recommendation is \$164,828,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$212,498,000 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	5,500
Total, NOS-PAC	14,000
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	60,000
Research Acquisitions and Management	30,000
Total, OAR-PAC	90,000
National Weather Service:	
Observations	16,200
Central Processing	69,000
Dissemination	10,000
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	10,000
Total, NWS-PAC	105,200
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:	
Geostationary Systems—R	276,000
Polar Weather Satellites	342,410
Space Weather Follow On	97,200
Geostationary Earth Orbit	290,000
Low Earth Orbit	123,590
Space Weather Next	219,446
Common Ground Services	112,000
Systems/Services, Architecture and Engineering	70,000
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS-PAC	1,533,096
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	80,000
Total, Mission Support-PAC	80,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	28,000
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	75,000
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	15,000
Total, OMAO-PAC	118,000
Unobligated balances from prior years	- 13,000
GRAND TOTAL, PAC	1,940,296

NOAA Acquisitions.—The Committee is concerned by the findings of GAO’s recent report “NOAA Acquisitions: Fully Aligning Procedures with Best Practices Could Improve the Reliability of Cost Estimates” (GAO–23–105808) regarding NOAA’s development of cost estimates before procuring assets including satellites, ships, high performance computing, and facilities. The Committee charged GAO with this study given NOAA’s poor track record of acquiring assets within projected costs and schedules. Notably, GAO found that NWS and OMAO do not have documented cost estimating procedures. Furthermore, GAO found that the procedures

used by NESDIS and the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer do not fully align with Federal Government best practices. The Committee directs NOAA to expeditiously implement GAO's recommended actions to establish an agency-wide policy and guidance and to require documented cost estimating procedures that are fully aligned with best practices.

High Performance Computing.—The Committee recognizes NOAA's high performance computing needs and its current limitations on providing high-fidelity results in near real-time and provides \$60,000,000. 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. Further, no less than \$5,000,000 is to develop artificial intelligence systems and optimize software to support preprocessing of dense observation datasets to facilitate extraction of the most useful information for inclusion in data assimilation for model initialization.

Cloud Computing.—The Committee remains concerned that NWS is purchasing servers to establish a "NOAA cloud" rather than utilizing commercial cloud services.

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

Geostationary Extended Observations [GeoXO].—In the nearly 20 years since the initiation of America's current geostationary satellite fleet, the United States space sector has made incredible technological advancements for scientific instruments and spacecraft to maintain U.S. leadership in space weather prediction capabilities. The Committee directs NOAA to focus on the delivery of the next-generation geostationary satellite fleet, known as GeoXO, to continue to improve data for its weather mission, and to leverage private sector advancements and innovative solutions to the greatest extent possible. NOAA is encouraged to continue partnering with NASA on the Geostationary Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer [GLIMR] mission to de-risk the ocean color instrument, as appropriate, for the GeoXO program.

Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering.—The Committee provides \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2023 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. The Committee encourages NOAA to test hyperspectral sounder data and new capabilities including edge processing on orbit to optimize the use of existing data to extract more value and retain more information after downlink.

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.

NOAA shall ensure that funds provided for commercial data purchases to meet NOAA's space-based weather and environmental ob-

servation mission needs are used in a manner that maximizes competition by conducting solicitations for new qualified commercial data market entrants not less than once per year, preferably on a rolling basis to allow for novel innovations to be presented to the agency as early as possible. NOAA may also issue annual requests for information to seek commercial solutions for specific challenges on an annual or more frequent basis.

NOAA Construction.—The Committee provides \$80,000,000 for NOAA’s highest priority facilities repair and deferred maintenance requirements. 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.

The Committee also directs NOAA to prioritize remediation of facilities impacted by natural disasters, including volcanoes, and infrastructure improvements at the atmospheric baseline observatories. Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to accelerate existing regional facility modernization planning and analysis efforts, including the competitive solicitation process for proposals from academic, university, and nonprofit partners to co-locate aging NMFS laboratories. As part of the fiscal year 2025 budget request, NOAA shall establish a 5-year budget framework to address regional facility modernization planning and redevelopment. The budget shall be updated annually as additional information and funding needs are refined as projects mature from planning estimates through design phases.

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

Vessel Recapitalization and Construction.—The Committee provides \$75,000,000 in Vessel Recapitalization and Construction. Congress has provided sufficient funding for the acquisition of two Class B vessels to facilitate the reduction of gaps in mission coverage as current ships are decommissioned. The Committee notes that the current procurement plan for Class C vessels would result in a mission gap for fisheries surveys starting in 2027. Therefore, NOAA is directed to begin the process of acquiring Class C vessels. To ensure that NOAA can rapidly procure needed fisheries survey vessels, the cost of Class C vessels shall not exceed \$75,000,000 each.

Aircraft Recapitalization.—The Committee is flabbergasted that the request does not include funding to replace the aging WP-3D Hurricane Hunter aircraft as outlined in the updated NOAA Aircraft Plan and authorized under section 11708 of Public Law 117-263. The Committee expects NOAA and the Department of Commerce to make this a priority in the fiscal year 2025 budget request.

The Committee provides \$15,000,000 for Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction, which includes \$2,500,000 to complete the Service Depot Level Maintenance for the two WP-3D Hurricane Hunter aircraft, \$4,500,000 to continue procurement of a second high altitude jet as authorized under section 413 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-25), and

\$8,000,000 for the replacement of the WP-3D Hurricane Hunter aircraft.

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.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 2023 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. Further, in order to foster greater equity in the implementation of these funds, NOAA is encouraged to increase the 3 percent restriction on administrative expenses for Tribal consortia implementing grants from PCSRF to no less than 30 percent. The Committee reminds NOAA that Tribal consortia in remote and rural areas often face the same limitations and challenges as individual Tribes who are exempted from the 3 percent restriction on administrative spending, and restriction therefore disproportionately burdens Tribal consortia in rural areas.

The Committee notes that the IIJA provides \$172,000,000 over 5 years for the PCSRF, including \$34,400,000 in fiscal year 2024.

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, 2023	\$300,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, equal to both the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

FISHERMEN’S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$349,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2023	-\$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	- 15,000,000
Committee recommendation	- 15,000,000

The Committee recommends that direct loans administered through this account for individual fishing quotas may not exceed \$24,000,000. Traditional direct loans may not exceed \$150,000,000, which is an increase of \$50,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

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, 2023	\$95,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	125,323,000
Committee recommendation	95,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$95,000,000 for Departmental Management [DM], Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$30,323,000 below the budget request.

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

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

Salary Lapse.—The Committee directs DOC to provide a detailed accounting, as part of the fiscal year 2024 spending plans, identifying the amount of expected salary lapse in fiscal year 2024 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, 2023. 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 2024.

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 2025 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.

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 awaits the Department's wildfire mitigation report, which was mandated in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

Anomalous Health Incidents [AHI].—The Department is directed to continue 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.

U.S.-European Union [EU] Trade and Technology Council [TTC].—The Committee recognizes the importance of the TTC as a

forum for promoting U.S. and EU competitiveness and prosperity through increasing transatlantic trade, investment, and engagement on matters related to critical and emerging technology. No later than 120 days following enactment of this act, the Department, in collaboration with the Department of State and the United States Trade Representative, is directed to transmit to the Committee a detailed report outlining the administration's involvement in the TTC, including the goals of the Council, its achievements to date, and consideration to formalize the Council as a means to maintain U.S.-EU cooperation in these critical areas.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,142,000
Budget estimate, 2024	16,521,000
Committee recommendation	1,142,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$1,412,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$15,379,000 below the budget request, for continuing renovation activities at the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2023	\$48,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	53,326,000
Committee recommendation	48,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$48,000,000 for the OIG. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$5,326,000 below the budget request.

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

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 an-

nual 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).

Section 113 allows for the establishment of a recreational quota entity through which halibut quota may be traded between commercial and recreational fishing entities.

Section 114 sets limitations on the Department's ability to obligate unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds transferred to the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.

Section 115 allows for the establishment of Cooperative Aviation Centers to aid in the recruitment of aviators for the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.

Section 116 allows for the modification of the Ketchikan port facility.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of \$37,956,590,000 for the Department of Justice [DOJ]. The recommendation is \$761,324,000 below the fiscal year 2023 funding level and \$3,447,081,000 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.

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. The Committee provides a total of \$611,500,000 in DOJ grant funding to help State and local partners tackle these epidemics, an increase of \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 level. The Committee provides \$2,589,000,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA], an increase of \$25,884,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

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 \$226,000,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] Office grant programs related to police-community relations

Crime Victims Fund.—The Committee renews its concern about the solvency of the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] and its ability to continue to support compensation to and services for survivors of crime in future years. The Committee remains concerned about declining deposits, specifically including the lack of predictability as to when the proceeds from criminal fines, penalties, settlements and other sources will be deposited in the CVF. It is exceptionally difficult for the Committee to plan without greater insight into potential future proceeds for the CVF. The Committee directs the Department to submit a plan within 120 days of enactment of this act to establish a system to track payments from concluded cases that may result in deposits into the CVF.

Trafficking in Persons.—The Department shall dedicate no less than the fiscal year 2023 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 continues to encourage the HTPU and Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to continue working with victim service providers and non-governmental organizations to ensure the prioritization of victim needs as part of the overall strategy to combat human trafficking and forced labor in the United States.

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

Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation Interagency Coordination.—The Committee recognizes the benefit of interagency coordination to combat human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, and child sexual abuse material. The Committee directs the Department to establish an interagency working group, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies, to improve coordination and case de-confliction as well as support to survivors. The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 directed the Department to submit a report on the status of this working group within 60 days of enactment, and the Department has failed to do so. The Committee directs the immediate submission of this report. The Department is further directed to submit an interim report on this working group 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.

Section 105(c) of the Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act [ATRA], which was passed on January 5, 2023, eliminated the sunset date in title 18, section 3014(a) by striking the phrase “and ending on December 16, 2021.” However, as a result of recent amendments to 18 U.S.C. 3014(a), the sunset date had previously been extended to December 23, 2022, and then to December 23, 2024. As a result, the text that the ATRA purported to strike no longer existed. Nevertheless, the Committee finds that Congress clearly intended to strike any expiration date without inserting a substitute expiration date, thereby eliminating any expiration date from this provision. This finding is based on the clear contrast to prior amendments of section 3014(a)’s expiration date since its initial enactment in 2015, which consistently inserted new expiration dates when striking prior expiration dates.

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

Departmental Efforts to Combat Crimes Against Children.—The Committee commends the Department for submitting its first National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction since April 2016. As the June 2023 report notes, technological advancements present a unique and unprecedented threat to children today. The Committee directs the Department to continue submitting this report to Congress every 2 years, consistent with the requirements of U.S.C. 21111(b). Separately, the Department has not followed the 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.

Protecting Children from Online Predators.—The Committee is concerned with the rise of child sexual exploitation and abuse, especially of children that are victims of both online and hands-on abuse. The Committee directs the Attorney General to identify what additional resources are needed for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to successfully identify and rescue child victims of child sexual abuse material [CSAM] and to develop recommendations for a coordinated approach between the Department, other government entities, technology companies, and victim services’ providers to address the rising prevalence of online child exploitation. The Department shall submit, within 120 days of en-

actment of this act, a report with this information to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary.

Anomalous Health Incidents [AHI].—The Committee directs the Department to continue working with other Federal agencies and DOJ leadership in order to ensure that policies and procedures are fully executed, including a financial system and process for handling requests for reimbursement. The Department is directed to submit quarterly reports on the number of requests for assistance, the number of eligible individuals who have received HAVANA Act payments, the unobligated balances of the original funding provided, and any additional resource needs in order to properly respond to the Department's AHI victims, including those affiliated with any of its components or related law enforcement agencies.

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

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

Combating Domestic Terrorism.—The Committee remains concerned by the significant threat posed by violent domestic terrorists and extremists and directs the FBI and the Department to vigorously investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic terrorism. The Committee 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, particularly to support the newly-established War Crimes Accountability Team's efforts to respond to war crimes and other atrocities committed during Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the added responsibilities of the CRM to prosecute war criminals under the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act (Public Law 117-351). For this purpose, the Committee's recommendation supports continued funding for CRM and USAO to investigate and prosecute these cases.

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

Violence Against Indigenous Women.—In consultation with Tribal governments, the Department shall assess and update the best practices for the investigation and prosecution of violence against Native American and Alaska Native women. Additionally, DOJ shall provide an update on the review of the sufficiency and prioritization of its grant programs aimed at survivors of such violence, including temporary and transitional housing, education, and workforce development assistance, and shall include the results of this updated review, along with the plan to communicate such grant opportunities to Tribal governments and organizations, with the fiscal year 2024 spending plan. DOJ shall provide Congress with a report on the usage and implementation of the Tribal set-aside funding from Public Law 117-328 that supports programs and initiatives in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages. The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328 directed the Department to submit a report on the status of implementing the recommendations published in the Government Accountability Office [GAO] report 22-104045, entitled "Missing or Murdered Indigenous Women: New Efforts Are Underway but Opportunities Exist to Improve the Federal Response", within 90 days of enactment. The Department has failed to do so and the Committee directs the immediate submission of this report.

Combating Violent Crime in Indian Country.—The Committee encourages U.S. Attorneys to prioritize efforts to investigate and prosecute violent crimes against Native Americans and Alaska Natives that occur in Indian Country, to maintain communication with victims and family members about the status of ongoing in-

vestigations and cases, and to provide as much information as possible on any declinations. The Committee is concerned about the relatively low number of DOJ and FBI investigative resources in Indian Country and encourages DOJ and FBI, in consultation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, to increase resources, including additional FBI agents, to investigate, respond to, and prevent crimes in Indian Country. The Committee further encourages the FBI to increase recruitment, retention, and placement efforts in order to fill existing positions in areas with large land-based Tribes or with high instances of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons 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 continues to direct the Attorney General to publish the required semiannual reports on Federal, State, and Tribal government compliance with the act in a timely manner and make such reports available on the Department’s 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 joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 directed the Department to submit 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, within 60 days of enactment. The Department has failed to do so and the Committee directs the immediate submission of this report.

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 \$15,000,000 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 \$3,500,000 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.

Zero Trust Architecture.—The Committee supports the Department’s Information Technology Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2022–2024, particularly as it implements the Office of Management and Budget’s [OMB] M–22–09 Federal Zero Trust Strategy. The Committee is aware of the ongoing cyber threats nation-states and other actors pose to the Department and other agencies and be-

lieves that the use of zero trust architecture, among other protective methods, could mitigate a significant number of these risks. The Committee directs the Department to submit a progress report on its efforts to implement zero trust architecture with 120 days of enactment of this act.

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 through its dedicated Elder Justice Initiative. The Committee directs the Attorney General to continue to prioritize Departmental resources to ensure that reports of financial fraud, including scams against senior citizens, are thoroughly investigated, with the goal of bringing the perpetrators of these crimes to justice.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—Public Law 117–328 provided the Department with substantial additional resources for compliance with the decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*. The accompanying joint explanatory stated directed the Department to report, within 90 days of the date of enactment, on the breakdown of cases per Assistant U.S. Attorney in Oklahoma, estimated caseloads for fiscal year 2024, and how such numbers compare with those of other USAOs around the country. The report was also to identify the number and type of cases indicted compared to all referrals received, from which jurisdictions the cases were referred, and the general reasons why cases were not accepted. The Committee directs the immediate submission of that report, and a quarterly update thereafter.

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.

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. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to prioritize investigations into threats made against election workers, administrators, officials, and volunteers. The Committee also 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 report, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this act, on the conclusions and recommendations of the eLitigation Steering Committee. The report 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.

Law Enforcement Advanced Analytics.—DOJ’s law enforcement components, including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [ATF], DEA, and the FBI, increasingly rely on the analysis of huge volumes of information, including open source information, in the conduct of investigations and the execution of their public safety missions. Within the funding recommendations for each agency, the Committee directs ATF, DEA, and the FBI to implement software using advanced analytics to correlate open source, commercial, and native agency data. Advanced analytics

and data correlation can act as a force multiplier for each agency, supplementing and providing investigative leads and increasing velocity of investigations.

Preventing Violence Through Community Partnerships.—The Committee appreciates DOJ's ongoing work on violence prevention. However, as incidents of trauma continue to rise, the Committee encourages DOJ, including the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Office for Victims of Crime, to develop innovative approaches to reduce the incidence of reinjury and reincarceration caused by intentional violent trauma. Efforts may include facilitating partnerships between community and hospital-based violence intervention and prevention programs that focus on individuals at highest risk for experiencing community violence. This may be done through partnerships with trauma centers and non-profit entities, such as community-based violence prevention programs, providing technical assistance, and facilitating or conducting research of hospital-based violence prevention programs.

Attorney Compensation Comparability Study.—Assistant United States Attorneys are compensated on the Administratively Determined [AD] pay scale, while nearly all other Department attorneys are compensated on the General Schedule [GS] or are members of the Senior Executive Service. The Department is directed to provide a briefing on pay comparability between Department attorneys on the AD scale and Department attorneys on the GS scale. The briefing shall: (1) assess the degree to which attorneys with similar education, experience, and years of service are compensated differently on the GS and AD scales; (2) identify the resources required to address any substantive differences in compensation; and (3) analyze key human capital metrics, including retention and satisfaction, to determine if scale-based disparity in compensation impacts the execution of the Department's missions. The Department is directed to provide this briefing within 6 months of the date of enactment of this act.

Law Enforcement in the United States Antarctic Program [USAP].—Law enforcement responsibilities at the Antarctic research sites of the National Science Foundation [NSF] are vested in the McMurdo Station Manager. Pursuant to a 1992 memorandum from the Deputy Attorney General, the U.S. Marshals Service appoints the Station Manager as a Special Deputy U.S. Marshal. The Committee is aware of concerns regarding the sufficiency of this arrangement, particularly with respect to the prevention of and response to sexual assault and stalking. The Department is directed to submit a report, in coordination with NSF and the NSF Office of Inspector General, assessing law enforcement in the USAP. The report shall assess the sufficiency of the existing law enforcement program and consider alternative approaches, and shall be submitted within 180 days of the enactment of this act.

Departmental Aircraft.—The Department relies on aircraft for surveillance and investigative operations, extraditions, and the transportation of detainees and inmates, among other law enforcement responsibilities. Aging aircraft incur ever-increasing operations and maintenance [O&M] costs, and the Committee recognizes that a deliberate and well-executed recapitalization plan can produce significant savings.

Within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this act, the Department shall submit a report that accounts for all departmental aircraft. The report shall specifically describe the purpose, age, and estimate of the annual O&M costs for each aircraft. The report further shall propose a long-term, multi-year plan for recapitalizing departmental aircraft, in a manner that maximizes both the Department's capacity to execute its missions, and long-term efficiencies and savings. The report may be submitted through classified channels, as necessary or appropriate.

COVID-19 Fraud.—The Committee is appalled by the individuals who, in a time of grave national crisis, enriched themselves through fraud against unemployment insurance and other pandemic-related aid programs. The Committee commends the Department for prioritizing the investigation and prosecution of such crimes, as evidenced in both its fiscal year 2023 spend plan and its fiscal year 2024 budget request. Within 6 months of the date of the enactment of this act, the Criminal Division, the Civil Division, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys shall individually report on their respective efforts to address COVID-19 related fraud. This report shall describe: all relevant metrics, including the number of indictments and convictions, the amounts contemplated by settlements and judgments, and the amounts of actual recoveries, by fiscal year and by program; an estimate of the scope of criminal activity, including an estimate of the amount of losses to the United States Government; and a detailed description of each components' strategic plan for addressing fraud in unemployment insurance and other pandemic-related aid programs.

Shelter for Victims and their Companion Animals.—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing shelter and transitional housing to victims of domestic violence and their companion animals and encourages DOJ to continue providing robust funding for grants under the Emergency Transitional Pet Shelter and Housing Assistance Grant Program.

Illegal Gambling.—The Committee recognizes the multiple threats posed by illegal and unregulated gambling, including money laundering and the loss of tax revenue. The Committee encourages the Department to coordinate with USAOs and external Federal partners on efforts to combat illegal gambling and associated crimes. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing, within 60 days of the enactment of this act, on investigations and prosecutions against illegal gambling operations.

FBI Domain Perspectives.—The Committee condemns the FBI Domain Perspective alleging ties between violent extremists and traditionalist Catholic places of worship, and appreciates the Department's subsequent disavowal and withdrawal. The Committee directs the Department, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, to provide a briefing on the circumstances that allowed its dissemination and on any remedial measures that have been instituted.

Departmental Consultations.—The Committee directs the Department, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, to provide a briefing on ways the Department consults with and utilizes non-government organizations and non-profit entities to track extremist groups operating in the United States, including how the Depart-

ment utilizes investigative reports, law enforcement trainings, intelligence, hate maps, and reports provided by such non-governmental organizations and non-profit entities.

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

JUSTICE OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$145,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	212,497,000
Committee recommendation	140,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$140,000,000 for Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$72,497,000 below the budget request.

The Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability account, previously named 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 responsibilities, and requests for additional information from the Chairs, Vice Chair, Ranking Member, 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 2023. 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, elephant ivory, and shark fins, 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 also known vector of the emergence and spread of novel viruses that may have devastating global health impacts.

The Committee continues to direct 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.

Supplemental Environmental Projects.—The Committee acknowledges that the Environmental and Natural Resources Division’s [ENRD] civil enforcement activity includes civil violation remediation through supplemental environmental projects [SEPs], which can provide tangible environmental or public health benefits to the harmed community or environment. The Committee encourages the Department to negotiate SEPs in cases where such projects would benefit communities affected by illegal pollution. The Committee appreciates the DOJ’s guidance on use of SEPs in civil enforcement alongside other enforcement authorities, and further encourages the Department to consider remaining barriers to their incorporation.

Animal Welfare Act Enforcement.—The Committee directs the Department to review and revise its on-boarding education materials and practices for new litigating attorneys to ensure a thorough explanation regarding the prosecution of Animal Welfare Act [AWA] violations, including handling referrals from other Federal agencies or law enforcement entities. The Committee further directs the Department to develop a plan for the distribution of this same information to litigating attorneys currently working within the Department to ensure they too are aware of the Department’s responsibilities under the AWA.

The Department is also directed to review its agreements and memoranda of understanding with other key Federal agencies to ensure that AWA violation referrals can be easily reported and swiftly reviewed and ensure that the Department is receiving the necessary information concerning violations from other agencies. The Department shall report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its efforts to increase Departmental awareness of AWA litigation and the inter-agency referral process.

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.

FedRAMP Certification.—The Committee encourages the Department to ensure that small, medium, minority-owned, and veteran-owned business are not unfairly precluded from contracting opportunities with the Department due to avoidable and unnecessary burdens in the FedRAMP certification process.

Voting-related Activities.—The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, regarding any strategic plans developed by the Department since January 20, 2021, outlining the ways that the Department is implementing Executive Order 14019, Promoting Access to Voting.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$138,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	193,630,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$50,000,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology. The recommendation is \$88,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$143,630,000 below the budget request.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$860,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,455,316,000
Committee recommendation	869,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$869,000,000 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 \$9,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$586,316,000 below the budget request. This account funds EOIR, including the Board of Immigration Appeals [BIA], immigration judges, and administrative law judges who decide through administrative hearings whether to admit or exclude aliens seeking to enter the country and whether to deport or adjust the status of aliens whose status has been challenged.

Case Backlog and Reporting Requirements.—The Committee remains deeply concerned by the growing backlog of cases in our immigration courts. The current caseload exceeds 2 million cases.

The Committee continues to direct the Department to submit an updated immigration judge [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 117–328, 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 assignment, 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.

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 2024 will adjudicate cases as their primary function. The Committee directs the Department to continue filling vacant IJ and 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 non-governmental organization [NGO] community, and academia.

Videoteleconferencing [VTC].—The Committee directs EOIR to make publicly available on its website all policies and procedures related to EOIR's use of VTC, including policies and procedures for immigration adjudication centers.

EOIR shall also provide publicly on its website a list of locations where immigration judges are stationed and detailed, the corresponding docket location, and type of docket. The Committee directs EOIR to require immigration judges to consistently input each time a master calendar or individual merits hearing was conducted via video to allow for data collection on the use and impact of VTC. To get feedback on the use of VTC hearings, the agency should, in conjunction with a stakeholder working group, create uniform standards for issues such as when a hearing must be adjourned; how to access real-time technical assistance; filing and presentation of evidence; camera placement; and interpretation best practices.

The Committee directs EOIR to continue to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the number and type of hearings conducted by VTC as described in the fiscal year 2020 joint explanatory statement and reaffirmed in the fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2023 joint explanatory statements, including data on appeals related to the use of VTC and the number of in-person hearing motions filed and their outcomes. Statistics should be broken out by representation, family unit, and detention statuses.

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 VTC, as well as whether the respondent was detained at the time of the continuance.

EOIR Technology Improvements.—The Committee recommendation includes up to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level 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 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 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 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 transmitted 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 Committee, 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 Committee, 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.

The Committee renews this directive, and further directs that this information be provided on a quarterly basis.

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, 2023	\$139,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	151,636,000
Committee recommendation	142,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$142,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$9,636,000 below 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 28,000 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. The Committee continues to support OIG’s newly established interdisciplinary team, which is working to enhance its oversight of the BOP by, among other things, increasing the number of BOP misconduct allegations accepted for investigation; establishing a routine, unannounced inspection program of BOP facilities; maximizing information sharing and collaboration; and continuously identifying, assessing, and tracking significant risks in BOP programs and operations to assist OIG leadership with identifying oversight priorities and the most effective use of OIG resources.

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

Review of the FBI Employee Disciplinary Process.—The Committee recognizes the OIG’s prior oversight work on the FBI’s disciplinary process. Most recently, the OIG conducted a review of the

FBI's adjudication process for misconduct investigations and made recommendations to the FBI to ensure accountability by completing investigations and adjudications in all misconduct matters, even where the employee separates during an investigation. The Committee directs the OIG to continue its oversight of the FBI disciplinary process, by assessing three additional topics to promote internal and public confidence in this process, including: (1) a follow up on the previous OIG recommendations, including steps taken by the FBI to ensure that all investigations and adjudications are completed, even if the employee separates during the investigation; (2) a comprehensive review of the FBI's appeal process for misconduct adjudications, to ensure consistency in that process, regardless of the level of the employee appealing the adjudication decision; and (3) the due process that is afforded to FBI and other DOJ law enforcement personnel after a security clearance is suspended. The OIG shall issue the results of these reviews, which the Committee expects may be completed in one or more than one report, including any recommendations, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this act, as OIG determines is appropriate and practicable.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$14,591,000
Budget estimate, 2024	15,104,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for the United States Parole Commission. The recommendation is \$409,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$104,000 below the budget request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,138,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,331,046,000
Committee recommendation	1,157,300,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,157,300,000 for General Legal Activities salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$19,300,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$173,746,000 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 2023 level for INTERPOL Washington. The Committee has provided no-year authority in the

amount of \$900,000 to ensure sufficient resources are available for INTERPOL Washington’s increasing 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 continues to support 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 2023 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 2024 to address such issues in State and local prisons and jails.

Tobacco Coordination and Enforcement.—The Committee is aware of a recent independent report from the Reagan-Udall Foundation identifying interagency challenges between DOJ and the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] in enforcement actions against violations of the Tobacco Control Act, in particular e-cigarettes that are popular with children that are sold without authorization. The wide availability of such unauthorized vapes has contributed to millions of children using addictive e-cigarettes. The Committee notes that FDA does not have independent litigation authority and the tobacco and e-cigarette cases it refers must compete with DOJ resources and protocols. The Committee commends DOJ for recently acting, for the first time, to seek injunctions against six manufacturers of illegal e-cigarettes. The Committee encourages the Department to supplement interagency coordination efforts to improve enforcement action against violations of the Tobacco Control Act, with emphasis on e-cigarettes fueling addiction among children.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2023	\$31,738,000
Budget estimate, 2024	31,738,000
Committee recommendation	22,700,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$22,700,000 for legal costs, to be derived from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust

Fund. The recommendation is \$9,038,000 below both the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request. However, according to the Department, the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program anticipates carryover of approximately \$11,000,000 from fiscal year 2023 into fiscal year 2024.

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, 2023	\$225,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	324,821,000
Committee recommendation	278,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$278,000,000 for the Antitrust Division. Of that amount, \$50,000,000 is transferred to the Department's Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability account. The recommendation is \$53,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$46,821,000 below the budget request. This appropriation is offset by \$278,000,000 in pre-merger filing fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$0.

Pre-merger Filing Fees.—The Committee notes the passage of the Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act of 2022 (division GG of Public Law 117–328). The statute substantially increases the estimated offsetting pre-merger filing fee collection for fiscal year 2024 and beyond, relative to the estimated collections using the previous fee structure. The Committee welcomes the new fee structure, which will provide the Antitrust Division with more funding as its work becomes increasingly complex and resource-intensive. However, the Committee also acknowledges the risk the new fee structure presents: If the Antitrust Division fully expends its fee collections in one fiscal year, and economic conditions change in future fiscal years (as they inevitably will) such that pre-merger filing fees decline, the Committee will be under enormous pressure to accommodate the lost fees through cuts to the rest of the Department.

To guard against the dynamic described above, and to realize the goal of allowing the Antitrust Division to have full access to its fee collections without encumbering the Committee's allocation, the Committee directs the Antitrust Division to establish an operating reserve to weather years of lower fee collections. In its fiscal year 2025 request, the Committee directs the Antitrust Division to include an assessment of what would be an acceptable range of funds—that is, a minimum planning level and an optimal planning level—for the operating reserve, based on empirical fee collection data, market projections, and other factors, as appropriate.

The Committee is strongly committed to allowing the Antitrust Division full access to its fees provided that this guardrail is in place, and the Committee looks forward to working with the Department to effectuate that outcome.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,632,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,870,374,000
Committee recommendation	2,670,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,670,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 USAOs. The recommendation is \$38,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$200,374,000 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 2023 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, 2023	\$255,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	276,771,000
Committee recommendation	257,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$257,000,000 for the United States Trustee System Fund. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level \$19,771,000 below the budget request. The appropriation is offset by \$230,000,000 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, 2023	\$2,504,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,610,000
Committee recommendation	2,600,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,600,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The recommendation is \$96,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$10,000 below 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, 2023	\$270,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 2023 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, 2023	\$25,024,000
Budget estimate, 2024	28,121,000
Committee recommendation	25,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$25,500,000 for CRS. The recommendation is \$476,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$2,621,000 below 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 2023 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, 2023	\$20,514,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 2023 enacted level and budget request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,705,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,924,488,000
Committee recommendation	1,724,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,724,000,000 for United States Marshals Service [USMS] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$19,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$200,488,000 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 administer directly AFF-related activities like the management and sale of forfeited assets. The Committee directs the Department to continue to provide quarterly reports on USMS’s use of AFF funding, as directed in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93.

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.

Judicial Security.—Over the last three fiscal years, Congress has made critical investments in judicial security, including the replacement of outdated home intrusion detections systems, establishment of an open-source intelligence office within the USMS Judicial Security Division, and additional staffing. The Committee supports the fiscal year 2024 request for Judicial Security and Protective Operations. Given the ever-changing threat landscape, the Committee directs USMS to provide quarterly reports on the cost of protective details, threat assessments and intelligence, and other needs required to protect the Federal judiciary. The costs and needs associated with the protection of Supreme Court justices should be specifically broken out in this report.

Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System [JPATS].—JPATS coordinates and executes prisoner and detainee movements for USMS and the Bureau of Prisons. JPATS also transports Department of Defense and State and local prisoners on a reimbursable, space-available basis. Within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this act, USMS shall submit a report assessing the utilization of JPATS by State and local law enforcement.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2023	\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	24,260,000
Committee recommendation	18,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$18,000,000 for construction in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by USMS in Fed-

eral 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 equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$6,260,000 below the budget request.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,129,789,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,125,724,000
Committee recommendation	2,100,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,100,000,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention. The recommendation is \$29,789,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$25,724,000 below the budget request.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$133,512,000
Budget estimate, 2024	144,788,000
Committee recommendation	135,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$135,000,000 for the National Security Division [NSD]. The recommendation is \$1,488,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$9,788,000 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.

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

Appropriations, 2023	\$550,458,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 2023 enacted level and budget request.

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

OCDETF Strike Forces.—The Committee directs the Department to ensure that appropriate personnel, including experienced 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, 2023	\$10,676,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	11,324,120,000
Committee recommendation	10,825,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$10,825,000,000 for the FBI salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$149,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$499,120,000 below the budget request.

Criminal Justice Information Services [CJIS].—The Committee supports the budget request for CJIS. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for the NICS Section.

OIG Audits on NICS Protocols and Procedures.—The FBI was directed to submit a report on NICS protocols and procedures not later than 90 days after the enactment of Public Law 117–328 and has failed to do so. The Committee directs the immediate submission of this report. 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.—Within the recommendation, the Committee directs the FBI to sustain efforts by the Operational Technology Division and the Science and Technology Branch, including through partnerships with industry and academia, to develop and procure infrastructure, technology, and associated manpower to strengthen the FBI's scientific computing initiatives. The FBI is directed to submit a report, within 120 days of the date of the enactment of this act, describing these investments and a long-term procurement strategy.

Personnel Retention in High Cost of Living Areas.—The Committee understands there are disparities between FBI employee compensation and the cost of living in some field office areas of responsibility. This disparity underscores national security and personnel performance risks, thus affecting the FBI mission. Over the years, the FBI has tried to mitigate some of these risks by offering relocation and retention incentives to eligible personnel, however, these incentives are usually offered for a small duration and are not sufficient to fully resolve the problem. The Committee believes this problem exists across other law enforcement and litigating components within the Department as well. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to report within 120 days of enact-

ment of this act on what authorities and funding are needed, by component, for a permanent solution.

Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center [TEDAC] and Hazardous Device School [HDS].—The Committee's recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for TEDAC and HDS.

Swatting.—The Committee is concerned about the increase in swatting incidents and understands that State and local law enforcement are the front-line responders to these dangerous incidents. However, the Committee is encouraged to learn about the FBI's increased outreach to their State and local law enforcement partners and the FBI's newly-created national online database to facilitate information sharing pertaining to swatting incidents. The Committee directs the FBI to continue to support State and local partners as much as possible in swatting incidents, including providing resources sufficient to support the National online database and by preserving information, identifying common traits or patterns, and assessing where the attacks appear to be related.

Human Rights Violations.—The Committee directs the FBI to increase its efforts to investigate and support the Department's criminal prosecution of serious human rights crimes, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, war crimes, and other crimes committed by serious human rights violators, particularly in light of the newly established War Crimes Accountability Team's efforts to respond to war crimes and other atrocities committed during Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the added responsibilities of the Criminal Division to prosecute war criminals under the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act of 2022. The Committee recommends funding at no less than the fiscal year 2023 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 joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 directed the FBI to submit a report on its continued efforts to ensure that all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies fully report hate crimes statistics, as provided by the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–275, as amended) and the HCPA. The FBI has failed to do so, and the Committee directs the immediate submission of this report. 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. Lastly, 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 Committee has long expressed serious concern about the sufficiency of efforts to combat modern slavery and human trafficking, particularly in rural areas. The Committee directs the FBI to allocate additional staff dedicated to human trafficking at its field offices with the largest geographic areas of responsibility.

FBI Police.—The Committee encourages the FBI to coordinate with the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] and any other relevant agencies to assist with designating the members of the FBI Police as law enforcement officers, and 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.

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 FBI expands programs associated with its 21st Century Facilities plan, the Committee strongly encourages the FBI to better leverage the capabilities of established small, medium, and veteran-owned businesses. The Committee further encourages the FBI to pursue “industry days” and other means of outreach to expand upon these relationships.

Transnational Repression.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs the FBI to ensure its tip lines and electronic threat intake portals are staffed by people with the cultural and linguistic ability to communicate effectively with diaspora and exile communities and knowledge of the tactics of transnational repression. The FBI should ensure that the tip line, to the maximum extent practicable, protects the confidentiality of the identifying information of individuals who may report potential transnational repression.

Within the funds provided, the Committee directs the FBI to provide specialized training to FBI employees on how to identify different tactics of transnational repression in physical and nonphysical forms, which governments are known to employ transnational repression most frequently, which communities and locations in the United States are most vulnerable to transnational repression, tools of digital surveillance and other cyber tools used to carry out transnational repression activities, and espionage and foreign agent laws.

FBI Facilities.—The vast majority of FBI facilities are located at properties owned by the General Services Administration [GSA], leased through GSA, or leased directly with a lessor using GSA delegated authority. However, the FBI owns its facilities at Quantico, Clarksburg, Redstone Arsenal, Pocatello, and a small number of other sites. Direct ownership of these facilities saves millions in rental payments to GSA and private lessors, yet leaves the FBI responsible for basic operations and maintenance [O&M] costs. To avoid the deterioration of these assets, the Committee directs the Department to account for full O&M costs in future budget requests.

Respect for Child Survivors Act.—The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report on the status of the implementation of the Respect for Child Survivors Act (Public Law 117–354), including its plans and protocols to use a multidisciplinary approach when interviewing all witnesses covered by the act. The report shall be submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations within 6 months of the date of the enactment of this act.

FBI Child Abduction Rapid Deployment [CARD] Teams.—The Committee commends the crucial work of the FBI’s CARD teams, and acknowledges the support they provide for State and local law

enforcement when a child is abducted. As child abduction cases are extremely time-sensitive, and require a comprehensive and rapid law enforcement response, the Committee directs the Department and the FBI to increase outreach to State and local law enforcement agencies, and to provide additional instruction on how the CARD team program can be utilized.

Foreign Surveillance in the United States.—The Committee remains concerned by the growing threats of surveillance conducted by the People’s Republic of China within the United States. Following the DOJ’s arrest of two Chinese nationals in New York City on April 17, 2023, reports about Overseas Chinese Service Centers [OCSCs] located in the United States continue to mount. Committee Members have requested information and formal briefings on this matter, and the FBI has failed to provide fulsome and timely responses to these inquiries. As a result, the Committee directs the FBI, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this act, to provide the Committee a briefing regarding the agency’s response to the threats and risks posed by the presence of OCSCs in the United States. This briefing shall address: (1) whether the Bureau has commenced a probe into the allegations of OCSCs located within the United States; (2) whether the Bureau is aware of all OCSCs present in the United States, and whether their respective scale or the number of their locations are increasing; (3) the scope and intent of OCSC activities in the United States; (4) the risks such activities pose to economic productivity; individual liberties; and national security; (5) a description of how the agency is currently addressing each of these risks; and (6) any proposed action to improve the identification or prevention of new OCSCs located in the United States.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2023	\$651,895,000
Budget estimate, 2024	61,895,000
Committee recommendation	60,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$60,000,000 for FBI construction. The recommendation is \$591,895,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,895,000 below the budget request.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$3,144,603,000
Budget estimate, 2024	3,280,924,000
Committee recommendation	3,210,719,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides total resources of \$3,210,719,000 for the DEA salaries and expenses, of which \$621,719,000 is derived from the DEA’s Diversion Control Fee Account. The recommendation is \$66,116,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$70,205,000 below the budget request.

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.

Social Media Platforms.—The Committee is aware that online drug sales pose a growing threat to Americans of all ages, but particularly teens. The Committee directs the DEA to report, within 120 days of enactment of this act, on the number of reports DEA receives from social media platforms on drug sales and activity on those platforms in each of the past 5 years, along with an analysis of whether and how such platforms are making commercially reasonable efforts to make such reports. If social media platforms are not making commercially reasonable efforts, DEA shall provide specific recommendations to the Committee on how the platforms may do so.

Fentanyl Analogues.—Given the worsening opioid epidemic, Congress encourages DEA to continue its efforts to test and schedule fentanyl-related substances to advance the scientific and medical research of these dangerous substances. The DEA shall report, and make available for public comment, the scientific and medical evaluation provided by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as part of any proposed rule in the Federal Register relating to the scheduling of a fentanyl-related substance. The DEA shall include all pharmacological data that it considered, as well as information related to the identification and testing of the substance that is the subject of the proposed rule. The Department shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, within 90 days of enactment of this act, the status of studies and scheduling recommendations for all fentanyl analogues it has identified.

Fentanyl Trafficking.—The Committee directs the DEA to use the provided funding to develop a comprehensive fentanyl tracking system, which includes documentation of seizure location, chemical composition, probable or known manufacturing location, and probable or known point of entry into the U.S., if applicable. The DEA shall report back to the Committee on these efforts within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

DEA Suspicious Orders Report System [SORS].—The Committee directs DEA to take further action to remove barriers to access for opioid use disorder medications. DEA must clarify the difference between suspicious orders of opioids and suspicious orders of buprenorphine on SORS. DEA should also work with other Federal regulators, including HHS and FDA, to ensure these barriers are removed after necessary clarifications are made. The DEA is directed to report back to the Committee on these efforts within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

Xylazine.—The FDA and DEA have issued warnings regarding the risks of the human consumption of xylazine, a sedative used in veterinary medicine and in farming. Media reports indicate the in-

creased use of the drug, by itself or in combination with other substances, is resulting in worsening addiction and is causing physical wounds to those who use illicit opioids. The DEA shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the prevalence of xylazine in drug seizures, information about known distribution networks for the drug, and potential harm-reduction strategies.

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 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.

Destruction of Controlled Substances.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 encouraged DEA to engage in substantive conversations with industry stakeholders on alternatives to incineration; to report on steps the agency has already taken and plans to take to implement 40 C.F.R. 266.506 (b)(3); and to review technologies other than incineration that meet the non-retrievable standard. In response to this direction, DEA advised that it intends to publish an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking [ANPRM] by August 2023 to facilitate the receipt of substantive information from industry stakeholders. The Committee directs DEA to continue this process expeditiously. However, the Committee notes that a formal rulemaking is not necessary as DEA may already “deem in writing” methods and technologies that meet the non-retrievable standard. DEA shall submit, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this act, an updated report on this matter to the Committee.

Digital Evidence to Combat the Fentanyl Crisis.—Digital evidence technology enables adherence to standardized, secure operating procedures required to legally collect, forensically review, and efficiently analyze digital evidence with similar rigor and consistency to wiretaps, DNA, and fingerprint evidence. The Committee urges DEA to establish and formalize a tiered digital evidence enterprise program. Such a program should encompass the entire digital evidence workflow, including collection, review, and analysis by agents, analysts, and forensic examiners. DEA program personnel should uniformly deploy digital evidence technical capabilities and training across all DEA Divisions. With access to digital intelligence technology and training, DEA personnel can leverage capabilities like automation, machine learning, and optical character recognition to enable sharing and analysis of collected digital evi-

dence both internally for deconfliction and externally with other Federal agencies and State and local partners.

Sustainable Staffing and Personnel Allocations.—DEA is encouraged to continue to review the allocation and placement of its personnel, in order to ensure that it can fully execute its mission and key agency priorities. In addition, the Committee is concerned with the number of senior leadership positions occupied by acting personnel, particularly at the agency leadership and Senior Executive Service [SES] levels. The Committee encourages DEA to fill these positions with qualified individuals who are able to carry the mission of the agency forward. DEA shall report, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, on a strategy for filling leadership and SES positions, and on its allocation of personnel across divisions and offices.

Preventing Drug Use By College-Age Individuals.—The Committee is concerned with the rise of fentanyl overdose deaths, especially among college-age students. The Committee directs DEA to report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, on its efforts to educate students at public institutions of higher learning on the dangers of fentanyl, fentanyl-laced pills, and other illicit drugs.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,672,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,875,466,000
Committee recommendation	1,689,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,689,000,000 for ATF salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$17,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$186,466,000 below the budget request.

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 more than 55 CGIC sites across the country, and the Committee encourages the ATF to work with additional high-risk areas to identify solutions and metrics to demonstrate meaningful reductions in illegal gun trafficking and related violent crime.

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

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

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 continues to support ATF in its efforts to utilize funding to upgrade and fully modernize the platform, which is nearing its end cycle.

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).

National Services Center.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the ATF's National Services Center [NSC], which houses several mission-critical functions, including the National Tracing Center [NTC], the Firearms and Ammunition Technology Division [FATD], and the National Firearms Act [NFA] Division, among others. The Committee directs the ATF to submit a report to this Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this act, on the needs, including occupational hazards and risks as well as impact on ATF's mission, associated with the current Martinsburg facilities,

and the cost and feasibility of constructing a new physical structure or expanding existing spaces versus continuing repairs over a ten-year period.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$8,392,588,000
Budget estimate, 2024	8,644,290,000
Committee recommendation	8,477,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$8,477,000,000 for BOP salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$84,412,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$167,290,000 below 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 (i.e., morning watch, day watch, and evening watch), the Bureau shall start recording this data and include these metrics in this report by the end of the current fiscal year. For any institution with a staffing ratio greater than 15:1 and in which there has been an incident involving deadly force, BOP shall provide a separate, detailed explanation of the role staffing may or may not have played in the incident along with a corrective plan to ensure it will not happen again.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the significant number of vacancies in BOP institutions, creating an extremely dangerous environment for both staff and incarcerated persons. The Committee directs the Department to immediately improve hiring policies and ensure BOP is able to promptly fill existing and future vacancies and staff its 122 Federal facilities across the United States at January 2016 levels. The Committee again directs

BOP to provide a report, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to the Committee regarding the number of vacancies at each facility further detailed by job title, job series, and General Schedule level as well as the number of applicants going through the hiring process for each vacant position. If there are expedited hiring efforts the Department can make to ensure BOP is properly staffed, the Committee directs the Department to do so, and to include these measures and their results in the aforementioned report. The Committee supports the use of recruitment and retention bonuses and rejects any further position eliminations.

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

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

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

The Committee has expressed its concerns about the practice of augmentation since fiscal year 2017 and once again directs BOP to curtail its overreliance on augmentation, particularly in housing units, a directive issued again as part of Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93. BOP should focus on hiring additional full-time correctional staff before continuing to augment existing staff. BOP is further directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the use of augmentation broken out by region, institution, and security level each time this practice is employed.

As part of the quarterly report, BOP is required to also submit the number of hours, and subsequent cost, of overtime recorded at each institution. In addition, for each Federal correctional facility at which two or more Federal inmates have died in one calendar year, BOP shall submit to the Committee a detailed report describing each incident and the role augmentation may have played in exacerbating the inherent dangers.

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

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, however, is encouraged to learn the Department is no longer proposing to transfer FSA implementation funding from the BOP to the Department of Labor as part of its fiscal year 2024 request. 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 reduce significantly 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.—In an August 2022 report, BOP observed that “[c]ontraband cellphones remain a significant correctional security and public safety concern for the BOP as well as for State and local correctional agencies across the country.” Since fiscal year 2020, the Committee has provided substantial resources for BOP to pilot and outfit its facilities with managed access system and micro-jamming solution cellphone interdiction technologies. The Committee directs BOP to submit, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this act, an updated report on the deployment of these technologies. The report shall identify the number of contraband devices confiscated through the use of each technology, and shall describe the long-term funding requirements for full deployment.

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

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

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 continues to direct 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 2023 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.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 directed BOP to submit, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of that act, a study and report on expanding BOP facilities in Alaska and Hawaii. The Committee directs BOP to comply immediately with this requirement.

Improving Reentry by Addressing Dyslexia.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 supported up to \$1,200,000 for an initiative to satisfy the FSA requirement for an evidence-based dyslexia screener and directed BOP to report on its implementation of this initiative. BOP is directed to immediately

initiate this program and to comply with the reporting requirement.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2023	¹ \$290,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	179,762,000
Committee recommendation	209,000,000

¹ Of the total amount provided for Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities, in fiscal year 2023, \$182,000,000 was included under title II of division N of Public Law 117-328.

This Committee’s recommendation includes \$209,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. The recommendation is \$81,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$29,238,000 above the budget request. Of this amount, \$177,000,000 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. Within the amount provided, \$30,000,000 shall be for the development and planning of a BOP and DOJ correctional officer and law enforcement officer training facility. Before any of these funds may be obligated, the Department shall submit to the Committee for approval, as part of its fiscal year 2024 spending plan, a detailed prospectus, which shall describe the parameters, functions, and schedule of the project’s initial phases, including the feasibility assessment, program office, and NEPA environmental impact study.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,700,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 2023 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$4,169,818,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including: \$3,995,818,000 in discretionary appropriations and \$174,000,000 in mandatory appropriations. The total is \$254,667,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,029,112,000 below the budget estimate.

Management and Administration [M&A] Expenses.—The Department shall, in preparing its fiscal year 2024 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 2024 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 addressed 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 \$139,000,000 in discretionary grant funding for Tribes as follows: \$60,000,000 within OJP for Tribal assistance; \$18,000,000 for a Tribal youth program within the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP]; \$37,000,000 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 \$65,948,535 is provided to Tribal governments and coalitions through OVW programmatic statutory set-asides and another \$60,000,000 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 be-

yond 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 2024, a plan for the use of these funds that is informed by such consultation.

In addition, the bill includes a 5 percent set-aside for Tribes within the CVF. OVC is directed to consult closely with Tribal stakeholders to improve services for Tribal victims of crime, to include expanded purpose areas described in the OVC final rule effective August 8, 2016. OVC shall continue to follow direction provided by the Committee in Senate Report 115–275 and adopted by Public Law 116–6 regarding grant application requirements, accountability, and assistance.

The Committee directs the Department to give Tribes maximum flexibility in the use of funds 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 victim-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 \$199,000,000 is provided for the STOP School Violence Act (Division S, title V of Public Law 115–141) grant program for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$60,000,000 is derived from the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act and \$139,000,000, which is \$39,000,000 more than the full author-

ized program funding level, is provided for in this act. Of the amount provided for in this act, \$84,000,000 is provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] for evidence-based school safety programs outlined in the act and \$55,000,000 is provided 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.

Victim Services for Incarcerated Survivors of Sexual Abuse.—The joint explanatory statements accompanying the fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2023 appropriations acts directed the Department 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 individuals across the country. There continues to be a significant need for these services and the majority of incarcerated individuals do not have access to victim services. A hotline would not only help incarcerated survivors, but it would also further meaningful Prison Rape Elimination Act compliance. Within 120 days of the date of the enactment of this act, the Department shall submit a report on its efforts, as well as a detailed proposal for the establishment of a hotline.

National Sexual Assault Hotline.—The Committee urges OVC to fully support the National Sexual Assault Hotline, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, as amended (34 U.S.C. 20985(d)).

OVC Center for Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] Administrators.—The Committee directs OVC to continue to provide peer-to-peer training on Federal grants management, administration and strategies to increase access to services and compensation for VOCA victim assistance and victim compensation grantees and subgrantees.

DOJ Grant Oversight.—The Committee encourages the Department to review its multi-year grant award processes and protocols to ensure grantees have fully complied with the rules of year-one funding before year-two funding is disbursed in multi-year grant awards. In addition, the Committee supports the Department’s efforts to create a high-risk designation for grantees, so as to increase fiscal responsibility throughout the grant making process. The Committee recommends that the Department promptly complete and publish an internal review of the program, to inform efforts to implement a high-risk grantee designation in other Federal agencies.

Grant Funding for Payment of Bail.—In GAO–23–106012, the GAO reported that based on its review of available data and interviews with Department officials, it found no information to indicate the Department awarded grants to nonprofits to pay cash bond for bail or that nonprofit recipients used Department grant funds for this purpose. The Committee directs the Office of Justice Programs, the COPS Office, and the Office on Violence Against Women to continue to monitor this matter, and to report the Committee of any findings inconsistent with the GAO’s conclusions.

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

Appropriations, 2023	\$700,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	732,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$732,000,000 for OVW grants. The recommendation is \$32,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 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, LGBTQ victims, college students, youths, and public housing residents. To minimize fraud, waste, and abuse in these programs, OVW is encouraged to implement any open recommendations of the Department’s OIG with respect to the recipients of grants under these programs.

The table below displays the Committee’s recommendations for the programs under this office.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS
[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
STOP Grants	255,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	51,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	2,500
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	17,000
<i>Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention</i>	3,500
Improving Criminal Justice Responses Program	60,500
<i>Homicide Reduction Initiative</i>	4,000
<i>Lethality Assessment Initiative</i>	4,000
Sexual Assault Victims Services	80,000
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	51,000
Violence on College Campuses	25,000
<i>HBCU, HSI and Tribal Colleges</i>	12,500
Legal Assistance for Victims	56,000
Abuse Later in Life Program	9,000
Justice for Families Program	22,000
Disabilities Program	12,000
National Center on Workplace Responses	1,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country-Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
Tribal Special Criminal Jurisdiction	15,000
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	1,500

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Restorative Justice Responses and Evaluations	15,000
Culturally Specific Programs	11,000
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys	3,000
LGBT Specific Services Program	1,000
National Deaf Services Line	2,000
Underserved Populations Program	5,000
Financial Assistance Program	4,000
Abby Honold Act	5,000
Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Examinations	20,000
Cybercrime Enforcement	6,000
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	732,000

Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Exams.—The Committee’s recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for grants for regional sexual assault nurse examiner [SANE] training, salaries for SANEs and sexual assault forensic examiners [SAFEs], and technical assistance and resources to increase access to SANEs and SAFEs, as authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 2022 (division W of Public Law 117–103). The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize areas where nationwide gaps exist in the availability and quality of post-sexual assault medical forensic care, including rural, Tribal, underserved communities, and urban areas. The Committee directs the OVW to collaborate with the Office for Victims of Crime to implement this program in coordination with other funding opportunities designed to enhance the quality and availability of post-sexual assault medical forensic care, to include multidisciplinary settings responding to the abuse of both children and adolescents.

Sexual Assault Survivors’ Bill of Rights.—The Committee again provides \$10,000,000 as part of the STOP grants for the recently enacted Sexual Assault Survivors’ Bill of Rights, a new and consequential grant program that incentivizes States to codify and standardize survivor rights. OVW did not request funding for this new program in fiscal year 2024, and the Committee is concerned about this gap in funding and apparent lack of urgency from OVW to implement this new program. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this act, detailing any applicants deemed by OVW as ineligible for this funding, reasons for the ineligibility, and any recommended technical fixes to help the program achieve its intended goals.

Statutory Set-Asides.—The underlying statutes for several grant programs, including STOP and Sexual Assault Services Program [SASP], outline set-asides for Tribal governments and coalitions, culturally specific community-based organizations, and organizations providing services to underserved populations. These set-asides would provide a total of \$89,683,535 for fiscal year 2024, with \$65,948,535 for Tribal governments and coalitions, \$17,425,000 for culturally specific organizations, and \$6,310,000 to meet the needs of underserved populations. The Committee expects

OVW to ensure that the full amounts provided for in the authorizing statutes are released to these groups expeditiously.

Rural Victims.—Victims of sexual assault living in rural communities may be reluctant to report to law enforcement. The Committee encourages the OVW to implement projects that reduce barriers to the reporting of crime in rural areas, colonias, and persistent poverty counties and directs the OVW to submit a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The OJP is responsible for providing leadership, coordination, and assistance to its Federal, State, local, and Tribal partners to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the U.S. justice system in preventing, controlling, and responding to crime. As most of the responsibility for crime control and prevention falls to law enforcement officers in States, cities, and other localities, the Federal Government is effective in these areas only to the extent that it can enter into successful partnerships with these jurisdictions. Therefore, OJP is tasked with administering grants; collecting statistical data and conducting analyses; identifying emerging criminal justice issues; developing and testing promising and innovative approaches to address these issues; evaluating program results; and disseminating these findings and other information to State, local, and Tribal governments. 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, 2023	\$77,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	141,000,000
Committee recommendation	78,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$78,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. The recommendation is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$63,000,000 below 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	42,500
National Institute of Justice	35,500
<i>Study on Multidisciplinary Teams</i>	<i>1,200</i>
TOTAL, Research Evaluation and Statistics	78,000

Spending Plans.—The Department shall submit to the Committee, as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law En-

forcement 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 be integrated, where possible, 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 \$42,500,000 for the BJS. The recommendation is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2023 level and \$35,500,000 below 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 continues to recognize the importance of collecting information on police suicides and encourages BJS to continue its approach to improving the measurement of suicide fatalities among law enforcement agencies.

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 \$35,500,000 for the NIJ, in addition to \$2,500,000 transferred from the OVW for research and evaluation on violence against women and Indian women.

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.

Study on Multidisciplinary Teams.—The Committee provides \$1,500,000 for NIJ to administer a competitive grant to an accredited research university for a study on the current landscape of multidisciplinary teams working on sexual exploitation crimes against children, including structure, participants, and outcomes, in addition to best practices for multidisciplinary teams to improve effectiveness, outcomes, and victim well-being.

Report on Forensic Laboratory Resource Requirements.—NIJ shall submit a report to the Committee, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this act, evaluating the projected workload, backlog, personnel, workforce, resource, and equipment needs of forensic science providers and forensic medical service providers. The study should be conducted in conjunction with the Forensic Labora-

tory Needs Technology Working Group and the Federal Inter-agency Medicolegal Death Investigation Working Group. The report should review all relevant reports and recommendations, as well as the practical and applied implications of any other scientific reports on forensic science with relevance to the operational, quality management, and practical needs of the forensic science community.

Human Trafficking Study.—NIJ is directed to provide a briefing, within 30 days of the date of the enactment of this act, on the status of the study required by Section 20 of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–392) and its estimated completion date.

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

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,416,805,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,438,130,000
Committee recommendation	2,201,139,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,201,139,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance. The recommendation is \$215,666,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$236,991,000 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	799,139
<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>	6,000
<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>	14,000
<i>National Center on Restorative Justice</i>	3,000
<i>Ashanti Alert Network</i>	1,000
<i>Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Pilot Programs</i>	4,000
<i>Child Advocacy Training</i>	2,000
<i>Rural Violent Crime Initiative</i>	8,000
<i>Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act</i>	7,000
<i>Forensic Ballistics Programs in Higher Education</i>	2,500
<i>Multidisciplinary Partnership Improvements for Protective Orders</i>	5,000
<i>Presidential Nominating Conventions</i>	100,000
<i>Byrne Discretionary Projects</i>	159,139
Victims of Trafficking Grants	97,000
Economic, High-Tech, White Collar, and Cybercrime Prevention	10,000
<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	89,000
<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>	25,000
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	35,000
DNA Initiative	170,000

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
<i>Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants</i>	130,000
<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>	5,000
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative [SAKI]	55,000
CASA—Special Advocates	15,000
Tribal Assistance	60,000
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>Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act</i>	10,000
<i>Pay for Success</i>	7,500
Substance Use Disorder Initiative	445,000
<i>Drug Courts</i>	95,000
<i>Mentally Ill Offender Act</i>	45,000
<i>Residential Substance Use 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>	190,000
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	2,500
STOP School Violence Act	84,000
Emmett Till Grants	3,500
Hate Crime Prevention Act	20,000
Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice	10,000
Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act	10,000
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	30,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	35,000
Community Violence Intervention and Prevention	55,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	2,201,139

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$799,139,000 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 \$13,000,000 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.

Law Enforcement Officer De-escalation Training.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for a competitive grant program to support training and related initiatives (with a particular emphasis on de-escalation practices) that help improve responses to individuals with mental illness, intellectual disabilities, or developmental disabilities and others who come into contact with law enforcement or correctional officers, including for purposes described in the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–325).

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.

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 2021 spent an average of about 11.5 years incarcerated for their wrongful convictions, and 42 percent of 2021 exonerations—67 of the total 161 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 \$14,000,000 appropriated to the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grant programs shall be used to support Wrongful Conviction Review grantees providing high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants in post-conviction claims of innocence. Wrongful Conviction Review grantees shall be nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and/or State or local public defender offices that have in-house post-conviction representation programs that show demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. Grant funds shall support grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims; case review, evaluation, and management; experts; potentially exonerative forensic testing; and investigation services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.

National Center on Restorative Justice.—Of the \$3,000,000 provided for this program, no less than \$2,500,000 shall be used to continue a partnership with an accredited university of higher education and/or law school for the purposes of supporting a National Center on Restorative Justice to educate and train the next generation of justice leaders. The Center shall expand its partnerships with practitioners and facilitators to increase access and types of restorative justice training and education opportunities available across the country and continue to support research focusing on how best to provide direct services to address social inequities, such as simultaneous access to substance abuse treatment and higher education. Further, the Center will expand educational opportunities for those under sentence and in a court-supervised substance abuse program, and, through research and evaluation, the Center will disseminate reports on the impact of attitudes, recidivism, and costs of the educational initiatives. Up to \$500,000 may be used to support microgrants to innovative restorative justice projects in communities across the country.

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 future 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.

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 \$2,500,000 for a competitive grant program for universities and technical colleges, to acquire ballistics identification equipment and support forensic ballistics programs.

Rural Violent Crime Initiative.—State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in rural areas face unique challenges, including limited financial and technological resources, and the need to cover large, remote areas with smaller staff. Violent crime, including drug- and human-trafficking, continues to grow in these locations. The Committee provides \$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. Of the total amount provided, no less than \$4,000,000 shall be for a microgrant program with streamlined application and reporting requirements.

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.

Grants to Combat Human Trafficking.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$97,000,000 for services and task force activities for U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and foreign nationals who are victims of trafficking, as authorized by Public Law 106–386 and amended by Public Law 113–4, of which no less than \$22,000,000 is for the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Task Force Program. The Committee urges that human trafficking task forces funded under this grant program take affirmative measures to emphasize the investigation and prosecution of persons who patronize or solicit children for sex as a human trafficking demand reduction strategy. OJP shall consult with stakeholder groups in determining the overall allocation of Victims of Trafficking funding and shall provide a plan to the Committee for the use of these funds as part of the Department’s fiscal year 2024 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.

Internet of Things Capabilities Database.—The growing use of Internet of Things devices requires understanding of existing capabilities of such devices for training on options and best practices for handling of evidence to meet judicial standards and privacy concerns. To meet this need, \$2,000,000 shall be dedicated for a separate competitive grant program in order to provide four awards of

not less than \$500,000 each for institutions of higher learning that provide training in computer forensics and digital investigation to develop a database on Internet of Things device capabilities and to build and execute training modules for law enforcement.

Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program.—Within the \$30,000,000 provided for bulletproof vests, \$1,500,000 is to be transferred directly to the NIST Office of Law Enforcement Standards to continue supporting ballistic- and stab-resistant material compliance testing programs. The Committee expects OJP to continue strengthening internal controls to manage the Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program. Improving grantee accountability in the timely use of Federal funds to purchase body armor will help every police officer who needs a vest to get one, thus saving officers' lives.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System Initiative Grants.—A total of \$129,000,000 is provided for this program, of which \$40,000,000 is derived from the BSCA and \$89,000,000 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 Committee directs the Department to remind States of the possibility of this waiver in guidance or technical assistance regarding this grant program.

The Committee is aware that many State laws and policies provide for the expungement or sealing of certain criminal records, making it possible for people with past convictions to access employment and housing, or exercise their social and civic rights. However, many States do not have the resources for appropriate technology to implement such policies effectively. The Committee urges the Department to ensure that grants made under the National Criminal History Improvement Program [NCHIP] can be made available for supporting States in the planning and the implementation of records systems that allow for the efficient expungement or sealing of qualifying criminal history records without requiring those eligible to apply.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science.—The recommendation provides a total of \$35,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 is to target specifically the challenges the opioid and synthetic drug epidemic has brought to the forensics community.

DNA Backlog and Crime Lab Improvements.—The Committee continues its strong support for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements by recommending \$170,000,000 to strengthen and im-

prove 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, \$130,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$15,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, \$5,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, and \$20,000,000 is for other State and local forensic activities. An additional \$20,000,000 is provided for Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Examinations grants under the Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs.

The Committee expects that the OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority in order to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee directs the Department to submit, as part of its fiscal year 2024 spending plan, a detailed description of the DNA-related and forensic programs, including a description of the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program.

The Committee appreciates the Department's publication of data and metrics on the effectiveness of this program. For example, more than half of all matches made on the Combined DNA Index System [CODIS] are attributable to cases and offender samples processed through this Federal grant program. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to track and annually report such metrics related to how this program contributes to the number of cases and offender samples submitted to CODIS, as well as to the related number of CODIS matches.

DNA-related and Forensics Programs.—The Committee continues to direct the Department to allocate funds for DNA-related and forensics programs in compliance with all relevant requirements, including the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–235), the Justice Served Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–257), and appropriations directives.

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation includes \$55,000,000 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, \$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 \$445,000,000 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 \$190,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program [COSSUP].

The Committee directs that funding for COSSUP programs focus on prevention and education efforts, effective responses to those affected by substance abuse, and services for treatment and recovery from addiction. Of the \$190,000,000 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]. An evaluation of VTCs funded by BJA found limitations in access to VTCs due to challenges in identifying veterans and also emphasized that veterans' needs vary from other drug courts. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to offer a broader range of tools to address program needs. The Committee directs BJA to submit a report on the feasibility of establishing a National Center for Veterans Jus-

tice designed to continuously enhance coordination of data, best practices, original research, and technical assistance to further evidence-based practices for justice-involved veteran interventions. The report shall include an evaluation of the Status Query and Response Exchange System and the Veterans Reentry Search Service; opportunities to increase collaboration and data sharing between Federal, State, and local government partners; recommended funding sources; and organizational structure options for the Center. BJA is further directed to submit this report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this act.

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 explore opportunities for supporting an athlete survivor leadership network to better incorporate survivors' lived experiences are incorporated as part of new curriculum, training materials, and technical assistance, including a better understanding of how and when to report. Any recommendations regarding youth athletes stemming from the work and reporting by the Commission on the State of U.S. Olympics and Paralympics shall be incorporated into this program.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative [JRI].—The Committee provides \$35,000,000 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 \$40,000,000 to address hate crimes in our communities. Of this amount, \$20,000,000 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 har-

assessment 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 Approaches to Advancing Justice.—The Committee recognizes the importance of community-based organizations in conflict resolution and empowering communities to combat hate crimes and incidents, as Congress has directed for the last two fiscal years. These organizations provide direct assistance to targeted communities, train individuals on techniques to de-escalate dangerous situations, and provide timely statistical information on hate crimes to their communities. The Committee continues to provide funding for grants to these organizations to advance justice within their communities.

Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative [CVIPI].—A total of \$105,000,000 is provided for CVIPI in fiscal year 2024. This includes \$50,000,000 from the BSCA and \$55,000,000 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.

Agencies Adjacent to Federal Lands.—The Committee recognizes that local law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions that contain or are adjacent to Federal land play a critical role in preventing and responding to crime on Federal lands while also recognizing the strain on resources this proximity may cause. The Committee encourages the Department to consider proximity to Federal land when reviewing applications for competitive grants.

Byrne Discretionary Grants.—The Committee provides \$159,139,000 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:

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY GRANTS TABLE

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University.	Public Safety Equipment for University Law Enforcement	375,000
Allentown Police Department	Police Cruisers & Public Safety Technology	275,000
Alton, NH Police Department	Body Worn Camera Project	255,000
An Achievable Dream	Enrichment and Discipline Reduction Program	1,961,000
Anne Arundel County	Re-Entry Services	450,000
Anoka County Attorney's Office	Pre-Charge Diversion Program	89,000
Augusta-Richmond County	Law Enforcement Body-Worn Camera Technology Upgrades	690,000

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY GRANTS TABLE—Continued

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Augusta-Richmond County	Mental Health Response Team	317,000
Baltimore City	School-Based Violence Prevention	738,000
Baltimore City State's Attorney	Office Modernization and Cybersecurity Enhancements	775,000
Beaufort County	Communications Upgrade	893,000
Big Brothers Big Sisters Independence Region.	Big Brothers Big Sisters Independence Region	1,000,000
Blount County Commission	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	400,000
Board of Harbor Commissioners for the Harbor of Portland.	Patrol Boat Replacement	317,000
Breakthrough	Breakthrough Program Expansion	353,000
Brooklyn District Attorney's Office	Mental Health Services Vehicle	2,728,000
Butler County Commission	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	120,000
Cabell County Emergency Response Center.	Dispatch Console Upgrades	1,500,000
Cabell County Sheriff's Department.	Body-Worn and Vehicle Cameras	386,000
Cedar Crest College	Expert Witness Training Center & Crime Scene Lab	250,000
Chaves County CASA Program	Chaves County CASA Program Trauma Intervention Project	500,000
Children's Advocacy Center of Delaware, Inc.	Mental Health & Advocacy Coordinator	235,000
Chilton County Commission	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	300,000
Choose Freedom	Community Violence Prevention Program	552,000
CHRIS 180, Inc.	Expanding Violence Reduction Programs in South Atlanta	331,000
City of Albuquerque Police Department.	Substance Identification Equipment	364,000
City of Beckley	Patrol Vehicles	270,000
City of Beckley	Bullet Proof Vests	36,000
City of Belfast	Police Department Equipment	750,000
City of Birmingham	Real Time Crime Center (RTCC)	4,200,000
City of Bisbee	Body Cameras and Crime Response	210,000
City of Burlington	Burlington Community Justice Center	300,000
City of Charleston	Charleston CARES Pre-Trial Diversion Initiative	125,000
City of Charleston, West Virginia ..	Leon Sullivan Way Safety Initiative	301,000
City of East Lansing	Public Safety Enhancement	1,500,000
City of East St. Louis	Camera and Lights Effectiveness for Anti-Dumping Needs (CLEAN)	1,446,000
City of Fairhope	Combating Fentanyl	200,000
City of Huntington Police Department.	Huntington Police Department Community Oriented Policing Endeavors (COPE) Project.	776,000
City of Huntington Police Department.	Technology Modernization	1,300,000
City of Linden	First Responder Vehicle Acquisition	355,000
City of Meadville	Crisis Intervention and Support Staff	268,000
City of Minneapolis	Minneapolis Community Violence Intervention	2,500,000
City of Modesto	9-1-1 Call Center Project	2,692,000
City of Muskegon	Police Modular Vehicle Barrier System	190,000
City of New Orleans Office of Criminal Justice Coordination.	Crime Lab Equipment	2,400,000
City of North Las Vegas	Public Safety Enhancement Project	1,620,000
City of Omaha	Law Enforcement Air Support Equipment	3,500,000
City of Peoria	Police Negotiation Response Vehicle	103,000
City of Pittsburgh	LEAD Criminal Justice Diversion	966,000
City of Reno	Police Department Wellness Project	1,500,000
City of Russellville	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	500,000
City of Santa Fe	Mobile Integrated Health Office (MIHO)	300,000
City of Sheffield	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	495,000
City of Shinnston	Public Safety Technology	1,000,000
City of Sumter	Drug and Substance Analyzer	157,000
City of Syracuse	Police Athletic/Activities League Teen Program Expansion	415,000
City of Tacoma Municipal Court ...	Municipal Therapeutic Court	500,000
City of Trussville	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	150,000
City of Tusculumbia	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	325,000
City of Winfield	Patrol Vehicle Equipment	31,000
Clark County	Eighth Judicial District Court's Court Appointed Special Advocate [CASA].	800,000

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY GRANTS TABLE—Continued

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Cleveland Rape Crisis Center	Cleveland Rape Crisis Center	800,000
Cobb Family Advocacy Center	Family Advocacy Center	1,550,000
Colbert County Sheriff's Office	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	250,000
Collaborative to End Human Trafficking.	Youth Human Trafficking Victims	500,000
Communities In Schools of Ohio ...	Crime Prevention and Youth Reengagement Program	500,000
COMPASS Youth Collaborative	Youth Violence Intervention	137,000
Concord Police Department	Evidence Equipment and Training	73,000
Concord Police Department	Rapid DNA for Investigations	188,000
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.	Drug and Fentanyl Taskforce	1,028,000
Conflict Resolution Center of Baltimore County.	Statewide Youth Conflict Coaching	291,000
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence.	Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence for Victim Services Funding.	4,204,000
Copiah Lincoln Community College	Law Enforcement Academy	20,000
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.	Community-Based Victim Services Program	4,000,000
County of Oxford	Jail Security Equipment Upgrades	174,000
County Sheriffs of Colorado	Colorado Rural Impact Programs	917,000
Covenant House	Enhanced Victim Services Transitional Program	250,000
Crime Victims Center, Inc. (dba Parents for Megan's Law).	Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner and Response (SAFE/R) Capacity Building Program in Suffolk County.	565,000
Cumberland County District Attorney's Office.	DNA Analysis Expansion	284,000
Dallas County Sheriff's Office	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	250,000
Day One	Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Program	220,000
Delaware Department of Correction	Body Worn Cameras (Level V and Level IV facilities)	113,000
Delaware Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General.	Delaware Data Initiative	788,000
Delaware Department of Safety, Division of Forensic Science.	Equipment to Enhance Testing Capabilities in Toxicology Unit	950,000
Derry Police Department	Acquisition of Body Worn Camera (BWC), In-car Video (ICV), and Facility Cameras.	586,000
Douglas County	Pre-Trial Diversion Program	95,000
Edgewood Police Department—NM	Edgewood Police Department Emergency Vehicle Fund	800,000
Enough is Enough	Virginia Initiative for the Prevention of the Online Exploitation of Children.	974,000
Establish	Hanai Pilot Project	700,000
Fairmont State University	Security Upgrades	1,701,000
Families and Youth Innovations Plus (FYI+).	Trauma Informed Youth Diversion Program	675,000
Farmington Hills Police Department.	Law Enforcement Emergency Vehicle Operation	65,000
Faulkner County Sheriff's Office ...	Rapid DNA System Pilot Program for Investigations	1,000,000
Franklin County Sheriff's Office ...	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	200,000
Franklin Police Department	Body Worn Camera Project	208,000
Freedom Reads	Libraries in Prison Housing Units	450,000
Friends of the HOPE Initiative	RI HOPE Initiative—Statewide Law Enforcement Opioid Overdose Deflection Program.	450,000
Fulton County Sheriff's Office	Body-Worn Camera Technology Upgrades	298,000
Georgia Justice Project	Georgia Justice Project—Second Chance Desk	475,000
Grand Rapids Community College	Public Safety Training Center Equipment	1,000,000
Grant County District Court	Courthouse Security Upgrades	1,500,000
Greenville Police Department	Equipment and Technology Upgrades	1,400,000
Halifax County	Security Upgrades	225,000
Hampton Falls Police Department	Virtual Simulation Training Equipment	38,000
Hampton, NH Police Department ...	Enhanced Criminal Justice Response Team	200,000
Hancock County Commission	Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment	391,000
Hellam Township	Public Safety UVs and Police Vehicles	96,000
Henderson County Sheriff's Office	Bomb Squad Upgrades	234,000
Hillsborough County Sheriff	De-Escalation Program	276,000
Ho'ola Na Pua	Shining the Light on Sex Trafficking in Hawaii	1,000,000
Honolulu Police Department	Cybercrime Unit Vehicle	500,000

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY GRANTS TABLE—Continued

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Houlton Police Department	Police Department Equipment	57,000
Justice Assistance	Habitat for Justice	420,000
Kanawha Institute for Social Research & Action, Inc. (KISRA).	Re-entry Learning Platform	333,000
Kapili Like Inc.	Victims of Crime and Trafficking Safe Hale Project	1,010,000
La Paz County Sheriff's Office	SWAT Team Response Vehicle	305,000
La Piñon Sexual Assault Recovery Services.	Sierra County Children's Advocacy Center	56,000
Lancaster County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement Vehicles	770,000
Lander County	Crime Prevention Technology	563,000
Las Cumbres Community Services	Walking IN Grace with Survivors of Torture (WINGS)	360,000
Livingston County	Law Enforcement Virtual Training Simulator	150,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Hampton Roads.	Chesapeake & Portsmouth Safety Coordinator	500,000
Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault.	Sexual Assault Expert Witness and Attorney Training	90,000
Manchester School District	Active Attack CRCC Training	48,000
Marengo County Commission	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	185,000
Marion County Sheriff's Department.	Public Safety Equipment and Law Enforcement Technology	980,000
Marshall University Research Corporation.	Forensic Genomics Institute	2,000,000
McDermott Center	First Responders Mental Health Initiative	910,000
McKean County Jail	County Jail Security Scanner	136,000
Mercer County Commission	Courthouse Security Equipment	245,000
Metro Police Athletic League	Recreational, Educational, and Cultural Activities for At-Risk Youth	10,000
Metro-IAF / Manhattan Together ...	Community Care and Recovery	200,000
Minnesota Third Judicial District—County Attorney Electronic Evidence Collaborative.	Minnesota Third Judicial District—County Attorney Electronic Evidence Collaborative.	1,500,000
Mission Kids Child Advocacy Center.	Child Advocacy & Regional Training Center	1,000,000
Mississippi State University	Updating Law Enforcement Data in Mississippi	1,800,000
Montgomery County	Crisis Co-Response Teams	700,000
Morehouse College	Expanding Access to the Andrew Young Center's Higher Education in Prisons Initiative.	1,636,000
Morgan County Commission	Public Safety Equipment	595,000
Navajo County	Public Safety Interoperability Communication Project (Phase II)	2,307,000
New Mexico Child Advocacy Networks (NMCAN).	Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention	150,000
New Mexico Department of Public Safety.	Santa Fe Forensic Laboratory DNA Analysis	500,000
Nicholas County Commission	Body Worn Cameras	84,000
Nicholas County Commission	Patrol Vehicles	308,000
Not Another Child, Inc.	Survivor Support System	500,000
NYPD's Fighting Finest Inc.	NYC Youth Forward	150,000
Office of the New Mexico Attorney General.	New Mexico Crime Gun Intelligence Center	1,150,000
Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence.	Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence	700,000
Ohio Quick Responses Team Association.	Ohio Quick Response Team (QRT) Association	230,000
Pawtucket Police Department, City of Pawtucket.	Public Safety Vehicle and Equipment Upgrade	335,000
Peoria County	Cure Violence	564,000
Pima County Sheriff's Department	Pima County Adult Detention Complex	458,000
Piscataquis County Emergency Management Agency.	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	4,175,000
Portland Police Department	Police Department Equipment	372,000
Providence Police Department	Evidence Collection Vehicle	225,000
Raleigh Police Department	Public Safety Intelligence Management System	629,000
Ramsey County	Ramsey County Radios	2,965,000
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	Law Enforcement Personnel and Equipment	265,000
Resolution Virginia	Police-Referral Mediation Pilot Project	853,000

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY GRANTS TABLE—Continued

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Rhode Island Department of Corrections.	Replacement of Transport Vehicles	1,200,000
Rhode Island Department of Corrections.	Rhode Island Correctional Industries program	500,000
Roca Baltimore, LLC	After Shooting Protocol Response Project	1,455,000
Roca, Inc.	Intensive Support for Young Women and Mothers Impacted by Violence.	577,000
Rochester, NH Police Department	In-Car Camera Replacement Project	123,000
Rowan County	Veterans Treatment Court	546,000
Rutgers University-Newark	Re-Entry Opportunity Program for Entrepreneurship in Newark (RE-OPEN).	1,000,000
Saline County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA System Pilot Program for Investigations	1,000,000
Sampson County Sheriff's Office ..	Security Upgrades	220,000
Sandoval County	Sandoval County Behavioral Health Planning Grant	200,000
Santa Fe County	Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) Program	339,000
Sojourner Family Peace Center	Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention	537,000
Soldotna Police Department	Urgent Casualty Care	110,000
SouthCom Combined Dispatch Center.	Equipment and Technology Upgrades	1,000,000
Spokane Municipal Court	Municipal Therapeutic Court	982,000
Statesville Police Department	Body-Worn and Vehicle Cameras	410,000
STEPS, Inc.	Southside Center for Violence Prevention	949,000
Stevens County District Court	Adult Therapeutic Courts	450,000
Strategies for Youth, Inc	Policy Development & Training to Improve Massachusetts Law Enforcement/Youth Interactions.	185,000
Stratham Police Department (SPD)	Active Threat Incident Equipment	53,000
Talladega County Commission	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	200,000
Temple University	Philadelphia Healthy and Safe Schools (PHASeS) Program	1,500,000
The Affiliated Sante Group	Co-Respond Mobile Crisis Team Pilot Project	499,000
The Community College of Rhode Island.	Scaling Pathways to the Workforce	350,000
The Community Service Board of Middle Georgia.	Behavioral Health & Overdose Reduction Initiative	1,356,000
The Exodus Road	Training and Technical Assistance to Combat Human Trafficking ..	750,000
The Justice Education Center	Justice Education Center Initiative	990,000
The Lake County Committee on Family Violence and the Forbes House.	Forbes House Program Expansion	163,000
The Narragansett Indian Tribe	Fitness Initiative	430,000
The Phoenix	The Phoenix Reentry Program	650,000
The Zekelman Holocaust Center	Center Security Sector & Law Enforcement Professional Education Program.	1,100,000
Tiverton Police Department	Public Safety Vehicles	280,000
Town of Anstead	Hire and Equip Project	202,000
Town of Elon	Public Safety Equipment	102,000
Town of Florence	Public Safety Dispatch Center	1,230,000
Town of Madison	Town of Madison for Outreach Social Worker	114,000
Town of Marion	Servant Officer Training	208,000
Town of Mont Vernon	Acquisition of Body Worn Cameras	25,000
Town of New Hampton	New Hampton Public Safety Cruiser	80,000
Town of Poca Police Department ..	Law Enforcement Equipment	54,000
Town of Queen Creek	Critical Incident Management Resources	1,948,000
Township of Monroe	Installation of Security Cameras and Entry Control System	167,000
Troy University	Public Safety Equipment for University Law Enforcement	150,000
University of Charleston	University of Charleston WV Law Enforcement Leadership Training Program.	1,922,000
University of Charleston	Campus Security Upgrades	1,394,000
University of Kansas School of Law.	Veterans Legal Support Clinic	1,600,000
University of Maryland	Gun Violence Reduction Research Initiative	726,000
University of Maryland Capital Region Health.	Violence Intervention Program	275,000

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY GRANTS TABLE—Continued

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
University of Maryland Medical Center R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Center.	Penetrating Injury Recovery Project	1,275,000
University of Mississippi Medical Center.	Advanced Policing Operations and Technologies	380,000
University of Southern Mississippi	Scalable Rural Digital Forensics	3,000,000
Utica	Police Cameras	153,000
Vermont Department of Public Safety.	Center for Council Vermont Public Safety Project	1,900,000
Weatherly Borough Police Department.	Digital Radio System Upgrades	120,000
West Virginia Wesleyan College	WV Wesleyan Center for Ethical Professional Development in Criminal Justice.	795,000
Wetzel County Commission	Wetzel County Commission Upgrading of Police Cruisers	141,000
Winnebago County	Technology Upgrades	825,000
Winnebago County Sheriff's Office	Rescue Boat Replacements	990,000
Women Helping Women	Trauma Informed Advocates Program	88,000
Women's Rights Information Center.	Legal Assistance Program for Low-Income Victims of Crime	330,000
WVU Potomac State	Security Equipment Enhancements	439,000
YMCA of Greater Providence (GPMCA).	Community Engagement	220,000
York County	Public Safety Training Equipment	1,800,000
Youth Services, Inc.	Community Restorative Practices Project	979,000

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2023	\$400,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	760,000,000
Committee recommendation	415,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$415,000,000 for juvenile justice programs. The recommendation is \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$345,000,000 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	75,000
Emergency Planning-Juvenile Detention Facilities	500

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Youth Mentoring Grants	110,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	65,000
<i>Prevention of Trafficking of Girls</i>	5,000
Tribal Youth	18,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	500
Girls in the Justice System	6,500
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	12,500
Children Exposed to Violence	10,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	50,000
Missing & Exploited Children Programs	108,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	4,500
Juvenile Indigent Defense	2,500
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	415,000

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 2023. 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 2023 as well as plans for fiscal year 2024 funds including expansion 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 \$10,000,000 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.

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 \$108,000,000 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 2024, which shall include investments in authorized national programs that serve as a resource center and clearinghouse on missing and exploited children, task force grants, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children [ICAC] program. The Committee directs OJJDP to continue to ensure that all grantees report regularly on these programs.

Within funds provided, the Committee directs that the 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 Ashlynne Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act (Public Law 115-166), for the integration of State AMBER Alert communications plans and Tribal systems. Of the funds provided for AMBER Alert activities, \$1,000,000 shall be directed to addressing State/Tribal integration consistent with the findings of the report directed by Public Law 115-166.

The Committee addressed the increased tips of online child sexual exploitation and abuse reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's [NCMEC] CyberTipline in Senate Report 116-127, as adopted by Public Law 116-93, and continues the direction that OJJDP continue to provide for the development of IT solutions to address both duplicative tips and law enforcement deconfliction, so as to ensure that only high-quality 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 2023. 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.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$167,800,000
Budget estimate, 2024	208,800,000
Committee recommendation	208,800,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$208,800,000 for public safety officers benefits. The recommendation is \$41,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 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, \$174,000,000 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, 2023	\$662,880,000
Budget estimate, 2024	651,000,000
Committee recommendation	534,879,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$534,879,000 for community oriented policing services. The recommendation is \$128,001,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$116,121,000 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	284,926
<i>Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	37,000
<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	13,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	16,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	38,000
STOP School Violence Act	55,000
Community Policing Development	25,000
Law Enforcement Officer De-Escalation	20,000
COPS Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment Projects	82,953
TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	534,879

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 \$284,926,000 for COPS Hiring grants to help State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agencies create and preserve police officer positions and to increase community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. Hiring grants will have an award cap of \$125,000 and require grantees to provide a 25 percent local match. The Committee encourages the COPS Office to focus on efforts to train and increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies, executives, and managers serving rural communities to enhance the use of community policing practices and innovations in policing to expand the effectiveness of limited resources.

Additional Technical Assistance.—The Committee urges the COPS Office to provide increased technical assistance to applicants who have not previously received COPS grants or otherwise indicate that they are newly establishing community-oriented policing programs.

Grants for Rural Communities.—The Committee recognizes the importance of COPS Office in helping to staff and equip State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officers. However, the Committee is concerned about the administrative difficulties faced by small and understaffed departments, especially in rural communities, when applying for Federal grants. The Committee urges the Department to review and improve the application requirements for COPS Hiring Grants and other COPS Office grants so that more small and understaffed departments can apply and utilize the funding.

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 2023, 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. Programs funded by CPD provide guidance on promising practices, develop and test innovative strategies, build knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and support new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. The Committee provides \$25,000,000 for CPD. De-escalation training, which the Committee has explicitly funded through CPD since fiscal year 2021, is funded through a new, separate program in light of the December 2022 enactment of the Law Enforcement De-escalation Training Act (Public Law 117–325).

De-escalation Training.—The Committee provides \$20,000,000 for de-escalation training programs and implementation of the Law Enforcement De-escalation Training Act (Public Law 117–325).

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 \$16,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures. These funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities such as precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers.

Anti-Heroin Task Forces.—The Committee reiterates concerns over the dramatic rise of heroin use, deaths, and related crime in the United States. The need for additional resources and training to address these challenges is apparent, and the Committee created the anti-heroin task force program within the COPS Office in fiscal year 2015, continually providing funding in succeeding fiscal years. The Committee provides \$38,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high per capita levels of primary treatment admissions for heroin, fentanyl, and other opioids. These funds shall be utilized for drug enforcement, including investigations and activities related to the

distribution of heroin or unlawful diversion and distribution of prescription opioids, and for securing equipment commonly used in opioid investigations. The Committee directs that funding can be used for existing positions supported by prior Anti-Heroin Task Force awards. Priority shall be given to drug task forces managed and operated by the State that serve a majority of counties in the State.

Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Grants.—The Committee strongly supports efforts to protect the mental health and well-being of law enforcement officers. Unfortunately, the stress of officers' work and stigma associated with seeking assistance for emotional and mental health issues has led to an increase in suicides for officers across the country. To address this concern, \$10,000,000 is provided for Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act Program grants which shall be distributed as a competitive grant program for State and local law enforcement agencies to provide better training on officer emotional and mental health, implement suicide prevention programming, and help officers seek assistance in receiving support services.

School Resource Officers.—The placement of law enforcement officers in schools can promote school safety and reduce the risk of violence, but may also carry a risk that these officers could contribute to a "school-to-prison pipeline" process where students are arrested or cited for minor, non-violent behavioral violations and then sent to the juvenile court system. This ultimately can lead to academic failure and greater recidivism rates for these students, and wastes community resources. The Committee directs that the COPS Office continue to implement requirements and procedures regarding written memoranda of understanding and training requirements, including clear definitions of officers' roles and responsibilities on campus, for any COPS Hiring grant funds used to hire school-based law enforcement officers.

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 \$82,953,000 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 de-

tails funding for congressionally-designated activities, which are incorporated by reference in the bill:

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Addison County Sheriff's Department.	Body-Worn Cameras	18,000
Alabama State University	Department of Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	300,000
Anchorage Police Department	Special Weapons and Tactics Command Response Vehicle	227,000
Arkansas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Training.	Technology and Equipment	500,000
Atkinson, NH Police Department ...	Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) Upgrade Project	28,000
Barber County Sheriff	Technology Upgrades	323,000
Baxter Springs Police Department	Technology Upgrades	166,000
Berlin Police Department	Communications is KEY. Help us Improve Public Safety & Response!.	355,000
Borough of Bergenfield	Emergency Services Communications Improvement Project	1,000,000
Braxton County	Communications Upgrades	1,882,000
Braxton County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Law Enforcement Technologies	211,000
Bridge Valley Community & Technical College.	BridgeValley CTC Gunshot Detectors Equipment	400,000
Cherokee Police Department	Radio Upgrades	140,000
City and Borough of Juneau	Police Department Radio System Replacement	2,000,000
City of Auburn	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	750,000
City of Auburn Hills	Automatic License Plate Reader (ALPR) Program	55,000
City of Bayonne	Public Safety Technology and Equipment	1,030,000
City of Beckley	Beckley Police Department Radios	57,000
City of Bridgeport Police Department.	Public Safety Training and Technology	650,000
City of Claremont	Enhanced Communication and Public Safety Assurance Project	1,300,000
City of Clarksburg	Public Safety Equipment	446,000
City of Dover, NH	Dispatch Console Replacement Project	438,000
City of Ely	Security Cameras Installation Project	610,000
City of Fort Payne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	670,000
City of Galax	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	3,000,000
City of Inkster	Emergency Warning System Replacement Project	272,000
City of Lompoc	Records Management System Upgrade	728,000
City of Lynwood	Communication Radios 14	80,000
City of Medford	Medford Incident Command Center	880,000
City of Millbrook	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	190,000
City of Moody	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	245,000
City of Newberry	Technology and Equipment	88,000
City of Oconto	Police and Fire Rescue Department Communications Equipment ...	160,000
City of Omaha	Law Enforcement Bomb Response Vehicle	500,000
City of Oxford	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	185,000
City of Pell City	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	612,000
City of Portland	Portland Police Bureau Body Worn Camera Pilot Program	1,359,000
City of Sparks	Police Security & Officer Safety	520,000
City of Springfield Police Department.	Technology Upgrades	300,000
City of St. Albans	Technology Upgrades	150,000
City of Warwick Police Department	Police Equipment	570,000
City of Waukesha	Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Record Management System (RMS) Replacement.	1,000,000
Clay County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement Technology Upgrades	175,000
Cobb County Sheriff's Office	Radio Network Modernization	259,000
Coffey County Sheriff	Technology Upgrades	157,000
Colby Police Department	Training Equipment	54,000
County of Burnett	Emergency Communications System	950,000
County of Cheshire	Officer Training Simulator	80,000
County of Door	Public Safety Radio System	3,900,000
County of San Luis Obispo	Radio Dispatch Console Replacement Project	2,000,000
Cullman County District Attorney's Office, 32nd Judicial Circuit of Alabama.	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	110,000
Delaware State University	Campus Safety Improvements	540,000
Dowriver Community Conference	Cops Technology	850,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Ellsworth County Sheriff	Radio Upgrades	670,000
Española/Rio Arriba E-911 Center	911 Software and Training	40,000
Fairbanks Emergency Communica- tion Center.	Deltana Area Communications Equipment	2,200,000
Franklin County Sheriff	Body Scanners	225,000
Fulton County	Radio System and Dispatch Station Upgrades	735,000
Garnett Police Department	Technology Upgrades	114,000
George County Sheriff's Office	Communications Technologies	1,100,000
Goodland Police Department	Radio Upgrades	61,000
Grafton County Sheriff's Office	Police Department Portable Radios	520,000
Grant Parish Sheriff's Office	Emergency Communications Equipment	340,000
Greenwood County Sheriff	Technology Upgrades	900,000
Hamilton County Sheriff	License Plate Readers	25,000
Jacksonville State University	Campus Security Improvements	656,000
Kearny County Sheriff	License Plate Readers	72,000
Kingman County Sheriff	Technology Upgrades	37,000
Lake County	Lake County Public Safety Interoperable Radio and Microwave Sys- tem.	2,000,000
Las Cruces Police Department	Narcotic Analyzers and Awareness Program	194,000
Le Sueur County Sheriff's Office ...	Records Management System, Computer Aided Dispatch, and Jail Management Software Program.	500,000
Lyon County Sheriff	Technology Upgrades	245,000
Marion County	Santiam Canyon Public Safety Alert System	1,800,000
Marion County Schools	'Locked Into Collaboration' Smart Technology for Student Safety & Security Project.	850,000
Marshall County Sheriff	Training Equipment	1,383,000
Marysville Police Department	Technology Upgrades	173,000
McPherson Police Department	Technology Upgrades	275,000
Meade County Sheriff	Mobile Camera Technology	91,000
Merrimack County Sheriff	Mobile Terminal Data Installation	261,000
Merrimack Police Department	Body/Cruiser Camera Program	420,000
Mississippi Department of Public Safety.	Interdiction Equipment and Specialty Vehicles	2,021,000
Mississippi Department of Public Safety.	Capitol Police Technology Improvements	1,237,000
Monroe County	Communications Upgrades	750,000
Montezuma County	Securing Southwest Colorado Police and Emergency Communica- tions.	50,000
National Tactical Officers Associa- tion.	Mental Health Critical Incident Training for Law Enforcement	1,000,000
New Mexico Department of Public Safety.	Alternative Pursuit Options and Highway Offender Safety Program	1,550,000
New Mexico Highlands University Police Department.	Police and Security Equipment	200,000
Newmarket Police Department	Computer Aided Dispatch Systems (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS) Replacement and Upgrade Program.	358,000
Newport Police Department	Dispatch Radio Consoles	218,000
NH Dept. of Safety-Emergency Communications/9-1-1 (DESC).	New Hampshire Public Safety Interoperable Communications Net- work (NHICNET).	4,878,000
Nicholas County Commission	Dispatch System Upgrades	2,062,000
Oakland Community College	Security Camera Upgrade	867,000
Office of the Sheriff, Cochise County.	Interoperable Communications Upgrade	981,000
Pearl River County Board of Su- pervisors.	Public Safety Technology and Equipment	1,141,000
Pickens County E-911	Radio Improvements	1,805,000
Reno County Sheriff	Technology Upgrades	408,000
Richland County Sheriff's Depart- ment.	Unified Command Post	1,000,000
Riley County Police Department ...	Technology Upgrades	250,000
Rush County Sheriff	Training Equipment	49,000
San Juan County	Law Enforcement Virtual Reality Use of Force Simulator	90,000
Silver City Police Department	Handheld Narcotics Analyzers	172,000
South Kingstown Police Depart- ment.	Mobile Command Vehicle	1,000,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments.	Law Enforcement Equipment	295,000
St. Clair County Sheriff's Office	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	1,200,000
St. Landry Parish	Technology and Equipment Upgrades	1,800,000
Stark County Sheriff's Office	Evidence Collection Vehicle	125,000
Strafford County Sheriff's Office ...	Public Safety Communications Improvements	715,000
Town of Bluffton	Equipment Upgrades	1,348,000
Town of Clay	Patrol Vehicle Equipment	8,000
Town of Clinton	Public Safety Radio Equipment	600,000
Town of Cumberland, Police Department.	Public Safety Digital Communications Upgrade	1,010,000
Township of Belleville	Automatic License Plate Reader Project	447,000
Township of Old Bridge	Police Technology Upgrades	1,302,000
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.	Police Department Equipment and Technology Upgrades	1,000,000
Windham Police Department	Greater Windham Emergency Regional Communications Interoperability Project.	419,000
Windsor County Sheriff's Department.	Emergency Communication Radio Network Upgrades	1,240,000

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 prohibits funds from being used to conduct, contract for, or otherwise support, live tissue training.

Section 220 is a new provision regarding section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

Section 221 is a new provision regarding freedom of expression.

Section 222 is a new provision regarding freedom of religion.

TITLE III
SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2023	\$7,965,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	8,195,000
Committee recommendation	7,965,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,965,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$230,000 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.

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 included 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. OSTP also issued a “Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances [PFAS] Report” in March 2023, which provided a high-level overview of research on PFAS that included a review of current Federal funding and activity. The Committee appreciates OSTP’s work and requests that OSTP provide an update on program, policy, or budgetary resources included in the fiscal year 2024 budget request, by agency, to support the implementation of the Federal research strategy, as well as anticipated needs for fiscal year 2025, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act.

Microbiome Interagency Working Group.—The Committee recognizes that microbiome research is foundational research with the

potential to advance human, animal, and environmental health through the bioeconomy. The Committee supports the continuation of the Microbiome Interagency Working Group and requests an update of the Interagency Strategic Plan for Microbiome Research. OSTP is encouraged to consider the renewal of the charter for the Microbiome Interagency Working Group.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,965,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	2,018,000
Committee recommendation	1,965,000

The Committee provides \$1,965,000 for the National Space Council. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$53,000 below 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. The Committee notes that there has been a delay in scheduling recent quarterly briefings and expects the National Space Council to prioritize these important updates.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2023	¹ \$25,383,701,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	27,185,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,320,000

¹ Of the total amount provided for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in fiscal year 2023, \$367,000,000 was included under title II of division N of Public Law 117–328.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Science:	
Earth Science	2,218,700
Planetary Science	2,683,320
Astrophysics	1,543,900
Heliophysics	805,000
Biological and Physical Science	90,000

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Total, Science	7,340,920
Aeronautics	935,000
Space Technology	1,118,000
Exploration	7,736,300
Space Operations	4,200,000
STEM Engagement	143,500
Safety, Security and Mission Services	3,100,000
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	379,000
Office of Inspector General	47,600
GRAND TOTAL, NASA	25,000,320

The Committee's recommendation provides \$25,000,320,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. The recommendation is \$383,381,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$2,184,680,000 below 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. This launch schedule should also be made available for the public on the NASA website.

The Committee expects NASA to maintain focus on improving oversight and accountability throughout the agency. While progress has been made, 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 lifecycle cost of NASA's major projects costing more than \$250,000,000. In its most recent assessment, GAO analyzed 34 major projects, 14 of which are related to the return of humans to the Moon. With the launch of the James Webb Space Telescope, NASA's performance improved. However, total cost overruns exceed \$7,500,000,000 with schedule delays of 20.9 years. NASA must do better if the agency is to fully realize 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 requests 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, concurrently 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.

The Committee understands that NASA projects undergo major reviews in addition to regular oversight throughout the year. When one of these reviews results in changing the cost profile of a project in the current or budget request year, the Committee expects to be informed in a timely fashion so that its actions can consider the most recent NASA analysis and expectation. Keeping the Committee up to date should mitigate 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, 2023	\$7,795,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	8,260,800,000
Committee recommendation	7,340,920,000

The Committee provides \$7,340,920,000 for Science, which is \$454,080,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$919,880,000 below the budget request. The decrease below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level is related to a reduction to the Mars Sample Return program. 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 a 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 2024, NASA expects to support 12 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.

Earth Science.—Within the amount for Earth Science, the Committee recommendation includes \$91,400,000 for the Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, ocean Ecosystem [PACE] mission to maintain its target launch date of May 2024; and up to the request level for Earth

Venture Class Missions to support missions under development while maintaining the cadence of future missions. Consistent with the National Academies' Decadal Survey for Earth Science and Applications from Space, 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 research capacity at universities. NASA should consider setting aside funding within an appropriate Earth Science program, including Venture Class Missions, for educational payloads.

The Committee notes that NASA supports airborne science platforms for observing stratospheric conditions and the Earth's radiation budget, including the impact of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and solar radiation modification, and for calibrating and enhancing the value of NASA's satellite and Earth Sciences programs.

Geosynchronous Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer [GLIMR].—The Committee lauds NASA's confirmation of the GLIMR mission and provides required funding to achieve instrument delivery in 2025. The Committee directs NASA to continue working with NOAA to ensure that GLIMR meets the requirements of the GeoXO program, as appropriate.

Earth System Observatory.—The Committee is pleased to see NASA's continued support for the Earth System Observatory to address this decadal survey priority together with our international partners. The Committee expects NASA to continue formulation of the four Earth System Observatory missions: Surface Biology and Geology, Atmospheric Observing System-Sky, Atmospheric Observing System-Storm, and Mass Change and provides the request level for these four missions.

Earth System Explorers.—The Committee notes that National Academy's Decadal Survey for Earth Science and Applications from Space identified seven critical Earth monitoring needs and proposed launching three satellites within the decade to address these needs. The Committee provides up to the request level for Earth System Explorers. The Committee understands that NASA intends to launch only two of the three planned, mid-size satellite missions and with potential delayed launches beyond 2030. The Committee encourages NASA to prioritize this program and to adhere to the decadal survey and launch three satellites to ensure the Nation has the best scientific information to address Earth observation needs. In keeping with previous direction from Congress, NASA should plan to select competitively future Earth System Explorers missions. The Committee believes an increase in competitive, 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.

Harmful Algal Blooms [HABs].—The Committee notes that NASA has unique capabilities and experience in using aerial vehi-

cles 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.

Commercial SmallSat Data Acquisition [CSDA].—The CSDA program identifies, evaluates, and acquires data from commercial sources to support NASA’s Earth Science research and application goals. The Committee provides up to the request level for CSDA and encourages NASA to begin formal assessments of novel commercial data sources through this program early in the calibration and validation process.

Space-Based Wildfire Detection Technologies.—The Committee appreciates NASA’s partnership with the commercial sector on concept studies to develop and demonstrate a remote sensing wildfire early detection and warning system. NASA is encouraged to transition from concept studies to the development and demonstration of the technologies and techniques needed to prove this capability, as appropriate. No less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level is provided for NASA to continue these efforts, including for aerial and in-space demonstration activities.

Terra, Aqua, and Aura.—While the Committee understands that the Terra, Aqua, and Aura missions have drifted from their original orbits, the Committee is concerned by the proposal to reduce support for these missions before completing the ongoing Senior Review and without existing transition plans or follow-on data sources for some instruments. NASA shall keep the Committee apprised of the results of the Senior Review to understand if additional support above the request is required to continue scientifically productive operations. The Committee provides up to the fiscal year 2022 enacted levels for these missions.

Planetary Science.—The Committee recommendation includes \$250,700,000 for planetary defense. The Committee recommendation supports funding for Near Earth Object Observations, which makes critical observations of Near Earth Objects and potentially hazardous asteroids, and provides \$209,700,000 for the Near Earth Object Surveyor Mission [NEOSM] to maintain a 2028 launch date.

The Committee expects NASA to continue the selection and launch cadence of Small Innovative Missions for Planetary Exploration [SIMPLEx], New Frontiers, and Discovery class missions in spite of any cost pressures from planetary flagship missions or the Mars program. The Committee is pleased that NASA will release the final announcement of opportunity for the next New Frontiers mission in early fiscal year 2024. However, the Committee is still awaiting a briefing about how NASA’s planned investments over the next 5 years will advance the recommendations of the 2022 Planetary Science Decadal Survey titled “Origins, Worlds, and Life,” including for New Frontiers and for the exploration of Uranus, as called for the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. Within the \$407,500,000 for New Frontiers,

\$327,650,000 is provided for the Dragonfly mission to ensure a launch readiness date of no later than 2027.

Lunar Discovery and Exploration.—The recommendation includes up to the 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 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. Developing an industrial base of new space companies is paramount for the United States to be a leader in returning to the Moon and increasing cislunar operations. The Committee directs the Lunar Discovery and Exploration program to 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.

VERITAS.—The Committee acknowledges that NASA delayed the Venus Emissivity, Radio Science, InSAR, Topography, and Spectroscopy [VERITAS] mission for at least 3 years due to budgetary pressures in other Planetary Science missions. While the VERITAS mission is still in early formulation and has not been confirmed, NASA shall provide the Committee with a notional budget profile and schedule.

Mars Sample Return [MSR].—The Committee notes that MSR is the highest priority of the 2022 Planetary Science Decadal Survey to cache and return samples to Earth. However, the Committee is alarmed that despite Congress providing the full request for this mission in prior years for a total of \$1,739,000,000, the expected launch schedule continues to slip and the increasing fiscal and human resources devoted to MSR is causing NASA to delay other high priority missions across the Science Mission Directorate [SMD]. The Committee has significant concerns about the technical challenges facing MSR and potential further impacts on confirmed missions, even before MSR has completed preliminary design review. Further, the Committee notes that NASA has convened an independent review board to assess the technical feasibility, schedule, and costs of the mission. As the Committee awaits the results of the independent review board, NASA shall submit, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, a year-by-year funding profile for MSR within the \$5,300,000,000 lifecycle cost for the mission outlined in the 2022 Planetary Science Decadal Survey. The Committee recommendation includes not less than \$300,000,000 for MSR, which brings the total provided to date to more than \$2,000,000,000 before mission confirmation. If NASA is unable to provide the Committee with a MSR lifecycle cost profile within the \$5,300,000,000 budget profile, NASA is directed to either provide options to de-scope or rework MSR or face mission cancellation. If NASA decides to cancel the mission, the fiscal year 2024 funding shall be reallocated as follows: (1) \$235,000,000 transferred to Exploration for Artemis Campaign Development; (2) \$30,000,000 for the Dragonfly mission; (3) \$5,000,000 for a flagship

orbiter and probe mission to explore Uranus; and (4) \$30,000,000 for the Geospace Dynamics Constellation mission.

Sample Receiving Facility.—The Committee encourages NASA to locate the sample receiving facility in a State that does not currently host a NASA facility. In selecting the location for the facility, NASA is encouraged to prioritize National Laboratories in the stewardship of the Department of Energy's Office of Science. The Committee recommends NASA prioritize laboratories with: demonstrated bioanalytical scientific capabilities, a biological and environmental research user facility, and biodefense capabilities. Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, NASA is directed to provide the Committee with a plan outlining the facility requirements, expected construction schedule, and estimated cost, as well as the criteria that will be used to determine the facility location.

New Horizons.—The Committee is aware of the ongoing discussion regarding the future of the New Horizons mission, including potential support through the Heliophysics Division. The Committee notes that New Horizons is the only NASA mission flying in the most distant portion of our solar system, the Kuiper Belt, and will remain there for several more years. The Committee encourages NASA to support this mission, as appropriate, beyond 2024.

Astrophysics.—The Committee recommendation for Astrophysics includes no less than \$98,300,000 for the Hubble Space Telescope, \$407,300,000 for the Nancy Grace Roman Wide-Field InfraRed Survey Telescope [Roman], and up to \$259,300,000 for Astrophysics Explorers. 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 \$3,500,000,000 development cost cap in its future execution of the mission. Roman and the Vera C. Rubin Observatory will provide data rich, large-scale observations of the universe. Combining data from these complementary facilities could speed breakthrough discoveries. As such, the Committee directs NASA to work with NSF to develop essential computational tools and interfaces, strengthen and formalize science and engineering collaborations, and enable joint data analysis.

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 up to \$289,900,000 for Astrophysics Research.

Science Mission Directorate Education.—The Committee provides up to \$55,600,000 for education and outreach efforts and supports the Astrophysics Division continuing 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.

James Webb Space Telescope [JWST].—The Committee congratulates NASA on the success of the JWST mission thus far and provides \$187,000,000. JWST observations are fundamentally changing our understanding of the universe and our place within it, and demonstrate continued U.S. leadership in science and technology.

Habitable Worlds Observatory.—The Committee supports the Great Observatory Maturation Program [GOMAP] as recommended by the Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics, “Pathways to Discovery in Astronomy and Astrophysics for the 2020s” [Astro2020]. GOMAP will mature science and technologies needed for future flagship missions starting with the Habitable Worlds Observatory to observe habitable exoplanets. In order to cement continued American leadership in astronomy, the Committee provides the requested level for GOMAP to implement the Astro2020 recommendations. NASA is encouraged to articulate funding for GOMAP separately in future budget requests.

Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy [SOFIA].—Up to \$20,000,000 is provided for SOFIA to continue the orderly close-out of the mission.

Heliophysics.—The Committee once again rejects NASA’s proposal to reduce Heliophysics funding, instead provides no less than \$805,000,000. 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 Academies’ decadal survey titled “Solar and Space Physics: A Science for a Technological Society” and awaits the release of the new decadal survey in 2024. The Committee is supportive of NASA’s collaboration with external stakeholders on efforts to foster scientific consensus on future directions.

Solar Terrestrial Probe.—The recommendation includes \$194,000,000 for Solar Terrestrial Probes to: support continued development of Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe [IMAP] to maintain a 2025 launch schedule; implement accompanying Missions of Opportunity [MOs]; maintain operations for ongoing missions, including the Magnetospheric Multiscale [MMS] mission at up to \$26,000,000; and make awards under the announcement of opportunity for the Dynamic Neutral Atmosphere-Ionosphere Cou-

pling [DYNAMIC] mission. 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.

Heliophysics Explorer.—The Committee is encouraged by NASA's commitment to accelerate the cadence of alternating Small Explorer [SMEX] and Medium-class 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 decadal survey and can accelerate scientific understanding while developing the scientific workforce through increased research opportunities for students and faculty. The Committee looks forward to selections from the SMEX and MOs solicitations. The recommendation provides \$190,700,000 for Heliophysics Explorers, including no less than \$9,500,000 for HelioSwarm.

Diversify, Realize, Integrate, Venture, Educate [DRIVE] Initiative.—The Committee supports the ongoing execution of the DRIVE initiative, a top priority of the heliophysics decadal survey, and encourages NASA to implement the goal of increasing the competitive research program to 25 percent of the Heliophysics budget request to support competitively-awarded DRIVE Science Centers; the development of new technologies, including advanced computational tools; multidisciplinary research collaboration using integrated observatory data; and early career investigators. In addition, the Committee recognizes that the continued success of DRIVE relies upon a robustly supported research budget, and provides \$238,800,000, an increase of \$7,500,000 above the request, for Heliophysics Research.

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 SMD. 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 provides \$19,900,000 for Heliophysics Technology, an increase of \$11,500,000 above the request.

Geospace Dynamics Constellation [GDC].—The Committee is disappointed by NASA's proposal to delay the GDC mission, which will fulfill the recommendations of the Heliophysics decadal survey through improved understanding of the variability of the space weather environment surrounding Earth, because of budgetary pressures outside the Heliophysics Division. The ability to achieve the science goals of the decadal survey should not be contingent upon the performance of any project of the Planetary Science Division. The recommendation provides \$135,000,000 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 \$35,000,000 above the request level for the GDC mission.

Space Weather.—In response to the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan and the recommendations of the decadal

survey, the Committee provides no less than \$26,600,000 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 Space Weather, the Committee allocates \$2,000,000 in fulfilment of the PROSWIFT Act (Public Law 116–181) 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.—Biological sciences are integral to future crewed Moon, Mars, and long-duration LEO missions. The Committee directs NASA to continue research into understanding the effects of living and working in low- and micro-gravity environments on humans and other living organisms. The recommendation provides \$90,000,000 for Biological and Physical Science, including \$5,000,000 to establish a consortium including academic institutions with demonstrated expertise within the human health, animal, and plant sciences. The consortium shall consist of at least one Space Grant Consortia member. NASA shall establish the consortium in a State or region that is does not currently host a NASA facility. In selecting the consortium, NASA shall prioritize institutions that have a demonstrated ability to execute Federal research awards, specifically those originating from NSF, the National Institutes of Health, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and that have a history of successful collaboration with the Federal research enterprise, including the Department of Energy’s National Laboratories and Technology Centers.

AERONAUTICS

Appropriations, 2023	\$935,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	995,800,000
Committee recommendation	935,000,000

The Committee provides \$935,000,000 for Aeronautics, which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$60,800,000 below 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.

Low Boom Flight Demonstrator [LBFD].—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 LBFD. Sufficient funds are also included to enable the next X-plane demonstration planned beyond LBFD.

Optimization of Stitched Composites.—NASA has invested in early technology development of stitched composites that will help lead to revolutionary aircraft structures. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 to industrialize stitched composites for next generation sustainable aircraft architectures. The Committee recommends NASA partner with entities experienced in high-rate, large scale aerostructure design and manufacturing to successfully promote U.S. capability for future classes of sustainable, next generation aircraft.

Sustainable Aviation.—The Committee supports NASA’s Sustainable Flight National Partnership, including the Sustainable Flight Demonstrator project, the Electrified Powertrain Flight Demonstration, and the advancement of sustainable aviation fuels. The Committee encourages NASA to prioritize development of zero-emissions aircraft concepts through the highly successful University Leadership Initiative and to expand sustainable aviation fuel characterization.

Hypersonics Technology.—The Committee notes that low-speed hypersonic flight opportunities 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 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 not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for hypersonics technology research. 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.

Advanced Materials Research.—The Committee supports the NASA’s Advanced Air Vehicles Initiatives including the Hi-Rate Composite Aircraft Manufacturing [HiCAM] and Hybrid Thermally Efficient Core [HyTEC] programs. Due to their extreme temperatures, hypersonic vehicles require specialized composite materials that rely upon a significant amount of testing and characterization to mature these advanced materials for airframes. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted levels for collaborative research with industry and academia to develop and test the next generation of refractory composite materials for hypersonic applications. The Committee also encourages research and development of advanced polymer-aerogel materials and technologies in support of materials and structures for extreme environments.

Aircraft Autonomy for Global Missions.—The Committee notes the real strategic and operational challenges associated with research and development for UAVs. The Committee also recognizes the important role that UAVs can play in advancing NASA’s mission including aerial imagery that can monitor agriculture, trace severe storms, or detect wildfires. The Committee encourages NASA to consider a project demonstrating the capability of UAV circumnavigation of the globe.

Airspace Operations and Safety.—The Committee supports NASA’s ongoing activities related to Advanced Air Mobility, including the collaboration with the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] to achieve harmony in the national airspace system as new aircraft are integrated.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,200,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	1,391,600,000
Committee recommendation	1,118,000,000

The Committee provides \$1,118,000,000 for Space Technology, which is \$82,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$273,600,000 below the budget request. The Space Technology mission directorate funds basic research that can advance multi-purpose technologies to enable new approaches to all of NASA’s current missions. Space Technology also includes funding for NASA’s Small Business Innovative Research [SBIR] and Small Business Technology Transfer programs.

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, Nuclear Electric Propulsion, Moon-to-Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technology, Archinaut-2, optical communications, and artificial intelligence. These key supporting technologies will provide enabling capabilities for multiple robotic and human exploration missions.

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

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 2026.

Space Nuclear Technologies Portfolio.—The Committee supports a robust and diverse set of projects on space nuclear technologies, including the development of fission surface power, Nuclear Thermal Propulsion [NTP], and nuclear electric propulsion, which are critical to the success and sustainability of missions to the Moon and Mars, as well as satellites and space vehicles. The Committee is supportive of past and ongoing investments in a mix of technologies, such as vertical solar arrays, 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

Nuclear Thermal Propulsion.—NTP is a critical space propulsion technology that will enable a host of exploration, scientific, national security, and commercial applications. NASA and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency [DARPA] recently agreed to partner on the Demonstration Rocket for Agile Cislunar Operations [DRACO] Program, in coordination with the private sector. While the development of a demonstration NTP system is essential to the eventual development of an operational system, the demonstration system as currently envisioned will not be sufficient to outperform existing propulsion technologies. Therefore, the Committee provides \$110,000,000 for the developmental of NTP, of which not less than \$10,000,000 is to continue to accelerate the development of an operational system with commercial partners, concurrently with DRACO, to ensure that the United States has an NTP system capable of performing future cislunar and deep space science missions. This funding should provide for a continued focus on development of an operational capability and aid in nuclear systems design, fabrication, and testing; materials development and advanced metal and composites manufacturing; spacecraft and launch vehicle design and fabrication; and satellite design, fabrication, and operation.

Fission Surface Power [FSP].—The Committee continues to recognize the need for steady, reliable, and uninterrupted power for future extended science and exploration missions on the lunar surface, particularly at the poles, and is supportive of past and ongoing investments in a mix of technologies, including both FSP and Vertical Solar Array Technology [VSAT]. FSP 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 supports designing, building, and testing the first ever space FSP for deployment to and demonstration on the lunar surface. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for the developmental of FSP. Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, NASA is directed to provide the Committee with a plan, including requisite budget, to achieve a FSP demonstration project.

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.

Orbital Debris Remediation.—The Committee is concerned that NASA continues to lack a specific and comprehensive strategy to address the intensifying risks posed by orbital debris through remediation of the space environment using active debris removal. The Committee provides up to \$5,000,000 to advance early-stage technology for active debris remediation with a goal of an active debris removal demonstration in LEO by 2026. NASA shall brief the Committee with a plan to achieve this goal within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Tipping Point.—The Committee supports new Tipping Point and Announcement of Collaboration Opportunity [ACO] solicitations.

NASA is encouraged to consult with industry and to consider prioritizing new opportunities for competition to select public-private partnerships and technology demonstrations for systems that satisfy specific technology needs to support the Moon-to-Mars program. The Committee expects NASA to prioritize the development and demonstration of cross-cutting technologies, which may include technologies relating to in-situ resource utilization and resource recycling; surface mobility; electromagnetic tools; and additive manufacturing.

Regional Economic Development.—The Committee is supportive of Regional Economic Development, 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. Further, the Committee encourages NASA to establish a space technology innovation center focused on research and development commercialization, ecosystem development, and workforce development in the space sector in partnership with an industry-leading regional consortium.

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, 2023	\$7,468,850,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	7,971,091,000
Committee recommendation	7,736,300,000

The Committee provides \$7,736,300,000 for Exploration, which is \$267,450,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$234,791,000 below 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.

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 launch of Artemis I was a historic success, many challenges remain for future missions, including several critical elements for the initial crewed landing on the Moon that remain in early development. NASA also must work on developing the needed systems to enable Artemis to 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 encourages NASA to prioritize the critical fiscal and human resources required to meet the launch schedules for Artemis II and III missions, launch Gateway, complete the Mobile Launcher 2 [ML-2] and Block 1B infrastructure upgrades, and complete development of the Exploration Upper Stage [EUS] for the Artemis IV, V, and missions beyond.

The Committee provides no less than the request level for SLS, Orion, and 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.

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.

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 used in Artemis I 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 EUS. It also requires modifications to SLS, the continued construction of a ML-2 as a Block 1B compatible mobile launch platform, and development of any additional processing and launch capabilities. To further enable NASA's goals for the Artemis program, the Committee provides up to \$600,000,000 for Block 1B development for EUS engine development and associated stage adapter work from within the amounts provided for SLS.

Mobile Launcher 2.—The Committee recognizes that in order for NASA's planned Artemis IV mission, which will utilize the Block 1B variant of SLS, a second mobile launch platform known as ML-2 will be necessary. Challenges experienced by both NASA and the awardee have led to the project cost increasing by more than three times the original cost-plus-award and to significant delays. The Committee strongly supports the recommendations in the Inspector General review from June 2022 [IG-22-012] and expects NASA's continued focus on this issue. While the Committee awaits the ML-2 Agency Baseline Commitment, which must lay out a plan to achieve a May 2026 completion, the recommendation provides up to the request level for ML-2.

Artemis Campaign Development.—The Committee provides sufficient funding to continue progress on the Artemis Campaign Development, which is comprised of Gateway, Advanced Exploration Sys-

tems, Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities, and the Human Landing System [HLS].

Human Landing System.—The Committee appreciates NASA’s recent selection of a second HLS team, following longstanding Congressional direction regarding the importance of ensuring program redundancy and competition. To maintain progress for Artemis III as well as to continue development of the two crewed lunar landers to provide services from the Gateway, the Committee provides full funding for NASA to meet all contractual obligations for HLS in fiscal year 2024.

Mars Habitation and Life Support Systems.—The Committee recognizes that the immediate and foremost national priority is to return Americans to the Moon, as part of a strategy for the United States and its international partners to land humans on Mars. The Committee strongly supports this goal, and in March 2023 was pleased to approve the establishment of the Moon to Mars Program Office. The Committee recognizes that NASA is currently supporting the evaluation of multi-purpose habitation and life support systems for Mars transit and lunar surfaces. The Committee further recognizes NASA’s capabilities, including in assembly facilities, currently involved in the Artemis mission, to manufacture mockup and eventual habitats for these missions. The Committee is encouraged by this initiative to support the Mars landing goal, and directs NASA to submit a report, with 180 days of the enactment of this act, on the status of these efforts.

SPACE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2023	\$4,250,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	4,534,609,000
Committee recommendation	4,200,000,000

The Committee provides \$4,200,000,000 for Space Operations, which is \$50,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$334,609,000 below the budget request. The Space Operations account supports the International Space Station [ISS] and the supporting functions required to conduct operations in space up to the full requested level. The ISS is a complex of research laboratories in LEO in which American and international partner astronauts conduct unique scientific and technological investigations in a microgravity environment.

Commercial Crew and Cargo.—The Committee provides up to the requested amount to enable cargo flights for all three current providers within the 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. NASA is encouraged to continue efforts to enhance competition to generate savings within the Crew and Cargo Program.

Suborbital Crew.—NASA shall continue its Suborbital Crew Office to procure flights for civil servants on licensed U.S. suborbital vehicles. NASA shall leverage existing FAA safety regulations and FAA licensing requirements to prioritize safety and ensure coordination to protect public health and safety. NASA shall also establish a qualification process with a roadmap for operators to complete the required review process within a reasonable timeframe.

ISS Deorbit Vehicle.—The Committee supports NASA’s efforts to develop and procure a deorbit vehicle to ensure the safe and controlled deorbit of the ISS at the end of its useful life.

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 Near Space network, including 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 2025 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 initiative. NASA is directed to brief the Committee on these plans within 30 days after the enactment of this act. The recommendation supports up to the request level for the Communications Services Program.

Optical Communications.—The Committee supports NASA’s efforts to develop low-cost optical communications systems. The Committee is also aware that other agencies, including the Space Development Agency, are also working on advancing lower-cost optical communications systems and as such, encourages NASA to coordinate on these activities when possible and in particular offer the ground terminal as a testbed.

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 to fill critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety gaps. 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.

Rocket Propulsion Test Program and Testing Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends NASA funds up to the fiscal year 2024 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.

Commercial LEO Development.—The Committee supports maintaining the ISS as long as it can be operated safely. 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 up to the budget request of \$228,400,000 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.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS
ENGAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$143,500,000
Budget estimate, 2024	157,800,000
Committee recommendation	143,500,000

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 \$143,500,000 for STEM Engagement, which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$14,300,000 below 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	58,000
Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCOR]	26,000
Minority University Research and Education Project	45,500
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	14,000
TOTAL	143,500

Space Grant Program.—The Committee provides \$58,000,000 for Space Grant and directs that all 52 participating jurisdictions be supported at no less than \$900,000 each. NASA shall limit admin-

istrative costs to the fiscal year 2023 level and shall continue to have a goal of reducing administrative costs to no higher than 5 percent. The Committee encourages NASA to continue using funds to evaluate program performance, augment base grants, and competitively respond to local, regional, and national needs.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR].—The Committee provides \$26,000,000 for the NASA EPSCoR Program and directs that no more than 10 percent shall be used for administrative costs.

Minority University Research and Education Project [MUREP].—The Committee continues to encourage MUREP to support programs that connect science, indigenous culture, and community, including the integration of indigenous practices, at minority-serving higher education institutions, including Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions and American Indian Tribal Colleges and Universities. The academic institution or institutions should be located in a State or States where the need for such indigenous-academic collaboration is present.

Competitive Program.—The Committee provides up to \$5,000,000 within Next Gen STEM for the Teams Engaging Affiliate Museums and Informal Institutions [TEAM II] program, also known as Competitive Program for Science, Museums, Planetariums, and NASA Visitors Centers. This competitive grant program supports interactive exhibits, professional development activities, and community-based programs to engage students, teachers, and the public in STEM.

SAFETY, SECURITY, AND MISSION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2023	\$3,129,451,000
Budget estimate, 2024	3,369,400,000
Committee recommendation	3,100,000,000

The Committee provides \$3,100,000,000 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is \$29,451,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$269,400,000 below 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 up to \$40,200,000 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 up to the full requested level for Agency Information Technology Services to support shifting NASA’s IT model to one that enhances cybersecurity with strong governance and information security practices.

Test and Launch Guidelines.—The Committee is aware of concerns that NASA’s interim guidelines for liquid oxygen-liquid methane fuel for vehicle launches and ground engine tests are more restrictive than the FAA’s regulations that govern vehicles in flight. The Committee requests that NASA provide a report within 90 days either justifying the need for different standards or a plan to develop common standards with the FAA to ensure a consistent standard of safety and cost-efficient launch performance.

Payload Processing Capacity.—The Committee is concerned that U.S. civil and commercial space payload processing capabilities at NASA launch sites are insufficient to handle the projected launch rates, which could lead to launch delays in the future. The Committee notes the potential for public-private partnerships with industry that may expeditiously add new processing capacity. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall report to the Committee on: (1) the projected needs for civil space payload processing capabilities at NASA launch sites, and (2) the potential for public-private partnerships that enable new payload processing providers to add capacity.

Digital Asset Management.—The Committee supports the ongoing efforts of NASA’s Safety, Security, and Mission Services and Science accounts to efficiently manage its large and diverse collection of digital assets to help deliver modernized internal and external digital services. Therefore, the Committee provides up to the request level to be used to continue to scale a cloud enabled, interoperable, and extensible digital asset management solution to minimize redundancy, improve digital asset sharing, and enhance NASA’s digital service delivery to comply with the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act [IDEA] (Public Law 115–336).

NASA Special Projects.—Within the appropriation for Safety, Security and Mission Services, the Committee recommendation also provides \$20,978,000 for the following Special Projects:

NASA SPECIAL PROJECTS

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Aviation Museum of New Hampshire.	Alvirne High/Palmer Center Student Plane-Build	90,000
Challenger Learning Center of Maine.	Space Mission Education Simulators for Maine Students	2,186,000
Framingham State University	McAuliffe Simulation Lab at Framingham State University's Christa McAuliffe Center.	1,000,000
New Jersey Institute of Technology	Ground-based Simulator for In-space Refueling Cryogenic Propellants.	566,000
Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory (RMBL).	Ecological Prediction Lab: Airborne Coverage to Inform Water and Forest Health Management.	975,000
University of Mississippi	Air and Space Law Program	1,500,000
University of New Mexico	Artemis in 3D—A STEAM Challenge and Training Program	840,000
West Virginia University	Laser-Induced Fluorescence Diagnostic	465,000
West Virginia University	Acquisition of a High-Performance CPU Cluster for Research and Education in WV.	1,500,000
Wichita State University / National Institute for Aviation Research.	Advanced Manufacturing Technology and Equipment	10,000,000
Worcester Natural History Society EcoTarium.	NASA STEM Engagement at the EcoTarium	856,000
WVU Chestnut Ridge Research Center.	Robotics Lab Equipment	1,000,000

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2023	¹ \$414,300,000
Budget estimate, 2024	453,700,000
Committee recommendation	379,000,000

¹Of the amount provided for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration in fiscal year 2023, \$367,000,000 is included under title II of division N of Public Law 117-328.

The Committee provides \$379,000,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$35,300,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$74,700,000 below 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. NASA is directed to include no fewer than the top 10 construction projects that are needed but unfunded in its fiscal year 2025 budget request, including any unmet construction due to aging buildings.

Wallops PFAS Contamination.—The Committee is aware of issues related to groundwater PFAS contamination in drinking water wells around Wallops Flight Facility stemming from fire-fighting training activities. Not later than 270 days after the enactment of this act, NASA shall prepare a plan, in coordination with relevant State and local partners, for removal and relocation of all drinking water wells currently situated on NASA administered property to a location outside of the NASA property under administrative control and lease, ownership or easement, of neighboring communities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2023	\$47,600,000
Budget estimate, 2024	50,200,000
Committee recommendation	47,600,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$47,600,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$2,600,000 below 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 2024.

The Committee also includes bill language to extend the availability of certain funds.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2023	¹ \$9,539,011,000
Budget estimate, 2024	11,354,680,000
Committee recommendation	9,500,000,000

¹Of the total amount provided for the National Science Foundation in fiscal year 2023, \$700,162,000 was included under title II of division N of Public Law 117-328.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$9,500,000,000 for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The recommendation is \$39,011,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,854,680,000 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, 2023	¹ \$7,629,298,000
Budget estimate, 2024	9,017,900,000
Committee recommendation	7,608,287,000

¹Of the amount provided for Research and Related Activities in fiscal year 2023, \$608,162,000 is included under title II of division N of Public Law 117-328.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,608,287,000 for Research and Related Activities [R&RA]. The recommendation is \$21,011,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,409,613,000 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 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 2024 recommendation supports Federal long-term basic and translational research that has the poten-

tial 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 authorized under the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (division B of Public Law 117–167). The directorate is a cross-cutting platform to advance science and engineering research leading to breakthrough technologies, to find solutions to national and societal challenges, to strengthen U.S. global competitiveness, and to provide training opportunities for the development of a diverse STEM workforce. As NSF works to incorporate the goals of TIP into its research portfolio, NSF is reminded that the success of TIP will be enhanced through investing in the necessary foundational basic research provided by scientific disciplines across the research spectrum.

Regional Innovation Engines [NSF Engines].—As part of the TIP Directorate, the Committee provides up to \$200,000,000 for the Regional Innovation Engines, authorized under section 10388 of Public Law 117–167, to create regional-scale innovation ecosystems throughout the United States and help spur economic growth by bringing together the science and technology research enterprise and regional-level resources to promote long-term national competitiveness. The Committee directs NSF to award at least 20 percent of NSF Engines to institutions in EPSCoR States.

Scientific Facilities and Instrumentation.—A critical component of the Nation's scientific enterprise is the infrastructure that supports researchers in discovery science. The Committee supports NSF's role in building and operating groundbreaking research facilities, especially in areas that maintain or enhance U.S. leadership in key disciplines. Investments to advance the frontiers of research and education in science and engineering are critical to the Nation's innovation enterprise. The Committee 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.

As major research facilities transition from construction, funded in the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account, to science operations and maintenance, funded in R&RA, it is necessary for NSF to accommodate this shift without impacting the existing scientific activities. The Committee notes that as a result of the National Science Board's "Study of Operations and Maintenance Costs for NSF Facilities" the agency created the Facility Operation Transition pilot to enable this shift. The Committee expects that as major research facilities, such as the Vera C. Rubin Observatory, move from construction into science oper-

ations NSF will continue to use the Facility Operation Transition to allow the ongoing operations and maintenance costs to gradually be absorbed into the managing division or directorate. Further, as part of the fiscal year 2025 budget request, NSF shall provide a 5-year operations and maintenance budget outlook for facilities that have recently graduated from the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account.

The recommendation includes up to the requested level for the operations of the Center for High Energy X-Ray Science [CHEXS], the National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory, the National Radio Astronomy Observatories, and the National Solar Observatory [NSO].

Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope [DKIST].—The Committee provides no less than the requested level for DKIST operations. DKIST is the largest and most advanced solar telescope on the planet and is a valuable resource for research and educational programs in solar physics. The Committee recognizes the value of DKIST's operations and does not support a reduction in its observing time. As such, NSF is expected to review the bottom-up operations and maintenance plan and cost estimate as presented in the pending operations proposal and include the appropriate amount for full-time DKIST operations in the fiscal year 2025 request.

Astronomy.—The Committee expects NSF to provide appropriate levels of support for operating its current facilities, developing instrumentation, and preparing for investments in future world-class scientific research facilities. The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine [NAS] Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics 2020 [Astro2020] outlines a comprehensive research strategy and vision to maintain U.S. science and technology leadership at the frontiers of astronomy and astrophysics for ground-based instruments and observatories. The Committee therefore provides not less than \$30,000,000 for NSF to support the development of next generation astronomy facilities recommended in Astro2020. NSF is expected to include a robust user support system and data archive in the development of any Astro2020-recommended facility to ensure community access to world class telescopes. NSF is also expected to support a balanced portfolio of astronomy research grants by scientists and students engaged in ground-breaking research. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NSF shall provide the Committee with a briefing regarding the Foundation's progress for realizing Astro2020. Further, the Committee expects that NSF will request sufficient funding in the fiscal year 2025 budget request to continue to advance the projects recommended in the Astro2020 as quickly as practicable and without delay.

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 and educational programs.

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 fiscal year 2023 enacted level to support operations and maintenance at GBO through multi-agency plans or through the Foundation.

Climate and Clean Energy.—The Committee supports the U.S. Global Change Research Program and Clean Energy Technology. As part of this effort, the Committee encourages NSF to support meritorious research into carbon dioxide removal technologies, such as direct air capture, including early-stage application of sorbents, solvents, membranes, and related components; terrestrial and biological carbon removal; carbon mineralization; and ocean-based carbon removal.

Arctic Research.—The Committee supports NSF's intention to build upon the Navigating the New Arctic Big Idea and to expand its support of research and infrastructure in the North Atlantic sector of the Arctic, which is critical for understanding how Arctic warming will affect the environmental and socio-economic conditions of communities along the eastern coast of North America. This includes observations of emerging toxins and pathogens in the Arctic and supports the continued funding of long-term observations during this critical time of Arctic warming, including atmosphere and snow observations at Summit Station and projects observing permafrost thaw and microbiomes. 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. Further, NSF should enhance support for Arctic-related student programs aimed at broadening participation, including graduate dissertation fellowships and the Research Experience for Undergraduate programs.

EPSCoR.—In recognition that the success of our Nation's research enterprise relies on success in every State, the Committee reinforces the requirements codified under section 10325 of Public Law 117-167 that, to the maximum extent practicable, 16 percent of NSF research funding and 18 percent of scholarship funding go to EPSCoR States in fiscal year 2024. To help achieve these targets, the agreement provides no less than \$275,000,000 for the EPSCoR program. Within the amount provided, no more than 5 percent shall be used for administration and other overhead costs. NSF is encouraged to support projects in EPSCoR States across all funding initiatives and centers, including Regional Innovation Engines, Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure awards, and Science and Technology Centers.

The Committee is pleased NSF has been responsive to the "Envisioning the Future of NSF EPSCoR" report and created new funding opportunities to support EPSCoR States. NSF shall keep the Committee apprised regarding how the Foundation plans to formally engage and gather feedback from the EPSCoR community in the future, as well as lessons learned from the first round of awardees.

Technical Assistance and Outreach to HBCUs and MSIs.—The Committee recognizes the important role that Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs] and Minority-Serving Institutions [MSIs] play in advancing scientific research and innovation. To ensure that these institutions have access to the resources and support needed to participate in federally-funded research, NSF is directed to conduct technical assistance and outreach to applicants from HBCUs and MSIs, including through the Growing Research Access for Nationally Transformative Equity and Diversity [GRANTED] program, in fulfillment of section 10524 of Public Law 117–167. NSF shall provide the Committee with a report on agency efforts to increase outreach and support for HBCUs and MSIs not later than 120 days after enactment of this act.

Leverage the Power of Biology.—The Committee supports NSF’s funding for research in genomics and biodiversity, and directs NSF to continue to advance plant genomics research programs, to further its work in crop-based genomics research, and to maintain a focus on research related to crops of economic importance and other elements of the bioeconomy.

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 continued investment in quantum science as fundamental, transformative research that can position the United States as a leader in emerging fields of economic and scientific importance. The recommendation provides up to the budget request level for quantum information science research to support basic interdisciplinary quantum information science and engineering research and human resources development in all aspects of quantum information science and engineering. Within the amount provided, the Committee recommendation includes \$185,000,000 for activities authorized under section 301 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368), and \$50,000,000 for National Quantum Information Science Research Centers, as authorized in section 302 of that act.

The Committee also encourages NSF to partner with institutions of higher education, industry, and other Federal agencies in order to develop the next generation of quantum computing workforce. Such efforts could include quantum computing-related grants and interdisciplinary research initiatives related to workforce development activities.

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 not less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for AI research. The Committee en-

courages 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.

Transparency, Interpretability, and Explainability of AI.—The Committee encourages NSF to fund meritorious research and develop technical methods and techniques to improve the transparency, interpretability, and explainability of AI to better understand why and how models arrive at their decisions, recommendations, and other outputs. NSF is encouraged to consider this as part of the pilot program for Research in Rapidly Evolving, High Priority Topics as authorized under section 5401 of the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–283).

Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure.—The recommendation provides \$50,000,000 for the Mid-scale Research Infrastructure program and encourages the Foundation to make no fewer than two mid-scale awards to EPSCoR States.

HBCUs Excellence in Research.—The Committee supports the HBCUs Excellence in Research program, and the recommendation includes \$25,000,000 for the program. The program helps to address NSF’s previously troubling track record of only providing substantial research funding to a small number of HBCUs.

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). NSF shall report to the Committee regarding agency activities for this program not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act. 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.

Research Security.—The Committee notes the importance placed on research security in subtitle D of Public Law 117–167 and supports the continued implementation of the various provisions. The Committee further supports NSF’s initiative to create clear guidelines that inform researchers and universities on disclosure re-

quirements pertaining to research security. NSF is encouraged to continue to engage university and affinity groups to listen to any community concerns and share information about NSF's policies and processes. NSF is further encouraged to explore ways to assist less-resourced institutions on disclosure requirements and international talent retention.

High-Performance Computing.—The Committee commends NSF on its continued commitment to high-performance computing and data analysis capabilities. NSF should remain committed to developing and supporting systems that facilitate major advances in computational capabilities, including artificial intelligence, storage, quantum computing, simulations, and data analyses that enable a broad range of scientific research to ensure continued U.S. world leadership and international scientific competitiveness, particularly given computational investments and technical achievements in high-performance computing by other nations. NSF is encouraged to support access to at-scale data resources for advancing science in these fields, and likewise encouraged to expand scientist access to these resources. The Committee looks forward to NSF's implementation of section 10374 of Public Law 117–167 and the required report outlining NSF's advanced computing needs. The Committee encourages NSF to fully support its programs focused on providing world-class research computing for the National open science community. NSF is encouraged to include plans to fully address these needs in the fiscal year 2025 budget request.

Combating Sexual Harassment in Science.—The Committees strongly supports NSF actions to combat sexual harassment in science, including the implementation of the Combating Sexual Harassment in Science subtitle of Public Law 117–167. The Committee encourages NSF to work in partnership with stakeholders from across the ecosystem with experience in field safety and the prevention of sexual harassment in science as they support this important work.

Further, not later than 180 days of enactment of this act, NSF, in collaboration with the National Science Board and the Department of Justice, shall provide the Committee with a plan to the address the findings of the U.S. Antarctic Program's Sexual Assault and Harassment Needs Assessment. The plan should include estimated costs to implement changes and should also address any needed changes at NSF-supported field stations and research vessels.

Arecibo Observatory [AO].—The Committee recognizes the scientific and educational contributions made by AO and the significant loss to U.S. scientific research and capabilities resulting from the collapse of the iconic 305-meter radio telescope platform. The Committee understands that NSF will continue to support STEM education investments at the site. NSF is also encouraged to utilize the remaining scientific instrumentation going forward. NSF shall keep the Committee apprised of the status of these plans and ongoing operations at Arecibo.

Intense, Ultrafast Lasers.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue planning and making the early stage investments needed to advance ultrafast and high power laser technologies to maintain U.S. leadership and implement the recommendations from the

Brightest Light Initiative Workshop Report and associated NAS study. In particular, the Committee urges NSF to develop a plan to fulfill the recommendations of the Workshop Report, including a dedicated budget for the next generation of cutting-edge facilities needed to advance ultrafast and high-power laser technologies.

Critical Minerals Mining Research and Development.—The Committee encourages NSF to consider supporting critical minerals mining research and development activities as authorized under section 10359 of Public Law 117–167. In particular, NSF is encouraged to support, on a competitive basis, institutions of higher education or nonprofit organizations to provide training and research opportunities to undergraduate and graduate students to prepare the next generation of mining engineers and researchers.

Entrepreneurial Fellowships.—The Committee supports NSF’s proposed expansion of the Entrepreneurial Fellowships program within the TIP Directorate, as authorized under section 10392 of Public Law 117–167. These immersive fellowships provide scientists with training, lab space, industry connections, and other resources to translate emerging technologies from lab to market in areas key to global competitiveness.

International Ocean Discovery Program [IODP].—The Committee is surprised by NSF’s proposal to cease operations of the JOIDES Resolution [JR] after fiscal year 2024. The Committee fully funds JR research drilling operations, to include support for no less than four such missions in fiscal year 2024. NSF shall provide the Committee a comprehensive plan not later than 180 days after enactment of this act that provides, at a minimum, timelines, milestones, and funding requirements for the future of U.S. scientific ocean drilling. The report may include options for acquiring a replacement research drilling platform, as appropriate. This report shall be developed collaboratively with the academic community to ensure that the scientific community may continue to advance scientific understanding of the Earth’s history and dynamics.

Key Technology Focus Areas Study.—The Committee encourages NSF to collaborate with the NAS to initiate the report authorized under section 10387(h) Public Law 117–167 and requests that NSF provide an estimate of the resources necessary to carry out and complete the report.

Uncrewed Aircraft System Technologies.—The Committee encourages NSF to consider supporting meritorious uncrewed aircraft system technologies research activities as authorized under section 10352 of Public Law 117–167, including a prize competition and support for undergraduate and graduate curriculum development.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2023	\$187,230,000
Budget estimate, 2024	304,670,000
Committee recommendation	187,230,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$187,230,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction [MREFC]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$117,440,000 below 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 appreciates that Congress has historically fully funded the MREFC request. However, the Committee understands that significant amounts of prior year funding still remain for the Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization. The Committee’s recommendation supports the continued construction of the Vera C. Rubin Observatory, the Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization, 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, and to resubmit the proposal for the Leadership-Class Computing Facility as part of the fiscal year 2025 budget request.

The recommendation provides \$95,000,000 for Mid-scale Research Infrastructure, which fully funds existing projects in fiscal year 2024. 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, 2023	¹ \$1,246,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,496,180,000
Committee recommendation	1,228,000,000

¹Of the amount provided for STEM Education in fiscal year 2023, \$92,000,000 is included under title II of division N of Public Law 117–328.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,228,000,000 for STEM Education. The recommendation is \$18,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$268,180,000 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, in-

ternships, 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 \$76,000,000 for Advanced Technological Education.

Graduate Research Fellowship Program [GRFP].—The 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 provides up to \$325,000,000 for GRFP. The Committee supports increasing the fellowship stipend and encourages NSF to consider such a proposal as part of the fiscal year 2025 budget request.

Robert Noyce Scholarship Program.—The Committee provides \$68,000,000 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 U.S. innovation economy. The Committee directs NSF to provide grants to support the development of hands-on learning opportunities in STEM education as authorized under section 10311 of Public Law 117–167, including via afterschool activities and innovative learning opportunities such as robotics competitions.

Broadening Participation.—The Committee recognizes that the future of U.S. economic competitiveness and our Nation's ability to address national, economic, and health security threats depends on sustaining a robust STEM workforce. As the demographics of our Nation evolve, ensuring individuals from underrepresented communities across the country can enter and sustain a career as part of the STEM workforce is essential to securing the workforce going forward. The Committee is deeply concerned that entrenched financial barriers are increasingly deterring students, particularly those from underrepresented communities, from pursuing STEM careers. The Committee encourages NSF to evaluate the adequacy of compensation for trainees and early career researchers supported through fellowships, training grants, and research awards. NSF is also encouraged continue supporting the recruitment, retention, and advancement of underrepresented faculty at U.S. institutions of higher education through relevant existing programs.

The Committee supports the requested increases related to Broadening Participation in STEM programs. The Committee pro-

vides \$19,000,000 for the ADVANCE program, \$43,000,000 for the HBCUs Undergraduate Program, \$9,500,000 for the Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate, \$55,500,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation, \$20,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program, and \$27,000,000 for Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology. In addition, \$53,500,000 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.

Eddie Bernice Johnson Inclusion Across the Nation of Communities of Learners of Underrepresented Discoverers in Engineering and Science [INCLUDES] Initiative.—The Committee supports broadening 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 as authorized under section 10323 of Public Law 117–167. The Committee provides \$24,000,000 for INCLUDES and encourages NSF to ensure the agency partners with communities with significant populations of underrepresented groups in the STEM workforce.

Transformative Education Research and Translation.—The Committee encourages NSF to establish a program for Centers for Transformative Education Research and Translation as authorized under section 10395 of Public Law 117–167. These centers could instrument large-scale digital learning platforms, enable multi-stakeholder partnerships of institutions of higher education and State and local education agencies to support collaborative research and translation in K–12 STEM education innovation, and accelerate STEM learning outcomes of students from underserved regions and students of color. The Committee encourages NSF to collaborate with the Department of Education and consider how these centers could help address the learning recovery associated with the pandemic and foster the benefits of technology.

National STEM Teacher Corps.—In order to prepare the future STEM workforce and to create a scientifically literate public, the Committee appreciates the importance of supporting and recognizing outstanding STEM teachers in our Nation’s classrooms, rewarding them for their accomplishments, and creating rewarding career paths to which all STEM teachers can aspire. Therefore, the Committee provides \$40,000,000 for a National STEM Teacher Corps pilot program authorized under section 10311 of Public Law 117–167.

CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service.—The Committee provides no less than \$69,000,000 for the CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service program. NSF is encouraged to increase the number of scholarships awarded at participating institutions and to increase the number of institutions that receive grants to participate in the program.

CREATING HELPFUL INCENTIVES TO PRODUCE SEMICONDUCTORS
[CHIPS] FOR AMERICA WORKFORCE AND EDUCATION FUND

Division A of Public Law 117–167 established the CHIPS for America Workforce and Education Fund. The Committee allocates the funds according to the amounts listed in the following table.

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

Account-Project and Activity	Amount
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors [CHIPS] for America Workforce and Education Fund	25,000
Research & Related Activities	12,500
STEM Education Activities	12,500
Total	25,000

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$448,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	503,870,000
Committee recommendation	448,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$448,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$55,870,000 below 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, 2023	\$5,090,000
Budget estimate, 2024	5,250,000
Committee recommendation	5,090,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$5,090,000 for the Office of the National Science Board. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$160,000 below 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, 2023	\$23,393,000
Budget estimate, 2024	26,810,000
Committee recommendation	23,393,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$23,393,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$3,417,000 below 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.

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, 2023	\$14,350,000
Budget estimate, 2024	15,587,000
Committee recommendation	14,350,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$14,350,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights. This recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,237,000 below 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, 2023	\$455,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	481,069,000
Committee recommendation	455,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$455,000,000 for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] salaries and expenses. This recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$26,069,000 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 Reduction.—The Committee notes that at the end of fiscal year 2022, the EEOC had a private sector inventory of 51,399 cases and a substantial Federal sector hearing inventory. 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.

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.

Artificial Intelligence and Algorithmic Fairness.—The Committee is encouraged by the EEOC’s recent efforts to ensure that the use of software, including artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other automated decision making systems used in hiring and other employment decisions complies with Federal civil rights laws. The Committee directs the EEOC to submit a report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, outlining a timeline and process for information gathering about the impact of such technologies, the issuance of any technical assistance to employers, plans for education and training of software impacts on prospective and current employees, and any recommendations for the Congress.

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, 2023	\$122,400,000
Budget estimate, 2024	127,400,000
Committee recommendation	122,400,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$122,400,000 for International Trade Commission [ITC] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$5,000,000 below the administration’s budget request. The ITC’s direct request to Congress was \$131,000,000.

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.

Section 337 Investigations.—The Committee supports robust factual records for determinations regarding exclusions that are essential to protecting public health and welfare. The Committee directs ITC to follow 19 U.S.C. 1337(d) regarding exclusion of articles from entry.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2023	\$560,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	800,000,000
Committee recommendation	560,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$560,000,000 for payment to Legal Services Corporation [LSC]. The recommendation is

equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$240,000,000 below the President’s budget request.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$516,000,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts; \$26,200,000 for management and administration; \$5,000,000 for client self-help and information technology; \$5,700,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG]; \$2,000,000 for loan repayment assistance; and \$5,000,000 for LSC’s Pro Bono Innovation Fund.

Governance and Management.—LSC must continue to improve its governance and management in order to further restore the transparency of the organization and direct additional funds into legal aid, where resources are desperately needed. The Committee expects the OIG to continue conducting annual audits of LSC grantees to ensure that funds are not being used in contravention of the restrictions by which LSC grantees are required to abide.

ADMINISTRATIVE 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 undocumented immigrants; (4) political activities; (5) abortion; (6) prisoner litigation; (7) welfare reform; (8) representation of charged drug dealers during eviction proceedings; and (9) solicitation of clients. The exception to the restrictions occurs in a case where there is imminent threat of physical harm to the client or prospective client.

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, 2023	\$4,500,000
Budget estimate, 2024	5,040,000
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

The Committee provides \$4,500,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$540,000 below 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, 2023	\$61,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	62,868,000
Committee recommendation	61,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$61,000,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,868,000 below 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 2024.

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.

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 United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement [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.

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).

U.S. European Union [EU] Trade and Technology Council [TTC].—The Committee recognizes the importance of the TTC as a forum for promoting U.S. and EU competitiveness and prosperity through increasing transatlantic trade, investment, and engagement on matters related to critical and emerging technology. No later than 120 days following enactment of this act, USTR, in collaboration with the Department of State and the Department of Commerce, is directed to transmit to the Committee a detailed report outlining the administration’s involvement in the TTC, including the goals of the Council, its achievements to date, and consideration to formalize the Council as a means to maintain U.S.–EU cooperation in these critical areas.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 2024 spending plan, to provide a breakdown of expenses for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund’s activities.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$7,640,000
Budget estimate, 2024	7,640,000
Committee recommendation	7,640,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,640,000 for the State Justice Institute [SJI]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 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 2023 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 2024 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024.

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 one project proposed for rescission in the fiscal year 2024 budget request. This identified project has an unobligated balance of \$19,000,000.

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 Department of Justice or the Drug Enforcement Administration in contravention of a certain section of the Agricultural Act of 2014.

Section 531 prohibits the Department of Justice from preventing certain States from implementing State laws regarding the use of medical marijuana.

Section 532 requires quarterly reports from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation of travel to China.

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

Section 534 prohibits the use of funds in this act to require certain export licenses.

Section 535 prohibits the use of funds in this act to deny certain import applications regarding “curios or relics” firearms, parts, or ammunition.

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

Section 537 prohibits the use of funds to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

Section 538 includes language regarding detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 539 includes language regarding facilities for housing detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 540 extends the availability of certain funds.

Section 541 provides that the Department of Commerce and Department of Justice may utilize funding to provide payments pursuant to section 901(i)(2) of title IX of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.

Section 542 sets certain requirements for the allocations of funds related to the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167).

Section 543 states that each amount designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is contingent on the President so designating all such emergency amounts and trans-

mitting such designations to Congress. The provision is consistent with the requirements in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023.

Section 544 is a new provision regarding administrative resources for Department of Commerce broadband programs.

**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 2024, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2024

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Department of Commerce:	
International Trade Administration:	
Export Promotion	1996
Economic and Statistics Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	1993
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:	
Operations, Research, and Facilities:	
National Ocean Service	1993
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
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
Legal Activities:	
General Legal Activities:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Attorneys:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009
Community Relations Service:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Assets Forfeiture Fund Current Budget Authority	2009
U.S. Marshals Service	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison Detention	2009
Construction	2009

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
National Security Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
Interagency Law Enforcement:	
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Construction	2009
Drug Enforcement Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison System	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Buildings and Facilities	2009
Office of Justice Programs:	
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:	
National Institute of Justice	1995
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:	
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
Education	2017
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2017
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2017
Office of the Inspector General	2017
Related Agencies:	
Commission on Civil Rights:	
Salaries and Expenses	1995
International Trade Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation:	
Salaries and Expenses	1980
Marine Mammal Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	1999
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
State Justice Institute:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on July 13, 2023, the Committee ordered favorably reported a bill (S. 2321) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 28–1, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chair Murray	Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Feinstein	
Mr. Durbin	
Mr. Reed	
Mr. Tester	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Schatz	
Ms. Baldwin	
Mr. Murphy	
Mr. Manchin	
Mr. Van Hollen	
Mr. Heinrich	
Mr. Peters	
Ms. Collins	
Mr. McConnell	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	
Mr. Boozman	
Mrs. Capito	
Mr. Kennedy	
Mrs. Hyde-Smith	
Mrs. Britt	
Mr. Rubio	
Mrs. Fischer	

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, no changes to existing law are displayed because this bill proposes no changes.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO
SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2024: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies:				
Mandatory	385	385	441	¹ 441
Discretionary	69,484	69,484	86,672	¹ 86,661
Defense	6,674	6,674	.....	6,620
Non-defense	62,810	62,810	.....	80,041
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2024 .....	.....	.....	.....	² 48,726
2025 .....	.....	.....	.....	19,760
2026 .....	.....	.....	.....	6,927
2027 .....	.....	.....	.....	3,341
2028 and future years .....	.....	.....	.....	3,474
Financial assistance to State and local governments for				
2024	NA	3,143	NA	² (159)

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process. For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests>). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this 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	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOC-NIST Construction	Analytical Laboratory Modernization and Expansion	Orono, ME	University of Maine System	3,100,000	Collins, King
DOC-NIST Construction	Aquaculture Workforce Innovation Center	Orono, ME	University of Maine System	7,000,000	Collins, King
DOC-NIST Construction	Forest Biomaterials Innovation Center	Orono, ME	University of Maine System	7,500,000	Collins, King
DOC-NIST Construction	Aerospace Innovation and Training Hub	Salina, KS	Kansas State University Salina	28,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST Construction	Kansas National Security Innovation Center	Lawrence, KS	KU Innovation Park	22,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST Construction	Hot Cell Facility Construction	Pullman, WA	Washington State University	7,642,000	Murray
DOC-NIST Construction	The Edge Innovation Community	Durham, NH	University of New Hampshire	5,000,000	Shaheen
DOC-NIST STRS	DigitalBridge Colorado—Phase 2	Grand County, CO	WRC—Connected Communities	270,000	Bennet
DOC-NIST STRS	Center for Advanced Materials and Steel Manufacturing	Jonesboro, AR	Arkansas State University	10,000,000	Boozman
DOC-NIST STRS	Center for Large-Scale Testing of Seismic Systems	Fayetteville, AR	University of Arkansas	5,000,000	Boozman
DOC-NIST STRS	Center for Design and Materials Innovation	Fayetteville, AR	University of Arkansas Fay Jones School of Architecture and Design	5,000,000	Boozman
DOC-NIST STRS	District MEMS Program & Training Expansion	Elyria, OH	Lorain County Community College District	500,000	Brown
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Nano & Quantum Systems	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	3,500,000	Cantwell
DOC-NIST STRS	Molecular Analysis Facility Instrumentation	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	2,800,000	Cantwell, Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Milgard Engineering Labs Buildout	Tacoma, WA	University of Washington Tacoma	2,500,000	Cantwell, Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry Equipment	Monongalia County, WV	West Virginia University	233,000	Capito
DOC-NIST STRS	Electron Microscopy-Based Equipment and Research	Morgantown, WV	West Virginia University	1,140,000	Capito, Manchin
DOC-NIST STRS	UMBC Quantum Science Institute	Baltimore County, MD	University of Maryland, Baltimore County	1,500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NIST STRS	Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Equipment	Newark, DE	University of Delaware	7,250,000	Carper, Coons
DOC-NIST STRS	Semiconductor Infrastructure and Technology Equipment Upgrades	City of Ruston, LA	Louisiana Tech University	3,500,000	Cassidy
DOC-NIST STRS	Analytical Laboratory Equipment	Orono, ME	University of Maine System	1,900,000	Collins, King
DOC-NIST STRS	Forest Biomaterials Innovation Center Equipment	Orono, ME	University of Maine System	2,500,000	Collins, King
DOC-NIST STRS	Electrical Power Initiative	Peoria, IL	Bradley University	950,000	Durbin
DOC-NIST STRS	Semiconductor Research Equipment	Romeoville, IL	Lewis University	900,000	Durbin
DOC-NIST STRS	Equipment for String-Level Testing and to Establish the First Fully-Serviced Heavy Haul Battery Testing Center in the United States.	Erie County, PA	Penn State Erie, The Behrend College	2,500,000	Fetterman
DOC-NIST STRS	Cybersecurity Incident Response Studio (CREST)	Albany, NY	University at Albany, State University of New York	1,250,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Center for Accelerated Innovation through Materials (AIM): Enabling the Transition to a Clean Energy Economy (AIM for Clean Energy)	Buffalo, NY	University at Buffalo	1,250,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Quantum Research Equipment	Rochester, NY	University of Rochester	1,250,000	Gillibrand, Schumer

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOC-NIST STRS	Semiconductor Manufacturing	Columbia, SC	University of South Carolina	4,500,000	Graham
DOC-NIST STRS	Center for Simulated Environments and Experiences in STEM	Starkville, MS	Mississippi State University	4,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NIST STRS	Sustainable Materials Validation and Certification Lab	Hattiesburg, MS	University of Southern Mississippi	5,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NIST STRS	Marshfield Coastal Academy and Hazard Laboratory	Marshfield, MA	Marshfield Chamber of Commerce	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NIST STRS	Science on the Fly: Clean River Water Data Collection, Monitoring, and Analysis	Falmouth, MA	Woodwell Climate Research Center	250,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NIST STRS	Convergent Technologies and Advanced Manufacturing Equipment	Wasco County, OR	Columbia Gorge Community College	300,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NIST STRS	Solar Manufacturing Research Equipment	Clackamas County, OR	Oregon Institute of Technology (Oregon Tech)	1,045,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NIST STRS	STEM Ecosystem	Pittsburg, KS	Pittsburg State University	5,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Manufacturing Technology and Equipment	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University / National Institute for Aviation Research	5,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS	Oklahoma Aerospace Institute for Research and Education (OAIPE)	Stillwater, OK	Oklahoma State University	5,500,000	Mullin
DOC-NIST STRS	Robotics Research and Instrumentation	Tulsa, OK	University of Tulsa	5,500,000	Mullin
DOC-NIST STRS	Integrated Science and Engineering Facility	Spokane, WA	Gonzaga University	1,847,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Acquisition of Laboratory Equipment	Olympia, WA	The Evergreen State College	2,135,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Interdisciplinary Engineering Building Equipment	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	5,000,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Transmission Electron Microscope	Pullman, WA	Washington State University	2,500,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Technology Laboratory and Research Equipment	Bellingham, WA	Western Washington University	2,425,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Improved Technologies and Standards Development for Tracking Environmental PFAS	East Lansing, MI	Michigan State University	1,350,000	Peters, Stabenow
DOC-NIST STRS	Standards Development Center for Automated Driving Systems in Inclement Winter Weather	Houghton, MI	Michigan Technological University	2,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
DOC-NIST STRS	Marine Geological Samples Laboratory	Narragansett, RI	University of Rhode Island	1,150,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC-NIST STRS	URI STEEP	Narragansett, RI	University of Rhode Island	600,000	Reed
DOC-NIST STRS	Battery Prototyping Center Equipment	Rochester, NY	Rochester Institute of Technology	1,250,000	Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Build-out of a Biofabrication Standards-Related Test Lab	Manchester, NH	Advanced Regenerative Manufacturing Institute (ARMI)	1,200,000	Shaheen
DOC-NIST STRS	Cybersecurity Program	Grafton County, NH	Plymouth State University	1,000,000	Shaheen
DOC-NIST STRS	Operational Technology Advance Cyber Architecture	Northfield, VT	Norwich University	250,000	Weich
DOC-NIST STRS	Cancer Research Laboratories	Jackson, MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center	2,800,000	Wicker
DOC-NOAA ORF	Open Soil Water Sensor	Fort Collins, CO	Colorado State University	1,450,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper

DOC-NOAA ORF	Resiliency and Sustainability of Hammonasset Beach State Park.	Madison, CT	National Audubon Society, Inc.	2,696,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Extreme Event Coastal Preparedness and Response System.	Statewide, NJ	Stevens Institute of Technology	900,000	Booker, Menendez
DOC-NOAA ORF	Expansion and Upgrade of the South Alabama Mesonet	Mobile, AL	University of South Alabama	3,000,000	Britt
DOC-NOAA ORF	Protecting Southern Resident Killer Whales from the Acoustic and Physical Impacts of Large Commercial Vessels.	King, WA	Maritime Blue	300,000	Cantwell
DOC-NOAA ORF	West Coast Whale Conservation Plan NEPA	Olympia, WA	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	2,000,000	Cantwell
DOC-NOAA ORF	Anacostia River Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration and Monitoring.	Prince George's County, MD	Anacostia Watershed Society	225,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Building Capacity for Sea Level Rise Adaptation on the Eastern Shore.	Talbot County, MD	Town of Oxford	1,060,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Fisheries & Aquaculture Innovation Center	Lewes, DE	University of Delaware	1,265,000	Carper, Cooms
DOC-NOAA ORF	Gauges and Data Collection Systems	City of Baton Rouge, LA	Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority.	3,000,000	Cassidy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Lower Mississippi River Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System Sensors.	City of Baton Rouge, LA	Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development.	400,000	Cassidy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Maine Seafood and Community Partnership	Portland, ME	Good Shepherd Food Bank	750,000	Collins, King
DOC-NOAA ORF	Ocean Habitat Strategic Plan in Partnership with Maine's Lobster Industry.	Waipole, ME	University of Maine	440,000	Collins, King
DOC-NOAA ORF	Weather Station Network	Orono, ME	University of Maine System	3,548,000	Collins, King
DOC-NOAA ORF	Sustainable Planning for the Future at Lake Tahoe	Reno, NV	The Desert Research Institute	3,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Offshore Seismic Mapping	Chicago, IL	Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.	550,000	Durbin
DOC-NOAA ORF	Offshore Pollution Impacts on Living Marine Resources and Bioremediation Assessment—DDI.	La Jolla, CA	The Regents of the University of California.	6,000,000	Feinstein, Padilla
DOC-NOAA ORF	Climate and Biodiversity Research & Education	New York, NY	American Museum of Natural History	1,250,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF	South Carolina Marine Resources Center	City of Charleston, SC	College of Charleston	1,325,000	Graham
DOC-NOAA ORF	Hawaii Mesonet Network Equipment	Statewide, HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Commission on Water Resource Management.	350,000	Hirono
DOC-NOAA ORF	West Hawaii Island Watershed Restoration and Recharge	County of Hawaii, HI	Hawaii County Department of Water Supply.	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Limu Cultivation at the Ānuenue Fisheries Research Center.	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR).	700,000	Hirono, Schatz

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DOC-NOAA ORF	Waiakea Pond and Pelekane Bay Restoration	County of Hawaii, HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR).	750,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Native Plant Carbon Sequestration	Statewide, HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR).	300,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Education Campaign to Protect Monk Seals	Statewide, HI	The Marine Mammal Center	880,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Advancing Coastal and Community Resilience	County of Maui, City and County of Honolulu, County of Hawaii, HI	The Nature Conservancy in Hawaii and Palmyra.	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Analysis of Satellite Imagery and Meteorological Data for Forest Health.	Statewide, HI	University of Hawaii System	2,250,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Rehabilitation	Gulfport, MS	Institute for Marine Mammal Studies, Inc.	3,000,000	Hyde-Smith
DOC-NOAA ORF	Data Assembly Hub for Uncrewed Systems	Hattiesburg, MS	University of Southern Mississippi	5,000,000	Hyde-Smith
DOC-NOAA ORF	Humpback Whale Research Program	Provincetown, MA	Center for Coastal Studies	200,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Fishing for Data: Massachusetts Cooperative Fisheries Research.	East Falmouth, MA	Coonamessett Farm Foundation, Inc.	2,000,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	William Street: Stimulating Learning through STEAM	New Bedford, MA	Old Dartmouth Historical Society (dba New Bedford Whaling Museum).	500,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Creating Digital Infrastructure to Expand the Healthy Air Network.	Springfield, MA	Partners for a Healthier Community d/b/a Public Health Institute of Western MA.	370,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Oregon Kelp Forest Protection and Restoration Initiative	Curry County, OR	Oregon Kelp Alliance	2,521,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF	Floating Offshore Wind Energy and Fisheries Assessment	Lincoln County, OR	Oregon State University	1,087,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF	Full Motion Flight Simulator	Salina, KS	Kansas State University Salina	1,500,000	Moran
DOC-NOAA ORF	Alaska Survey Charter Vessel	Statewide, AK	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	1,200,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Juvenile Pacific Salmon Research	Statewide, AK	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	4,000,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Research Vessel Equipment Upgrades and Maintenance	Statewide, AK	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	2,500,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Alaska King Crab Enhancement Project	Statewide, AK	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation.	4,000,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Central Arctic Ocean Fisheries Agreement (CAOFA) Engagement.	Statewide, AK	Inuit Circumpolar Council Alaska	1,075,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Arctic Watch	Statewide, AK	Marine Exchange of Alaska	2,010,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Invasive European Green Crab Control and Eradication	Annette Islands Reserve, AK	Metlakatla Indian Community	1,000,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Tanagas Creek Hatchery Fishway Improvements	Annette Islands Reserve, AK	Metlakatla Indian Community	403,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Bowhead Whale Abundance Survey	City of Utauagvik, North Slope Borough, AK.	North Slope Borough Department of Wildlife Management.	1,536,000	Murkowski

DOC-NOAA ORF	Kelp Processing Research in Southern Alaska	Anchorage, AK	University of Alaska System	106,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Aquatic Toxicology Research	Statewide, AK	University of Alaska System	2,800,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Fisheries Bio-Technician Training Program	Statewide, AK	Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association	520,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Citywide Climate Assessment	Providence, RI	Providence Resilience Partnership	1,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	Access to Indigenous Ecological Knowledge	Statewide, HI	Polynesian Voyaging Society	500,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Weikika Project	New York, NY	New York Botanical Garden	500,000	Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF	World-Class Research Facility Project	Carroll County, NH	Mount Washington Observatory	1,538,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Preparing the Next Generation of NH Fishermen and Women for Success: Preserving our Working Waterfronts. Building Coastal Resilience and Community Capacity	Seabrook, NH	New England Young Fishermen's Alliance (NEYFA)	956,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Black Sea Bass Research Fleet	Hampton, NH	Seabrook-Hampton Estuary Alliance (SHEA)	1,473,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Fiberglass Vessel Recycling Program	Narragansett and Newport, RI	Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation	535,000	Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	Coastal Bluff Restoration	Statewide, RI	RIMTA Foundation	200,000	Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	Police and Fire Rescue Department Communications Equipment	East Providence, RI	The Nature Conservancy	750,000	Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Record Management System (RMS) Replacement	Oconto, WI	City of Oconto	160,000	Baldwin
DOC-NOAA ORF	Emergency Communications System	Waukesha, WI	City of Waukesha	1,000,000	Baldwin
DOC-NOAA ORF	Public Safety Radio System	Burnett County, WI	County of Burnett	950,000	Baldwin
DOC-NOAA ORF	Securing Southwest Colorado Police and Emergency Communications	Door County, WI	County of Door	3,900,000	Baldwin
DOC-NOAA ORF	Public Safety Radio Equipment	Montezuma County, CO	Montezuma County	50,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOC-NOAA ORF	Emergency Services Communications Improvement Project	Clinton, CT	Town of Clinton	600,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Automatic License Plate Reader Project	Borough of Bergenfield, NJ	Borough of Bergenfield	1,000,000	Booker, Menendez
DOC-NOAA ORF	Police Technology Upgrades	Township of Belleville, NJ	Township of Belleville	447,000	Booker, Menendez
DOC-NOAA ORF	Police Technology Upgrades	Township of Old Bridge, NJ	Township of Old Bridge	1,302,000	Booker, Menendez
DOC-NOAA ORF	Police Technology Upgrades	Little Rock, AR	Arkansas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Training	500,000	Boozman
DOC-NOAA ORF	Police Department Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Little Rock, AR	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	1,000,000	Boozman
DOC-NOAA ORF	Radio Improvements	Carrollton, AL	Pickens County E-911	1,805,000	Britt
DOC-NOAA ORF	Department of Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Montgomery, AL	Alabama State University	300,000	Britt, Tuberville
DOC-NOAA ORF	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Auburn, AL	City of Auburn	750,000	Britt, Tuberville
DOC-NOAA ORF	Campus Security Improvements	Jacksonville, AL	Jacksonville State University	656,000	Britt, Tuberville
DOC-NOAA ORF	Radio System and Dispatch Station Upgrades	Wauseon, OH	Fulton County	735,000	Brown
DOC-NOAA ORF	Mental Health Critical Incident Training for Law Enforcement	Statewide, OH	National Tactical Officers Association	1,000,000	Brown
DOC-NOAA ORF	Evidence Collection Vehicle	Canton, OH	Stark County Sheriff's Office	125,000	Brown

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D01-COPS Tech	Communications Upgrades	Braxton County, WV	Braxton County	1,882,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Training and Technology	Harrison County, WV	City of Bridgeport Police Department	650,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Kanawha County, WV	City of St. Albans	150,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Communications Upgrades	Monroe County, WV	Monroe County	750,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Dispatch System Upgrades	Nicholas County, WV	Nicholas County Commission	2,062,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Patrol Vehicle Equipment	Clay County, WV	Town of Clay	8,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Mobile Law Enforcement Technologies	Sutton, WV	Braxton County Sheriff's Office	211,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-COPS Tech	Bridge/Valley CTC Gunshot Detectors Equipment	South Charleston / Montgomery, WV	Bridge Valley Community & Technical College	400,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-COPS Tech	Beckley Police Department Radios	Beckley, WV	City of Beckley	57,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment	Clarksburg, WV	City of Clarksburg	446,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-COPS Tech	Campus Safety Improvements	Dover, DE	Delaware State University	540,000	Carper, Coons
D01-COPS Tech	Emergency Communications Equipment	Grant Parish, LA	Grant Parish Sheriff's Office	340,000	Cassidy
D01-COPS Tech	Technology and Equipment Upgrades	St. Landry Parish, LA	St. Landry Parish	1,800,000	Cassidy
D01-COPS Tech	Security Cameras Installation Project	Ely, NV	City of Ely	610,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Police Security & Officer Safety	Sparks, NV	City of Sparks	520,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Springfield, IL	City of Springfield Police Department	300,000	Durbin
D01-COPS Tech	Communication Radios 14	Lynwood, CA	City of Lynwood	80,000	Fenstein
D01-COPS Tech	Records Management System Upgrade	Lompoc, CA	City of Lompoc	728,000	Fenstein, Padilla
D01-COPS Tech	Radio Dispatch Console Replacement Project	County of San Luis Obispo, CA	County of San Luis Obispo	2,000,000	Fenstein, Padilla
D01-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Bomb Response Vehicle	Omaha, NE	City of Omaha	500,000	Fischer
D01-COPS Tech	Technology and Equipment	Newberry, SC	City of Newberry	88,000	Graham
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Greenwood, SC	Greenwood County Sheriff	900,000	Graham
D01-COPS Tech	Unified Command Post	Columbia, SC	Richland County Sheriff's Department	1,000,000	Graham
D01-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Town of Bluffton, SC	Town of Bluffton	1,348,000	Graham
D01-COPS Tech	Narcotic Analyzers and Awareness Program	Las Cruces, NM	Las Cruces Police Department	194,000	Heinrich
D01-COPS Tech	Handheld Narcotics Analyzers	Silver City, Grant County, NM	Silver City Police Department	172,000	Heinrich
D01-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Equipment	Hidalgo, Catron and Grant Counties, NM	Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments	295,000	Heinrich
D01-COPS Tech	Alternative Pursuit Options and Highway Offender Safety Program	Statewide, NM	New Mexico Department of Public Safety	1,550,000	Heinrich, Lujan
D01-COPS Tech	Interdiction Equipment and Specialty Vehicles	Statewide, MS	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	2,021,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Technology Upgrades	Clay County, MS	Clay County Sheriff's Office	175,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D01-COPS Tech	Communications Technologies	George County, MS	George County Sheriff's Office	1,100,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Technology and Equipment	Pearl River County, MS	Pearl River County Board of Supervisors	1,141,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker

D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	Galax City, Carroll County, and Grayson County, VA.	City of Galax	3,000,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-COPS Tech	Interoperable Communications Upgrade	Cochise County, AZ	Office of the Sheriff, Cochise County	981,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-COPS Tech	Records Management System, Computer Aided Dispatch, and Jail Management Software Program.	Le Center, MN	Le Sueur County Sheriff's Office	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-COPS Tech	911 Software and Training	City of Espanola, Rio Arriba County, Village of Chama, Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo, Santa Clara Pueblo, Northern Santa Fe County, NM.	Espanola/Rio Arriba E-911 Center	40,000	Luján
D01-COPS Tech	Police and Security Equipment	City of Las Vegas, San Miguel County, NM.	New Mexico Highlands University Police Department.	200,000	Luján
D01-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Virtual Reality Use of Force Simulator	San Juan County, City of Farmington, City of Bloomfield, City of Aztec, Town of Kirtland, NM State Parks, and Navajo Nation, NM.	San Juan County	90,000	Luján
D01-COPS Tech	'Locked Into Collaboration' Smart Technology for Student Safety & Security Project.	Fairmont, WV	Marion County Schools	850,000	Manchin
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Technology and Equipment	Bayonne, NJ	City of Bayonne	1,030,000	Menendez
D01-COPS Tech	Medford Incident Command Center	Jackson County, OR	City of Medford	880,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	Portland Police Bureau Body Worn Camera Pilot Program	Multnomah County, OR	City of Portland	1,359,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	Lake County Public Safety Interoperable Radio and Microwave System.	Lake County, OR	Lake County	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	Santiam Canyon Public Safety Alert System	Marion County, OR	Marion County	1,800,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Medicine Lodge, KS	Barber County Sheriff	323,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Radio Upgrades	Baxter Springs, KS	Baxter Springs Police Department	166,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Chanute, KS	Chanute Police Department	140,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Training Equipment	Burlington, KS	Coffey County Sheriff	157,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Radio Upgrades	Colby, KS	Colby Police Department	54,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Body Scanners	Ellsworth, KS	Ellsworth County Sheriff	670,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Ottawa, KS	Franklin County Sheriff	225,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Radio Upgrades	Garnett, KS	Garnett Police Department	114,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	License Plate Readers	Goodland, KS	Goodland Police Department	61,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	License Plate Readers	Syracuse, KS	Hamilton County Sheriff	25,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Lakin, KS	Kearny County Sheriff	72,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Kingman, KS	Kingman County Sheriff	37,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Training Equipment	Emporia, KS	Lyon County Sheriff	245,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Marysville, KS	Marshall County Sheriff	1,383,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Marysville, KS	Marysville Police Department	173,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Mobile Camera Technology	McPherson, KS	McPherson Police Department	275,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech		Meade, KS	Meade County Sheriff	91,000	Moran

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D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Hutchinson, KS	Reno County Sheriff	408,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Manhattan, KS	Riley County Police Department	250,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Training Equipment	La Crosse, KS	Rush County Sheriff	49,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Special Weapons and Tactics Command Response Vehicle	Municipality of Anchorage, AK	Anchorage Police Department	227,000	Murkowski
D01-COPS Tech	Police Department Radio System Replacement	City and Borough of Juneau, AK	City and Borough of Juneau	2,000,000	Murkowski
D01-COPS Tech	Deltana Area Communications Equipment	Deltana-Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK	Fairbanks Emergency Communication Center	2,200,000	Murkowski
D01-COPS Tech	Radio Network Modernization	Cobb County, GA	Cobb County Sheriff's Office	259,000	Ossoff
D01-COPS Tech	Automatic License Plate Reader (ALPR) Program	Auburn Hills, MI	City of Auburn Hills	55,000	Peters
D01-COPS Tech	Security Camera Upgrade	Bloomfield Hills, MI	Oakland Community College	867,000	Peters
D01-COPS Tech	Emergency Warning System Replacement Project	Inkster, MI	City of Inkster	272,000	Peters, Stabenow
D01-COPS Tech	Police Equipment	Warwick, RI	City of Warwick Police Department	570,000	Reed
D01-COPS Tech	Mobile Command Vehicle	South Kingstown, RI	South Kingstown Police Department	1,000,000	Reed
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Digital Communications Upgrade	Cumberland, RI	Town of Cumberland, Police Department	1,010,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D01-COPS Tech	Body-Worn Cameras	Addison County, VT	Addison County Sheriff's Department	18,000	Sanders
D01-COPS Tech	Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) Upgrade Project	Atkinson, NH	Atkinson, NH Police Department	28,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Communications is KEY. Help us Improve Public Safety & Response!	Berlin, NH	Berlin Police Department	355,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Enhanced Communication and Public Safety Assurance Project	Claremont, NH	City of Claremont	1,300,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Dispatch Console Replacement Project	Dover, NH	City of Dover, NH	438,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Officer Training Simulator	Cheshire County, NH	County of Cheshire	80,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Police Department Portable Radios	Grafton County, NH	Grafton County Sheriff's Office	520,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Mobile Terminal Data Installation	Merrimack County, NH	Merrimack County Sheriff	261,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Body/Cruiser Camera Program	Merrimack, NH	Merrimack Police Department	420,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Computer Aided Dispatch Systems (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS) Replacement and Upgrade Program	Newmarket, NH	Newmarket Police Department	358,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Dispatch Radio Consoles	Newport, NH	Newport Police Department	218,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	New Hampshire Public Safety Interoperable Communications Network (NHICNET)	Merrimack County, NH	NH Dept. of Safety-Emergency Communications/9-1-1 (DESC)	4,878,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Improvements	Strafford County, NH	Strafford County Sheriff's Office	715,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Greater Windham Emergency Regional Communications Interoperability Project	Windham, NH	Windham Police Department	419,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Cops Technology	Wayne County, MI	Downriver Community Conference	850,000	Stabenow
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Fort Payne, AL	City of Fort Payne	670,000	Tuberville

D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Millbrook, AL	City of Millbrook	190,000	Tuberville
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Moody, AL	City of Moody	245,000	Tuberville
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Oxford, AL	City of Oxford	185,000	Tuberville
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Pell City, AL	City of Pell City	612,000	Tuberville
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Cullman County, AL	Cullman County District Attorney's Office, 32nd Judicial Circuit of Alabama	1,110,000	Tuberville
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	St. Clair County, AL	St. Clair County Sheriff's Office	1,200,000	Tuberville
D01-COPS Tech	Emergency Communication Radio Network Upgrades	Woodstock, VT	Windsor County Sheriff's Department	1,240,000	Weich
D01-COPS Tech	Capitol Police Technology Improvements	Jackson, MS	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	1,237,000	Wicker
D01-OJP Byrne	Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention	Milwaukee, WI	Sojourner Family Peace Center	537,000	Baldwin
D01-OJP Byrne	Rescue Boat Replacements	Winnebago County, WI	Winnebago County Sheriff's Office	990,000	Baldwin
D01-OJP Byrne	Colorado Rural Impact Programs	Statewide, CO	County Sheriffs of Colorado	917,000	Bennet
D01-OJP Byrne	Training and Technical Assistance to Combat Human Trafficking	Statewide, CO	The Exodus Road	750,000	Bennet
D01-OJP Byrne	Breakthrough Program Expansion	Denver, CO	Breakthrough	353,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Violence Intervention	Hartford, CT	COMPASS Youth Collaborative	137,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Statewide, CT	Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence	4,204,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Services Funding	Hamden, CT	Freedom Reads	450,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Libraries in Prison Housing Units	Hartford, CT	Roca, Inc.	577,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Intensive Support for Young Women and Mothers Impacted by Violence	West Hartford, CT	The Justice Education Center	990,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Justice Education Center Initiative	Madison, CT	Town of Madison	114,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Town of Madison for Outreach Social Worker	BergenHudsonPassaic, NJ	Women's Rights Information Center	330,000	Booker
D01-OJP Byrne	Legal Assistance Program for Low-Income Victims of Crime	City of Linden, NJ	City of Linden	355,000	Booker, Menendez
D01-OJP Byrne	First Responder Vehicle Acquisition	Newark, NJ	Rutgers University-Newark	1,000,000	Booker, Menendez
D01-OJP Byrne	Re-Entry Opportunity Program for Entrepreneurship in Newark (RE-OPEN)	Township of Monroe, NJ	Township of Monroe	167,000	Booker, Menendez
D01-OJP Byrne	Installation of Security Cameras and Entry Control System	Faulkner County, AR	Faulkner County Sheriff's Office	1,000,000	Boozman
D01-OJP Byrne	Rapid DNA System Pilot Program for Investigations	Saline County, AR	Saline County Sheriff's Office	1,000,000	Boozman
D01-OJP Byrne	Rapid DNA System Pilot Program for Investigations	Birmingham, AL	City of Birmingham	4,200,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Real Time Crime Center (RTCC)	Cleveland, OH	Cleveland Rape Crisis Center	800,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Cleveland Rape Crisis Center	Cleveland, OH	Collaborative to End Human Trafficking	500,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Human Trafficking Victims	Columbus, OH	Communities in Schools of Ohio	500,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Crime Prevention and Youth Reengagement Program	Independence, OH	Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence	700,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence				

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D01-OJP Byrne	Ohio Quick Response Team (QRT) Association	Cincinnati, OH	Ohio Quick Responses Team Association.	230,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Forbes House Program Expansion	Painesville, OH	The Lake County Committee on Family Violence and the Forbes House.	163,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Trauma Informed Advocates Program	Cincinnati, OH	Women Helping Women	88,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Drug and Fentanyl Taskforce	Toppensish, WA	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.	1,028,000	Cantwell
D01-OJP Byrne	Patrol Vehicles	Raleigh County, WV	City of Beckley	270,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Technology	Harrison County, WV	City of Shinnston	1,000,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Patrol Vehicle Equipment	Putnam County, WV	City of Winfield	31,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment	Hancock County, WV	Hancock County Commission	391,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Re-entry Learning Platform	Kanawha County, WV	Kanawha Institute for Social Research & Action, Inc. (MSRA).	333,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment and Law Enforcement Technology	Marion County, WV	Marion County Sheriff's Department	980,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Courthouse Security Equipment	Mercer County, WV	Mercer County Commission	245,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Hire and Equip Project	Fayette County, WV	Town of Anstead	202,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Equipment	Putnam County, WV	Town of Poca Police Department	54,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Dispatch Console Upgrades	Huntington, WV	Cabell County Emergency Response Center.	1,500,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Body-Worn and Vehicle Cameras	Huntington, WV	Cabell County Sheriff's Department	386,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Bullet Proof Vests	Beckley, WV	City of Beckley	36,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Charleston CARES Pre-Trial Diversion Initiative	Charleston, WV	City of Charleston	125,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Huntington Police Department Community Oriented Policing Endeavors (COPE) Project.	Huntington, WV	City of Huntington Police Department	776,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Technology Modernization	Huntington, WV	City of Huntington Police Department	1,300,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Security Upgrades	Fairmont, WV	Fairmont State University	1,701,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Forensic Genomics Institute	Huntington, WV	Marshall University Research Corporation.	2,000,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Body Worn Cameras	Summersville, WV	Nicholas County Commission	84,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Patrol Vehicles	Summersville, WV	Nicholas County Commission	308,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	University of Charleston WV Law Enforcement Leadership Training Program.	Charleston, WV	University of Charleston	1,922,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Campus Security Upgrades	Charleston/Beckley, WV	University of Charleston	1,394,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Wetzel County Commission Upgrading of Police Cruisers	New Martinsville, WV	Wetzel County Commission	141,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Security Equipment Enhancements	Keyser, WV	WVU Potomac State	439,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Re-Entry Services	Anne Arundel County, MD	Anne Arundel County	450,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	School-Based Violence Prevention	Baltimore City, MD	Baltimore City	738,000	Cardin, Van Hollen

D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne	Office Modernization and Cybersecurity Enhancements Statewide Youth Conflict Coaching	Baltimore City, MD Baltimore County, MD	Baltimore City State's Attorney Conflict Resolution Center of Baltimore County	775,000 291,000	Cardin, Van Hollen Cardin, Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne	Crisis Co-Response Teams After Shooting Protocol Response Project Co-Respond Mobile Crisis Team Pilot Project Gun Violence Reduction Research Initiative Violence Intervention Program	Montgomery County, MD Baltimore City, MD Cecil County, MD Prince George's County, MD Prince George's County, MD	Montgomery County Roca Baltimore, LLC The Affiliated Sante Group University of Maryland University of Maryland Capital Region Health	700,000 1,455,000 499,000 726,000 275,000	Cardin, Van Hollen Cardin, Van Hollen Cardin, Van Hollen Cardin, Van Hollen Cardin, Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	Penetrating Injury Recovery Project	Baltimore City, MD	University of Maryland Medical Center R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Center	1,275,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne	Body Worn Cameras (Level V and Level IV facilities) Delaware Data Initiative	Dover, DE Wilmington, DE	Delaware Department of Correction Delaware Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General	113,000 788,000	Carper, Coons Carper, Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Equipment to Enhance Testing Capabilities in Toxicology Unit	Wilmington, DE	Delaware Department of Safety, Division of Forensic Science	950,000	Carper, Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Mental Health & Advocacy Coordinator	Dover, DE	Children's Advocacy Center of Delaware, Inc.	235,000	Carper, Coons
D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne	Expert Witness Training Center & Crime Scene Lab Crisis Intervention and Support Staff LEAD Criminal Justice Diversion DNA Analysis Expansion	Lehigh, PA Meadville, PA Pittsburgh, PA Cumberland County, PA	Cedar Crest College City of Meadville City of Pittsburgh Cumberland County District Attorney's Office	250,000 268,000 966,000 284,000	Casey Casey Casey Casey
D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety UTVs and Police Vehicles County Jail Security Scanner Philadelphia Healthy and Safe Schools (PHASes) Program Digital Radio System Upgrades Police Cruisers & Public Safety Technology Child Advocacy & Regional Training Center Crime Lab Equipment	Hellam Township, PA McKean County, PA Philadelphia, PA Weatherly, PA Allentown, PA Montgomery County, PA City of New Orleans, LA	Hellam Township McKean County Jail Temple University Weatherly Borough Police Department Allentown Police Department Mission Kids Child Advocacy Center City of New Orleans Office of Criminal Justice Coordination	96,000 136,000 1,500,000 120,000 275,000 1,000,000 2,400,000	Casey Casey Casey Casey Fetterman Casey, Fetterman Cassidy
D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne	Enhanced Victim Services Transitional Program Jail Security Equipment Upgrades Sexual Assault Expert Witness and Attorney Training	City of New Orleans, LA South Paris, ME Augusta, ME	Covenant House County of Oxford Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault	250,000 174,000 90,000	Cassidy Collins Collins
D01-OJP Byrne D01-OJP Byrne	Police Department Equipment Patrol Boat Replacement	Portland, ME Portland, ME	Portland Police Department Board of Harbor Commissioners for the Harbor of Portland	372,000 317,000	Collins Collins, King
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Department Equipment	Belfast, ME	City of Belfast	750,000	Collins, King

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D01-OJP Byrne	Police Department Equipment	Houlton, ME	Houlton Police Department	57,000	Collins, King
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	Piscataquis County, ME	Piscataquis County Emergency Management Agency	4,175,000	Collins, King
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Training Equipment	York County, ME	York County	1,800,000	Collins, King
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Enhancement Project	North Las Vegas, NV	City of North Las Vegas	1,620,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Department Wellness Project	Reno, NV	City of Reno	1,500,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-OJP Byrne	Eighth Judicial District Court's Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)	Clark County, NV	Clark County	800,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-OJP Byrne	Crime Prevention Technology	Lander County, NV	Lander County	563,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Personnel and Equipment	Washoe County, NV	Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	265,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-OJP Byrne	Camera and Lights Effectiveness for Anti-Dumping Needs (CLEAN)	East St. Louis, IL	City of East St. Louis	1,446,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	Cure Violence	Peoria, IL	Peoria County	564,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	First Responders Mental Health Initiative	Rosemont, IL	McDermott Center	910,000	Duckworth, Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Matteson, IL	SouthCom Combined Dispatch Center	1,000,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Technology Upgrades	Rockford, IL	Winnebago County	825,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	9-1-1 Call Center Project	Modesto, CA	City of Modesto	2,692,000	Feinstein
D01-OJP Byrne	Big Brothers Big Sisters Independence Region	Philadelphia, PA	Big Brothers Big Sisters Independence Region	1,000,000	Fetterman
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Air Support Equipment	Omaha, NE	City of Omaha	3,500,000	Fischer
D01-OJP Byrne	Mental Health Services Vehicle	Kings County, NY	Brooklyn District Attorney's Office	2,728,000	Gillibrand
D01-OJP Byrne	Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner and Response (SAFE/R) Capacity Building Program in Suffolk County	Suffolk County, NY	Crime Victims Center, Inc. (dba Partners for Megan's Law)	565,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Virtual Training Simulator	Livingston County, NY	Livingston County	150,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Drug and Substance Analyzer	City of Sumter, SC	City of Sumter	157,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Vehicles	Lancaster County, SC	Lancaster County Sheriff's Office	770,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Substance Identification Equipment	Albuquerque, NM	City of Albuquerque Police Department	364,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Mobile Integrated Health Office (MIHO)	Santa Fe, NM	City of Santa Fe	300,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Trauma Informed Youth Diversion Program	Dona Ana County, NM	Families and Youth Innovations Plus (FYI+)	675,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Sierra County Children's Advocacy Center	Sierra County, NM	La Piñon Sexual Assault Recovery Services	56,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Walking IN Grace with Survivors of Torture (WINGS)	Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Taos, and Dona Ana counties., NM	Las Cumbres Community Services	360,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention	Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia counties, NM	New Mexico Child Advocacy Networks (NMCAN)	150,000	Heinrich

D01-OJP Byrne	New Mexico Crime Gun Intelligence Center	Farmington, Gallup, Las Cruces, and Roswell, NM.	Office of the New Mexico Attorney General.	1,150,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Santa Fe Forensic Laboratory DNA Analysis	Santa Fe, NM	New Mexico Department of Public Safety.	500,000	Heinrich, Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	Hanaui Pilot Project	Hawaii County; City and County of Honolulu; Kauai County; Maui County, HI.	Establish	700,000	Hirono, Schatz
D01-OJP Byrne	Victims of Crime and Trafficking Safe Hale Project	Hawaii County; City and County of Honolulu; Kauai County; Maui County; Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, HI.	Kapili Like Inc.	1,010,000	Hirono, Schatz
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Academy	Copiah and Lincoln Counties, MS	Copiah Lincoln Community College	20,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Scalable Rural Digital Forensics	Statewide, MS	University of Southern Mississippi	3,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D01-OJP Byrne	Enrichment and Discipline Reduction Program	Statewide/Multiple Locations, VA	An Achievable Dream	1,961,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Virginia Initiative for the Prevention of the Online Exploitation of Children.	Statewide/Multiple Locations, VA	Enough is Enough	974,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Chesapeake & Portsmouth Safety Coordinator	City of Portsmouth, VA	Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Hampton Roads.	500,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Police-Refered Mediation Pilot Project	Statewide/Multiple Locations, VA	Resolution Virginia	853,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Southside Center for Violence Prevention	Statewide/Multiple Locations, VA	STEPS, Inc.	949,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Servant Officer Training	Washington County, VA	Town of Marion	208,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Body Cameras and Crime Response	Bisbee, AZ	City of Bisbee	210,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Negotiation Response Vehicle	Peoria, AZ	City of Peoria	103,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	SWAT Team Response Vehicle	Parker, AZ	La Paz County Sheriff's Office	305,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Interoperability Communication Project (Phase II).	Holbrook, AZ	Navajo County	2,307,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Pima County Adult Detention Complex	Tucson, AZ	Pima County Sheriff's Department	458,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Dispatch Center	Florence, AZ	Town of Florence	1,230,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Critical Incident Management Resources	Queen Creek, AZ	Town of Queen Creek	1,948,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Pre-Charge Diversion Program	Anoka County, MN	Anoka County Attorney's Office	89,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Minneapolis Community Violence Intervention	Minneapolis, MN	City of Minneapolis	2,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Minnesota Third Judicial District—County Attorney Electronic Evidence Collaborative.	Third Judicial District, MN	Minnesota Third Judicial District—County Attorney Electronic Evidence Collaborative.	1,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Ramsey County Radios	St. Paul, MN	Ramsey County	2,965,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Chaves County CASA Program Trauma Intervention Project	Chaves County, Southeastern NM, Roswell, NM.	Chaves County CASA Program	500,000	Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	Edgewood Police Department Emergency Vehicle Fund	Town of Edgewood, NM	Edgewood Police Department—NM	800,000	Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	Recreational, Educational, and Cultural Activities for At-Risk Youth.	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	Metro Police Athletic League	10,000	Luján

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D01-OJP Byrne	Sandoval County Behavioral Health Planning Grant	Sandoval County, NM	Sandoval County	200,000	Lujan
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) Program	Santa Fe County, NM	Santa Fe County	339,000	Lujan
D01-OJP Byrne	Leon Sullivan Way Safety Initiative	Charleston, WV	City of Charleston, West Virginia	301,000	Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	WV Wesleyan Center for Ethical Professional Development in Criminal Justice.	Buckhammon, WV	West Virginia Wesleyan College	795,000	Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Policy Development & Training to Improve Massachusetts Law Enforcement/Youth Interactions.	Cambridge, MA	Strategies for Youth, Inc	185,000	Markey
D01-OJP Byrne	The Phoenix Reentry Program	Boston, MA	The Phoenix	650,000	Markey, Warren
D01-OJP Byrne	Veterans Legal Support Clinic	Lawrence, KS	University of Kansas School of Law	1,600,000	Moran
D01-OJP Byrne	Community-Based Victim Services Program	Statewide, AK	Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.	4,000,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Urgent Casualty Care	City of Soldotna, AK	Soldotna Police Department	110,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Community Violence Prevention Program	Burien, WA	Choose Freedom	552,000	Murray
D01-OJP Byrne	Municipal Therapeutic Court	Tacoma, WA	City of Tacoma Municipal Court	500,000	Murray
D01-OJP Byrne	Courthouse Security Upgrades	Ephrata, WA	Grant County District Court	1,500,000	Murray
D01-OJP Byrne	Municipal Therapeutic Court	Spokane, WA	Spokane Municipal Court	982,000	Murray
D01-OJP Byrne	Adult Therapeutic Courts	Colville, WA	Stevens County District Court	450,000	Murray
D01-OJP Byrne	Body-Worn Camera Technology Upgrades	Fulton County, GA	Fulton County Sheriff's Office	298,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Body-Worn Camera Technology Upgrades	Augusta-Richmond County, GA	Augusta-Richmond County	690,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Mental Health Response Team	Augusta-Richmond County, GA	Augusta-Richmond County	317,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Expanding Violence Reduction Programs in South Atlanta	Atlanta, GA	CHRIS 180, Inc.	331,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Family Advocacy Center	Cobb County, GA	Cobb Family Advocacy Center	1,550,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Expanding Access to the Andrew Young Center's Higher Education in Prisons Initiative.	Atlanta, GA	Morehouse College	1,636,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Enhancement	East Lansing, MI	City of East Lansing	1,500,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Modular Vehicle Barrier System	Muskegon, MI	City of Muskegon	190,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Emergency Vehicle Operation	Farmington Hills, MI	Farmington Hills Police Department	65,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Cameras	Utica, MI	Utica	153,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Program	Statewide, RI	Day One	220,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Habitat for Justice	Pawtucket, RI	Justice Assistance	420,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Evidence Collection Vehicle	Providence, RI	Providence Police Department	225,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Scaling Pathways to the Workforce	Providence, RI	The Community College of Rhode Island.	350,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Fitness Initiative	Charlestown, RI	The Narragansett Indian Tribe	430,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Vehicles	Tiverton, RI	Tiverton Police Department	280,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Community Engagement	Warwick, RI	YMCA of Greater Providence (QPYMCA).	220,000	Reed

Agency	Project	Location	Department	Amount	Contact
D01-OJP Byrne	Replacement of Transport Vehicles	Cranston, RI	Rhode Island Department of Corrections	1,200,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D01-OJP Byrne	Rhode Island Correctional Industries program	Cranston, RI	Rhode Island Department of Corrections	500,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D01-OJP Byrne	Burlington Community Justice Center	Burlington, VT	City of Burlington	300,000	Sanders
D01-OJP Byrne	Center for Council Vermont Public Safety Project	Statewide, VT	Vermont Department of Public Safety	1,900,000	Sanders
D01-OJP Byrne	Community Restorative Practices Project	Brattleboro and Belows Falls, VT	Youth Services, Inc.	979,000	Sanders
D01-OJP Byrne	Shining the Light on Sex Trafficking in Hawaii	Hawaii County; City and County of Honolulu; Kauai County; Maui County, HI	Ho'ola Na Pua	1,000,000	Schatz
D01-OJP Byrne	Cybercrime Unit Vehicle	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Honolulu Police Department	500,000	Schatz
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Athletic/Activities League Teen Program Expansion	Syracuse, NY	City of Syracuse	415,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Community Care and Recovery	New York, NY	Metro-IAF / Manhattan Together	200,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Survivor Support System	New York, NY	Not Another Child, Inc.	500,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	NYC Youth Forward	Brooklyn, NY	NYPD's Fighting Finest Inc.	150,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Body Worn Camera Project	Alton, NH	Alton, NH Police Department	255,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Evidence Equipment and Training	Concord, NH	Concord Police Department	73,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Acquisition of Body Worn Camera (BWC), In-car Video (ICV), and Facility Cameras	Derry, NH	Derry Police Department	586,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Body Worn Camera Project	Franklin, NH	Franklin Police Department	208,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Virtual Simulation Training Equipment	Hampton Falls, NH	Hampton Falls Police Department	38,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Enhanced Criminal Justice Response Team	Hampton, NH	Hampton, NH Police Department	200,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	De-Escalation Program	Hillsborough County, NH	Hillsborough County Sheriff	276,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Active Attack CRCC Training	Manchester, NH	Manchester School District	48,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	In-Car Camera Replacement Project	Rochester, NH	Rochester, NH Police Department	123,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Active Threat Incident Equipment	Stratham, NH	Stratham Police Department (SPD)	53,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Acquisition of Body Worn Cameras	Mont Vernon, NH	Town of Mont Vernon	25,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	New Hampton Public Safety Cruiser	New Hampton, NH	Town of New Hampton	80,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Training Center Equipment	Kent County, MI	Grand Rapids Community College	1,000,000	Stabenow
D01-OJP Byrne	Center Security Sector & Law Enforcement Professional Education Program	Oakland County, MI	The Zeckman Holocaust Center	1,100,000	Stabenow
D01-OJP Byrne	Communications Upgrade	Beaufort, NC	Beaufort County	893,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Rapid DNA for Investigations	Concord, NC	Concord Police Department	188,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Greenville, NC	Greenville Police Department	1,400,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Security Upgrades	Halifax County, NC	Halifax County	225,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Bomb Squad Upgrades	Henderson County, NC	Henderson County Sheriff's Office	234,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Intelligence Management System	Raleigh, NC	Raleigh Police Department	629,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Veterans Treatment Court	Rowan County, NC	Rowan County	546,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Security Upgrades	Sampson County, NC	Sampson County Sheriff's Office	220,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Body-Worn and Vehicle Cameras	Statesville, NC	Statesville Police Department	410,000	Tillis

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D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment	Elon, NC	Town of Elon	102,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for University Law Enforcement	Huntsville, AL	Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University	375,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Blount County, AL	Blount County Commission	400,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Butler County, AL	Butler County Commission	120,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Chilton County, AL	Chilton County Commission	300,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Combating Fentanyl	Fairhope, AL	City of Fairhope	200,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Russellville, AL	City of Russellville	500,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Sheffield, AL	City of Sheffield	495,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Trussville, AL	City of Trussville	150,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Tusculum, AL	City of Tusculum	325,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Colbert County, AL	Colbert County Sheriff's Office	250,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Dallas County, AL	Dallas County Sheriff's Office	250,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Franklin County, AL	Franklin County Sheriff's Office	200,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Marengo County, AL	Marengo County Commission	185,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment	Morgan County, AL	Morgan County Commission	595,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for Local Law Enforcement	Talladega County, AL	Talladega County Commission	200,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment for University Law Enforcement	Troy, AL	Troy University	150,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Pre-Trial Diversion Program	Douglas County, GA	Douglas County	95,000	Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Georgia Justice Project—Second Chance Desk	Fulton County, GA	Georgia Justice Project	475,000	Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Behavioral Health & Overdose Reduction Initiative	Laurens County, GA	The Community Service Board of Middle Georgia	1,356,000	Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	RI HOPE Initiative—Statewide Law Enforcement Opioid Overdose Deflection Program	Statewide, RI	Friends of the HOPE Initiative	450,000	Whitehouse
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Vehicle and Equipment Upgrade	Pawtucket, RI	Pawtucket Police Department, City of Pawtucket	335,000	Whitehouse
D01-OJP Byrne	Updating Law Enforcement Data in Mississippi	Starkville, MS	Mississippi State University	1,800,000	Wicker
D01-OJP Byrne	Advanced Policing Operations and Technologies	Jackson, MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center	380,000	Wicker
NASA-SSMS	Ecological Prediction Lab: Airborne Coverage to Inform Water and Forest Health Management	Crested Butte, CO	Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory (RMBL)	975,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
NASA-SSMS	Ground-based Simulator for In-space Refueling Cryogenic Propellants	Newark, NJ	New Jersey Institute of Technology	566,000	Booker, Menendez
NASA-SSMS	Laser-Induced Fluorescence Diagnostic	Morgantown, WV	West Virginia University	465,000	Capito, Manchin
NASA-SSMS	Acquisition of a High-Performance CPU Cluster for Research and Education in WV	Morgantown, WV	West Virginia University	1,500,000	Capito, Manchin
NASA-SSMS	Robotics Lab Equipment	Morgantown, WV	WVU Chestnut Ridge Research Center	1,000,000	Capito, Manchin

NASA-SSMS	Space Mission Education Simulators for Maine Students	Bangor, ME	Challenger Learning Center of Maine	2,186,000	Collins, King
NASA-SSMS	Artemis in 3D—A STEAM Challenge and Training Program	Albuquerque, statewide, NM	University of New Mexico	840,000	Heinrich, Lujan
NASA-SSMS	Air and Space Law Program	Oxford, MS	University of Mississippi	1,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
NASA-SSMS	McAuliffe Simulation Lab at Framingham State University's Christa McAuliffe Center.	Framingham, MA	Framingham State University	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
NASA-SSMS	NASA STEM Engagement at the EcoTarium	Worcester, MA	Worcester Natural History Society EcoTarium.	856,000	Markey, Warren
NASA-SSMS	Advanced Manufacturing Technology and Equipment	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University / National Institute for Aviation Research.	10,000,000	Moran
NASA-SSMS	Alvirne High/Palmer Center Student Plane-Build	Hudson, NH	Aviation Museum of New Hampshire	90,000	Shaheen

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	625,000	724,815	637,000	+12,000	-87,815
Offsetting fee collections	-12,000	-12,000	-12,000		
Direct appropriation	613,000	712,815	625,000	+12,000	-87,815
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	94,911	83,233	51,817	-43,094	-31,416
CWC Enforcement (Defense)	96,089	139,183	139,183	+43,094	
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	191,000	222,416	191,000		-31,416
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs	430,000	704,500	371,000	-59,000	-333,500
Economic Development Assistance Programs (emergency)			25,000	+25,000	+25,000
Subtotal, Economic Development Assistance Programs	430,000	704,500	396,000	-34,000	-308,500
Salaries and expenses	68,000	99,509	70,000	+2,000	-29,509
Total, Economic Development Administration	498,000	804,009	466,000	-32,000	-338,009
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development	70,000	110,000	70,000		-40,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	130,000	154,028	130,000		-24,028

Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs	330,000	375,673	346,000	+ 16,000	- 29,673
Periodic censuses and programs	1,155,000	1,230,331	1,155,000	.....	- 75,331
Censuses and Survey Programs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,485,000	1,606,004	1,501,000	+ 16,000	- 105,004
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	62,000	109,665	60,000	- 2,000	- 49,665
Facilities Management & Construction .....	.....	7,612	2,000	+ 2,000	- 5,612
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	62,000	117,277	62,000	.....	- 55,277
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	4,253,404	4,195,799	4,195,799	- 57,605	.....
Offsetting fee collections	- 4,253,404	- 4,195,799	- 4,195,799	+ 57,605	.....
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	953,000	994,948	1,021,263	+ 68,263	+ 26,315
(transfer out)	(- 9,000)	(- 9,000)	(- 9,000)	.....	.....
Industrial Technology Services	212,000	374,872	212,000	.....	- 162,872
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(175,000)	(277,202)	(175,000)	.....	(- 102,202)
Manufacturing USA	(37,000)	(97,670)	(37,000)	.....	(- 60,670)
Construction of research facilities	462,285	262,148	164,542	- 297,743	- 97,606
Construction of Research Facilities (emergency) .....	.....	.....	50,000	+ 50,000	+ 50,000
Subtotal, Construction of Research Facilities reclassification	462,285	262,148	214,542	- 247,743	- 47,606
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	.....	.....
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,627,285	1,631,968	1,447,805	- 179,480	- 184,163
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities	4,500,997	4,616,549	4,513,430	+ 12,433	- 103,119

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)			15,000	+ 15,000	+ 15,000
Subtotal, Operations, Research, and Facilities	4,500,997	4,616,549	4,528,430	+ 27,433	- 88,119
(by transfer)	(344,901)	(355,081)	(365,022)	(+ 20,121)	(+ 9,941)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(- 344,901)	(- 355,081)	(- 365,022)	(- 20,121)	(- 9,941)
Subtotal	4,500,997	4,616,549	4,528,430	+ 27,433	- 88,119
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,653,630	2,139,794	1,747,061	+ 83,431	- 392,733
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)			180,235	+ 180,235	+ 180,235
Subtotal, Reclassification of Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,653,630	2,139,794	1,927,296	+ 273,666	- 212,498
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65,000	65,000	65,000		
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	349	349	349		
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	300	300	300		
Fisheries Finance Program Account	-19,000	-15,000	-15,000	+ 4,000	
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	6,201,276	6,806,992	6,506,375	+ 305,099	- 300,617
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	95,000	125,323	95,000		- 30,323
Renovation and Modernization	1,142	16,521	1,142		- 15,379
DOC Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	35,000			- 35,000	
Office of Inspector General	48,000	53,326	48,000		- 5,326
Collection from the Public Safety Trust Fund					
Public Safety Trust Fund transfer					
Expenditure transfer					

Total, Departmental Management	179,142	195,170	144,142	- 35,000	- 51,028
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	11,056,703	12,360,679	11,143,322	+ 86,619	- 1,217,357
(by transfer)	353,901	364,081	374,022	+ 20,121	+ 9,941
(transfer out)	-353,901	- 364,081	-374,022	- 20,121	- 9,941
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability					
Salaries and expenses	145,000	212,497	140,000	- 5,000	- 72,497
Justice Information Sharing Technology	138,000	193,630	50,000	- 88,000	- 143,630
Total, General Administration	283,000	406,127	190,000	- 93,000	- 216,127
Executive Office for Immigration Review	860,000	1,455,316	869,000	+ 9,000	- 586,316
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	- 4,000	- 4,000	- 4,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	856,000	1,451,316	865,000	+ 9,000	- 586,316
Office of Inspector General	139,000	151,636	142,000	+ 3,000	- 9,636
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses	14,591	15,104	15,000	+ 409	- 104
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	1,138,000	1,331,046	1,157,300	+ 19,300	- 173,746
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	31,738	31,738	22,700	- 9,038	- 9,038
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	225,000	324,821	278,000	+ 53,000	- 46,821
Offsetting fee collections—current year	- 190,000	- 278,000	- 278,000	- 88,000	.....
Direct appropriation	35,000	46,821	.....	- 35,000	- 46,821
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	2,632,000	2,870,374	2,670,000	+ 38,000	- 200,374
United States Trustee System Fund	255,000	276,771	257,000	+ 2,000	- 19,771
Offsetting fee collections	- 269,000	- 230,000	- 230,000	+ 39,000	.....
Direct appropriation	- 14,000	46,771	27,000	+ 41,000	- 19,771
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,504	2,610	2,600	+ 96	- 10
Fees and expenses of witnesses	270,000	270,000	270,000	.....	.....
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	25,024	28,121	25,500	+ 476	- 2,621
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,514	20,514	20,514	.....	.....
Office for Access to Justice .....	.....	13,688	.....	.....	- 13,688

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Legal Activities	4,140,780	4,661,683	4,195,614	+ 54,834	- 466,069
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,705,000	1,924,488	1,660,235	- 44,765	- 264,253
Salaries and expenses (emergency)			63,765	+ 63,765	+ 63,765
Salaries and expenses reclassification (emergency)			1,724,000	+ 19,000	- 200,488
Construction	1,705,000	1,924,488			
Federal Prisoner Detention	18,000	24,260			- 6,260
Federal Prisoner Detention (emergency)	2,129,789	2,125,724	1,950,000	- 179,789	- 175,724
Federal Prisoner Detention reclassification (emergency)			150,000	+ 150,000	+ 150,000
Total, United States Marshals Service	2,129,789	2,125,724	2,100,000	- 29,789	- 25,724
Total, United States Marshals Service	3,852,789	4,074,472	3,842,000	- 10,789	- 232,472
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses	133,512	144,788	135,000	+ 1,488	- 9,788
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	550,458	550,458	550,458		
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	4,331,253	4,594,195	4,291,703	- 39,550	- 302,492
Salaries and expenses (emergency)			100,000	+ 100,000	+ 100,000
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	4,331,253	4,594,195	4,391,703	+ 60,450	- 202,492
CR funding (Public Law 117-180) (Sec 121) (emergency)	6,212			- 6,212	
Counterintelligence and national security	6,344,747	6,729,925	6,433,297	+ 88,550	- 296,628
Counterintelligence and national security reclassification (emergency)					

CR funding (Public Law 117-180) (Sec 121) (emergency)	9,088				-9,088	
Total, Salaries and expenses	10,691,300	11,324,120	10,825,000	+133,700	-499,120	
Construction	651,895	61,895	60,000	-591,895	-1,895	
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,343,195	11,386,015	10,885,000	-458,195	-501,015	
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	3,144,603	3,280,924	2,890,719	-253,884	-390,205	
Salaries and expenses (emergency)			320,000	+320,000	+320,000	
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	3,144,603	3,280,924	3,210,719	+66,116	-70,205	
Diversion control fund	-581,487	-620,000	-621,719	-40,232	-1,719	
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,563,116	2,660,924	2,589,000	+25,884	-71,924	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives						
Salaries and expenses	1,672,000	1,875,466	1,618,000	-54,000	-257,466	
Salaries and expenses (emergency)			71,000	+71,000	+71,000	
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	1,672,000	1,875,466	1,689,000	+17,000	-186,466	
Construction	75,000			-75,000		
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,747,000	1,875,466	1,689,000	-58,000	-186,466	
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	8,392,588	8,644,290	8,477,000	+84,412	-167,290	
Buildings and facilities	108,000	179,762	30,000	-78,000	-149,762	
Buildings and facilities (emergency)			179,000	+179,000	+179,000	
Subtotal, Buildings and Facilities	108,000	179,762	209,000	+101,000	+29,238	
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700	2,700			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Federal Prison System	8,503,288	8,826,752	8,688,700	+ 185,412	- 138,052
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs					
(by transfer)					
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out)					
Violence Against Women Prevention & Prosecution Programs	700,000	1,000,000	732,000	+ 32,000	- 268,000
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics	77,000	141,000	78,000	+ 1,000	- 63,000
State and local law enforcement assistance	2,416,805	2,438,130	2,101,139	- 315,666	- 336,991
State and local law enforcement assistance (emergency)			100,000	+ 100,000	+ 100,000
Subtotal, State and local law enforcement assistance	2,416,805	2,438,130	2,201,139	- 215,666	- 236,991
Juvenile justice programs	400,000	760,000	415,000	+ 15,000	- 345,000
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits	133,000	174,000	174,000	+ 41,000	
Disability and education benefits	34,800	34,800	34,800		
Subtotal	167,800	208,800	208,800	+ 41,000	
Total, Office of Justice Programs	3,061,605	3,547,930	2,902,939	- 158,666	- 644,991
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs	662,880	651,000	534,879	- 128,001	- 116,121

Sec 218	4,424,485	5,198,930	4,169,818	-254,667	-1,029,112
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Total, title II, Department of Justice	38,551,214	41,403,671	37,956,590	-594,624	-3,447,081
(by transfer)					
(transfer out)					
TITLE III—SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	7,965	8,195	7,965		-230
National Space Council	1,965	2,018	1,965		-53
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science	7,795,000	8,260,800	7,340,920	-454,080	-919,880
Aeronautics	935,000	995,800	935,000		-60,800
Space Technology	1,200,000	1,391,600	1,118,000	-82,000	-273,600
Deep Space Exploration Systems	7,468,850	7,971,091	7,456,500	-12,550	-514,791
Deep Space Exploration Systems (emergency)			280,000	+280,000	+280,000
Subtotal, Deep Space Exploration System	7,468,850	7,971,091	7,736,500	+267,450	-234,791
Space Operations	4,250,000	4,534,609	4,200,000	-50,000	-334,609
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement	143,500	157,800	143,500		-14,300
Safety, Security and Mission Services	3,129,451	3,369,400	3,100,000	-29,451	-269,400
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	47,300	453,700	83,000	+35,700	-370,700
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration (emergency)			296,000	+296,000	+296,000
Subtotal, Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	47,300	453,700	379,000	+331,700	-74,700
Office of Inspector General	47,600	50,200	47,600		-2,600
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	25,016,701	27,185,000	25,000,320	-16,381	-2,184,680
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	6,931,136	8,915,900	7,086,287	+155,151	-1,829,613
Research and related activities (emergency)			420,000	+420,000	+420,000
Subtotal, Research and related activities	6,931,136	8,915,900	7,506,287	+575,151	-1,409,613

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Defense function	90,000	102,000	102,000	+ 12,000	.....
Subtotal	7,021,136	9,017,900	7,608,287	+ 587,151	- 1,409,613
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	187,230	304,670	187,230	.....	- 117,440
Education and Human Resources	1,154,000	1,496,180	1,228,000	+ 74,000	- 268,180
Agency Operations and Award Management	448,000	503,870	448,000	.....	- 55,870
Office of the National Science Board	5,090	5,250	5,090	.....	- 160
Office of Inspector General	23,393	26,810	23,393	.....	- 3,417
Total, National Science Foundation	8,838,849	11,354,680	9,500,000	+ 661,151	- 1,854,680
Total, Title III, Science	33,865,480	38,549,893	34,510,250	+ 644,770	- 4,039,643
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights	14,350	15,587	14,350	.....	- 1,237
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	455,000	481,069	455,000	.....	- 26,069
International Trade Commission	122,400	127,400	122,400	.....	- 5,000
Legal Services Corporation	560,000	800,000	560,000	.....	- 240,000
Marine Mammal Commission	4,500	5,040	4,500	.....	- 540

Office of the US Trade Representative							
Salaries and expenses	61,000	62,868	61,000				- 1,868
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15,000	15,000	15,000				
Total, Office of the US Trade Representative	76,000	77,868	76,000				- 1,868
State Justice Institute							
Salaries and expenses	7,640	7,640	7,640				
Commission on the State of the US Olympics and Paralympics							
Salaries and expenses							
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	1,239,890	1,514,604	1,239,890				- 274,714
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS							
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec. 510)	(- 10,000)	(- 10,000)	(- 10,000)				
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)				
DOC, NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities (rescission)							
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission)							
DOC, Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	10,000	25,000	25,000				
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	- 50,000	- 11,000,000	- 11,000,000				- 11,000,000
Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission)	- 705,768	- 82,572	- 122,572				- 40,000
DOJ, Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission)		- 953,884	- 19,000				+ 934,884
Office of Justice programs (rescission)							
COPS (rescission)	- 75,000	- 100,000	- 100,000				
DOJ, Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs	- 15,000	- 15,000	- 15,000				
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	- 15,000	- 5,000	- 5,000				
HAVANA Act Payments (NDD)	- 500,000		- 500,000				
HAVANA Act Payments (Def)							
Total, title V, General Provisions	- 1,370,768	- 1,181,456	- 1,178,657				- 10,605,116

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT, 2022					
(Public Law 117-58)					
DIVISION J—APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Digital Equity	550,000	550,000	550,000		
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Admin	550,000	550,000	550,000		
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities	515,584	515,583	515,583	-1	
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Total, Operations, Research and Facilities	515,584	515,583	515,583	-1	
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	34,400	34,400	34,400		
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	549,984	549,983	549,983	-1	
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2022	1,099,984	1,099,983	1,099,983	-1	

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022				
(Public Law 117-159)				
DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS				
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Office of Justice Programs				
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	280,000	280,000	280,000	
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)			280,000	
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	280,000	280,000	280,000	
Community Oriented Policing Services Programs (STOP School Violence Act)	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)			20,000	
Total, Community Oriented Policing Services	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Total, Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, 2022	300,000	300,000	300,000	
Less prior year appropriations (emergency)	- 1,399,984	- 1,399,983	- 1,399,983	+ 1
DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023 (Public Law 117-328)				
DIVISION N				
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Economic Development Administration				
Economic Development Assistance Programs (emergency)	1,118,000			- 1,118,000
National Institute of Standards and Technology				
Scientific and Technical Research and Services (emergency)	40,000			- 40,000
Industrial Technology Services (emergency)	27,000			- 27,000
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(13,000)			(- 13,000)
Manufacturing USA	(14,000)			(- 14,000)
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	67,000			- 67,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)	91,000			- 91,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)	436,539	.....	.....	- 436,539	.....
Fisheries Disaster Assistance (emergency)	300,000	.....	.....	- 300,000	.....
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	827,539	.....	.....	- 827,539	.....
Total, Department of Commerce	2,012,539	.....	.....	- 2,012,539	.....
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison System	182,000	.....	.....	- 182,000	.....
SCIENCE					
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	556,400	.....	.....	- 556,400	.....
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (emergency)					
National Science Foundation	820,662	.....	.....	- 820,662	.....
Research and Related Activities (emergency)	217,000	.....	.....	- 217,000	.....
STEM Education (emergency)					
Total, National Science Foundation	1,037,662	.....	.....	- 1,037,662	.....
Total, Science	1,594,062	.....	.....	- 1,594,062	.....
RELATED AGENCIES					
Legal Services Corporation	20,000	.....	.....	- 20,000	.....
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation (emergency)					

Total, Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 Div N	3,808,601				- 3,808,601	
Total, Other Appropriations	3,808,601				- 3,808,601	
Grand total	87,151,120	92,647,391	73,063,480	-14,087,640	-19,583,911	
Appropriations	(84,647,987)	(83,828,847)	(71,600,052)	(-13,047,935)	(-22,228,795)	
Rescissions	(-1,320,768)	(-1,181,456)	(-786,572)	(+534,196)	(+394,884)	
Emergency appropriations	(3,823,901)		(2,250,000)	(-1,573,901)	(+2,250,000)	
Emergency advance appropriations						
(by transfer)	363,901	374,081	384,022	+20,121	+9,941	
(transfer out)	-363,901	-374,081	-384,022	-20,121	-9,941	
Grand total excluding Other Appropriations	83,342,519	92,647,391	73,063,480	-10,279,039	-19,583,911	

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