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DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2026

JULY 17, 2025.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2354]

The Committee on Appropriations reports an original bill (S. 2354) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2026

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$82,648,000,000
Amount of 2025 appropriations	75,587,164,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2025 appropriations	+ 7,060,836,000

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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 2026 is \$79,711,000,000. Additionally, the Committee makes available \$1,900,000,000 through the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] for victim compensation and victim services. The Committee remains concerned about the health of the CVF and its ability to continue to support compensation to and services for survivors of crime in future years. Therefore, the Committee directs the DOJ to continue to advise litigating components and the Offices of the United States Attorneys of the availability of the CVF as a repository for fines, fees, and other penalties.

The Committee recommendation is consistent with the allocation for the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. The Committee has strived to achieve a careful balance between the competing priorities of law enforcement, national security, economic development, scientific research, and space exploration, while having limited resources. As a result, this bill represents responsible spending at a time when the United States is 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; promoting exports from small- and medium-sized businesses; working with distressed communities to spur economic development; and properly managing our Nation's fisheries.

The Committee has made a concerted effort to spur U.S. economic growth through targeted investments in the Economic 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 the 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 Committee strongly supports DOJ's missions to combat violent crime, disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations, and uphold the administration of justice. In addition, the fiscal year 2026 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 better respond to substance use disorder. 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 ultimately setting foot on Mars—and enhancing the United States' leadership in space and science. Within NSF, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], and the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], the Committee recommendation supports initiatives to enhance American competitiveness through research in quantum information science, artificial intelligence, weather and climate research, and other strategic fields. The bill also makes targeted investments in NSF to continue its core research, develop the scientific workforce, and fund programs in the Directorate of Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships [TIP].

FIGHTING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

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

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

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

Second, the bill requires the Inspectors General of the DOC, DOJ, NASA, NSF, and LSC to conduct reviews of grant and con-

tract 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 [OIG] to ensure strong accountability and oversight of Federal programs in this bill.

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

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

Reducing Duplication and Improving Efficiencies.—The Committee directs each agency funded in this bill to report to the Committee, within 1 year of enactment of this act, on all efforts made to address the duplication of Federal programs identified by annual GAO reports along with identifying substantive challenges and

legal barriers to implementing GAO's recommendations and suggested legislative recommendations that could help the agency to further reduce duplication.

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

Section 505, contained in the General Provisions of Title V of the bill, provides procedures for the reprogramming of funds. To reprogram is to change the use of funds from the specific purposes provided for in the bill and the accompanying explanatory statement or, in the absence of direction from the Committee, from the specific purposes provided for in the administration's budget request. Each title of the bill 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 2026, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury available to the agencies funded by this bill. Section 505 requires that the Committee be notified by letter, at least 30 days prior to reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess of \$500,000 or 5 percent, whichever is less, between programs, projects, or activities. Section 505 of this act is also applicable in cases where funding for an activity is reduced by 5 percent. In addition, the Committee is to be notified of 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. In particular, the Department of Justice is directed to submit to the Committee all legal opinions evaluating section 505. The Committee expects that each department and agency funded in the bill will follow these notification policies precisely and will not reallocate resources or reorganize activities prior to submitting the required notifications to the Committee. Reprogramming or transfer requests shall be submitted only in the case of an unforeseen emergency or situation that could not have been anticipated when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Committee directs that all departments and agencies funded within this bill shall submit all of their fiscal year 2027 budget jus-

tifications 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 2026 and 2027. 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 2027 budget, particularly within the departmental operations and management accounts.

The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2027 submissions will include sufficient detail to justify all programs, projects, and activities contained in each department, agency, office, or commission budget request. Budget justifications are prepared not for the use of the agencies but are the primary tool the Committee uses to evaluate the resource requirements and proposals requested by the administration.

AGENCY SPENDING PLANS

Section 528, a longstanding provision of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill, requires each agency funded by this act to submit spending plans to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 45 days after the date of enactment. Section 1113 of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Public Law 119-4) contained a substantially similar requirement. Nonetheless, DOC, NASA, and NSF failed to provide substantive spending plans. Accordingly, the Committee has curtailed the flexibilities it had previously provided to DOC, NASA, and NSF through transfer authorities.

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 author-

ity, as well as a justification for eliminating each reporting requirement.

REDUCTIONS-IN-FORCE

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

APPROPRIATIONS LIAISONS

The Committee prefers to channel the majority of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices or comptroller offices of the departments and agencies which it oversees but reserves the right to call upon any individual or organization in any agency under its jurisdiction. The Committee directs the chief financial officer of DOC, DOJ, NASA, and NSF to provide an in-person briefing to the Committee on the first day of each quarter of fiscal year 2026.

ACCESS TO HIGH-QUALITY AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Committee directs the departments and agencies funded in this bill to report to the Committee, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, and include in annual budget justifications thereafter, on their efforts to help provide access to high-quality affordable child care for the children of those Federal employees. The reports shall detail all current programs or efforts that assist department or agency employees with child care, identify programs—including for recruitment and retention—that assist with child care, provide the number of employees utilizing such programs, and detail associated costs. Additionally, departments and agencies shall survey employees on the level of interest in such programs or efforts if they are not currently provided by a department or agency. Where possible, departments and agencies shall identify whether access to child care hinders recruitment or retention efforts, provide the geographical locations where such hindrance occurs, and identify targeted solutions for such hindrances.

INDIRECT COST RATE

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

In anticipation of that effort, the Committee introduces a new Title V General Provision on indirect cost rates.

FEDERAL TRUST AND TREATY RESPONSIBILITIES

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

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee recommends a total of \$10,873,807,000 for the Department of Commerce [DOC]. The recommendation is \$485,997,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$623,000,000
Committee recommendation	605,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$605,000,000 for the International Trade Administration [ITA]. The recommendation is \$18,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The discretionary appropriation is offset by \$12,000,000 in fee collections. The Committee recognizes the importance of Global Markets [GM] and continues to strongly support the program. The Committee directs ITA to apply reductions amongst the business units proportionally. GM supports job creation in the United States and strengthens U.S. economic and national security by promoting U.S. exports, attracting inward investment, and ensuring market access and a level playing field in international trade for U.S. companies and industries.

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

Travel and Tourism.—The Committee notes the importance of travel and tourism as economic engines for communities across the country. The Committee provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for ITA to continue implementing the "Visit America Act."

Staffing Levels at Foreign and Domestic Offices.—The Committee is concerned that Global Markets staff vacancies within client-facing positions are hindering opportunities for U.S. businesses to

compete in international markets and compromising foreign direct investment opportunities within the United States. The Committee directs ITA to provide a briefing, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on its strategy to ensure client-facing staff vacancies are addressed so that GM services are not degraded.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement [USMCA] Secretariat.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 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).

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

Silane.—The Committee recognizes the importance of silane gas in building a competitive domestic advanced semiconductor supply chain. The limited number of domestic sources for silane, along with the potential export of available silane for foreign use, represent risks to national security. Multiple domestic sources of silane are needed to maintain the country's leadership in advanced semiconductors and to support job creation through building a robust domestic battery industry. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, ITA is directed to coordinate with the Department of Energy's Office of Electricity to provide a report to the Committee on anticipated silane demand growth over the next decade, existing efforts to diversify and increase domestic production of silane, and risks to semiconductor, battery, and solar panel supply chains posed by our reliance on imported silane.

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

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

Rural Export Assistance.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to prioritize expanding international trade opportunities for rural businesses. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for rural export centers [REC] and not less

than \$2,000,000 for the National Rural Export Center. Prior to obligating funds to open any new REC, hire additional staff based at such new centers, and modify existing rural export centers, ITA shall submit a detailed spending plan, which shall include a staffing plan and a justification for the establishment of any new center or modification of an existing center. The Committee directs ITA to prioritize and provide full operational funding of this program, and provide the Committee with a briefing, within 30 days of enactment of this act, on efforts to sustain REC and the National Rural Export Center.

Post-Conflict Support for Ukraine.—The Committee encourages ITA to engage in post-conflict reconstruction planning for Ukraine, including the expansion of U.S. activities to strengthen economic engagement with Ukraine.

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

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. The Committee awaits receipt of the joint report on the U.S.-EU TTC, as directed by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

Steel Import Monitoring Analysis Program.—The Committee urges ITA to update the scope of its Steel Import Monitoring Analysis [SIMA] system to better harmonize it with the scope of the President's Section 232 steel tariffs. Comprehensive SIMA coverage will help ensure that the derivative steel products entering into the United States are doing so transparently and in a manner consistent with U.S. and international trade laws.

Shipbuilding and Maintenance Sector.—The Committee notes the strategic and economic importance of U.S. shipbuilding and maintenance sector. Recent executive actions—including the Section 301 United States Trade Representative [USTR] Action on China's Targeting the Maritime, Logistics, and Shipbuilding Sectors for Dominance, and Executive Order 14629—have sought to strengthen the sector. The Committee directs ITA, in consultation with USTR and within 180 days of enactment of this act, to submit a report on the U.S. shipbuilding and maintenance sector. The report shall include: (1) the percentage of U.S. parts, components, and supplies that are utilized in the implementation of Executive Order 14629 and in the USTR's relief measures; (2) an analysis of DOC's ability to track parts used in the maritime sector, including its ability to track trade flows, identify foreign unfair trade barriers, and practices

that limit the export of U.S. parts and components; and (3) an analysis of Federal efforts to restore U.S. capacity to build port infrastructure, including ship-to-shore cranes.

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

Cultural Trade Impact.—The Committee recognizes the important role that cultural trade plays in our economic growth and directs ITA to provide a briefing, within 180 days of enactment of this act, regarding its current efforts to promote cultural trade goods, future efforts, and recommendations for legislative actions needed to further support the industries that create these goods.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$191,000,000
Committee recommendation	211,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$211,000,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS]. The recommendation is \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

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

Enforcement of Russia Export Controls.—The Committee continues to support BIS's aggressive enforcement of Russian and Belarussian export controls and other BIS efforts to counter Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The Committee directs BIS, within 180 days of enactment of this act, to submit a report detailing the agency's efforts to work with international allies and partners to harmonize this export control regime, with the aim of denying Russia access to controlled items to inhibit its illegal war of aggression in Ukraine. The report shall also address the feasibility of banning the export of the vessels, parts, and components necessary to export oil, petroleum, and LNG to Russia. The report shall detail the extent of direct or indirect export, re-export, or in-country transfer

of any vessels built or retro-fitted to transport oil, petroleum, or liquid natural gas to Russian persons and proxies of Russia, including components or parts necessary to build or maintain such vessels.

Revision of Firearms License Requirements.—To understand the impact BIS's interim final rule [IFR] (89 FR 34680) has on U.S. manufacturers and their suppliers and national security interests, the Committee directs BIS, within 15 days of enactment of this act, to provide a briefing that details the national security and economic impacts of the IFR.

Competitiveness Assessment for New Breeding Techniques [NBT].—The Committee notes that the PRC has engaged in the forced technology transfer of American agricultural intellectual property. The Committee is aware that China's ag-biotech regulatory regime requires American companies seeking approval of gene-edited crops utilizing NBTs to provide highly proprietary and detailed sequencing information on their products as well as the underlying technology. Scientific breakthroughs in ag-biotech are a critical area of technological competition between the United States and China when it comes to future food security. Therefore, the Committee directs the BIS to develop and submit a plan to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, regarding tools the agency can use hasten the regulatory clearance and protection of this category of American precision plant breeding from the forced export of sensitive U.S. technology.

Investigation on PRC-based Light Detection and Ranging [LIDAR] Companies.—The Committee is concerned about the potential national security threat posed by PRC-based LIDAR companies, and recognizes the partnerships between Chinese LIDAR manufacturers and the People's Liberation Army to enable autonomous military vehicles systems. Further, the Committee recognizes the use of Chinese-manufactured LIDAR for police and prison surveillance measures in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. The Committee directs BIS, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, to report on whether PRC-manufactured LIDAR companies meet the requirements to be added to the Entity List.

Flow Cytometers.—The Committee is concerned with the possible unintended consequences of IFR (RIN 0694-AJ95). The IFR may have substantial consequences for American-made medical devices, potentially creating an unfair advantage for Chinese manufacturers while putting U.S. manufacturers at a disadvantage. Furthermore, the Interim Final Rule may undermine national security by weakening the biotech industry, a critical component in sustaining technological leadership over global competitors. The Committee encourages the Department to review this regulation and brief the Committee, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, on implications to U.S. manufacturers and national security.

Artificial Intelligence [AI] Diffusion Rule.—The Committee notes the Department's withdrawal of the previous Interim Final AI Diffusion Rule. As the Department continues working to ensure U.S. leadership in the AI ecosystem, the Committee urges the Department to balance commercial interest with national security. Maintaining American leadership requires a continued competitive presence promoting adoption of U.S. innovations abroad.

Connected Inverter Systems.—The Committee notes that energy systems with inverters increasingly rely on common computing and network infrastructure to perform all aspects of operation and maintenance. As such, its integration with the Internet of Things [IoT] has introduced new security threats into the electrical grid. Further, significant inverter equipment is produced by foreign entities of concern. As such, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, the committee directs BIS to submit a report to the Committee regarding the national security, foreign policy, and economic risks associated with the widespread deployment of connected inverter equipment manufactured by foreign entities of concern.

Reciprocal Defense Procurement [RDP] Agreements.—The Committee notes the recent GAO report on oversight of RDP Agreements (GAO-25-106936) and its associated recommendations. Consistent with the GAO recommendation directed at the DOC, the Committee encourages BIS, in consultation with other appropriate offices within Commerce, to update its guidance to address weaknesses in its methodology assessing the potential effects of RDP Agreements on U.S. industry so that it is based on sound economic reasoning and rigorous methodology and leverages the expertise of other appropriate offices within the Department. The Committee encourages DOC to collaborate with the Department of Defense to develop a process, including written policies and procedures, for evaluating the possible impacts of any RDP Agreement under negotiation. Further, the Committee encourages the Department to develop a written process for ongoing analysis and monitoring of the impact these agreements have on U.S. industry over time, including robust economic analysis and mechanisms for advising the Department of Defense on recommended amendments during re-negotiation of any existing agreement.

Whistleblower Incentives for Export Control Enforcement.—The Committee recognizes the growing national security threat posed by the illegal export of sensitive U.S. technologies, particularly advanced semiconductors and artificial intelligence-enabling chips, to foreign adversaries. To strengthen enforcement of export controls under the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (title XVII of Public Law 115-232), the Committee encourages the establishment of a whistleblower incentive and protection program at BIS. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to submit a report, within 120 days of enactment, outlining a framework for such a program. The report shall include the feasibility of a program that provides financial rewards to individuals who voluntarily provide original information relating to potential violations of U.S. export control laws. The report should also include criteria for eligibility, procedures for reward determinations, and mechanisms for interagency coordination. Any framework shall include strict protections for the identity and safety of whistleblowers, and rewards should be issued only upon successful enforcement actions resulting from submitted information. Further, in its framework, BIS is encouraged to develop secure reporting channels, coordinate with relevant law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and allocate resources to review, investigate, and act on credible tips. The report should also identify anticipated funding needs for administration and oversight.

Defense Impact of Section 232 Tariffs.—The Committee directs BIS, within 180 days of enactment of this act, to submit a report on the impacts of existing section 232 tariffs on the defense supply chain, including the number of jobs affected, and on national security. This report should include information about increased costs or lead times for new orders or materials; any potential shortages of components, parts, or finished equipment; and the impact on aerospace and defense manufacturers downstream of the tariffed products.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$468,000,000
Committee recommendation	426,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$426,000,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. The recommendation is \$42,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2025	\$400,000,000
Committee recommendation	360,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$360,000,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs. The recommendation is \$40,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The Committee directs EDA to focus on its core programs and mission to aid the most distressed communities across the country. The Committee expects EDA to use all available carryover and prior year recoveries to the maximum extent possible. EDA shall consider geographic equity in making all award decisions and shall ensure that rural projects are adequately represented among those selected for funding. Of the amounts provided, funds are to be distributed as follows:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Public Works	100,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	51,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms	13,500
Regional Innovation Program	50,000
Partnership Planning	35,500
Technical Assistance	15,500
Research and Evaluation	2,000
Recompete Pilot Program	15,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
STEM Apprenticeships	2,500
Regional Technology and Innovation Hubs	60,000
Workforce Training Grants	10,000
Assistance to Indigenous Communities	5,000
Total	360,000

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 Development Representatives.—The Committee strongly supports EDA's effort to promote access to its economic development assistance programs through the use of Economic Development Representatives [EDRs] in under-resourced communities. The Committee directs EDA to provide a briefing on staffing levels of EDRs within 30 days of the enactment of this act.

Prize Competitions.—The Committee encourages EDA to use prize competitions, where appropriate, to help find innovative answers to challenging, long-standing economic development issues. Prize competitions have the potential to spur innovation and surface the solutions needed to unlock economic opportunity.

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

The Committee also notes that EAA can assist communities dealing with the closures of energy plants, resulting in job losses and dramatic reductions to local tax bases. The Committee appreciates the work EDA has undertaken in prior years to assist communities impacted by recent or scheduled plant closures, including communities addressing biomass power plant closures, nuclear power plant closures and coal-fired power plant closures. The Committee directs EDA to consider the needs of these communities in awarding EAA grants.

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

Regional Technology and Innovation Hubs [Tech Hubs].—The Committee provides \$60,000,000 for the Tech Hubs program.

Recompete Pilot Program.—The Committee recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for the Recompete Pilot Program. The Committee encourages EDA to consider designating any finalists from a previous funding round that did not receive an implementation award as finalists in future funding competitions.

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

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

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math [STEM] Apprenticeships and Workforce Development.—The Committee notes the recent growth of STEM-related industries across the country. Given this trend, the Committee provides \$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.

Prioritizing Housing Supply.—The Committee recognizes that economic development and job creation will not benefit residents unless there is sufficient housing supply, and that land use regulations in many regions prevent the new housing supply needed to accommodate economic growth. The Committee encourages EDA to provide guidance for the inclusion of a component in Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies related to housing supply and deregulation to address land use and zoning barriers to housing. The Committee also encourages EDA to ensure that projects funded through its Planning and Local Technical Assistance programs include such a component, and to consider prioritizing jurisdictions that have removed land use and zoning barriers to housing production in discretionary grants, including its Economic Adjustment Assistance, Public Works, and Recompete grants. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs EDA to provide an update on ways EDA funds could support housing supply and land use deregulation priorities.

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

Capacity Building for Business Districts.—Business districts drive entrepreneurship, local business ownership, economic growth, and job creation. They are an essential part of the economic development ecosystem for towns, cities, and rural communities. Local business district organizations are well positioned to provide technical assistance to drive job creation and job retention in these communities, but often face significant challenges in accessing EDA funds due to the relatively small scale and highly local scope of their operations. To help overcome these challenges, increase efficiency, and minimize administrative costs, the Committee encourages EDA to leverage national non-profit networks and their existing infrastructure to provide support to local business district organizations through capacity building grants, technical assistance, training, and dissemination of best practices.

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

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

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

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$68,000,000
Committee recommendation	66,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$66,000,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2025	\$68,250,000
Committee recommendation	55,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$55,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA]. The recommendation is \$13,250,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. MBDA is the only Federal agency dedicated to promoting the growth of minority-owned firms and assists small, medium, and large minority business enterprises in increasing revenues and creating jobs.

The President’s request for fiscal year 2026 proposes the elimination of MBDA. MBDA was permanently authorized under the MBDA Act (division K of Public Law 117–58), and performs statutory functions. Congress appropriated \$68,250,000 in the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Public Law 119–4) for the operations of the agency. The elimination of an agency with a permanent authorization and an appropriation requires

consultations between the Committee and the Department and the enactment of a subsequent law.

Transfer Authority.—The amounts made available for the MBDA may not be transferred for any other purpose.

MBDA Report and Briefing.—The Committee directs MBDA to submit a report, within 45 days of enactment of this act, explaining which components or functions of MBDA considers statutorily required. The Committee also directs MBDA to brief the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, on any changes to the agency’s spending or expenditures that resulted from the agency’s implementation of Executive Order 14238. These changes shall be described at the program, project, or activity level.

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

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$125,000,000
Committee recommendation	122,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$122,000,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis [ESA], including \$8,000,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. The recommendation is \$3,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. ESA conducts research to provide a better understanding of the U.S. economy, helping government make more informed policy decisions.

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account.—The Committee recognizes the national economic importance of the outdoor recreation industry, and provides the fiscal year 2024 enacted amount to continue providing national and State-level data detailed statistics on the impact of outdoor recreation activities on the U.S. economy in support of the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–249). The Committee directs the Department to continue working with the outdoor recreation industry, non-governmental organizations, and other interested stakeholders to refine the national-level statistics and to continue developing regional statistics.

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

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 fur-

ther research methods that will allow a quarterly release schedule with minimal delay.

Gross Domestic Product [GDP] Calculation.—The Committee recognizes the importance of an accurate, comprehensive measure of U.S. economic activity and is concerned about potential efforts to change GDP calculation methods. The efforts may undermine trust in GDP data, upon which policymakers, investors, and businesses—among other parties—rely. The Committee directs ESA to brief the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, on any recent or present plans to change the method by which GDP is calculated. This briefing shall include the rationale for any proposed changes and its likely effect on GDP. The Committee directs ESA to notify the Committee of any subsequent efforts to change the way GDP is calculated.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,382,500,000
Committee recommendation	1,520,349,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,520,349,000 for the Census Bureau. The recommendation is \$137,849,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

Termination of Advisory Committees.—The Committee directs the Census Bureau, in consultation with BEA and within 30 days of the enactment of this act, to provide a report on the advisory committee terminations, which occurred in February 2025. The report should include a complete explanation of why these committees were terminated and a plan detailing how the Department will receive input from external stakeholders in the absence of these advisory committees.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2025	\$328,500,000
Committee recommendation	328,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$328,500,000 for current surveys and programs. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. This account provides for the salaries and expenses associated with the statistical programs of the Bureau of the Census, including measurement of the Nation's economy and the demographic characteristics of the population.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,054,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,191,849,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,191,849,000 for periodic censuses and programs. The recommendation is \$137,849,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

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

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

Research and Evaluation Reports.—The Committee notes that, earlier this year, the Census Bureau delayed key reports that help prepare for the 2030 Census and ongoing surveys. The Committee shares the interest of the census stakeholder and data user community in ensuring the integrity, utility, and reliability of data from ongoing surveys and the decennial census. The Committee requests a comprehensive report, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on how the Census Bureau plans to field the 2030 Census and other surveys. The report shall include estimated budgetary needs to prepare for and execute the decennial census.

Effects of Field Office Closures.—The Committee notes that field office presence is integral to the successful execution of the decennial census and other census products. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to submit, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, a report detailing: (1) the number and location of facili-

ties, by quarter, with operations to carry out statutorily required functions of the Census Bureau; (2) a detailed description of the criteria the Census Bureau reviewed prior to any field office closure; (3) a detailed summary for transitioning the statutorily required functions of a facility that is no longer in service as of the date of enactment of this act; (4) metrics for measuring performance of statutorily required functions at a program, project, or activity level disaggregated by region; (5) the number of full time equivalents, by quarter, hired to perform statutorily required functions hired under Schedule C or the Schedule Policy/Career; and (6) a detailed description of what actions or procedures the Census Bureau has implemented to monitor any impact to service delivery or to address service concerns from Federal clients in areas or regions where the Census Bureau has closed a facility.

Census Test.—Fiscal year 2026 is a crucial year in the ramp up to the 2030 Census, as the Census Bureau is scheduled to conduct the 2026 Census Test in six geographically and demographically diverse field sites nationwide and with a nationally representative sample of households. The Committee urges the Census Bureau to prioritize and protect funding and contracts necessary to ensure the objectives of the 2026 Census Test are fully realized.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$59,000,000
Committee recommendation	57,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$57,000,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA]. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$57,000,000
Committee recommendation	55,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$55,000,000 for NTIA salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The Committee retains language from previous years allowing the Secretary to collect reimbursements from other Federal agencies for a portion of the cost resulting from the coordination of spectrum management, analysis, and operations. NTIA shall submit a report to the Committee no later than June 1, 2026, detailing the collection of reimbursements from other agencies.

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

to the extent applicable, and NTIA shall direct States distributing funds to subgrantees to do the same.

Broadband Investments under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA].—In Public Law 117–58, Congress made a historic \$65,000,000,000 investment in broadband infrastructure, equity, and affordability with the goal of connecting all Americans to high-speed, reliable, and affordable Internet service. These investments included \$42,450,000,000 for the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment [BEAD] program. The Committee supports the prompt liquidation of BEAD funding to States in alignment with their approved state broadband plans. These investments also included \$2,750,000,000 to support three programs under the Digital Equity Act to equip individuals and communities with the skills and tools needed for full participation in all aspects of society. The Committee notes that NTIA has not issued any notice of funding opportunity [NOFO] for the fiscal year 2025 Digital Equity Act grant funding as required by the IIJA. Should NTIA fail to release the NOFOs by the time of the enactment of this act, the Committee directs NTIA to issue them immediately upon enactment of this act.

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.

Policy and Technical Training.—The Committee encourages NTIA to work with the FCC and the Department of State to provide support for activities provided under section 7 of Public Law 98–549 and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 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 Broadband Connectivity Program by mail in addition to online. The Committee notes the challenges of delivering broadband infrastructure to first-time users in rural and remote areas, such as limited construction seasons and higher costs for materials due to inflation. The Committee encourages NTIA to review such challenges for construction projects and report to the Committee on the need for supplemental project funding for construction projects in rural and remote areas, in specific circumstances in which cost increases are beyond the control of the award recipient, to ensure projects reach completion.

Broadband Funding Map.—The Committee seeks to ensure that all Federal broadband deployment programs are working in a com-

plementary manner to maximize reach, without waste or redundancy. No less than 90 days after the enactment of this act, the NTIA shall submit a report to the Committee with a comprehensive update on the measures NTIA has taken to coordinate with the FCC and populate the Broadband Funding Map pursuant to section 60105 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) with the required data collected via the central database pursuant to section 903 of title IX of division FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260). This report should include any identification of gaps in data available or accessible to NTIA in carrying out these statutory obligations.

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

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2025	\$2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to support the restoration and modernization of NTIA's facilities, including the telecommunication infrastructure, roads, and grounds of NTIA's government-owned facilities. This amount is equal to the budget request.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$4,554,940,000
Committee recommendation	4,996,100,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$4,996,100,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO], which is \$441,160,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

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

Reprogramming and Spend Plan.—USPTO shall follow the reprogramming procedures outlined in section 505 of this act before

using excess fee collections to forward fund expenses beyond fiscal year 2025.

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,156,917,000
Committee recommendation	1,604,525,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,604,525,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is \$447,608,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. Within funds provided, up to \$9,000,000 may be transferred from the Scientific and Technical Research and Services [STRS] account to the Working Capital Fund.

NIST's mission is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$857,159,000
Committee recommendation	1,006,628,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,006,628,000 for NIST Scientific and Technical Research and Services [STRS]. The recommendation is \$149,469,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. 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].

AI Safety Testing and Evaluations.—To further expand its critical work in AI, the Committee provides \$6,000,000 for U.S. Center for AI Standards and Innovation [CAISI], which was formerly known as the U.S. AI Safety Institute [USAISI], to advance AI research, standards, and testing. In addition, the recommendation provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NIST AI-research base activities.

The Committee encourages NIST to continue creating guidance and benchmarks for evaluating and auditing AI capabilities, with a focus on capabilities through which AI could cause harm, such as in the areas of cybersecurity, biosecurity, and nuclear security. The Committee is also pleased that NIST requested information from the public about how to design AI red-teaming exercises for different types of model risks, including specific security risks such as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear risks. The Committee directs NIST to continue these workstreams and prioritize evaluating, auditing, and red-teaming AI capabilities with the potential to cause large-scale catastrophic harm. The Committee also encourages NIST to build infrastructure and capacity to enable testing of the most capable AI models ahead of their release and to work towards performing such testing with industry partners in fiscal year 2026.

AI Model Evaluations.—The Committee supports the continuation of the NIST development, implementation, and ongoing refinement of AI model evaluations, including testing for accuracy, robustness, and interpretability across foundation models and high-impact use cases. NIST is further directed to coordinate with relevant Federal agencies, academia, and industry stakeholders to en-

sure these evaluations are aligned with national priorities for trustworthy and responsible AI development.

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

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

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

AI Consumer Adoption and Standards for Preventing Fraud and Scams.—AI is a powerful technology that can lower the barrier for bad actors to create and proliferate harmful scams. To that end, the Committee encourages NIST to include in their research efforts a focus on consumer fraud and scam risks, in order to maximize the benefits of commercial AI deployment and address potential consumer harms. Additionally, the Committee supports efforts by NIST to develop standards for the disclosure of audio and visual synthetic content, including solutions for verifying content provenance and authenticity, as well as collaboration between AI developers and digital platforms to inform users about the authenticity of shared content.

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

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

University-Based Quantum User Facilities.—The Committee directs NIST to provide a briefing, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, on NIST’s research on quantum sensing technology and how it supports the growth of U.S. businesses and services, including whether university-based user facilities focused on quantum sensing could increase advances.

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

Cybersecurity.—The Committee remains concerned about the number of cyberattacks affecting the Nation and provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for cybersecurity research, outreach, industry partnerships, and other activities at NIST, including the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence.

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

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

Facial Recognition Technologies.—The Committee encourages NIST to continue to improve and meet the growing demand for the

Facial Recognition 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. The Committee provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for those purposes.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for forensic science research, including level funding to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and technical merit evaluations.

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

Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds.—The Committee recognizes the important role that NIST laboratories play to address climate change through climate measurements and modeling of greenhouse gas emissions as well as research and tools to build more resilient communities. The Committee provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 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, the Committee directs NIST to continue to work with NOAA and other appropriate Federal agencies and interested non-Federal parties, as needed, to identify a consistent and authoritative set of climate information that emphasizes forward-looking climate data and projections that should be utilized in the standard-setting process. These data shall include projections of both chronic climate impacts, such as sea level rise, and extreme weather events, like hurricanes, floods, and droughts. This effort shall serve to aid both Federal and non-Federal bodies to develop standards, building codes, and voluntary standards that take into account increasingly extreme weather events and other climate change challenges. Further, the Committee directs NIST to provide technical assistance to stand-

ards developing organizations regarding use of the identified forward-looking information.

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 an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 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.

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

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

NIST Center of Excellence and Full-Scale Testing Center for Building Technologies.—There is a pressing need for more resilient communities by reducing losses and disruptions due to climate-driven hazards. Environmental shifts are fueling more intense and more dangerous storms, and cutting-edge research and testing capabilities are needed to meet the Nation’s evolving risks. The Committee directs NIST to develop recommendations, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on what would be needed to establish a NIST Center of Excellence and Full-Scale Testing Center for Building Technologies. The proposed center should support community hardening in extreme wind, surge, and wave events, and shall be established at an institution with a multi-hazard research focus to further accelerate research, adoption of new technologies, and establishment of national standards and measurements to reduce losses and disruptions due to environmental-driven and natural hazards.

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

Pyrrhotite Testing and Mitigation.—The Committee provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 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.

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 an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for these purposes.

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

UAS Training for First Responders.—The Committee encourages NIST, in collaboration with the FAA's Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence [ASSUREd] Safe program and Center of Excellence for Unmanned Aerial Systems, to help build a federated ecosystem to teach, train, educate, certify and credential first responders to employ UAS skills to crises and emergency management events. The Committee further directs that a focus be on first responders in underserved communities.

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

RNA Research Standards.—The Committee recognizes the recent release of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine [NASEM] report “Charting a Future for Sequencing RNA and Its Modifications” in March 2024. The Committee notes several types of standards are needed to support research and technology development for the RNA modifications field, and that the report indicates NIST is well-suited to take the lead given its mission to “promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurements in science, standards, and technology toward economic security and improved quality of life.” To unlock the full potential of RNA modifications and address pressing societal challenges in health, agriculture, and beyond, the Committee encourages NIST, in coordination with the National Institutes of Health, to implement recommendations from the NASEM report and develop and promote standards to support the field of epitranscriptomics, and that modified RNA reference materials should be developed with a focus on making them widely available and affordable. The Committee requests an update on the development and promotion of epitranscriptomics standards in the fiscal year 2027 congressional budget justification.

Dr. David Satcher Cybersecurity Education Grant Program.—The recommendation an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted amount for the Dr. David Satcher Cybersecurity Education Grant Program.

Next Generation Extreme Ultraviolet [EUV] Lithography.—The Committee recognizes the importance of advancing the development of EUV lithography in the United States for national and economic security applications, specifically commercializing particle accelerator driven Free Electron Lasers. Within NIST programs related to semiconductor research and development, the Committee directs NIST to explore private sector partnerships aimed at commercializing particle accelerator-driven EUV lithography.

NIST Carbon Dioxide Removal and Utilization Research.—The committee recommends \$7,000,000 for carbon dioxide removal and utilization research, including \$5,000,000 for developing standard reference materials and standard test procedures for direct air capture and \$2,000,000 for supporting carbonate materials development, testing, and certification for construction markets.

NIST EXTERNAL PROJECTS

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

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

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

The Committee provides \$212,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP].—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP] and continues to strongly support the program at the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. MEP promotes the critical national needs of small- and medium-sized enterprises, including by increasing the number of enterprises that the program assists and by increasing awareness and usage of existing supplier scouting tools to fill supply chain gaps and support domestic manufacturing. The Committee directs the Secretary to continue funding current recipients at no less than the current amounts for fiscal year 2026. Further, no funds are provided to execute or plan for a program that reduces the number of active MEP Centers. The Committee notes that any revamp, including the one outlined in the June 2025 renewal documents, should not proceed without consultation and approval from the Committee. The Committee encourages NIST to ensure that at least 85 percent of the funds provided for MEP be allocated directly to Centers through base awards, competitive or expansion award pilot programs.

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 2025 enacted level.

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

Build America, Buy America Act [BABAA] Compliance.—The Committee notes potential inconsistencies with the waiver process outlined in BABAA, and encourages the Secretary to ensure Department funding dedicated to infrastructure projects, including the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167) shall adhere to BABAA, consistent with subtitle A of title IX of Public Law 117–58 and all other applicable Federal laws.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2025	\$87,758,000
Committee recommendation	385,897,000

The Committee provides \$385,897,000 for construction of research facilities, including not less than \$128,000,000 for Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs. The recommendation is \$298,139,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

NIST EXTRAMURAL CONSTRUCTION

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

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 2026

[In thousands of dollars]

Account-Project and Activity	Amount
Section 9902	
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America Fund	5,000,000
Secure Enclave (as allocated in section 546(a)(1)(B) of Public Law 118–42)	(500,000)
Administrative Expenses	(100,000)
Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	(4,000)
Total, Section 9902	5,000,000
Section 9906	
Industrial Technology Services	1,560,000
National Semiconductor Technology Center	(1,474,000)
Manufacturing USA Institute	(86,000)
Scientific and Technology Research & Services	40,000
NIST Metrology Program	(8,000)
Administrative Expenses	(32,000)
Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	(1,000)
Total, Section 9906	1,600,000

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

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$6,182,501,000
Committee recommendation	6,141,291,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$6,141,291,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. The recommendation is \$41,210,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

NOAA Workforce.—The Committee is concerned that staffing losses will affect the agency’s ability to fulfill its statutory responsibilities, including the delivery of timely and accurate weather forecasts vital to public safety. The Committee notes that sufficient staff funding has been provided and encourages NOAA to expedite efforts to address mission critical vacancies. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall submit to the Committee

a staffing plan outlining steps to maintain continuity in its core missions, including-but not limited to-weather forecasting, space traffic management and situational awareness, and sustainable fisheries management.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA] Funding.—NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a spending plan for the fiscal year 2026 IIJA funding not later than 15 days after the enactment of this act. The Committee withholds 50 percent of funding for Executive Leadership within Mission Support until NOAA submits the spending plan required under title II of Division J.

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

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$4,408,986,000
Committee recommendation	4,477,642,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$4,477,642,000 for NOAA's Operations, Research, and Facilities [ORF]. The recommendation is \$68,656,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

Management and Administrative Costs.—To ensure financial transparency, NOAA is strongly encouraged to limit management and administrative [M&A] and NOAA-wide support service costs charged to programs, projects, and activities [PPAs] to cover shared expenses and administrative staff, with a goal of limiting to 5 percent of annual appropriations. As part of the spending plan, NOAA is directed to include the M&A and NOAA-wide support service amounts charged within each line office as well as the methodologies used to assess costs. Further, as part of the fiscal year 2027 budget request, NOAA is directed to include estimated costs as well as to propose how to consolidate these costs either through existing or new PPAs.

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$673,202,000 for the National Ocean Service [NOS]. NOS programs provide scientific, technical, and management expertise to promote safe navigation; assess the health of coastal and marine resources; respond to natural and human-induced threats; and preserve coastal and ocean environments.

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

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Navigation, Observations and Positioning:	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	183,702
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	31,500
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	43,500
Total, Navigation, Observations and Positioning	258,702
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	95,500
Competitive Research	20,000
Total, Coastal Science and Assessment	115,500
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	51,000
Coastal Zone Management Grants	81,500
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	32,000
Coral Reef Program	33,500
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	34,000
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	67,000
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	299,000
GRAND TOTAL, NOS	673,202

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

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

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

Hydrographic Research and Technology Development.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Joint Hydrographic Center for demonstration, testing, evaluation, and research-to-operations transition of hydrographic technology. This should include demonstrating the potential of gained efficiencies from the use of autonomous vessels for the collection of hydrographic data.

Hydrographic Charting.—The Committee acknowledges the critical importance of accurate and timely hydrographic surveys to ensure safe navigation, support maritime commerce, and enhance the

resilience of coastal communities. The Committee strongly encourages accelerated efforts to reduce the backlog, leveraging advanced technologies and partnerships to enhance survey efficiency. These efforts will bolster the maritime industry by improving navigational safety and reliability, while also supporting coastal communities through enhanced economic opportunities and environmental protection.

Integrated Ocean Observing System [IOOS].—The Committee notes the importance of the IOOS network that provides marine information used in disaster response, weather forecasting and hurricane prediction, water quality forecasting, detection of harmful algal blooms [HABs], and safe maritime operations. IOOS observations can also play an important role in ocean planning efforts, including proper siting of offshore wind projects. The Committee provides not less than \$43,500,000 for IOOS, which is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee encourages the IOOS regional associations to consider leveraging existing capabilities of the commercial sector, including uncrewed systems, to meet observational needs through commercial data buys.

Disaster Preparedness.—Within the funds provided for Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Disaster Preparedness Program. NOAA is encouraged to prepare for and respond to future disasters, including to conduct a series of disaster workshops and tabletop exercises using region-specific multi-stressor scenarios.

Marine Debris.—Within the funding provided, NOAA shall support competitive extramural funding programs and the programs authorized in the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116–224). NOAA is encouraged to pilot a marine debris innovation program focused on processing and reuse of marine and coastal plastic waste including workforce training and industry partners.

The Committee notes that the IIJA provides \$150,000,000 over 5 years for marine debris assessment, prevention, mitigation, and removal, including \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 2026.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science [NCCOS].—The Committee provides \$55,000,000 for NCCOS and directs NCCOS to continue efforts related to offshore wind and coastal sustainability and resilience, including urban and island flooding.

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

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

Given the high economic cost related to HAB events relative to the current research investment in the Gulf of America, the Committee encourages NOAA to fund long-term HAB research in the

Gulf of America and supports the continuance of the annual Gulf of America Hypoxia Mapping Cruise.

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

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

Regional Ocean Partnerships [ROPs].—Within funding provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 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.

Coastal Management Grants.—The Committee provides no less than \$81,500,000 for Coastal Zone Management Grants. To the extent practicable, NOAA is encouraged to work with States to ensure that the program supports Tribal projects and objectives.

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

In addition, the IIJA provides \$492,000,000 over 5 years for the NOCSF, including \$98,400,000 in fiscal year 2026.

Coral Reef Program.—Coral reefs provide substantial economic benefits by supporting fisheries, tourism, and coastal protection, buffering communities against devastating coastal storms and hurricanes. Environmentally, they sustain unparalleled biodiversity, serving as vital habitats for countless marine species. The alarming decline of coral populations in the United States demands immediate and robust action to reverse this trend and safeguard these invaluable ecosystems for future generations. Therefore, the Committee provides no less than \$33,500,000 to conduct reef restoration activities under the Coral Reef Conservation Act, as amended (title C of division J of Public Law 117–263).

National Estuarine Research Reserve System [NERRS].—The Committee recognizes that the NERRS sites provide mixed-use areas that are protected for long-term research, monitoring, education, and coastal stewardship and provides \$34,000,000 for the program, an increase of \$700,000 above the fiscal year 2024 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. This includes the conservation and long-term preservation of U.S. Civil War heritage such as the U.S.S. Monitor. The Committee provides \$67,000,000 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

to support the sanctuary designation process for the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument to supplement and complement existing monument protections, as well as for competitive education grants, and research and management for the proper care and management of the objects and locations of historic or scientific interest in existing marine national monuments administered by NOS, provided such grants are subject to a 100 percent non-Federal match.

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,129,250,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]. NMFS programs provide for the management and conservation of the Nation's living marine resources and their environment, including fish stocks, marine mammals, and endangered species.

The administration's fiscal year 2026 budget request proposes consolidating the Ecological Services program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS] and NMFS's Office of Protected Resources [OPR], both of which administer the Endangered Species Act [ESA] (Public Law 93–205) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act [MMPA] (Public Law 92–522). This consolidation merges the two programs into a single entity under the Department of the Interior [DOI]. However, due to the extremely late submission of the NOAA congressional budget justification, the Committee lacks the necessary information to evaluate the validity of the proposed consolidation and therefore continues to fund the OPR within NMFS.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Protected Resources Science and Management:	
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species	179,955
Species Recovery Grants	7,250
Atlantic Salmon	8,000
Pacific Salmon	75,750
Total, Protected Resources Science and Management	270,955
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	161,500
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	217,601
Observers and Training	58,383
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	138,000
Aquaculture	24,000
Salmon Management Activities	70,750
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	45,000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,377
Total, Fisheries Science and Management	718,611
Enforcement	82,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	57,684
GRAND TOTAL, NMFS	1,129,250

Saltonstall-Kennedy [S-K] Grant Program.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for the S-K Grant program. Prior to obligating any funds for the S-K Grant Program, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan describing which fisheries activities will be funded in each region and how the plan incorporates regional priorities. In doing so, NOAA shall consult with the regional committees authorized under the American Fisheries Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 117–121) to identify funding priorities. The spending plan should also include an accounting of the administration of the regional committees. 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.

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

Offshore Wind.—The Committee supports the responsible development of renewable energy projects and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level across NMFS to address consultation and permitting, stock assessment, management, and protected resources needs related to the expansion of offshore wind energy projects.

NMFS Project Consultations.—Within Protected Resources Science and Management, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 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).

North Atlantic Right Whales [NARW].—The Committee provides not less than \$51,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000, 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, not less than \$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.

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

Cetacean Desk.—The Committee provides \$200,000 for 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).

Protected Species in the Western Pacific.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 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 \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NOAA to provide direct support to institutions and organizations permitted to provide sea turtle stranding response and/or rehabilitation. In doing so, NOAA shall also seek to leverage and strengthen partnerships with capable university veterinary schools.

Sea Turtle Conservation.—The Committee reminds NOAA of the provisions in section 609 of Public Law 101–162 that prohibit the importation of shrimp from nations that have not been certified by the United States as having sea turtle conservation measures in place that are comparable in effect to that which the United States requires of domestic shrimp fishermen. The Committee is concerned that this requirement is not being effectively enforced, placing global sea turtle populations at significant risk. Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides up to \$600,000 to cover the costs for NMFS to fully and effectively enforce this statutory mandate to ensure that no nation or foreign commercial shrimp fishery that adversely affects sea turtles is certified under this authority. The Committee expects the agency to provide a complete description of the utilization of these funds and the status of the implementation and enforcement of this program in its 2025 Biennial Report to Congress required under 16 U.S.C. 1826h.

Species Recovery Grants.—The Committee provides \$7,250,000, and 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 not less than \$8,000,000 for Atlantic Salmon. 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. Increased funding provided in fiscal year 2024 and moving forward should be to assist States with implementation of their recovery strategy.

Pacific Salmon.—The Committee provides \$75,750,000 for Pacific Salmon. Within the funding provided for Pacific Salmon, the Committee provides \$6,000,000 for NOAA to work with partners to address the backlog and expedite approval of Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans and to support the implementation of new Habitat Conservation Plans and not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level is provided for pinniped removals.

Flood Control Projects.—The Committee is concerned with the high number of levees in need of repair along with the declining status of Pacific salmon and steelhead across the NMFS West Coast Region, particularly in the Puget Sound and Columbia Basin

watersheds. Within the funding provided for Pacific Salmon, \$375,000 shall be for the NMFS West Coast Region to outline potential solutions and associated costs for developing an ESA programmatic tool to address levee projects and Pacific salmon and steelhead recovery needs located in the same river basin.

Further, the Committee directs NMFS to identify existing authorities that could be utilized to develop a levee rehabilitation program, as well as barriers to execution of such a program, and recommend additional authorities and programmatic solutions. Specifically, the report should include an analysis of the feasibility of a programmatic ESA consultation on subsets of levee projects, conservation actions needed in association with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers levee projects and an analysis of additional staffing or training needs necessary to efficiently move projects forward. The NMFS shall coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Northwestern Division on the development of this report. The NMFS is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the plan for executing this report.

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

Electronic Monitoring and Reporting [EM/ER].—Within funding for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, NOAA shall continue to support the development, testing, and installation of EM/ER technologies, including development of electronic reporting systems for commercial fishermen, image classification efforts in New England, and improving the National EM image library. Not less than the fiscal year 2024 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 2026 with the charter for-hire recreational fishery fleet in the Gulf of America; the Northeast multispecies groundfish fishery fleet, including small vessels within that fleet; the Maine lobster fleet; and any regional fishery fleet interested in implementing EM/ER technologies to better track information that is currently collected through the use of human observers.

Gulf Reef Fish.—Within funding for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NMFS to support Gulf reef fish surveys, research, and sampling.

PFAS in Fish.—The Committee is concerned about the concentration of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] detected in fish tissue. The Committee encourages NMFS to conduct fish tissue sampling and monitoring of PFAS to evaluate the impacts on aquatic health. This study should specifically look into the sub-lethal effects of and the impact of constant low-level exposure to PFAS in commonly consumed fish.

Fisheries Surveys.—The Committee is concerned that NMFS has not prioritized and maintained the needed level of fisheries survey coverage, despite having received more than the requested funding in previous fiscal years. 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. The Committee provides a total increase of not less than \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments and directs NMFS to maintain historical levels of fisheries survey coverage in fiscal year 2026. 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. 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 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. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned that the planned service life extensions for each of NOAA's fishery survey vessels will impact the agency's ability to conduct fishery surveys. Therefore, within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessment the Committee provides \$4,000,000 for the 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.

Industry-Based Fishery Survey Pilot Program.—The Committee recognizes that an industry-based multispecies bottom trawl survey [IBS] would create resiliency in survey activities in the Northeast region and could enhance fishermen's trust of the data informing stock assessments. The Committee provides \$3,000,000 within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments to design and implement a pilot industry-based fishery survey. This program will be designed to run in conjunction with and in complement to NOAA's established surveys. The IBS should seek to complement the NOAA Ship Henry B. Bigelow's work and follow NMFS protocols to the extent practicable.

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 recognizes the Cooperative Research Program's important partnerships between the fishing industry, academia, and State partners, which improves science and survey enterprise and provides not less than \$14,500,000. The Committee encourages NMFS to continue to prioritize long-time series surveys that are conducted cooperatively with industry and States. Further, the Committee directs NMFS to continue to integrate the results into stock assessment models and fishery management decisions, as appropriate.

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 of 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.

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

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

Gulf of America Shrimp Fishing Effort.—The Committee remains concerned that shrimp fishing effort data collection and analysis in the Gulf of America 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 America Fishery Management Council and shrimp industry stakeholders, to continue the development and implementation of a newly approved ELB that archives vessel position and automatically transmits scientific shrimp fishing effort data via cellular service to NMFS. The Committee awaits receipt of the report outlining progress made to develop and implement the new ELB program requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

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

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

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

Horseshoe Crab Survey.—The Committee remains concerned about the ability to estimate the abundance of the mid-Atlantic horseshoe crab population. Adequate data are required to ensure State and interstate managers can effectively manage the stock, which is important to the biomedical and commercial fishing industries, as well as to the ecology of the mid-Atlantic region. The Com-

mittee directs NMFS to continue this important survey to generate the data necessary to ensure the mid-Atlantic horseshoe crab stock remains on a sustainable path.

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

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

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

Northeast Multispecies Fishery.—The Committee recognizes that the New England groundfish fisheries management programs continue to present substantial financial challenges to the participants as well as to the economic sustainability of those fisheries and fishing communities. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level within Observers and Training for grants to the fishing industry to fully cover At-Sea Monitoring industry costs, including all associated sector costs, in the New England groundfish fishery. Any additional At-Sea Monitoring costs, including shore side infrastructure, observer training, observer equipment and gear, electronic monitoring, and NOAA support costs shall be included in the fiscal year 2027 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 not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the North Pacific Observers Program. Funding shall offset observer costs normally paid for by harvesters in fisheries that are undertaking a transition to EM/ER. Additionally, NOAA is encouraged to identify and implement any efficiencies that would mitigate the cost burden shouldered by small vessel operators in the fixed-gear fleet.

Western Pacific Observer Coverage.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for observer coverage in the Western Pacific.

For-Hire Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Implementation.—The Committee provides not less than \$1,500,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services and \$1,500,000 within En-

forcement to support the continued, timely implementation of ELBs for the federally-permitted charter-for-hire sector in the Gulf of America.

Video Review of Electronic Monitoring Data.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the Committee provides not less than \$600,000 for the existing video review of the West Coast groundfish EM data and \$500,000 for video review of the Gulf of Alaska EM data.

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

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

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

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

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 for the Cooperative Institute Fostering Aquaculture Research and Marketing to support the sustainable development of aquaculture in the United States to address the seafood import deficit and benefit the economy.

NOAA is also encouraged to upgrade equipment and to increase the amount of staff focused on aquaculture at all NMFS fisheries science centers, including to return staffing levels to those in fiscal year 2010 at the Northeast and Northwest Fisheries Science Centers.

Oyster Aquaculture, Research, and Restoration.—Within NMFS Aquaculture, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to support ongoing research in off-bottom East-

ern oyster production in coastal areas, particularly in areas where this method is being exploited for commercial production, including the Gulf of America, and encourages NMFS to dedicate resources to support regional partnerships for genetics, disease, and economic modeling. Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to support collaborative academic research addressing oyster reefs in the Northern Gulf Coast to investigate restoration success and close critical knowledge gaps to oyster farming, restoration, food safety, and resilience to sustainably strengthen oyster production.

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

The Committee also provides \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the operation and maintenance of Mitchell Act hatcheries and directs NOAA to continue genetic stock identification for salmon recovery and management. NOAA is directed to limit the amount of Mitchell Act hatcheries funding withheld for administrative expenses to 15 percent, with a long-term goal of not more than 10 percent.

Fishery Councils and Commissions.—The Committee provides not less than \$45,000,000 to support the Regional Fishery Management Councils, Interstate Marine Fisheries Commissions, and International Fisheries Commissions. The Committee recognizes the important role that regional management plays in sustaining a balanced ecosystem and healthy fish populations and the advantage that aggregate data can provide in understanding emerging trends across our Nation's fisheries. The Committee directs the Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions to prioritize research and monitoring of high priority species in the face of changing environmental conditions.

Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants.—The Committee continues to support Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants, which support monitoring and assessment programs of States and Interstate Fisheries Commissions, as well as research to gauge the health of commercially and recreationally important fish stocks. The Committee provides not less than \$3,377,000 for Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing.—The Committee notes NOAA's important role outlined in the National Security Memorandum on Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing and Associated Labor Abuses and directs the agency to continue to dedicate the necessary resources to combat IUU fishing. However, the Committee remains concerned that the Seafood Import Monitoring Program [SIMP], as currently structured and im-

plemented by NOAA, is insufficient to meaningfully prevent the entry of IUU seafood into the U.S. market. Despite its intended purpose, SIMP has failed to deliver adequate traceability and enforcement outcomes, and widespread concerns remain regarding its limited species coverage, inadequate data verification, and lack of end-to-end supply chain transparency.

Seafood Import Monitoring Program.—The Committee provides \$6,200,000 for the implementation and modernization of SIMP.

The Committee is particularly concerned about the continued importation of seafood products from foreign producers that use antibiotics and other chemical compounds banned in the United States. To address this, NOAA is directed to work closely with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [FDA] to develop and implement testing protocols to detect prohibited substances in imported seafood, with a focus on high-risk countries and products. This collaboration should ensure that testing and enforcement mechanisms are integrated with SIMP data collection and traceability systems. The Committee believes that effective chain of custody recordkeeping and aggressive enforcement actions through SIMP is essential for keeping IUU seafood, including Chinese and Russian banned products, from entering the U.S. marketplace.

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 Automatic Identification System [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.

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

Northeast Lobster Enforcement.—Within Enforcement, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NMFS, in partnership with the relevant States, Joint Enforcement Agreement partner agencies, and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, to continue the pilot cooperative offshore lobster enforcement program.

European Green Crab.—The Committee remains concerned by the rapid and growing invasion of European green crab around the country, including in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee provides \$1,500,000 within Habitat Conservation and Restoration for management, intervention, and mitigation of invasive European green crab. The Committee directs NOAA to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and FWS to ensure a comprehensive Federal approach to addressing the threat posed by European green crab, mitigate harm, and protect native crab and other shellfish

populations. Further, NOAA, in partnership with other relevant agencies, shall jointly brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on the collective efforts to address European green crab.

Northwest Straits Initiative.—The Committee provides \$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.

Chesapeake Bay Office.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work being done to restore oysters in the Chesapeake Bay, the significance of this work for the seafood industry, and the effects of increased seafood prices in urban communities. Therefore, the Committee provides \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level within Habitat Conservation and Restoration to support oyster restoration in the Chesapeake Bay and encourages NMFS to partner with Historically Black Colleges and Universities with a proven track record of aquaculture research on this work.

Fishery Disasters.—The Committee believes that the current fishery disaster process has significant deficiencies in terms of efficiency, equity, and reliability. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 within for NOAA to contract a study with the National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA] to investigate the requirements for establishing a fishery disaster insurance program for seafood harvesters. The plan shall include a needs assessment with significant stakeholder consultation, analysis of alternatives for program design, and an analysis of legal and regulatory authorities and gaps.

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee's recommendation provides \$657,053,000 for the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research. OAR programs provide environmental research and technology needed to improve NOAA weather forecasts, climate predictions, and marine services. To accomplish these goals, OAR supports a network of scientists in its Federal research laboratories, universities, and joint institutes and partnership programs.

The budget request proposes eliminating OAR, potentially terminating many of its programs and transferring others to operational NOAA line offices, such as the National Weather Service and NOS. While the Committee could be open to realigning some programs to enhance operational outcomes, the absence of detailed plans hinders informed decision-making. Consequently, the Committee maintains funding for OAR programs under their existing structure.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Climate Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	104,102
Regional Climate Data and Information	47,932

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Climate Competitive Research	72,116
Total, Climate Research	224,150
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	91,156
U.S. Weather Research Program	39,100
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	20,916
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	12,000
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	163,172
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
Innovative Research and Technology:	
High Performance Computing Initiatives	18,231
GRAND TOTAL, OAR	657,053

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

The Committee encourages NOAA to develop a Geographic Information System-based greenhouse gas emissions tool similar to, or part of, the Climate Mapping for Resilience and Adaptation Assessment Tool.

Earth's Radiation Budget.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for OAR to continue atmospheric modeling and assessments and, as practicable, to initiate observations and monitoring of stratospheric conditions and the Earth's radiation budget. This includes the effects of material introduced into the stratosphere due to changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and the assessment of solar radiation modification. The Committee directs OAR, in coordination with NASA and the Department of Energy, as appropriate, to advance

understanding of the role of atmospheric aerosols in radiative forcing, cloud formation, precipitation dynamics, and extreme weather events, and to develop plans for sustained, long-term observations of the stratosphere. NOAA is further encouraged to coordinate with NASA for long-range, crewed and autonomous platforms for in situ atmospheric observations.

Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments [RISA] Program.—The Committee provides no less than fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the RISA program that supports a network of regional science hubs across the country that help citizens in different regions prepare for and deal with the impacts from droughts, floods, wildfires, and other severe weather events. The Committee notes that it is important for the RISA teams to have a connection to the region they serve and, to the extent practicable, encourages NOAA to ensure that RISA teams are managed, staffed, and based at an institution located in the region served. NOAA shall reestablish programs in the Northwest and South Atlantic to ensure maximum coverage around the Nation.

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

Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge.—In order to better understand and predict rainfall events, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Detection Technologies.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for a pilot program of instrumentation for observing greenhouse gases, including methane, and other atmospheric factors deployed on commercial aircraft and to support the evaluation of a sustained observing network using such platforms. In carrying out this program, NOAA is encouraged to coordinate with relevant Federal agencies and industry stakeholders, and leverage existing Federal resources including the NWS's Aircraft-Based Observation Program, to the maximum extent practicable.

Tornado Research.—Within the funding provided for Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, the Committee provides not less than \$11,000,000 and up to \$13,000,000, 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.

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

The Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level within Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes to support JEDI development at JCSDA. The Committee directs NOAA to include sufficient funding in their fiscal year 2027 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.

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

Fire Weather.—As the Nation combats yet another dangerous and extreme wildfire season, the Committee notes with urgency the importance of improving fire weather modeling, prediction, detection, and decision support tools. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 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 2024 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.

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

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

Light Detection and Ranging [LiDAR] Technology.—The Committee provides up to \$2,000,000 within the U.S. Weather Research Program to develop, demonstrate, and commercialize advanced, compact LiDAR systems uniquely tailored to near-surface marine and atmospheric profiling from UAS and mobile ground-based platforms. This new technology could increase NOAA's ability to flexibly collect real-time data that fills temporal and spatial gaps left by existing platforms.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee provides not less than \$39,500,000, for 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.

Environmental DNA [eDNA].—eDNA is a rapidly emerging technology that is powerful and cost-effective biological monitoring tool that has been used to monitor fisheries, invasive species, response to restoration and biodiversity in many marine areas. Current species and habitat assessments conducted with conventional monitoring provide a strong basis for understanding coastal structure and function, but they are often time-consuming, expensive, and subject to technical and resource limitations. Advances in eDNA methods and rapid reductions in analytical costs present an opportunity to harness this new technology and fundamentally improve our capacity to monitor marine biology to inform and evaluate management actions. The Committee directs NOAA to work with university partners to expand the eDNA program including designing and implementing an eDNA-based monitoring program. Methods used should be standardized, transferable, and repeatable to provide interoperable, consistent time series data, and to promote a unified approach to sample and metadata collection and processing.

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

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee provides not less than \$46,000,000 for Ocean Exploration and directs OAR to continue 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 provides not less than \$80,000,000 for the Sea Grant program, which plays a vital role to enhance the practical use and conservation of coastal, marine, and Great Lakes resources to create a sustainable economy and environment, while simultaneously providing invaluable educational opportunities to students.

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

Young Fishermen's Development Act.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen as authorized under the Young Fishermen's Development Act (Public Law 116–289).

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

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

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

Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring.—The Committee provides not less than \$52,500,000, and encourages the Global

Ocean Monitoring and Observing program to procure subsurface ocean profile data to improve hurricane intensity prediction, by working with industry to take advantage of the new profiling floats sustainable powered by thermal energy conversion.

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 not less than \$500,000 to work with other appropriate Federal agency and industry partners to develop, test, and evaluate ocean-based carbon dioxide removal technologies.

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,253,661,000 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	257,730
Central Processing	110,500
Analyze, Forecast and Support	599,500
Dissemination	116,979
Science and Technology Integration	168,952
GRAND TOTAL, NWS	1,253,661

NWS Staffing.—The Committee is deeply concerned about staffing shortages at NWS Weather Forecast Offices [WFO], which jeopardize the ability to maintain 24/7 operational coverage critical for timely and accurate weather forecasting, warnings, and emergency response. Insufficient staffing levels risk compromising public safety and the NWS's mission to protect lives and property. The Committee provides an additional \$10,000,000 for Analyze, Forecast and Support and urges the NWS to prioritize recruitment, retention, and training initiatives to ensure all WFOs are fully staffed. The Committee directs the NWS to provide a report not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, detailing current staffing levels, vacancy rates, and a comprehensive plan to achieve full staffing, including timelines and resource requirements.

Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System [AWIPS] in the Cloud.—The Committee supports efforts to modernize AWIPS by transitioning its infrastructure to a cloud-based environment. This transition is expected to enhance system scalability, improve operational efficiency, and ensure robust data access for weather forecasting and warning services critical to protecting lives and prop-

erty. The Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize the development and implementation of a secure, cost-effective, and resilient cloud architecture for AWIPS. NOAA is directed to provide a report to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, detailing the progress of the cloud transition, including timelines, cost estimates, and strategies to mitigate risks associated with the migration.

Observations.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 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 recommends not less than \$27,000,000 to enable the program to leverage large investments by other sponsors, to increase the number of observations, include new types of data, and introduce innovative capabilities to address capacity and geographic coverage gaps. Emphasis should be placed on the boundary layer of the atmosphere, marine zones, and select surface-based gap filling networks. Of the funds provided, up to \$1,500,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office

Automated Surface Observing System [ASOS].—The Committee supports NWS's ongoing efforts to prolong the service life of ASOS. NWS is directed to ensure that rural and remote communities who disproportionately rely on ASOS operability for continued reliable air service are provided with additional resources, such as trained human observers, to continue observing capabilities in the event of an ASOS outage.

Testbed and Training for Next Generation Weather Forecasting.—The Committee encourages NOAA to partner with a consortium to establish a testbed for applied research and a training program for undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral researchers to provide a pipeline of talent for the agency. The testbed should utilize cutting-edge meteorological technology and provide real-time, actionable data for assimilation into NWS operational numerical weather models and for applied research at OAR laboratories. In particular, the research should help improve existing weather models deficiencies in accounting for key physical and microphysical processes.

Space Weather.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 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 strongly supports NDBC, which manages multiple platforms supporting Agency missions. These include the Tropical Atmosphere Ocean [TAO] array, monitoring ocean temperature changes linked to El Niño and La Niña; and the Deep-Ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis [DART] program for early tsunami detection. NDBC also operates IOOS, voluntary ship observations, and buoy net-

works. To maintain NOAA weather buoys and coastal marine stations, which enhance environmental model accuracy and protect lives at sea, the Committee provides an additional \$5,000,000 within Observations for NDBC.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee directs NOAA to ensure continuity of operations between the Tsunami Warning Centers and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program to support education, awareness, and inundation and evacuation map development.

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

Radar Program Office.—The Committee directs NWS to establish a Radar Program Office to study and develop a plan for the impending recapitalization of the Nation's weather radar system. The plan shall include an analysis of technologies, as well as alternative architectures, including purchasing radar data as a commercial service.

Office of Water Prediction [OWP].—The Committee provides not less than fiscal year 2024 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 2024 enacted level for NOAA to support the Cooperative Institute for Research to Operations in Hydrology [CIROH], including for the Water in the West Initiative. NOAA is encouraged to leverage the CI expertise to help NOAA assess the most operationally-relevant research. CIROH delivers expertise and resources in: hydroinformatics and water resources modeling; geographic information systems and remote sensing, including snow depth and soil moisture; coastal inundation modeling and forecasting; data assimilation; computational science and high-performance computing; artificial intelligence/machine learning. Additionally, the CI shall continue to prioritize the cultivation of the next generation of water resources scientists and engineers who will be essential to tackle 21st Century water resources grand challenges.

Operationalizing Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations [FIRO].—FIRO projects have proven beneficial for improving water availability, flood risk management, and improved drought resilience. NOAA is encouraged, through CIROH, to establish a FIRO research-to-operations program involving academic partners, the NWS Office of Water Prediction, and NWS River Forecast Centers in support of the Nationwide FIRO Pathfinder project.

NOAA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND
INFORMATION SERVICE

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

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

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH,
AND FACILITIES
[In thousands of dollars]

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

Satellite Operations Transfers.—The Committee transfers \$30,465,000 to the Office of Satellite and Product Operations and National Centers for Environmental Information [NCEI] to move activities funded within Space Weather Follow On and Geostationary Systems [GOES]-R from Procurement, Acquisition and Construction to ORF to account for the operational nature of these satellites.

Commercial Data Buys.—The Committee is concerned that NESDIS has not fully embraced commercial data purchases in a manner, scope and scale that will enable sufficient private sector investment that will ultimately drive innovation and lower cost. The Committee encourages NOAA to transition more of its pilot programs into operational data buys and refrain from building systems that compete directly with industry. NOAA shall report to the Committee, not later than 90 days of enactment of this act, how it is complying with section 302 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act (Public Law 115–25).

Maximizing Data for Assimilation.—Given that only two to three percent of current satellite data is assimilated into weather models and given that new observing systems will drastically increase the amount of observations from space, NOAA is strongly encouraged to consider a requirement for processing data on orbit in all future satellite contracts. Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide a report to the committee assessing U.S. commercial technologies that can be used to support real-time data ingest and processing, while also reducing the physical infrastruc-

ture and energy costs associated with ingesting and processing data. NOAA is also encouraged to support a pilot program to test and evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. commercial database technologies to address data ingest and processing bottlenecks to extract the maximum value from its instruments.

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

Data Assembly Hub.—The Committee emphasizes the importance of NOAA leveraging the extensive data gathered from Uncrewed Systems [UxS] across aerial, surface, and underwater domains. To enhance data accessibility and promote reusability, sustained support for the Data Assembly Hub [DAH] rollout is critical. This infrastructure maximizes the return on investment for UxS data collection, directly supporting the Blue Economy and the ongoing restoration of the Gulf of America. The Committee strongly recommends that NOAA collaborate with academic and industry partners to secure technical expertise, ensuring a more efficient and effective DAH implementation.

NEDSIS Data Products.—The Committee is concerned that NOAA has decommissioned at least 20 datasets, products and catalogs during the fiscal year. Neither NOAA nor the Department provided any advance notification of this action to the Committee. The Department's actions raise serious concerns about the accessibility of publicly-funded data upon which state and city governments, small business owners, service providers, and researchers rely on to inform their critical work. Many of these long time series products are relied upon by the scientific community. The Committee adheres to the principle that publicly-funded data should remain available to the public. Restoring the webpages and data sets to their original forms would honor that principle. The Committee directs NOAA to restart these products and not later than 90 days after enactment of this act to report to the Committee on progress.

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

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

of the SCOs services to track and better understand weather events.

NOAA MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee's recommendation provides \$373,622,000 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	28,230
Mission Services and Management	156,000
IT Security	16,393
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	71,299
Facilities Maintenance	6,250
Office of Space Commerce	60,000
Total, Mission Support Services	338,172
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	373,622

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 2024 enacted level for these purposes.

Office of Space Commerce [OSC].—In compliance with Space Policy Directive 3, the Committee continues to support efforts to transition non-defense space traffic management and space situational awareness responsibilities from the Department of Defense to OSC. The responsibilities of space traffic management and space situational awareness are inherently governmental. The Committee rejects the proposed termination of Traffic Coordination System for Space [TraCSS] and provides \$60,000,000 for OSC to continue expanding the operational capabilities of TraCSS. NOAA is encouraged to use and integrate commercially-available capabilities to support open standards-based, interoperable, data-agnostic computing infrastructure with necessary data, modeling, information, analytics, services, and user interfaces.

Bay Watershed Education and Training [BWET].—The Committee recognizes the mental health and educational benefits of

field-based offerings for children and young adults, and encourages NOAA to continue these unique educational opportunities, including for underserved communities. In addition, the Committee encourages NOAA to expand BWET regional programs to new priority regions, which may include the Delaware Bay.

National Ocean Sciences Bowl [NOSB].—The Committee is supportive of the NOSB, which has been highly successful in educating and inspiring the next generation of ocean leaders over the past 25 years. The Committee provides up to \$750,000 for the NOSB, and NOAA is encouraged to include sufficient support as part of the fiscal year 2027 budget request.

NOAA OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

The Committee's recommendation provides \$363,356,000 for NOAA's marine and aviation operations. The OMAO provides aircraft and marine data acquisition, repair, and maintenance of the existing fleet; planning of future modernization; and technical and management support for NOAA-wide activities through the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.

OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Marine Operations and Maintenance	229,461
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	41,400
Autonomous Unmanned Technology Operations	21,495
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	71,000
GRAND TOTAL, OMAO	363,356

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

Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations [AUTO].—The Committee provides \$21,495,000 for AUTO. Not less than \$11,000,000 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, not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level shall be used to support extramural partnerships with universities and oceanographic institutions for UMS research, development, testing, and training, including research to improve precise marine navigation and coastal resilience through improvements to uncrewed platforms.

Aviation Accession Training Program.—The Committee provides not less than \$3,000,000 within NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps to support OMAO's aviation accession training program, as author-

ized in section 105 of the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps Amendments Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–259). The Committee encourages NOAA to designate one or more Cooperative Aviation Centers to facilitate the development and recruitment of aviators for the Commissioned Officer Corps at higher education institutions that have accredited professional flight and piloting programs.

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS

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

NOAA PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,719,866,000
Committee recommendation	1,610,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,610,000,000 for NOAA’s Procurement, Acquisition and Construction [PAC]. The recommendation is \$109,866,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
National Ocean Service:	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	8,500
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	4,000
Total, NOS–PAC	12,500
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	50,000
Total, OAR–PAC	50,000
National Weather Service:	
Observations	16,200
Central Processing	68,000
Dissemination	10,000
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	10,000
Total, NWS–PAC	104,200
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:	
Geostationary Systems—R	78,600
Polar Weather Satellites	290,000
Space Weather Follow On	
Geostationary Earth Orbit	497,897
Low Earth Orbit	125,000
Space Weather Next	150,000
Common Ground Services	90,353
Systems/Services, Architecture and Engineering	48,000

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS-PAC	1,282,300
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	64,000
Total, Mission Support-PAC	64,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	28,000
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	75,000
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	7,000
Total, OMAO-PAC	110,000
Unobligated balances from prior years	- 13,000
GRAND TOTAL, PAC	1,610,000

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 \$50,000,000. 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, not less than \$5,000,000 is to develop artificial intelligence systems and optimize software to support preprocessing of dense observation datasets to facilitate extraction of the most useful information for inclusion in data assimilation for model initialization.

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.

Satellite Procurement.—The Committee appreciates the success of the partnership between NOAA and NASA on procurement of Earth observing satellites. Since the Committee codified the lifecycle cost of the geostationary and polar weather satellites in 2012, the satellites have largely launched on schedule and at cost. The Committee directs NOAA to continue to use NASA as the procurement agent for acquisition of the current and next generation Earth observing satellites. NASA can leverage their acquisition and bona fide need authorities—including bulk purchase of instrument and incremental funding of contracts-on behalf of NOAA for the weather and space weather program. To simplify procurements, NOAA is encouraged to co-locate acquisition staff with NASA at Goddard Space Flight Center. Further, NOAA should retain government-owned capacity for satellite command and control and data transmission and processing.

Geostationary Extended Observations [GeoXO].—The Committee directs NOAA to procure a revised mission architecture that retains continuity of data in geostationary orbit, while modernizing core weather-monitoring capabilities and maintaining first launch in 2032. Given rapidly changing weather patterns including severe weather, the Committee believes the revised mission architecture must include imaging and sounding as the core instruments for all satellites with data quality standards that meet or exceed GOES-R requirements and to consider additional instruments if they can be accommodated under a lower life cycle cost cap. Before NOAA terminates any current program elements, the agency must submit a revised mission architecture, including component costs and planned launch schedule to the Committee.

Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering.—The Committee strongly supports the continuation of the commercial data purchase and commercial weather data pilot programs. 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 Construction.—NOAA Construction finances construction, repair, and deferred maintenance for the agency’s highest priority Federal facilities. The Committee recommendation provides \$64,000,000 for NOAA Construction. The Committee notes with concern the condition of NOAA’s aging physical research infrastructure, including several NMFS regional facilities that perform critical, world-class research and surveys in support of the agency’s multiple missions. The Committee is particularly concerned that several key NMFS regional laboratories across the country will soon be unable to perform basic functions given the significant age of infrastructure, state of disrepair, and changing physical environment in which they are located. Therefore, the Committee urges NOAA to accelerate existing regional facility modernization planning and analysis efforts. Where appropriate, such efforts should prioritize the benefits of co-location with existing Federal academic, university, and nonprofit partners as a means of leveraging existing relationships and research efforts in an effort to maintain, if not elevate, the facilities’ capabilities and enhance scientific excellence.

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

As part of the fiscal year 2027 budget request, NOAA shall establish a 5-year budget framework to address regional facility modernization planning and redevelopment, including in the Northwest. The budget shall be updated annually as additional information and funding needs are refined as projects mature from planning estimates through design phases.

MISSION SUPPORT: NOAA CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Description	Amount
Various	Deferred Maintenance and Repair	11,000
Various	Leasehold Improvements	5,000
WA	Northwest Fisheries Science Center	30,000
FL	Southeast Fisheries Science Center	10,000
Various	Outfitting and Occupancy	4,000
Various	Disposal	4,000

The Committee is aware that the leases for the NOAA headquarters buildings are expiring soon. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall report to the Committee on the status of the lease extension and/or re-compete process, including timing and estimated leasehold improvement costs. Further, not later than 30 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall report to the Committee regarding any leases for NOAA facilities terminated during fiscal year 2025.

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. The Committee provides funding for the completion of two Class A vessels and 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 Class C vessels are critical for conducting fishery surveys, which underpins the sustainable harvest of biomass in all U.S. fisheries. Therefore, NOAA is directed to begin the process of acquiring Class C vessels that are designed to meet basic fishery survey requirements.

Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction.—The Committee provides \$7,000,000 for Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction, which includes funds to continue procurement of a second high-altitude jet as authorized under section 413 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017.

Mission Requirement Costs.—NOAA is directed to document within all 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, 2025	\$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 the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. Funds are to be used for conservation and restoration of Pacific salmon populations. State and local recipients of this funding will provide matching contributions of at least 33 percent of Federal funds. In addition, funds will be available to Tribes without a matching requirement. Further, in order to foster greater equity in the implementation of

these funds, NOAA is encouraged to increase the 3 percent restriction on administrative expenses for Tribal consortia implementing grants from PCSRF to no less than 30 percent. The Committee reminds NOAA that Tribal consortia in remote and rural areas often face the same limitations and challenges as individual Tribes who are exempted from the 3 percent restriction on administrative spending, and restriction therefore disproportionately burdens Tribal consortia in rural areas.

The Committee notes that the IIJA provides \$172,000,000 over 5 years for the PCSRF, including \$34,400,000 in fiscal year 2026.

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, 2025	\$300,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$300,000 for Fisheries Disaster Assistance. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$349,000
Committee recommendation	349,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$349,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2025	-\$12,000,000
Committee recommendation	-12,000,000

The Committee recommends that direct loans administered through this account for individual fishing quotas may not exceed \$24,000,000. Traditional direct loans may not exceed \$150,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The Committee encourages NOAA to facilitate new vessel construction, vessel replacement, and upgrades within the Fisheries Finance Program using fuel-efficient technology to the greatest extent practicable.

RECREATIONAL QUOTA ENTITY FUND

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

OTHER

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$94,500,000
Committee recommendation	94,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$94,500,000 for Departmental Management [DM], Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation is equal to the 2025 enacted level.

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

The Committee is concerned that the Department's failure to submit timely fiscal year 2025 spending plans, the partial transmission of the congressional budget justification, and delays in responsiveness to the Committee have hindered progress on this recommendation. Therefore, the Committee limits the Department's transfer authority. The Committee further directs the Department to reengage in regular communication with the Committee.

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 report. 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 2026 spending plans, identifying the amount of expected salary lapse in fiscal year 2026 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, 2025. Any of the identified amounts that cannot be justified as either augmenting staffing vacancies or supporting mission critical functions will be considered for rescission in fiscal year 2026.

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

thority, amounts held for future asset replacement, and other categories.

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

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

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

Business Applications Solutions [BAS].—The Committee remains disappointed in the Department's rollout of BAS, notably the transition of NOAA's financial operations. The Committee understands that NOAA continues to experience issues around that ability to pay invoices and reimburse employees for travel expenses, in part because of problems with data conversion. In addition, the cost of the contract for BAS has increased and the Department is evaluating another significant cost increase to the BAS contract. This is not acceptable and the Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing to the Committee, 45 days after enactment of this act, detailing how it has corrected all BAS issues with NOAA, minimized cost increases to the contract, and has a solid schedule for the transition of Census and NIST.

Employee Access to High-quality Affordable Child Care.—The Committee directs the Department to issue a report, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, and include in annual budget justifications thereafter, regarding its efforts to help provide access to high-quality affordable child care for the children Federal employees at each bureau. The reports shall detail all current programs or efforts that assist department or agency employees with child care, identify programs including for recruitment and retention that assist with child care, provide the number of employees utilizing such programs, and detail associated costs. Additionally, the Department shall survey employees on the level of interest in such programs or efforts if they are not currently provided by a de-

partment or agency. Where possible, the Department shall identify whether the lack of access to child care hinders recruitment or retention efforts, provide the geographical locations where such hindrance occurs, and identify targeted solutions for such hindrances.

Workforce Development for the Semiconductor Industry.—The Committee applauds DOC’s ongoing efforts to expand and improve workforce development for the semiconductor industry, particularly as NIST continues to implement the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167). The Committee encourages DOC to continue to explore partnership opportunities with higher education institutions, including community colleges and regional public colleges, with an emphasis on advanced precision manufacturing education, and a commitment to improving the K–12, undergraduate, graduate and non-college bound pipeline of workers.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,142,000
Committee recommendation	1,142,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$1,142,000. This recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level, for continuing renovation activities at the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2025	\$48,000,000
Committee recommendation	48,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$48,000,000 for the OIG. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

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

Section 103 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce appropriation accounts and requires 30 days advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations for certain actions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 113 allows the NOAA Administrator to establish an alternative or fixed rate for relocation allowance, including permanent change of station allowance.

Section 114 is a new provision regarding the National Weather Service.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of \$36,920,094,000 for the Department of Justice [DOJ]. The recommendation is \$46,849,000 below the fiscal year 2025 funding level. The Committee's recommendation emphasizes key funding priorities in support of the Department's critical missions and activities to protect the safety, security, and rights of our citizens.

Responding to Opioids, Methamphetamine, Synthetic Drugs, and Substance Abuse in Our Communities.—The Committee continues its commitment to helping States and local communities in the fight against opioids, methamphetamine, synthetic drugs, and the illegal diversion of prescription drugs through comprehensive programs covering law enforcement, prevention, and treatment. The Committee provides a total of \$574,500,000 in DOJ grant funding to help State and local partners tackle these epidemics. In addition, the Committee provides \$2,567,000,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] to sustain its efforts to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations.

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 \$212,500,000 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 insufficient deposits, specifically including the lack of predictability as to when the proceeds from criminal fines, penalties, settlements and other sources will be deposited in the CVF. It is exceptionally difficult for the Committee to plan without greater insight into potential future proceeds for the CVF. The Committee directs the Department to submit an updated plan, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to establish a system to track payments from concluded cases that may result in deposits into the CVF.

Trafficking in Persons.—The Department shall provide the highest practicable levels for the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit [HTPU], the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices [USAO] to investigate and prosecute crimes of human trafficking. The Committee continues to encourage the HTPU and Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to continue work-

ing 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, and the Committee directs the Department to submit an updated report within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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

Human Trafficking Justice Coordinators.—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 Com-

mittee 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 directs the Department to continue submitting a statutory report to Congress every 2 years, consistent with the requirements of 34 U.S.C. 21111(b). The Committee further directs the Department to submit an updated 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 120 days of enactment of this act.

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

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

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

The Committee further directs the Department to review the anti-terrorism training and resource programs that the Department provides to Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist these law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, deterring, and investigating acts of domestic terrorism.

The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the Department's assessment of the domestic terrorism threat, and an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that occurred in the United States during the preceding fiscal year.

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

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

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

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

sible on any declinations. The Committee is concerned about the relatively low number of DOJ and FBI investigative resources in Indian Country and encourages DOJ and FBI, in consultation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, to increase resources, including additional FBI agents, to investigate, respond to, and prevent crimes in Indian Country. The Committee further encourages the FBI to increase recruitment, retention, and placement efforts in order to fill existing positions in areas with large land-based Tribes or with high instances of Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons cases.

Zero Trust Architecture.—The Committee continues to support the Department’s Information Technology Strategic Plan for fiscal years 2024–2026, 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 believes that the use of zero trust architecture, among other protective methods, could mitigate a significant number of these risks.

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

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The Committee directs the Department to ensure that all McGirt-related needs are addressed and further directs the Department to allocate no less than the fiscal year 2025 enacted levels for these purposes for each component. The Committee further directs the Department to keep the Committee apprised of all resource requirements relating to McGirt, and, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, to submit a report on the breakdown of cases per USAO attorney in Oklahoma; estimated caseloads for the next fiscal year; and how these statistics compare with other USAOs around the country. The report shall further describe the number and types of charged cases compared to all referrals received; the jurisdictions from which cases were referred; and the general reasons for why cases were not accepted.

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

cessful reentry, including by securing employment or continuing their education.

Election Threats Task Force.—The Committee continues to be concerned by the rise in threats against election workers, administrators, officials, and others associated with the electoral process. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to prioritize investigations into threats made against election workers, administrators, officials, and volunteers. The Committee also urges DOJ to address threats of violence against election workers and to ensure that all election workers are permitted to do their jobs free from threats and intimidation. In order to improve outreach to election workers and organizations representing them, the Committee directs the Department to make 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.

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

COVID–19 Fraud.—The Committee remains 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. Within 180 days 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 pandemic-related aid programs, with specific attention to unemployment insurance fraud.

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

Combating Cargo Theft.—The Committee is concerned with the alarming rise in supply chain fraud and cargo theft throughout the railroad, commercial motor vehicle, and intermodal transportation

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

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

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

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

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

Voting Rights.—The Attorney General is directed to prioritize resources to enforce the civil provisions of Federal laws that protect the right to vote, including the Voting Rights Act, the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, the National Voter Registration Act, the Help America Vote Act, and the Civil Rights Acts. The Attorney General is further directed to prioritize resources to enforce provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA] to ensure disabled Americans can fully exercise their right

to vote and that no eligible Americans are denied the right to vote on the basis of ADA compliance.

Protecting Voting Access.—The Committee encourages the Department to include rapidly growing language minority populations in its priority efforts to enforce the civil provisions of Federal laws that protect the right to vote. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Department to submit a report detailing the Department’s actions to protect voting access for rapidly growing language minority populations and any additional resources necessary to accomplish this objective.

Combating the Continued Methamphetamine Crisis.—The Committee notes that many communities and families continue to suffer from a longstanding and reemerging methamphetamine crisis. In many States, particularly in rural areas, methamphetamine-related deaths outnumber those from heroin. The Committee recognizes the strain methamphetamines place on families, communities, rural health providers, and law enforcement agencies, including the disproportionate burden to Tribal communities. The Committee continues its commitment to combatting the methamphetamine crisis, including through sustained funding for numerous DOJ grant programs and the DEA.

Illegal Growing Operations.—The Committee directs the Department to submit a report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, assessing the proliferation of illegal marijuana growing operations associated with foreign nationals. The report shall be coordinated among the FBI, DEA, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, and shall specifically assess: (1) the extent of illegal growing operations in the United States that are associated with foreign nationals; (2) any connections or links to Chinese transnational criminal organizations and/or the government of the People’s Republic of China; and (3) the Federal resources that can be deployed to support State, local, and Tribal law enforcement efforts. The report may be transmitted through classified channels as necessary and appropriate. The Committee directs the Department, in coordination with Federal law enforcement partners, to fully support State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in their efforts on this matter.

Personnel.—The Committee is concerned by the reassignment of personnel across the Department, including at the FBI. The Committee recognizes that shifting resources in this manner threatens the Department’s ability to carry out its counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and other functions to protect the United States.

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

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

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

JUSTICE OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$142,000,000
Committee recommendation	142,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$142,000,000 for Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability [JOMA] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

Timely Responses to Committee Inquiries and Meeting Report Deadlines.—The Committee has both budgetary and oversight responsibilities, and requests for additional information from the Chairs, Vice Chair, Ranking Member, or their Committee staff to any Department component should be treated as a priority for the Department and responded to both courteously and expeditiously.

The Committee again reminds the Department that deadlines directed in Committee reports or explanatory statement language are not merely suggestions. The Department is to immediately submit reports that remain outstanding from fiscal year 2024. Efforts should be immediately undertaken not only to submit these delayed reports, but also to ensure that full and complete information is provided.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$38,460,240
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$50,000,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology. The recommendation is \$11,539,760 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$844,000,000
Committee recommendation	804,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$804,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR], of which \$10,000,000 is a transfer from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee account. The recommendation is \$40,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. This account funds EOIR, including the Board of Immigration Appeals [BIA], immigration judges, and administrative law judges who decide through administrative hearings whether to admit or exclude aliens seeking to enter the country and whether to deport or adjust the status of aliens whose status has been challenged.

Staffing Levels for Immigration Judges and Support Teams.—The Committee remains deeply concerned by the extraordinary backlog of cases in our immigration courts. 3.9 million cases were pending in fiscal year 2024—almost six times the amount of cases that were pending in fiscal year 2015. The Committee recognizes that addressing the backlog will require an IJ corps and associated support teams that are sufficiently staffed, well-trained, and properly equipped—whether through information technology, efficient case management systems, or courtroom space. The Committee has had substantial engagement with EOIR over many years, seeking improved clarity and accuracy in EOIR's estimates for the IJ team costs module, as well as hiring rates, staffing levels, and workforce distribution.

The Committee reiterates its longstanding monthly and quarterly reporting requirements and directs that EOIR continue to provide these monthly and quarterly reports at no less than the level of detail provided in fiscal year 2024. These reports should further include breakdowns of hiring and separation data, including for on-boarding (e.g., advertisement posted, tentative offer, entry on duty), and cause of separations (e.g., retirement, reduction-in-force, voluntary early retirement, termination). The Committee further directs continued submission of the monthly or quarterly reports on caseloads, performance measure reporting, information technology improvements, expanded courtroom space, and interpreter resources, and temporary assignments outside of assigned locations.

Operational and Adjudicatory Transparency.—To ensure transparency and promote public confidence in the immigration courts, EOIR is directed to publish all adjudicatory statistics; operational,

adjudicatory, and policy documents; court information; and hiring processes on its public website, and is further directed to update its website within 30 days in the event of any changes.

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

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

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

Legal Orientation Program [LOP].—The Committee has long supported the LOP, which, since its inception in 2003, has been operated by non-profit NGOs with demonstrated immigration law expertise. LOP does not provide legal representation to individuals in immigration proceedings; instead, LOP is intended to enhance informed decision-making through basic educational orientation as to EOIR legal processes. The Committee provides no less than \$29,000,000 for LOP, including the fiscal year 2025 enacted level for the Immigration Court Helpdesk, and adopts the Committee's prior-year direction regarding its operations. The Committee directs EOIR to promptly and consistently facilitate LOP providers' immigration court records requests on behalf of immigrants who are detained and pro se nationwide pursuant to EOIR Policy Manual section 1.5(c) and BIA Practice Manual section 1.5(e).

The Committee notes EOIR has provided incomplete, inconsistent, and even contradictory information regarding LOP operations, and has attempted to terminate the program by issuing stop-work orders to LOP providers despite continued appropriations for LOP in fiscal year 2025. As EOIR has declined to respond to requests for information from Committee, the Committee directs EOIR to provide an in-person briefing, within 30 days of the enact-

ment of this act, on its implementation of the LOP program and to provide timely and complete responses to Committee inquiries.

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

Children’s Cases in Immigration Court.—The Committee supports efforts to improve the fairness and efficiency in immigration adjudications involving children, given the particular vulnerability of child respondents. The Committee notes that, to provide guidance on children’s cases and juvenile dockets in immigration court, on December 21, 2023, the EOIR Director issued Director’s Memorandum [DM] 24–01. This memorandum rescinded Operating Policies and Procedures Memorandum Policy Memorandum [OPPM] 17–03, entitled “Guidelines for Immigration Court Cases Involving Juveniles, Including Unaccompanied Alien Children”. Subsequently, on January 29, 2025, the EOIR Director rescinded and cancelled DM 24–01 and reinstated OPPM 17–03. The Committee directs EOIR, within 180 days of enactment of this act, to provide an assessment of the policy and procedural differences between [DM] 24–01 and [OPPM] 17–03. This assessment shall include the agency’s view of the merits and faults of each of the differences. Further, the assessment shall evaluate whether any elements of [DM] 24–01 that are not currently embodied in [OPPM] 17–03 should be included in current EOIR operating policies and procedures. EOIR is directed to explain why any element from [DM] 24–01 should or should not be included in current EOIR operating policies and procedures.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2025	\$139,000,000
Committee recommendation	139,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$139,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

Bureau of Prisons [BOP] Oversight.—Over the last three fiscal years, the OIG has received more than 27,000 complaints, many involving multiple subjects, regarding waste, fraud, or abuse at the BOP. The Committee understands that approximately 57 percent of all OIG investigations involve allegations of BOP misconduct. The Committee continues to support OIG’s newly established interdisciplinary team, which is working to enhance its oversight of the BOP by, among other things, increasing the number of BOP mis-

conduct 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 90 days of the enactment of this act, as OIG determines is appropriate and practicable.

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

Immigration Court Bond Grant Rates.—The Committee notes that detained noncitizens seeking release on bond have differing outcomes across immigration courts, with some immigration courts having a lower rate of granting bond than others. Moreover, the levels at which bonds are set vary broadly. The Committee directs

OIG to conduct a review of the grant rates for bond in recent years; to identify any factors that correlate with the differences in the granting of bond motions; and, when they are granted, the differences in the dollar amounts for which bond is set, across all immigration courts.

OIG Review of Implementation of the Direct Appropriation to BOP.—The Committee directs OIG to undertake a review of BOP implementation of section 100056 of Public Law 119–21, which provided \$5,000,000,000 to the BOP for fiscal year 2025, to remain available through fiscal year 2029. To facilitate the OIG’s review, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, the BOP shall provide the OIG and the appropriate committees with a spend plan, detailing the BOP’s plan to utilize the funding provided in section 100056 for salaries and benefits for BOP personnel and maintenance and repairs to BOP facilities, broken out by fiscal year. The OIG’s review shall: (1) specifically consider whether the BOP’s spend plan indicates that the money provided in section 100056 will be used only for its intended purposes; (2) identify risks in the spend plan and subsequent implementation of Section 100056, with recommendations to address such risks; (3) address any other issues the OIG determines appropriate to consider in the review; and (4) provide a report, or multiple reports (as the OIG determines to be appropriate), to the Committee to enhance the Committee’s understanding of BOP’s efforts to implement section 100056 in a sound and responsible manner.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$14,000,000
Committee recommendation	13,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$13,500,000 for the United States Parole Commission. The recommendation is \$500,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,090,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,028,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,028,000,000 for General Legal Activities salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$62,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

INTERPOL Washington.—The Department’s fiscal year 2025 spending plan proposes to merge INTERPOL Washington into the United States Marshals Service. While INTERPOL Washington

faces operational and administrative challenges, particularly with respect to information technology, such a consequential reorganization requires additional consultations between the Department and the Committee. The Committee's recommendation for General Legal Activities maintains INTERPOL Washington as an independent component funded through the General Legal Activities appropriations account. 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 to help the Department better manage fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

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

Civil Rights Violations in State and Local Prisons and Jails.—The Committee continues to be concerned by reports of civil rights violations in State and local prisons and jails and directs CRT to increase efforts to investigate and address violations of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (Public Law 96-247) in State and local prisons and jails. The Committee directs CRT to use such sums as necessary from amounts appropriated in fiscal year 2026 to address such issues in State and local prisons and jails.

Animal Welfare Act Enforcement.—The Committee supports the Memorandum of Understanding issued on March 8, 2024, between DOJ and the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] and their joint commitment to enforcing the Animal Welfare Act [AWA]. The Department is directed to continue coordinating and collaborating with USDA on AWA enforcement cases to ensure the DOJ receives necessary information regarding AWA violators, who have multiple citations for conduct that seriously or adversely affects the health or well-being of an animal, in a timely manner. The Department shall report to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on its AWA enforcement actions.

International Trade Crimes.—The Committee is concerned with the rise in international trade crimes, including violations of law undertaken in furtherance of the evasion of duties, tariffs, restrictions, or requirements imposed by the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, the Tariff Act of 1930, the Trade Expansion Act of

1962, and the Trade Act of 1974. The Committee strongly supports the Criminal Division's efforts with respect to the detection, investigation, and prosecution of trade-related crimes, and directs the Division to provide dedicated resources for these efforts. The focus of these efforts should be enhancing nationwide responses to transshipment and other trade-related crimes; assisting other Federal agencies and State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with trade-related prosecutions; and collaborating with international and private sector partners to detect, investigate, and prosecute transshipment and trade-related crimes. The Committee directs the Division to submit a report, within 60 days of the enactment of this act, on the implementation of this directive.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2025	\$22,700,000
Committee recommendation	22,700,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$22,700,000 for legal costs, to be derived from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

Appropriations, 2025	\$233,000,000
Committee recommendation	245,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$245,000,000 for the Antitrust Division. The recommendation is \$12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$2,611,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,611,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,611,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys [EOUSA] and the 94 USAOs. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

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

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons [MMIP] Prosecutions.—The Committee encourages DOJ to continue allocating addi-

tional resources to address the crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons, and further directs DOJ to continue to increase resources and improve coordination to investigate, respond to, and prevent crimes in order to promote public safety in Tribal communities. The Committee further recommends the Department ensure sufficient resources are made available to sustain this work.

Report on Declinations.—The Committee directs EOUSA to submit a report, within 1 year of the enactment of this act, assessing each USAO that declined to prosecute more than forty percent of all cases or declined to prosecute more than thirty percent of all felony cases in fiscal year 2024 or 2025. The report should assess: (1) the total number of all cases that the office declined to prosecute; (2) the total number of all felony cases that the office declined to prosecute; (3) considerations in the USAO’s decision to decline to prosecute; and (4) as practicable, the number of cases involving plea agreements in which the defendant’s sentencing recommendation by the USAO was less than 50 percent of the minimum sentence for the principal offense for which the defendant was arrested.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$245,000,000
Committee recommendation	220,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$220,000,000 for the United States Trustee System Fund. The recommendation is \$25,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The appropriation is offset by \$205,000,000 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, 2025	\$2,504,000
Committee recommendation	2,504,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,504,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$270,000,000
Committee recommendation	320,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$320,000,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses. The recommendation is \$50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

This appropriation, which is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes, provides for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the

United States is a party, including fact and expert witnesses. These funds are also used for mental competency examinations and witness and informant protection. The Committee includes bill language prohibiting the Department from transferring funds out of this account.

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$24,000,000
Committee recommendation	22,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$22,000,000 for CRS. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

Hate Crimes Prevention.—Within the recommendation, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 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, 2025	\$20,514,000
Committee recommendation	20,514,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$20,514,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund [AFF]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,692,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,712,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,712,000,000 for United States Marshals Service [USMS] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The Committee directs USMS to prioritize its core missions,

which are supporting the Federal justice system by providing for the security of Federal court facilities and the safety of judges and other court personnel; apprehending criminals; exercising custody of Federal prisoners and providing for their security and transportation to correctional facilities; executing Federal court orders; seizing assets gained by illegal means and providing for the custody, management, and disposal of forfeited assets; assuring the safety of endangered government witnesses and their families; and collecting and disbursing funds. The USMS shall report to the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, on the total resources utilized for activities outside of these core missions.

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

Judicial Security.—Over the last four fiscal years, Congress has made critical investments in judicial security, including the replacement of outdated home intrusion detections systems, establishment of an open-source intelligence office within the USMS Judicial Security Division, and additional staffing. Given the ever-changing threat landscape, the Committee directs USMS to provide quarterly reports on the cost of protective details, threat assessments and intelligence, and other needs required to protect the Federal judiciary. For fiscal year 2026, the funding in the recommendation above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level shall be only for the USMS Judicial and Courthouse Security program.

In May 2022, the Marshal of the Supreme Court requested the temporary assistance of the Department to secure the residences of all nine United States Supreme Court Justices. The Attorney General complied with the request and ordered the USMS to provide security at each residence 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Support from the USMS to the Supreme Court Police [SCP] has been necessary on a temporary basis, but USMS is not permanently staffed for this residential security mission and continued redirection of USMS base resources will continue to strain critical USMS missions nationwide. USMS shall transition this residential security mission to the SCP by the end of fiscal year 2026.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2025	\$15,000,000
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$12,000,000 for construction in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by USMS in Federal courthouses and buildings, including but not limited to the creation, renovation, and expansion of prisoner movement areas, elevators, and other law enforcement and court security support space. The recommendation is \$3,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2025	\$2,236,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,236,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,236,000,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$128,000,000
Committee recommendation	122,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$122,000,000 for the National Security Division [NSD]. The recommendation is \$6,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The NSD coordinates the Department's national security and counterterrorism missions through law enforcement investigations and prosecutions, and handles counterespionage cases. The NSD works in coordination with the FBI, the Intelligence Community, and 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, 2025	\$547,000,000
Committee recommendation	537,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$537,000,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement. The recommendation is \$10,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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.

The President's budget request for fiscal year 2026 proposes the dissolution of the OCDETF program, and notes that the resources previously appropriated to OCDETF are requested to be directly appropriated to its partner DOJ components—DEA, FBI, USMS, U.S. Attorneys, CRM, and NSD. The OCDETF appropriations account is primarily a reimbursement account and its elimination is infeasible without further consultations between the Committee and the Department. The Committee's recommendation continues to support the OCDETF program and the standalone appropriations account.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$10,643,713,000
Committee recommendation	10,643,713,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$10,643,713,000 for the FBI salaries and expenses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

Criminal Justice Information Services [CJIS].—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2025 enacted level for the NICS Section. The Committee supports the full budget request for CJIS, including the technical adjustment for implementation of Public Law 117–159.

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. This is especially relevant given the War Crimes Accountability Team's efforts to respond to war crimes and other atrocities committed during Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the added statutory responsibilities of the Criminal Division to prosecute war criminals under the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act of 2022. The Committee recommends funding at no less than the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

The Committee is concerned by the attempted downsizing of the IHRU and supports increasing the number of cases investigated and prosecuted, growing the number of investigators and prosecutors educated and trained to address the threat, and engaging more with affected communities throughout the Nation. The Committee also encourages the FBI to utilize its civil rights program coordina-

tors in the field to engage with partners in USAO, NGOs, and local communities to create a better understanding of the threat, drive prosecutions, and encourage reporting of international human rights violators. The Committee further directs the IHRU to provide training to all FBI field offices on how to detect and investigate crimes committed by serious human rights violators, and to report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the IHRU's efforts to increase the number of human rights investigations and provide training to all field offices and opportunities for community engagements, including the numbers for each.

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

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

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

Transnational Repression.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs the FBI to 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, applicable espionage and foreign agent laws, and efforts by foreign governments to exploit the U.S. immigration system for repressive ends.

The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report within 120 days of enactment of this act regarding the FBI's activities related to combatting transnational repression, including (1) policy and programmatic-related initiatives the FBI has instituted to address transnational repression, including related costs; (2) metrics that detail how successful the FBI has been in addressing transnational repression; and (3) what further programs and resources the FBI may need to successfully address transnational repression tactics against American nationals.

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 and coordinate with children's advocacy center-based multidisciplinary teams when interviewing all witnesses covered by the act. The report shall be submitted within 180 days of the enactment of this act.

Foreign Acquisition of U.S. Farmland.—The Committee is aware of the growing acquisition of U.S. farmland by foreign nationals from adversarial nation States. The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, assessing the scope and context of such purchases, and any associated threats. The report may be transmitted through classified channels, as necessary and appropriate.

FBI Translators.—The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the barriers the FBI faces in hiring and retaining translators who are fluent in Chinese languages. The report should include how many translators are currently on staff, how many are required to meet the needs of the FBI, where current translators are stationed, what recruitment efforts the FBI employs to hire translators, and what additional resources the FBI requires to meet the current need.

Aircraft Usage.—The Committee directs the FBI to report to this Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, on the use of government-owned aircraft by DOJ required use travelers. Such report shall describe the official and non-official purposes, as relevant, of each such use, the cost associated with each such use, and the amount of reimbursement paid by the required use traveler.

Operation Not Forgotten.—The Committee directs the FBI and DOJ to partner with the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] to address

unresolved crimes in Indian Country, and to report on progress in resolving criminal cases in Indian Country to the Committee. The Committee also remains concerned about the number of FBI personnel deployed to work on Indian Country cases, and directs DOJ to include the number of DOJ personnel assigned to Indian Country cases, facilities, and operations in its annual report to Congress to comply with Public Law 111–211 (25 U.S.C. 2809).

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

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2025	\$30,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides for FBI construction. The recommendation is \$15,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$2,567,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,567,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides total resources of \$2,567,000,000 for the DEA salaries and expenses. In addition, \$669,660,000 is derived from the DEA's Diversion Control Fee Account. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

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

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 adopts and reiterates the directive under this heading in Senate Report 118–62, as adopted into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. The Committee looks forward to the timely submission of this report.

Fentanyl Analogues.—Given the worsening opioid epidemic, the Committee 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 Committee on Appropriations, within 90 days of enactment of this act, the status of studies and scheduling recommendations for all fentanyl analogues it has identified.

Fentanyl Tracking.—The Committee directs the DEA to use the provided funding to develop a comprehensive fentanyl tracking system, which includes documentation of seizure location, chemical composition, probable or known manufacturing location, and 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 the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] and FDA, to ensure these barriers are removed after necessary clarifications are made..

Xylazine.—The FDA and DEA have issued warnings regarding the risks of the human consumption of xylazine, a sedative used in veterinary medicine and in farming. Media reports indicate the increased use of the drug, by itself or in combination with other substances, is resulting in worsening addiction and is causing physical wounds to those who use illicit opioids. 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.

Tribal Consultation.—Prior to the finalization of the Proposed Rule for Telemedicine Prescribing of Controlled Substances When the Practitioner and the Patient Have Not Had a Prior In-Person

Medical Evaluation (88 Fed. Reg. 12875), the Committee directs DEA to engage in meaningful Tribal consultation with federally recognized Tribes affected by the proposed rulemaking, as required by the DOJ Tribal Consultation Policy, Executive Order 13175, Executive Order 13604, and a November 30, 2022, Presidential Memorandum mandating executive agency consultation with Indian nations and Tribes.

Insomnia Pharmaceuticals.—The Committee supports DEA’s efforts, in coordination with the Food and Drug Administration [FDA], to ensure the availability of non-addictive treatments for insomnia, particularly for high-risk populations like servicemembers, veterans, and first responders. The Committee encourages DEA to request FDA to begin its required Eight-Factor Analysis, to run concurrently with DEA’s own analysis. A concurrent analysis would allow DEA, with FDA, to reach a conclusion sooner, particularly as by law, DEA is bound by an HHS decision to deschedule. The Committee directs DEA to provide a briefing, within 60 days of the enactment of this act, on the status of any scientific and medical evaluation that may be in progress under the provisions of section 811 of title 21, United States Code.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,625,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,625,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,625,000,000 for ATF salaries and expenses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The Committee’s recommendation supports the full operational funding for ATF’s crime gun intelligence capabilities, including its correlation centers, and its forensic science and scientific research laboratories.

The Department’s fiscal year 2026 budget request proposes to eliminate ATF as a separate component, with its functions merged into DEA. The Committee has not been apprised as to how such a proposal can be executed under current law and believes a reorganization of this magnitude requires consideration by the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Accordingly, the Committee recommendation for ATF does not provide funding for the merger of ATF into DEA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$8,392,588,000
Committee recommendation	8,392,588,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$8,392,588,000 for BOP salaries and expenses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The Committee reminds the Department and BOP that all reports, including those required on a quarterly basis, are to be submitted in a timely manner.

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

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

Hiring and Staffing Reports.—The Committee directs BOP to submit quarterly hiring and staffing reports, including correctional officer to inmate ratios from Pay Period 26–2016 to the present for the OPM position classification standard Correctional Officer Series

GS-0007, broken out by region; institution, to include an additional subset for each facility within an institutional complex; and security level, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act. For further transparency, this data is also directed to be published on BOP's website.

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

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

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

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

Staffing at High Security Institutions.—The Committee is concerned about reports of significant upticks in violence among inmates and against correctional officers at high security institutions. The Committee previously directed BOP to ensure at least two correctional officers are on duty for each housing unit for all three shifts at all high-security institutions, to include United States Penitentiaries and Administrative and Federal Detention Centers

as well as Witness Security Program units and units housing high security pretrial inmates. BOP is directed to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee showing compliance with this directive and to provide a cost estimate and strategic plan for implementation for medium security institutions that currently do not have a second officer for all three shifts.

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

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

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

Direct Hire Authority.—The Committee is aware that BOP has requested 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 and to ensure a prompt and efficient hiring process if the authority is granted.

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

Overtime Pay Rate.—BOP shall ensure that every bargaining unit Primary Law Enforcement position is being properly paid

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

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

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 report shall identify which approved EBRR programs and PAs are faith-based.

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 EBRR Programming and PAs, 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.

The Committee urges the Director of the BOP to fully implement all the 2014 and 2016 restrictive housing reports recommendations. A recent GAO Report, “Bureau of Prisons: Additional Actions Needed to Improve Restrictive Housing Practices” (GAO–24–105737), found that the BOP has failed to implement 54 of the 87 recommendations from two prior studies in 2014 and 2016 on improving restrictive housing practices. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, and continuing semi-annually thereafter, the Committee directs the BOP to submit a report outlining what steps the BOP has taken to implement the 2014 and 2016 restrictive housing recommendations, the timeframe for completing the remaining recommendations, and in instances where the Bureau does not concur with the recommendation or deems it impractical, it should document its rationale and any alternate steps it plans to take.

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

data on the number of contraband cell phones delivered by drones, and any actions being taken to address this method of delivery.

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

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

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.

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

RRC ID Data Collection.—A recent GAO report, “Bureau of Prisons: Opportunities Exist to Better Assist Incarcerated People with Obtaining ID Documents Prior to Release” (GAO 22–105302) found that the BOP does not collect ID-related data from inmates once they are transferred to RRCs. The Committee directs the Bureau to make changes to the Statement of Work for RRCs to ensure that in future or renegotiated contracts, the RRCs are required to collect

and regularly report data to BOP on the number of people obtaining ID documents while residing at RRCs, and to report on these efforts no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

The Committee further directs the BOP, in the above-referenced report, to assess the feasibility of entering into memoranda of understanding with additional State departments of motor vehicles to expand innovative services at BOP facilities, in order to provide state-issued photo ID processing services for those individuals with proper supporting documents.

Establishment of Ombudsman Office.—The Committee directs the Department, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to report to the Committee on plans that it has developed and steps that it has taken to establish an Ombudsman's office to receive complaints from incarcerated persons, family advocates, representatives of incarcerated persons, Bureau of Prisons staff, a representative of staff, a Member of Congress, or a member of the judicial branch of the Federal Government, pursuant to the Federal Prison Oversight Act. The Committee further directs the Department, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to provide to the Committee a proposed spending plan, detailing BOP's plan to establish the Ombudsman office and inspections regime, as required by the Federal Prison Oversight Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2025	\$179,762,000
Committee recommendation	179,762,000

This Committee's recommendation includes \$179,762,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. BOP shall proceed with ongoing planned and associated new construction efforts for BOP operated facilities to meet projected capacity requirements, as identified in its monthly status of construction reports to the Committee. BOP is directed to continue to provide such reports on a monthly basis, along with notifications and explanations of any deviation from construction and activation schedules, and any planned adjustments or corrective actions. Within the amount provided, \$150,000,000 shall be for the continued development and planning of a BOP and DOJ correctional officer and law enforcement officer training facility. The Committee reiterates the directive for the Department to provide a spending plan, prospectus, and schedule, and looks forward to its submission. Consistent with that effort, the Committee further directs the Department to engage in request for information and request for proposal efforts to develop a contract for formal project management, planning, and design support that takes into account site selection, environmental impact, and other requirements for timely and effective implementation.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2025	\$2,700,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000

The Committee's recommendation provides a limitation on the administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$3,695,113,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including: \$3,493,113,000 in discretionary appropriations and \$202,000,000 in mandatory appropriations. The total is \$69,889,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

Management and Administration [M&A] Expenses.—The Department shall, in preparing its fiscal year 2026 spending plan, assess M&A expenses compared to program funding. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable and that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Committee also directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants or training and technical assistance. The Committee reiterates the direction provided in Senate Report 113–78 that the Department shall detail, as part of its budget submission for fiscal year 2025 and future years, the actual costs for each grant office with respect to training, technical assistance, research and statistics, and peer review for the prior fiscal year, along with estimates of planned expenditures by each grant office in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year.

Grant Funding Set-Asides.—The Committee notes the significant number of reductions in grant funding for various permissible purposes, including training and technical assistance; research, evaluation, and statistics activities; and peer review; with set-asides ranging anywhere from 2 percent to 10 percent of total grant funding provided. The Committee directs the Department to continue providing a comprehensive report, concurrently with the spending plan, that details the total amount provided for each grant program in this act, the specific reductions taken, the purpose for those reductions, and the final use of those resources, including any transfers that may occur among Office of Justice Programs [OJP], Office on Violence Against Women [OVW], and COPS. The Committee expects that the report will provide a complete analysis of the final amounts externally awarded and the amounts retained internally for other purposes.

Grant Funds for Rural Areas.—The Committee remains concerned about the needs of rural areas, especially those communities with high crime rates. The Committee wants to ensure that the challenges encountered by the residents of these areas are being addressed through the equitable allocation of grant funding. The Committee reminds the Department to consider the unique needs of rural communities when making grant awards through the numerous programs funded by this bill.

Tribal Grants and Victim Assistance.—The Committee provides a total of \$117,000,000 in discretionary grant funding for Tribes as follows: \$48,000,000 within OJP for Tribal assistance; \$16,000,000 for a Tribal youth program within the Office of Juvenile Justice

and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP]; \$34,000,000 for Tribal resources and \$4,000,000 for a Tribal Access Program within the COPS Office; and \$12,000,000 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 \$65,893,535 is provided to Tribal governments and coalitions through OVW programmatic statutory set-asides and another \$95,000,000 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 beyond rehabilitation; courts; alcohol and substance abuse programs; civil and criminal legal assistance; and other priorities. The Committee directs OJP to submit, as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2026, a plan for the use of these funds that is informed by such consultation.

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

The Committee directs the Department to give Tribes maximum flexibility in the use of funds and the definition of victim services, in order to best meet the unique needs of victims in Tribal communities. The Committee also directs the Department to streamline administrative requirements as much as possible to increase accessibility for those most in need in Indian Country.

STOP School Violence Act.—A total of \$195,000,000 is provided for the STOP School Violence Act (division S of title V of Public Law 115–141) grant program for fiscal year 2025. Of this amount, \$60,000,000 is derived from the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act and \$135,000,000 is provided for in this act. Of the amount provided for in this act, \$82,000,000 is provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] for evidence-based school safety programs outlined in the act and \$53,000,000 is provided to the COPS Office for a competitive grant program as outlined in the act. The Committee directs BJA to prioritize evidence-based programming to train students and school personnel on the warning signs of interpersonal violence and suicide, to prevent the root causes of student violence, and to deliver mental health crisis intervention, as permitted under the act. The Committee directs the offices to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, tribes, and school districts of funding availability upon release, increase training and technical assistance for school district applicants, and provide microgrants for school districts, including rural, Tribal, and low-resourced schools. The Committee directs BJA to prioritize applicants from rural and low-resourced school districts and appli-

cants incorporating crisis centers and evidence-based trainings for students and staff within their anonymous reporting systems. The Committee encourages BJA and the COPS Office to prioritize applications that promote the use of mental health professionals and resources in their school safety plans.

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

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

Shelter for Victims and their Companion Animals.—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing shelter and transitional housing to victims of domestic violence and their companion animals and encourages the Department to continue providing robust funding for grants under the Emergency Transitional Pet Shelter and Housing Assistance Grant Program, as authorized by section 12502 of Public Law 115–334. The Committee directs OVC to continue to coordinate with the Departments of Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services to efficiently implement this program.

Support for Child Advocacy Centers.—The Committee commends OVC and OJJDP for its enhanced support of CACs through solicitation OJJDP–2020–17712. The Committee directs the offices to sustain this funding through continuation awards, in order to avoid the severe consequences of a break in critical services.

DOJ Grant Oversight.—The Committee encourages the Department to review its multi-year grant award processes and protocols to ensure grantees have fully complied with the rules of year-one funding before year-two funding is disbursed in multi-year grant awards. In addition, the Committee supports the Department's efforts to create a high-risk designation for grantees, so as to increase fiscal responsibility throughout the grant making process. The Committee recommends that the Department promptly complete and publish an internal review of the program, to inform efforts to implement a high-risk grantee designation in other Federal agencies. The Committee directs OJP, OVW, and the COPS Office to submit an annual report on grant programs that have not received a sufficient number of qualified applicants.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$713,000,000
Committee recommendation	720,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$720,000,000 for OVW grants. The recommendation is \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025. 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
Improving Criminal Justice Responses Program	60,500
Homicide Reduction Initiative	4,000
Lethality Assessment Initiative	2,000
Sexual Assault Victims Services	79,500
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	51,000
Violence on College Campuses	25,000
HBCU, HSI and Tribal Colleges	12,500
Legal Assistance for Victims	56,000
Abuse Later in Life Program	9,000
Justice for Families Program	22,000
Disabilities Program	12,000
National Center on Workplace Responses	1,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country-Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
Tribal Special Criminal Jurisdiction	12,000
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	1,500
Restorative Justice Responses and Evaluations	15,000
Culturally Specific Programs	11,000
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys	3,000
LGBT Specific Services Program	1,000
National Deaf Services Line	2,000
Underserved Populations Program	5,000
Financial Assistance Program	4,000
Abby Honold Act	5,000
Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Examinations	12,000
Cybercrime Enforcement	5,500
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	720,000

Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Exams.—The Committee's recommendation includes \$12,000,000 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 Reauthorization Act of 2022 (division W of Public Law 117–103). The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize areas where nationwide gaps exist in the availability and quality of post-sexual assault medical forensic care, including rural, Tribal, underserved communities, and urban areas that lack full-time coverage. The Committee directs OVW to collaborate with the Office for Victims of Crime to implement this program in coordination with other funding oppor-

tunities designed to enhance the quality and availability of post-sexual assault medical forensic care, to include multidisciplinary settings responding to the abuse of both children and adolescents.

Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights.—The Committee again provides \$10,000,000 as part of the STOP grants for the recently enacted Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights, a new and consequential grant program that incentivizes States to codify and standardize survivor rights. The Committee notes the Department's lower request due to a limited number of States applying and qualifying for the awards. Accordingly, the Committee continues to direct the Department to submit a report to the Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this act, detailing any applicants deemed by OVW as ineligible for this funding, the reasons for the ineligibility, and suggested legislative changes that could increase state eligibility.

Statutory Set-Asides.—The underlying statutes for several grant programs, including STOP and Sexual Assault Services Program [SASP], outline set-asides for Tribal governments and coalitions, culturally specific community-based organizations, and organizations providing services to underserved populations. These set-asides would provide a total of \$89,578,535 for fiscal year 2026, with \$65,893,535 for Tribal governments and coalitions, \$17,375,000 for culturally specific organizations, and \$6,310,000 to meet the needs of underserved populations. The Committee expects OVW to ensure that the full amounts provided for in the authorizing statutes are released to these groups expeditiously.

Rural Victims.—Victims of sexual assault living in rural communities 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.

Violence Against Middle Eastern and North African Women.—The Committee directs the Department to develop best practices, in consultation with Middle Eastern and North African [MENA] community-based organizations, for the investigation and prosecution of violence against MENA women. The Committee further directs the Department's Office on Violence Against Women to review the sufficiency of its Culturally Specific Services and Underserved Populations programs with regard to MENA survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including the quality and cultural competency of its temporary and transitional housing, education, and workforce development assistance, and whether additional resources are needed to provide MENA survivors with equitable access to services. The Department shall report to the Committee on these directives within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Trauma-Informed Investigations.—OVW published the Framework for Prosecutors to Strengthen our National Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Involving Adult Victims [Prosecutor's Framework] in May 2024. OVW stressed the need for prosecutors "to build provable cases in a trauma-informed manner that treats victims with humanity and ensures due process for defendants." The Committee notes the importance of those investigating and prosecuting alleged sexual assault and domestic violence

crimes understanding that survivors do not respond to these crimes in any one way and that trauma-informed questioning is necessary to help ensure that justice is done. OVW has encouraged the grantees of the STOP formula grant program and prosecutors broadly to use the Prosecutor's Framework. The Committee directs OVW to provide a report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on its efforts to encourage grantees in the aforementioned programs to implement the guidance.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

Appropriations, 2025	\$65,000,000
Committee recommendation	60,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$60,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

Funding in this account provides assistance in the areas of research, evaluation, statistics, hate crimes, DNA and forensics, criminal background checks, and gun safety technology, among others.

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

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS [In thousands of dollars]	
Program	Committee recommendation
Bureau of Justice Statistics	33,000
National Institute of Justice	27,000
TOTAL, Research, Evaluation and Statistics	60,000

Spending Plans.—The Department shall submit to the Committee, as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, a plan for the use of all funding administered by the National Institute of Justice [NIJ] and the Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS], respectively, for approval by the Committee prior to the obligation of any such funds.

National Crime Victimization Survey [NCVS].—BJS is directed, as part of the NCVS, to collect data on offenders under the influence at the time of the offense.

Correctional Education Evaluation.—The Committee directs NIJ to continue the established public-private partnership with research and correctional institutions to collect and evaluate data, and continue to advance the research on the impact of correctional education on recidivism.

Report on Forensic Laboratory Resource Requirements.—The Committee adopts and re-iterates the directive under this heading in Senate Report 118–62, as adopted into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. The Committee looks forward to the timely submission of this study.

Human Trafficking Study.—NIJ 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, 2025	\$2,000,033,000
Committee recommendation	1,878,146,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,878,146,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance. The recommendation is \$121,887,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	569,146
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	13,000
NamUs	3,000
Officer Training for Responding to People with Mental Illness and Disabilities	8,000
John R. Justice Grant Program	3,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	15,500
Kevin and Avonte's Law	3,000
Project Safe Neighborhoods	19,000
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	12,000
National Center on Restorative Justice	3,000
Ashanti Alert Network	1,000
Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Pilot Programs	3,500
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	7,000
Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act	5,000
Forensic Ballistics Programs in Higher Education	1,500
Multidisciplinary Partnership Improvements for Protective Orders	3,000
Byrne Discretionary Projects	152,146
Victims of Trafficking Grants	88,000
Economic, High-Tech, White Collar, and Cybercrime Prevention	8,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	2,500
Internet of Things Training Modules	2,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	19,000
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program	30,000
Transfer to NIST	1,500
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS] Initiative	87,000
<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>	25,000
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	34,000
DNA Initiative	148,000
<i>Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants</i>	120,000
<i>State and Local Forensic Activities</i>	10,000
<i>Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants</i>	14,000
<i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training Program Grants</i>	4,000
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative [SAKI]	51,500
CASA—Special Advocates	14,000
Tribal Assistance	48,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	116,000
<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	418,000
<i>Drug Courts</i>	89,000
<i>Mentally Ill Offender Act</i>	40,000
<i>Residential Substance Use Treatment</i>	35,000
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	34,000
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring</i>	35,000
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program</i>	185,000
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	2,500
STOP School Violence Act	82,000
Emmett Till Grants	3,000
Hate Crime Prevention Act	17,000
Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice	9,000
Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act	9,000
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	27,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	32,000
Community Violence Intervention and Prevention	55,000
Daniel Aderl Act	10,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	1,878,146

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$569,146,000 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.

Combating Violence and Hate Crimes at Houses of Worship and Faith-Based Organizations.—The Committee remains concerned with the rise in religiously-motivated violence across the United States, including targeted acts of violence directed at houses of worship, faith-based community centers, and other religious insti-

tutions. In response to these threats, the Committee directs the Department to prioritize funding allocated under 34 U.S.C. 10157(b) to support State and local law enforcement agencies seeking to enhance security measures for at-risk religious institutions and to address the precipitous increases in hate crimes targeting individuals on the basis of religion. The Committee further directs the Department to submit a report, within 6 months of the enactment of this act, describing the implementation of this directive.

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 \$12,000,000 is provided under the COPS heading for Protecting Our Lives by Initiating COPS Expansion Act (Public Law 114–199) programs, which help to provide active shooter training programs for State and local law enforcement officers.

Law Enforcement Officer De-escalation Training.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for a competitive grant program to support training and related initiatives (with a particular emphasis on de-escalation practices) that help improve responses to individuals with mental illness, intellectual disabilities, or developmental disabilities and others who come into contact with law enforcement or correctional officers, including for purposes described in the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–325).

National Missing and Unidentified Persons System [NamUS].—The Committee strongly supports the mission of NamUS, in particular its efforts to identify unidentified children. The Committee encourages OJP to support partnerships, such as Project 525, that work collaboratively towards resolving longstanding cases involving minors.

Prison Rape Elimination Act [PREA] Audit Quality Initiative.—Facility audits are a key component in helping agencies move their sexual abuse prevention and response policies from written documents to everyday practices. Congress enhanced the audit process in 2018 to ensure greater oversight of the audit process and improved audits, but many of these changes have not been fully implemented by the PREA Management Office. The Committee supports the Department providing the necessary resources to carry out this work.

Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN].—PSN is a nationwide initiative that brings together Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement officials, prosecutors, community-based partners, and other stakeholders to identify the most pressing violent crime problems in a community and develop comprehensive solutions to address them. PSN is coordinated by the U.S. Attorneys' Offices in the 94 Federal judicial districts throughout the 50 States and U.S. territories. OJP is encouraged to highlight ways PSN funding can reduce gun violence, including through automated ballistics imaging triage technology. This technology can improve gun crime arrest rates by enabling law enforcement entities to immediately scan ballistics evidence, quickly access crime gun intelligence, and streamline evidence submission to NIBIN.

The Committee notes the continued importance of PSN funds being used only for the purposes set forth in 34 U.S.C. 60703. The Committee further notes that PSN funds shall be locally controlled to address problems that are identified locally. The Committee directs DOJ to submit a report to this Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, that details for each area in which the PSN Block Grant Program operates: (1) how the area spent funds under the PSN Block Grant Program; (2) the community outreach efforts performed in the area; and (3) the number and a description of the violent crime offenses committed in the area, including murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review.—The Committee recognizes the need for legal representation and investigation services for individuals with post-conviction claims of innocence.

Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful convictions, the Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the \$12,000,000 appropriated to the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grant programs shall be used to support Wrongful Conviction Review grantees providing high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants in post-conviction claims of innocence. Wrongful Conviction Review grantees shall be nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and/or State or local public defender offices that have in-house post-conviction representation programs that show demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. Grant funds shall support grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims; case review, evaluation, and management; experts; potentially exonerative forensic testing; and investigation services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.

National Center on Restorative Justice.—Of the \$3,000,000 provided for this program, no less than \$2,500,000 shall be used to continue a partnership with an accredited university of higher education and/or law school for the purposes of supporting a National Center on Restorative Justice to educate and train the next generation of justice leaders. The Center shall expand its partnerships with practitioners and facilitators to increase access and types of restorative justice training and education opportunities available across the country and continue to support research focusing on

how best to provide direct services to address social inequities, such as simultaneous access to substance abuse treatment and higher education. Further, the Center will expand educational opportunities for those under sentence and in a court-supervised substance abuse program, and, through research and evaluation, the Center will disseminate reports on the impact of attitudes, recidivism, and costs of the educational initiatives. Up to \$500,000 may be used to support microgrants to innovative restorative justice projects in communities across the country.

Forensic Ballistics and Higher Education.—Subject to approval from ATF, educational institutions can join NIBIN in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies. Through the use of ballistics identification equipment, these NIBIN initiatives can provide students with hands-on training in the processing of firearms evidence used to generate actionable crime gun intelligence. The Committee provides \$1,500,000 for a competitive grant program for universities and technical colleges, to acquire ballistics identification equipment and support forensic ballistics programs.

Rural Violent Crime Initiative.—State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in rural areas face unique challenges, including limited financial and technological resources, and the need to cover large, remote areas with smaller staff. Violent crime, including drug- and human-trafficking, continues to grow in these locations. The Committee provides \$7,000,000 for a Rural Violent Crime Reduction Initiative for Law Enforcement Agencies, with grants to be awarded on a competitive basis to small law enforcement agencies in rural locations. Grants are to support improved training and technology, expanded community-based crime prevention programs, and partnerships with victim service providers. This initiative is 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; drug detection canines; license plate readers; and hiring and training of cybercrime analysts and investigators.

Grants to Combat Human Trafficking.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$88,000,000 for services and task force activities for U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and foreign nationals who are victims of trafficking, as authorized by Public Law 106–386 and amended by Public Law 113–4, of which no less than \$22,000,000 is for the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Task Force Program. The Committee urges that human trafficking task forces funded under this grant program take affirmative measures to emphasize the investigation and

prosecution of persons who patronize or solicit children for sex as a human trafficking demand reduction strategy. OJP shall consult with stakeholder groups in determining the overall allocation of Victims of Trafficking funding and shall provide a plan to the Committee for the use of these funds as part of the Department's fiscal year 2026 spending plan.

The Committee notes that funding provided in this program may be used for victims of sex and labor trafficking who are minors, as authorized under the Violence Against Women Act of 2013. Child trafficking victims require specialized care, and these resources can be used for items like residential care, emergency social services, mental health counseling, and legal services. This funding level also includes \$10,000,000 for the Minor Victims of Trafficking Grant program, of which \$5,000,000 is for victim services grants for sex-trafficked minors, as authorized by Public Law 113–4, with the remaining \$5,000,000 for victim services grants for labor-trafficked minors. The Committee encourages OJP to give an affirmative preference to applicants for grants that treat minors engaged in commercial sex acts as victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons, and discourages the charging of such individuals for prostitution or a sex trafficking offense. The Committee encourages DOJ to work in close coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services to encourage collaboration and reduce duplication of effort.

Internet of Things Capabilities Database.—The growing use of Internet of Things devices requires understanding of existing capabilities of such devices for training on options and best practices for handling of evidence to meet judicial standards and privacy concerns. To meet this need, \$2,000,000 shall be dedicated for a separate competitive grant program in order to provide four awards of not less than \$500,000 each for institutions of higher learning that provide training in computer forensics and digital investigation to develop a database on Internet of Things device capabilities and to build and execute training modules for law enforcement.

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

National Instant Criminal Background Check System Initiative Grants.—A total of \$127,000,000 is provided for this program, of which \$40,000,000 is derived from the BSCA and \$87,000,000 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 signifi-

cantly hinder the ability of NICS to quickly confirm whether a prospective purchaser is prohibited from acquiring a firearm. The Committee expects OJP to track whether grant recipients are submitting data in a timely manner into the NICS system.

The Fix NICS Act allows the Attorney General to waive the National Criminal History Improvement Program match for States that are in compliance with the implementation plan required under Section 107 of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180). The Committee directs the Department to remind States of the possibility of this waiver in guidance or technical assistance regarding this grant program.

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

The Committee encourages the Department to consider lengthening the period of performance for NCHIP, the NICS Act Record Improvement Program, and NCHIP Supplemental Funding grantees to enable comprehensive system upgrades that are necessary to ensure improved functioning of the background check process and maximum contribution of relevant records to the system.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science.—The recommendation provides a total of \$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 \$148,000,000 to strengthen and improve Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. Within the funds provided, \$120,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$14,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, and \$10,000,000 is for other State and local forensic activities. An additional \$12,000,000 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 2026 spending plan, a detailed description of the DNA-related and forensic programs, including a description of the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. Consistent with the Justice

Served Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–257), the Committee expects that not less than 5 percent, but not more than 7 percent, of amounts for the program shall be provided for grants for prosecutors to increase the capacity of State and local prosecution offices to address cold cases involving violent crime, where suspects have been identified through DNA evidence.

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

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

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative.—The Committee’s recommendation includes \$51,500,000 to continue a competitive grant program started in fiscal year 2015 as part of the initiative to reduce the backlog of rape kits at law enforcement agencies. OJP shall provide competitively awarded grants with a comprehensive community-based approach to addressing the resolution of cases in the backlog.

The Committee believes it is important for the Department to maximize the results of investments in sexual assault kit [SAK] testing through continued research to identify best practices for State, local, and Tribal jurisdictions in handling the myriad issues that arise from perpetrator identification—such as victim notification, investigation, prosecution, documentation, forensic advancements, inter-jurisdiction sharing, and tracking. The Committee further believes it is critically important to fund efforts to support cross-jurisdiction and cross-site data sharing to identify and pursue repeat offenders operating in multiple jurisdictions. Finally, the Committee believes that further work to validate the extensive cost savings that result from the prevention of future offenses as a result of SAK testing is needed. The Committee directs the 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 \$116,000,000 for SCA grants. The Committee expects that SCA funding will support grants that foster the implementation of strategies that have been proven to reduce recidivism and ensure adults released from prisons and jails safely and successfully reenter their communities. The SCA supports activities such as employment assistance, substance abuse treatment including MAT options, housing, local transportation, mentoring, family programming, and victim support. SCA grants will also support demonstration projects designed to test the impact of new strategies and frameworks. Of the amounts provided in this section, \$10,000,000

is provided for the purposes of the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–281), which also addresses the mental health and substance use disorder needs of individuals who are recently released from correctional facilities.

When awarding SCA grants, the Committee directs OJP to consider the impact of reentry of prisoners on communities in which a disproportionate number of individuals reside upon release from incarceration. OJP shall assess the reentry burdens borne by local communities and local law enforcement agencies; review the resources available in such communities to support successful reentry and the extent to which those resources are used effectively; and make recommendations to strengthen the resources in such communities which are available to support successful reentry and to lessen the burden placed on such communities by the need to support reentry.

Project HOPE Institute.—The Committee recognizes the success of Project HOPE. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for Project HOPE, of which not less than \$500,000 shall be directed to continue the Project HOPE Institute to provide training, technical assistance, and best practices for jurisdictions replicating the HOPE model. The Committee directs BJA to award grants to support both existing Project HOPE models and new jurisdictions.

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 \$418,000,000 for CARA programs, including \$89,000,000 for drug courts; \$34,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; \$35,000,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, including access to any of the three MAT options; \$35,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; \$40,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; and \$185,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program [COSSUP].

The Committee directs that funding for COSSUP programs focus on prevention and education efforts, effective responses to those affected by substance abuse, and services for treatment and recovery from addiction. Of the \$185,000,000 for COSSUP, not less than \$11,000,000 shall be made available for additional replication sites employing the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion [LEAD] model, with applicants demonstrating a plan for sustainability of LEAD-model diversion programs; no less than \$5,500,000 shall be made available for education and prevention programs to connect law enforcement agencies with K–12 students; and not less than \$11,000,000 shall be made available for embedding social services with law enforcement in order to rapidly respond to drug overdoses where children are impacted.

The Committee supports specialized residential substance abuse treatment programs for inmates with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders or challenges. Given the strong nexus between substance abuse and mental illness in our prisons and jails, the Committee encourages the Attorney General to en-

sure that funds provided for residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners are being used to treat underlying mental health disorders, in addition to substance abuse disorders.

The Committee recognizes the importance of drug courts and the vital role that they serve in reducing crime among people with a substance use or mental health disorder. In recent years, drug courts have been on the front lines of the opioid epidemic and have become important resources for law enforcement and other community stakeholders affected by opioid addiction. The Committee applauds efforts already undertaken in communities across the country to utilize drug courts. The Committee encourages Federal agencies to continue to work with State and local governments and communities to support drug courts.

The Committee supports the ability of drug courts to address offenders with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health problems, and supports court ordered assisted outpatient treatment programs for individuals struggling with mental illness. Within the funding provided for drug courts, the Committee encourages OJP to give attention to States and localities that have the highest concentrations of opioid-related cases, and to prioritize assistance to underserved areas whose criminal defendants currently have relatively little opportunity to access drug courts. The Committee encourages OJP to coordinate, as appropriate, with other Federal agencies such as the Department of Health and Human Services, as it implements these activities in order to avoid duplication.

The Committee supports the work of mental health courts across the country. The Committee is concerned, however, by the high rates of re-incarceration among individuals with serious mental illness due to the inadequate access to care for or management of their illness and directs that the Department include appropriate long-acting medications, including injectable anti-psychotic medication, as an allowable expense to improve treatment adherence and reduce risk for relapse and re-incarceration.

Veterans Treatment Courts.—The Committee continues to strongly support veterans treatment courts [VTCs]. An evaluation of VTCs funded by BJA found limitations in access to VTCs due to challenges in identifying veterans and also emphasized that veterans' needs vary from other drug courts. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to offer a broader range of tools to address program needs. The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42 directed BJA to submit a report, within 180 days of the enactment of that law, on the establishment of a National Center for Veterans Justice, designed to continuously enhance coordination of data, best practices, original research, and technical assistance to further evidence-based practices for justice-involved veteran interventions. The Committee appreciates the submission of this report and provides \$5,000,000 for the establishment of the Center. The Committee directs BJA to provide a briefing on the establishment of the Center within 30 days of the enactment of this act, and to coordinate with the Veterans Justice Commission on the structure, staffing, programming, and funding of the Center.

BJA is encouraged to prioritize VTC grants to rural and low-income areas with high rates of substance abuse and veteran home-

lessness. BJA is directed to submit a report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, detailing the geographic distribution of applicants, award recipients, and award funding levels, over fiscal years 2019 to 2025.

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 \$32,000,000 for the JRI, which provides assistance to States to identify local issues arising in criminal justice systems and to develop data-driven and research-backed responses. Jurisdictions may use the JRI to reduce recidivism; control the size of corrections populations, either incarcerated or on community supervision; reduce crime; and create budgetary solutions to better balance correctional costs within a State's budget. Justice reinvestment is used to implement data-driven strategies to improve public safety by reducing corrections spending and reinvesting those savings in efforts to decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. Funding may be used to provide technical assistance to States with existing justice reinvestment programs to further such programs; provide technical assistance to additional States to expand the justice reinvestment initiative to those jurisdictions; or provide funding to States with existing justice reinvestment initiatives to expand or enhance the State's self-identified justice reinvestment initiative goals. Justice reinvestment funds shall not be restricted by Federal agencies for use on specific programs or policy initiatives, and States shall be permitted to establish their own priorities within the justice reinvestment framework.

Addressing Hate Crimes.—The Committee provides a total of \$35,000,000 to address hate crimes in our communities. Of this amount, \$17,000,000 is for Hate Crime Prevention Act grants authorized under the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (section 4704 of Public Law 111–84). The Committee continues to urge the Department and grant recipients to prioritize efforts to identify, investigate, report on, and prevent hate crimes that occur online or are related to bias-motivated harassment and criminal activity occurring online. The Committee also provides \$9,000,000 for grants authorized under the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Crime Act, and \$9,000,000 for grants provided under the Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice program.

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

Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative [CVIPI].—The Committee strongly supports continued funding for CVIPI, a proven, evidence-based strategy that reduces violence and saves lives. A total of \$105,000,000 is provided for CVIPI in fiscal year 2026. 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.

The Committee recognizes the importance of also providing effective training for law enforcement to advance public safety using community violence intervention initiatives. The Committee encourages OJP to develop a grant opportunity for an accredited research university that has demonstrated it can deliver two evidence-based complementary educational programs that address both the needs of next generation community violence intervention leaders and law enforcement.

Human Trafficking Victim Services.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of continued robust Federal support for life-saving victim services for sex and labor trafficking survivors. Federally funded victim services stabilize and encourage survivors to report trafficking crimes and to participate as effective witnesses in related investigations and prosecutions. The Committee remains committed to ensuring adequate Federal resources are available to support victims of human trafficking, regardless of immigration status, as authorized under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(1)(B)(i)). Therefore, the Committee directs DOJ to provide uninterrupted Federal resources for comprehensive services for human trafficking survivors.

Byrne Discretionary Grants.—The Committee provides \$152,146,000 for Byrne discretionary grants to prevent crime, improve the criminal justice system, provide victim services, and other related activities. The Committee directs OJP to provide the funding for the projects listed in the table titled, “Congressionally

Directed Spending” at the end of this report in the corresponding amounts.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2025	\$375,000,000
Committee recommendation	380,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$380,000,000 for juvenile justice programs. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The Committee strongly supports a comprehensive approach of substantial funding for a robust portfolio of programs that work to improve the lives of the youth in our communities. Title II State Formula and Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention grants are the backbone of programs assisting State and local agencies in preventing juvenile delinquency and ensuring that youth who are in contact with the juvenile justice system are treated fairly. Combined with other critical programs like youth mentoring, the Committee believes that a balanced level of programming is the way to best help at-risk and vulnerable youth and their families.

The Committee encourages OJJDP to review its suite of grant programs in order to offer services and programs for children and youth who have experienced complex trauma.

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Part B—State Formula Grants	65,000
<i>Emergency Planning-Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	500
Youth Mentoring Grants	105,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	55,000
<i>Prevention of Trafficking of Girls</i>	4,000
<i>Tribal Youth</i>	16,000
<i>Girls in the Justice System</i>	4,500
<i>Opioid Affected Youth Initiative</i>	10,500
<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	9,000
<i>Arts in Juvenile Justice</i>	2,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	43,000
Missing & Exploited Children Programs	105,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	4,500
Juvenile Indigent Defense	2,500
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	380,000

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

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$43,000,000 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.

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 \$105,000,000 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.

Arts in Juvenile Justice.—Of the funds provided for Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, \$2,000,000 shall be directed to the Arts in the Juvenile Justice Demonstration Program as described in fiscal year 2025. The Committee encourages OJJDP to prioritize applications with arts partners who have prior experience in serving youth who are engaged, or at risk of engaging, in the juvenile justice system as well as partnerships developed through authentic collaboration with young people who have lived expertise or experience. The Committee directs OJJDP to provide a report, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, on the use of funds, grant recipients, and project purposes for fiscal year 2025 as well as plans for fiscal year 2026 funds including expansion of the program and creation of best practices to replicate these kinds of partnerships.

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System.—Girls in the United States with a history of sexual and physical abuse, school failure, substance dependency, and involvement in the welfare system, and who live in impoverished communities or are experiencing homelessness, face unique and complex risks. The Committee provides

\$4,500,000 for the “Girls in the Justice System” grant program, which will enable organizations, including nonprofit entities, with a successful track record of administering prevention and early intervention programs for girls who are most likely to end up in the juvenile justice system, at a local or State level, to replicate these programs at a national level. Funding for this program will further support prevention and early intervention strategies and curricula throughout the country, and place vulnerable girls on a path toward success, stability, and long-term contribution to society.

Children Exposed to Violence.—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 \$9,000,000 for grants to help children exposed to violence through direct supportive services for them and their families; training and capacity building for communities to build sustainable partnerships to prevent and help children cope with exposure; State and local policy reform to heal from trauma through supportive services for the children and their families; training and awareness-raising for communities on how to prevent and help children heal from violence; State and policy reform; and technical assistance for child and family-serving systems and organizations to help them better recognize and help families at risk for violence.

Missing and Exploited Children Programs.—The Committee recommends \$105,000,000 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 2026, which shall include investments in authorized national programs that serve as a resource center and clearinghouse on missing and exploited children, task force grants, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children [ICAC] program. The Committee directs OJJDP to continue to ensure that all grantees report regularly on these programs.

Within funds provided, the Committee directs that the Missing and Exploited Children programs, including the requirements of 34 U.S.C. 11293(b) and the AMBER Alert program, are to be funded at no less than the fiscal year 2025 enacted levels. The Committee continues to recognize the diverse and unique challenges, identified in the report to Congress directed by the Ashlynnne Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act (Public Law 115–166), for the integration of State AMBER Alert communications plans and Tribal systems. Of the funds provided for AMBER Alert activities, \$1,000,000 shall be directed to addressing State/Tribal integration consistent with the findings of the report directed by Public Law 115–166.

The Committee addressed the increased tips of online child sexual exploitation and abuse reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children’s [NCMEC] CyberTipline in Senate Report 116–127, as adopted by Public Law 116–93, and continues

the direction that OJJDP continue to provide for the development of IT solutions to address both duplicative tips and law enforcement deconfliction, so as to ensure that only high-quality information is being provided to law enforcement agencies, including ICAC task forces.

The Committee directs that within the funds provided, \$3,000,000 be for a competitive grant award program to increase the technological investigative capacity, and associated training of law enforcement, to support the development, refinement, and advancement of widely used investigative tools, methods, and technologies that address child sexual abuse material [CSAM], exploitation, and sex trafficking, as previously directed in fiscal years 2018 through 2024. The Committee also directs that OJJDP expand efforts to provide advanced skills training for ICAC officers.

Advanced ICAC Skills Training.—The Committee directs that within the funds provided, no less than \$1,000,000 be provided to maintain, strengthen, and enhance the ICAC Child Online Protection System [ICACCOPS] investigative tools that address CSAM, exploitation, and sex trafficking. The funding provided will significantly upgrade hardware, software, and other critical infrastructure components. These upgrades will increase investigative capacity and effectiveness to keep pace with the evolving threat of technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and abuse. The Committee directs OJJDP to identify and provide a report on specific, long-term objectives associated with this funding within 90 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee also directs the Department to prioritize expanded training on and use of the ICACCOPS program across Federal, State, local, Tribal, and military law enforcement agencies. The Committee further directs the Department to coordinate with the Department of Defense on the implementation of section 550D of Public Law 116–92.

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, 2025	\$274,800,000
Committee recommendation	236,800,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$236,800,000 for public safety officers benefits. The recommendation is \$38,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The recommendation reflects a reduction of \$38,000,000 in the Congressional Budget Office’s estimate of the payments for death benefits, which are scored

as mandatory. This program provides a one-time death benefit payment to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty or certain eligible heart attacks or strokes. Within funds provided, \$202,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors.

The Committee also recommends \$34,800,000, as requested, for disability benefits for injured officers and education benefits for the families of officers who have been permanently disabled or killed in the line of duty.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Appropriations, 2025	\$417,168,839
Committee recommendation	500,167,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$500,167,000 for community oriented policing services. The recommendation is \$82,998,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
COPS Hiring Grants	206,000
<i>Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	34,000
<i>Regional Information Sharing Activities</i>	44,000
<i>Tribal Access Program</i>	4,000
<i>Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act</i>	10,000
<i>Collaborative Reform Model</i>	7,500
POLICE Act	12,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	16,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	35,000
STOP School Violence Act	53,000
Community Policing Development	25,000
Law Enforcement Officer De-Escalation	20,000
COPS Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment Projects	133,167
TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	367,000

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 \$206,000,000 for COPS Hiring grants to help State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agencies create and preserve police officer positions and to increase community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. 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.

Tribal Access Program.—The Committee directs the COPS Office to provide a briefing, within 30 days of enactment of this act, on participation levels in the Tribal Access Program, as well as its auditing and compliance review processes.

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

Grants for Small and Rural Communities.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the COPS Office in helping to staff and equip State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officers. However, the Committee is concerned about the administrative difficulties faced by small and understaffed departments, especially in rural communities, when applying for Federal grants. The Committee directs the Department to review and improve the application requirements for COPS Hiring Grants and other COPS Office grants so that more small and understaffed departments can apply for and utilize the funding. The Committee directs the COPS Office to submit a report, with 180 days of the enactment of this act, assessing these efforts and describing the actions it has taken.

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 year 2024, 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.

Community Policing Development, Training and Technical Assistance.—The Community Policing Development [CPD] program assists State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with the implementation of community policing strategies. Programs funded by CPD provide guidance on promising practices, develop and test innovative strategies, build knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and support new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. The Committee provides \$25,000,000 for CPD.

De-escalation Training.—The Committee provides \$20,000,000 for de-escalation training programs and implementation of the Law Enforcement De-escalation Training Act (Public Law 117–325). The Committee directs the COPS Office to submit a report, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, describing initial implementation of that act in fiscal year 2024, program changes contemplated for fiscal year 2026, and resources requirements for continued implementation in fiscal year 2027.

Collaborative Reform Model.—The Committee provides \$7,500,000 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 \$44,000,000 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 \$35,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high per capita levels of primary treatment admissions for heroin, fentanyl, and other opioids. These funds shall be utilized for drug enforcement, including investigations and activities related to the distribution of heroin or unlawful diversion and distribution of prescription opioids, and for securing equipment commonly used in opioid investigations. The Committee directs that funding can be used for existing positions supported by prior Anti-Heroin Task Force awards. Priority shall be given to drug task forces managed and operated by the State that serve a majority of counties in the State.

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

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

quirements, 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 \$133,167,000 for grants for State, local, Tribal, territorial, and other entities to develop and acquire effective equipment, technologies, and interoperable communications that assist in the prevention of and response to crime. The Committee directs the COPS Office to ensure that all equipment funded under this program meets the requirements of NIST's Office of Law Enforcement Standards. The Committee directs the COPS Office to provide the funding for the projects listed in the table titled, "Congressionally Directed Spending" at the end of this report in the corresponding amounts.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions:

Section 201 limits the amount of funding the Attorney General can use for official reception and representation.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds in this title to pay for an abortion except where the life of the mother would be in danger, or in the case of rape or incest.

Section 203 prohibits the use of funds in this title to require a person to perform or facilitate an abortion.

Section 204 requires female prisoners to be escorted when off prison grounds.

Section 205 allows the Department of Justice, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 3 percent between appropriations, but limits to 6 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

Section 206 limits the placement of maximum or high security prisoners to appropriately secure facilities.

Section 207 restricts Federal prisoner access to certain amenities.

Section 208 requires review by the Deputy Attorney General and the Department's investigative review board prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for major technology projects.

Section 209 requires the Department to follow reprogramming procedures prior to any deviation from the program amounts speci-

fied in this title or the reuse of specified deobligated funds provided in previous years.

Section 210 prohibits the use of funds for OMB Circular A-76 competitions for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.

Section 211 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from simultaneously holding multiple jobs outside of the scope of a U.S. Attorney's professional duties.

Section 212 permits up to 2 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs to be used for training and technical assistance, and permits up to 2 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to that office to be transferred to the National Institute of Justice or the Bureau of Justice Statistics for criminal justice research and statistics.

Section 213 gives the Attorney General the authority to waive matching requirements for Second Chance Act adult and juvenile reentry demonstration projects; State, Tribal and local reentry courts; and drug treatment programs. If a waiver is granted, the Attorney General shall document any factors and material presented by a grantee upon determining that a fiscal hardship exists prior to making an award.

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

Section 215 prohibits funds, other than funds for the National instant criminal background check system established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, from being used to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to a known or suspected agent of a drug cartel where law enforcement personnel do not continuously monitor or control such firearm.

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

Section 217 permits the Department of Justice to participate in Performance Partnership Pilot collaboration programs.

Section 218 requires reports on Departmental funds.

Section 219 prohibits funds from being used to conduct, contract for, or otherwise support, live tissue training.

Section 220 is a provision regarding freedom of expression.

Section 221 is a provision regarding freedom of religion.

Section 222 is a new provision regarding communications with the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 223 is a new provision regarding grants and other assistance from the Department of Justice.

Section 224 is a new provision regarding Department of Justice records.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2025	\$7,965,000
Committee recommendation	7,965,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,965,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

OSTP was created by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–282) and coordinates science and technology policy for the White House. OSTP provides scientific and technological information, analyses, and advice for the President and the executive branch; participates in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of national and international policies and programs that involve science and technology; maintains and promotes the health and vitality of U.S. science and technology infrastructure; reviews and analyzes, with the Office of Management and Budget, the research and development budgets for all Federal agencies; and coordinates research and development efforts of the Federal Government to maximize the return on the public’s investment in science and technology and to ensure Federal resources are used efficiently and appropriately. The Committee expects OSTP to be at the forefront of promoting American competitiveness through scientific research and technology development.

Right to License and Copyright Articles.—Researchers should have the right to choose how and where they publish or communicate their research, and should not be forced to disseminate their research in ways or under licenses that could harm its integrity or lead to its modification without their express consent. The Committee is concerned that in implementing OSTP’s August 2022 Memorandum to Executive Departments and Agencies titled, “Ensuring Free, Immediate, and Equitable Access to federally Funded Research” agencies may be violating this principle. OSTP is encouraged to clarify its guidance to agencies and instruct them not to limit grant recipients’ ability to copyright, freely license, or control their works.

Sequencing RNA.—The Committee recognizes the release of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report “Charting a Future for Sequencing RNA and Its Modifications” in March 2024. The Committee notes that a number of the report’s recommendations will require a unified strategy across the Federal Government to unlock the full potential of RNA modifications and address pressing societal challenges in health, agriculture, and beyond. The Committee supports these efforts and directs OSTP to

develop a coordinated plan for the relevant Federal agencies to implement the report's recommendations, which shall include collaborating with industry and academic institutions, and to provide an update as part of the fiscal year 2027 budget request.

Permanent Standard Time.—The Committee is aware of growing interest in eliminating the twice-annual time change. The Committee encourages OSTP to coordinate an assessment of the impact of permanent standard time on agricultural practices, human health, and economic productivity.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,965,000
Committee recommendation	1,965,000

The Committee provides \$1,965,000 for the National Space Council. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$24,838,327,000
Committee recommendation	24,899,679,000

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Science:	
Earth Science	2,166,000
Planetary Science	2,551,800
Astrophysics	1,604,900
Heliophysics	887,300
Biological and Physical Science	90,000
Total, Science	7,300,000
Aeronautics:	950,000
Space Technology:	975,000
Exploration:	7,783,000

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Space Operations:	4,314,000
STEM Engagement:	148,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services:	3,107,079
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration:	275,000
Office of Inspector General:	47,600
GRAND TOTAL, NASA	24,899,679

The Committee's recommendation provides \$24,899,679,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. The recommendation is \$61,352,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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 Mars, 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 urges NASA to enhance oversight and accountability, as its acquisition management remains on GAO's High Risk List. To achieve its ambitious science and exploration goals, NASA must address cost growth and schedule delays by prioritizing adequate early funding for technology development and project management. NASA is directed to cooperate fully with GAO, providing timely program data for reports to Congress after the annual budget submission and semiannually thereafter. NASA shall also promptly address GAO recommendations to mitigate performance delays and cost overruns.

The Committee understands that NASA projects undergo major reviews in addition to regular oversight throughout the year. When one of these reviews results in changing the cost profile of a project in the current or budget request year, the Committee expects to be informed in a timely fashion so that its actions can consider the most recent NASA analysis and expectation.

The Federal funding priorities for NASA set forth in this bill and explanatory statement should not be interpreted as suggestions. 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, 2025	\$7,334,200,000
Committee recommendation	7,300,000,000

SCIENCE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Earth Science	2,166,000
<i>Earth System Observatory Missions</i>	245,000
<i>Venture Class Missions</i>	200,400
Planetary Science	2,551,800
<i>NEO Surveyor</i>	300,000
<i>DAVINCI</i>	99,000
<i>VERITAS</i>	36,100
<i>Dragonfly</i>	500,000
Astrophysics	1,604,900
<i>Hubble Space Telescope</i>	98,300
<i>JWST</i>	208,000
<i>Laser Interferometer Space Antennna</i>	80,500
<i>Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope</i>	300,000
<i>Habitable Worlds Observatory</i>	150,000
Heliophysics	887,300
<i>Geospace Dynamics Constellation</i>	100,000
<i>HelioSwarm</i>	109,500
Biological and Physical Sciences	90,000
Grand Total, Science	7,300,000

The Committee provides \$7,300,000,000 for Science, which is \$34,200,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The Science account encompasses: Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, Heliophysics, and Biological and Physical Science. This funding supports NASA programs that seek to answer fundamental questions concerning the ways in which Earth is changing; the comparison of Earth with other planets in the solar system and around other stars; the connections between the Sun and Earth; and the origin and evolution of planetary systems, the galaxy, and the universe, including the origin and distribution of life in the universe. These objectives are assisted by input from the scientific community through decadal surveys and are achieved through orbital and suborbital experiments, robotic flight missions, ground-based scientific research and data analysis, and the development of new technologies for future missions. NASA shall continue its progress toward implementing the recommendations of decadal surveys in Earth Science, Heliophysics, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, and Biological and Physical Sciences.

The Committee rejects the mission terminations proposed in the fiscal year 2026 budget request for Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, and Heliophysics. The Committee is concerned by the plan to end 55 missions across Science, which was driven by budget pressure rather than scientific value. The operating missions that are providing valuable scientific data should undergo the Senior Review process. Meanwhile, missions that are at the end of development and have been confirmed should proceed to launch at the earliest possible date. The Committee is open to collaborating with NASA to implement Senior Review findings. However, mission cancellations without clear justifications may hinder scientific progress and U.S. leadership in space.

Further, the Committee affirms the importance of NASA upholding its commitments to our international partners and expects future budget requests to sustain funding to fulfill these commitments, including for missions such as Laser Interferometer Space Antenna and Rosalind Franklin ExoMars Rover.

Life Cycle Costs.—The Committee agrees that NASA ought to strictly control development costs of NASA missions. However, the Committee notes that it generally regards the development costs as occurring through Phase D and not into Phase E. Operation of NASA missions far beyond their originally planned life is something to celebrate, and NASA's Senior Review process ensures that agency operations funds are spent on scientifically productive missions.

Earth Science.—The Committee recommendation provides \$200,400,000 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. Further, the Committee supports the competition selection of Earth System Explorers for implementation.

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. Further, Earth Science missions could help to understand the efficacy of carbon dioxide removal proposals, including to track carbon stocks and carbon cycling in aboveground biomass and coastal marine ecosystems.

Geosynchronous Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer [GLIMR].—The Committee provides \$7,000,000 to complete GLIMR instrument delivery and mission requirements and directs NASA to work with the commercial space industry to secure launch services for the mission for a launch not later than the end of fiscal year 2027.

Landsat Next.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of the Landsat program in providing continuous, high-quality, and accessible Earth observation data for scientific research, environmental monitoring, resource management, and disaster response. The committee provides \$183,000,000 for the Landsat Next Mission and encourages NASA to maintain the current superspectral three-satellite constellation architecture, with a launch target by the end of 2031, to ensure uninterrupted continuity of the Landsat data record.

Earth System Observatory.—The Committee underscores the importance of addressing the high-priority Earth observation needs outlined in the decadal survey, together with our international partners. Therefore, the Committee rejects the proposed termination of the Earth System Observatory missions and supports NASA recompeting these as cost-capped missions.

Earth System Modeling.—As part of NASA's Earth system modeling efforts, the Goddard Institute for Space Studies [GISS] plays a critical role in advancing Federal research. Its contributions have enhanced our understanding of historical climate patterns, supported assessments of current water resources and food security, and improved predictions of extreme weather events. These models provide substantial value to taxpayers by delivering reliable, long-term data that inform decision-making across key sectors such as agriculture, energy, infrastructure, and parametric insurance-strengthening resilience, promoting economic stability, and improving risk management.

To sustain these capabilities, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for earth system modeling, including GISS. Not later than 120 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall submit to the Committees a comprehensive plan for establishing the Integrated Earth System Modeling Institute, that will leverage expertise across all NASA centers, including GISS, to ensure continued modeling excellence, efficient use of resources, and delivery of actionable insights.

Cryospheric Science.—The Committee encourages NASA to strengthen its commitment to cryospheric sciences through sustained support for ongoing missions, such as NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar [NISAR] and Ice, Cloud, and Land Elevation

Satellite-2 [ICESat-2], and by advancing the development of future missions critical to understanding polar dynamics, including the Surface Deformation and Change [SDC] mission. Additionally, the Committee recommends that the National Academies initiate studies for potential cryospheric science missions to be included in the upcoming Decadal Survey for Earth Science, such as a successor to ICESat-2, which is approaching the end of its observational phase.

Terra, Aqua, and Aura.—The Committee recognizes that the 2023 Senior Review for Operating Missions makes clear that the Terra, Aqua, and Aura missions provide irreplaceable data to the scientific community and that each spacecraft is nearing the end of its design life. The Committee rejects the proposed termination of these missions, provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, and directs NASA to continue operating them as long as they maintain scientific productivity. In addition, not later than 120 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee a transition plan to ensure the continuity of data between the Terra, Aqua, and Aura missions and successor missions or follow-on data sources for instruments, including a replacement for the Microwave Limb Sounder.

Commercial Satellite 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 not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for CSDA and encourages NASA to maximize the acquisition of commercial data sets for the scientific research and applications community, including through on-demand tasking of various data types, quantities, and qualities to meet research requirements.

Planetary Science.—The Committee is increasingly concerned over the delays in announcements of opportunities in the New Frontiers and Discovery programs and the NASA directed delays on launches for missions in these programs. The objective of these programs was to provide regular access to space for the planetary science community for top priorities from the Planetary decadal survey in the case of the New Frontiers program or more innovative, high-value science from Discovery class missions. The Committee is concerned about the expected reductions to the scientific community and workforce due to the irregular pace of missions in these programs, which threaten U.S. leadership and innovation in these fields. The Committee directs NASA to issue the Announcement of Opportunity for the fifth New Frontiers mission and the next Discovery mission no later than early 2026 and to return to the launch cadence envisioned for these programs of a New Frontiers launch every 5 years and a Discovery mission launch every 3 years.

High End Computing Capability.—The Committee accepts the proposal to consolidate NASA's High End Computing Capability within Planetary Science. As a result, the recommendation transfers \$50,000,000 from Earth Science Research to Planetary Science Research. In addition, the Committee supports the integration of AI capability into NASA's existing High End Computing program and recognizes that this capability will likely lead to increased demand for computing resources. Additional computing resources

may be necessary to enhance support for emerging technologies and workflows and ensure NASA's leadership in scientific and technological innovation and, if appropriate, the Committee expects NASA to request additional resources as part of the fiscal year 2027 budget request.

Planetary Defense.—The Committee recommendation includes \$341,000,000 for planetary defense. The Committee recommendation supports funding for Near Earth Object Observations, which makes critical observations of Near Earth Objects and potentially hazardous asteroids, and provides not less than \$300,000,000 for the Near Earth Object Surveyor Mission [NEOSM] to maintain a 2028 launch date.

Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee with a plan for development and design of rapid reconnaissance mission technologies for Near Earth Object characterization as well as deflection and/or disruption mission technologies for mitigation, including required missions, to fulfill the goals of the National Academy of Sciences' 2022 Planetary Science and Astrobiology Decadal Survey titled "Origins, Worlds, and Life".

Lunar Discovery and Exploration.—The recommendation includes \$201,200,000 for Lunar Discovery and Exploration, including \$22,200,000 to continue the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter.

Commercial Lunar Payload Services [CLPS].—The Committee approves the proposed transfer of the CLPS program from Science Mission Directorate to Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate, and further direction is included within Exploration.

Venus Missions.—The Committee directs NASA to continue formulation of the Deep Atmospheric Venus Investigation of Noble Gases, Chemistry and Imaging [DAVINCI] and the Venus Emissivity, Radio Science, InSAR, Topography, and Spectroscopy [VERITAS] missions and provides not less than \$99,000,000 and \$36,100,000, respectively, for these purposes. In addition, the Committee provides \$68,900,000 to continue development of the Venus Synthetic Aperture Radar [VenSAR] instrument as NASA's contribution to the EnVision mission.

New Frontiers.—The Committee recommendation includes \$570,000,000 for New Frontiers, including \$500,000,000 for the Dragonfly mission to ensure a launch readiness date of no later than 2028.

Origins, Spectral Interpretation, Resource Identification, and Security-Apophis Explorer [OSIRIS-APEX].—The Committee notes the unique opportunity for NASA to observe the asteroid Apophis during its close approach to the Earth in 2029 and the importance of the OSIRIS-APEX mission. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than \$19,900,000 for the mission.

New Horizons.—The Committee notes that New Horizons is the only NASA mission flying in the most distant portion of our solar system, the Kuiper Belt. The Committee provides \$15,000,000 to continue scientific observations and maintain extended operations.

Juno.—The Committee acknowledges the outstanding scientific contributions of NASA's Juno mission that have advanced our understanding of solar system formation. The Committee supports

sustained operations for high-performing missions in extended phases and provides not less than \$27,200,000 million for Juno.

Mars Missions.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of the Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution Orbiter [MAVEN], the Mars Odyssey Orbiter, and the Mars Express and supports continued operations for these missions. In addition, the Committee provides not less than \$73,900,000 for NASA's contribution to the Rosalind Franklin ExoMars Rover.

The Committee provides up to the request level of \$110,000,000 for Mars Future Missions to establish a regular cadence of science-driven, lower-cost mission and hosted instrument opportunities that allow for rapid response to discoveries.

Uranus Orbiter and Probe.—In order to advance the recommendations of the Planetary Science Decadal Survey, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 for formulation of the Uranus Orbiter and Probe mission.

Astrophysics.—The Committee recommendation for Astrophysics includes not less than \$98,300,000 for the Hubble Space Telescope, restoring grant funding for investigators and maintaining current public outreach activities; not less than \$63,000,000 for the Chandra X-ray Observatory; and \$80,500,000 for NASA's contribution to the Laser Interferometer Space Antenna [LISA].

The Committee recognizes that both Hubble and Chandra continue to make transformative discoveries and provide key capabilities that augment and complement the James Webb Space Telescope [JWST] and help secure U.S. leadership in space and science but will eventually need to be decommissioned as their capabilities degrade and resources are prioritized to other observatories.

Astrophysics Research.—The Committee recognizes the role of the Astrophysics Research program in supporting the development of novel astrophysics observation technologies that lay the foundation for future mission architectures. Additionally, a strong research program maximizes the scientific value of space-based missions by ensuring that the data collected through such observations can continue to provide new insights into the mechanisms behind cosmological phenomena. The Committee also understands that supporting these activities through extramural grant funding contributes to the long-term viability of the U.S. astrophysics community. As such, the Committee recommends \$300,400,000 for Astrophysics Research.

Science Mission Directorate Education.—The Committee provides not less than \$52,000,000 for education and outreach efforts and supports the Astrophysics Division continuing to administer this SMD-wide education funding. Not later than 30 days of enactment, NASA shall release a new call for proposals. The Committee encourages SMD-funded investigators to be directly involved in outreach and education efforts and support citizen science. NASA should continue to prioritize funding for ongoing education efforts linked directly to its science missions.

James Webb Space Telescope.—The Committee provides \$208,000,000 for JWST, including \$4,000,000 for a one-time cost to refresh the technology for the JWST Mission Operations Center. The Committee directs that no cuts will be made to flight oper-

ations, observatory operations, observing modes, or current public outreach activities.

Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope.—The Committee strongly supports the timely development and launch of the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope and provides \$300,000,000 for the mission. Recognizing the telescope’s transformative potential to survey billions of galaxies, detect thousands of exoplanets, and probe the universe’s large-scale structure with a field of view 100-times larger than the Hubble Space Telescope, the Committee encourages NASA to prioritize the completion of all necessary integration, testing, and assembly processes to enable a launch at the earliest feasible date.

Habitable Worlds Observatory.—The Committee supports the Habitable Worlds Observatory as recommended by the Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics, “Pathways to Discovery in Astronomy and Astrophysics for the 2020s” [Astro2020]. In order to cement continued American leadership in astronomy, the Committee provides \$150,000,000 for the Habitable Worlds Observatory. The funding should be used to increase the technical readiness level of the coronagraph, ultra-stable segmented telescope, and astrophysics instrument subsystems; finalize architectures; construct hardware testbeds; and begin development of the observatory with a target launch date in the mid to late 2030s. In addition, the Committee directs NASA to establish the Habitable Worlds Observatory Project Office at Goddard Space Flight Center to leverage existing expertise in astrophysics and segmented mirror technology.

Astrophysics Explorer.—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. Therefore, the Committee provides \$230,700,000 for the Astrophysics Explorer program to meet these needs.

Heliophysics.—The Committee provides \$887,300,000 for Heliophysics and recognizes that a greater understanding of our Sun and the accompanying technologies developed for that purpose will help to mitigate the hazards that solar activity poses to ground- and space-based platforms that strengthen our National security, economic competitiveness, and scientific prowess. The Committee also notes that the priorities outlined below are guided by the recommendations of the National Academies’ 2024 Decadal Survey for Solar and Space Physics [Heliophysics], “The Next Decade of Discovery in Solar and Space Physics” and is supportive of NASA’s collaboration with external stakeholders to foster scientific consensus on future directions.

Within the amount for Heliophysics, the recommendation includes: \$247,800,000 for Heliophysics Research; \$207,700,000 for Living with a Star [LWS], including not less than \$25,000,000 for the Parker Solar Probe operations; and \$288,400,000 for Heliophysics Explorer, including \$109,500,000 for HelioSwarm. The

Committee is increasingly concerned on the lengthening windows between selections for the Heliophysics Explorer program and the impacts this is having on the field and expects NASA to maintain the cadence for the program.

Geospace Dynamics Constellation [GDC].—The Committee notes that the GDC mission is a top priority of the two most recent Heliophysics decadal surveys to improve understanding of the variability of the space weather environment surrounding Earth. The Committee is encouraged by NASA's efforts to reformulate the GDC mission to address budgetary constraints while preserving its core scientific objectives. To ensure the mission's success, the Committee directs NASA to prioritize a cost-effective, streamlined approach, leveraging commercial partnerships, innovative spacecraft designs, and existing technologies where feasible. Therefore, within LWS, the recommendation provides \$100,000,000 for the GDC mission with the goal of achieving a trailblazer launch in 2027, followed by subsequent launches. Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee with an updated schedule and budget profile for GDC, including a plan to incorporate the Dynamic Neutral Atmosphere-Ionosphere Coupling [DYNAMIC] mission and/or science goals.

Solar Terrestrial Probe.—The recommendation includes \$85,900,000 for Solar Terrestrial Probe to support Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe [IMAP] operations and maintain operations for other ongoing missions, including the Magnetospheric Multiscale [MMS] mission at \$26,000,000. 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.

Space Weather.—In response to the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan and the recommendations of the 2024 Heliophysics decadal survey, the Committee provides \$47,500,000 for Space Weather. The Committee notes the relevance of NASA Space Weather activities to safeguarding human health against radiation during long-duration deep space exploration activities. NASA should coordinate with NOAA, NSF, and the Department of Defense to ensure that NASA is focused on research and technology that enables other agencies to dramatically improve their operational space weather assets and the forecasts they generate using data from those assets, including current and future ground-based telescopes and instruments, such as the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope.

Biological and Physical Science.—Biological sciences are integral to future crewed Moon, Mars, and long-duration Low Earth Orbit [LEO] missions. The Committee directs NASA to continue research into understanding the effects of living and working in low- and micro-gravity environments on humans and other living organisms. The recommendation provides \$90,000,000 for Biological and Physical Science, including \$4,000,000 to continue the consortium established in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42). The consortium shall continue to include academic institutions with demonstrated expertise within the human health, animal, and plant sciences.

The Committee supports NASA taking advantage of commercial LEO uncrewed platform services as a cost-effective means to further Biological and Physical Science. Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee a report on how the agency can leverage commercial LEO platforms to advance research and science objectives.

AERONAUTICS

Appropriations, 2025	\$935,000,000
Committee recommendation	950,000,000

The Committee provides \$950,000,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The Aeronautics account funds research in key areas related to the development of advanced aircraft technologies and systems, including those related to aircraft safety, ultra-efficient vehicles and fuel efficiency, hypersonics, and research that supports the Next Generation Air Transportation System.

Advanced Materials Research.—The Committee encourages NASA to ensure the global competitiveness of the U.S. aerospace industry by continuing to leverage existing academic and industry expertise to develop mature, affordable, high-rate composite manufacturing and assembly technologies, enabling a faster, more cost-effective production cycle for lightweight airframe structures. To accelerate the development of critical fuselage and wing concepts through technology and manufacturing readiness, the Committee provides not less than \$30,000,000 for the High-Rate Composite Aircraft Manufacturing [HiCAM] program. The Committee recommends NASA partner with industry with experience in high-rate, large-scale aerostructure design and manufacturing to provide unique process development for large hypersonic aerostructures and provides an additional \$15,000,000 to further develop and mature automation of high temperature ceramic matrix composites for reusable commercial hypersonics.

Advanced Propulsion Demonstrator.—The Committee continues to support NASA's efforts to develop advanced propulsion technologies including sustainable aviation fuels, the Subsonic Flight Demonstrator project, the Electrified Powertrain Flight Demonstrator [EPFD], and compact core. Considering the expected product development timeline and global competition, the Committee believes robust support is required to test and field technologies for the next domestic narrow body aircraft. Therefore, the Committee encourages Aeronautics to conduct an open fan flight demonstration study.

Advanced Air Mobility [AAM] Systems.—The Committee continues to support NASA's work on flight testing of autonomous AAM vehicles in an integrated airspace that enables beyond visual line of site flights in a controlled airspace. The recommendation provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Advanced Air Vehicles Program and the AAM National Campaign, including up to \$10,000,000 for the Air Traffic Management-eXploration safe autonomous flight enabling infrastructure.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,100,000,000
Committee recommendation	975,000,000

The Committee provides \$975,000,000 for Space Technology, which is \$125,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The Space Technology Mission Directorate funds basic research that can advance multi-purpose technologies to enable new approaches to all of NASA's current missions. Space Technology also includes funding for NASA's Small Business Innovative Research [SBIR] and Small Business Technology Transfer programs.

The Committee approves the proposed new budget structure that features a realignment from legacy Technology Readiness Level [TRL] based programs to functional domains [Programs] that are capability focused.

The Committee remains supportive of numerous technologies developed under the Space Technology Mission Directorate, which promise significant benefits for NASA missions and the agency as a whole. Key enabling technologies, including Solar Electric Propulsion, Vertical Solar Array Technology, optical communications, and artificial intelligence, will drive critical capabilities for both 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.

Nuclear Propulsion.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of the Nuclear Thermal Propulsion [NTP] and Nuclear Electric Propulsion [NEP] programs and sustains support for developing operational nuclear propulsion systems. The Committee recommends no less than \$110,000,000 for the development, production, and demonstration of nuclear thermal propulsion systems. Within these amounts, the Committee encourages NASA to conduct nuclear fuels research, modeling, simulation tools, reactor propulsion system testing, and space nuclear workforce development at a university equipped for material characterization of unirradiated and irradiated nuclear fuels and operating a graphite-moderated experimental test reactor.

The Committee directs NASA to submit a plan within 90 days of enactment of this act outlining a development strategy for NTP and NEP as well as a proposal to transition nuclear propulsion activities from Space Technology to the Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate's Mars Campaign Office.

Fission Surface Power [FSP].—The Committee accepts the proposed transfer of FSP to the Exploration Directorate.

Nuclear Propulsion Center of Excellence.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for NASA to establish a center of excellence to advance nuclear propulsion research. The center shall partner with academic institutions with demonstrated expertise within the nuclear propulsion industry. NASA shall establish the center of excellence in a State or region that does not currently host a NASA facility and in a region that has a large population of industry partners who are also invested in nuclear propulsion research.

Flight Opportunities Program.—The recommendation provides \$30,000,000 for the Flight Opportunities Program. The funding provided for this program may be used to support undergraduate and graduate work in developing flight opportunities payloads. Within the amount provided, \$5,000,000 to support payload development and flight of K–12 and collegiate educational payloads.

Center for Robotics and Space Mobility.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 to support the establishment of a Center for Robotics and Space Mobility at the Goddard Space Flight Center to advance space mobility, satellite servicing, in-orbit manufacturing, and autonomous transport to include the removal orbital debris. NASA shall submit a multi-year funding plan for the Center not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, outlining funding needs and opportunities for public-private partnerships. NASA is encouraged to utilize long-standing robotic expertise to intensify collaborations with the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, and commercial partners to enhance space capabilities and accelerate advancements in space exploration and national security.

On-Orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing-1 [OSAM-1].—The Committee directs NASA to delay any plans to dispose of or dismantle OSAM-1 until after the Department of Defense [DOD] has evaluated the feasibility of a potential transfer of OSAM-1 to the U.S. Space Force or other interested DOD entities and provided a report to Congress on the resources necessary for such a transfer.

Orbital Debris Inspection Mission.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for the Small Spacecraft Propulsion and Inspection Capability mission to inspect orbital debris, in partnership with the private sector, with a target launch before the end of 2026. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee with a plan to add docking with and deorbit of orbital debris to the mission manifest, including the estimated cost.

In-Space Manufacturing.—The Committee provides up to \$10,000,000 for NASA to continue partnering with industry partners on a fabrication laboratory demonstration of semiconductor, metal, and electronics manufacturing research in space. The committee also provides up to \$17,000,000 for the Moon-to-Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technology Project [MMPACT] currently underway at Marshall Spaceflight Center with plans for lunar surface demonstration as early as 2027.

Lunar Infrastructure Foundational Technologies [LIFT-1].—The Committee supports NASA's investment, in collaboration with industry, on innovative solutions to advance the Moon-to-Mars initiatives, such as the LIFT-1 program. The Committee provides \$25,000,000 for LIFT-1 for a lunar surface technology demonstration by 2028. The Committee encourages NASA to consider viable, comprehensive approaches to the LIFT-1 program, not only to solve the critical need of creating oxygen on the Moon, but also to provide viable communications; positioning, navigation, and timing; and power generation projects in the near term to advance the lunar effort.

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, 2025	\$7,666,200,000
Committee recommendation	7,783,000,000

EXPLORATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Orion	1,420,800
Space Lunch System	1,307,600
Exploration Ground Systems	867,000
xEVA	575,000
Gateway	100,000
Human Landing Systems	2,092,000
Human Exploration Requirements	458,500
GRAND TOTAL, Exploration	7,783,000

The Committee provides \$7,783,000,000 for Exploration, which is \$116,800,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. 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 the establishment of a sustainable lunar presence, and ensuring U.S. leadership in space.

The Committee remains committed to returning astronauts to the Moon in 2027. However, spacecraft development and launch delays are eroding confidence that the United States will be the next nation to land humans on the lunar surface. In order to ensure a successful program with an enduring lunar capacity, the Committee encourages NASA to take all actions necessary, including enhancement or augmentation of its current architecture to ensure the quickest and safest return of Astronauts to the moon. The Committee provides additional funding to afford NASA the flexibility to accelerate the development of a Human Landing System [HLS].

Human Landing System.—The Committee provides \$2,092,000,000 to fund the development of two independent HLS vehicles, the execution of all contracted HLS missions, and the adaptation of these crewed landers into heavy cargo landing services. This investment aims to enable sustainable human exploration of the Moon and lay the groundwork for future Mars missions. NASA is encouraged to modify existing crewed lunar landing system contracts as needed to support earlier landing opportunities. Additionally, NASA shall facilitate accelerated schedules for lunar landing systems by providing dedicated test facility resources, personnel, and other appropriate support.

To ensure affordability and redundancy, the Committee emphasizes fostering competition among industry partners. For long-term deep space exploration, including Mars, NASA is directed to lever-

age existing contracts and investments to develop robust deep space capabilities. NASA shall pursue a regular schedule of human and heavy cargo lunar missions to build infrastructure and expertise, enhancing lunar exploration and scientific objectives.

Space Launch System [SLS].—The Committee provides \$1,307,600,000 for the SLS and rejects the proposed termination following Artemis III and directs NASA to include an SLS option in all free and open competitions for future Artemis launch services. The Committee instructs NASA to maintain sufficient funding for the acquisition of spare parts and long-lead hardware to ensure a consistent annual launch schedule for the SLS and Orion spacecraft. This schedule is critical to prevent interruptions in the United States' capacity to execute human missions beyond LEO and must be sustained until a commercially developed, human-rated launch vehicle and crew vehicle are proven operational.

Orion Spacecraft.—The Committee provides \$1,420,800,000 for the Orion multi-purpose crew vehicle. The Committee rejects the proposed termination of the Orion program after Artemis III and directs NASA to evaluate the reusability of the Orion capsule and weigh the status of commercial vehicle providers to support frequent and consistent launch cadence for the future Artemis missions.

Gateway.—The Lunar Gateway, scheduled for launch in 2027, is expected to play a major role in the Artemis program, serving as a space station around the Moon used for critical communications, scientific research, and as an astronaut habitation module. The Committee recognizes the Habitation and Logistics Outpost [HALO] module as a cornerstone of Gateway, essential for enabling sustained human presence around the Moon and serving as a testing platform for future Mars exploration systems. Given Gateway's critical role in advancing the U.S. mission to return to the Moon, establish a pathway to Mars, and maintain strategic leadership in lunar exploration, the Committee opposes the proposed termination of the Gateway program and provides \$100,000,000 for its continued development.

Exploration Extravehicular Activity [xEVA] Spacesuits.—The Committee provides not less than \$575,000,000 for the xEVA and Human Surface Mobility program to maintain schedule for the International Space Station and Artemis missions. NASA shall only procure EVA spacesuits and services for NASA and international partner astronauts for Low Earth Orbit, Artemis and deep space missions that meet the strict safety and mission criteria required under the xEVA program. Further, the Committee expects that the HLS, Gateway, and Lunar Terrain Vehicle development teams are coordinating with the xEVA program to ensure compatibility. NASA is encouraged to explore competition within the xEVA program to ensure redundancy and affordability.

Mars Exploration.—The Committee affirms that landing American astronauts on Mars has long been a central objective of NASA's human exploration program. The Committee strongly supports NASA's renewed commitment to accelerate progress toward this goal while reducing costs through the use of commercial innovation, fixed-price development partnerships, and follow-on procurement of commercial services. The ability to launch from Earth

and deliver large payloads to the Martian surface is essential for enabling both crewed and robotic missions. Therefore, NASA shall prioritize and expedite the development of commercial systems capable of performing entry, descent, and landing of human-class cargo-and eventually crew-on Mars. Of the funds provided for Mars exploration, priority shall be given to advancing these capabilities, with the aim of launching an initial system demonstration during the 2026 Earth-Mars transfer window.

Fission Surface Power [FSP].—The Committee continues its strong support for Fission Power Systems. The Artemis Program will need nuclear power to be successful in completely meeting all of its Moon to Mars objectives and to compete with other nations that are rapidly pursuing similar technological advancements. 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 2024 enacted level for the developmental of FSP.

SPACE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2025	\$4,220,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,314,000,000

SPACE OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
International Space Station	1,240,000
Transportation (Crew & Cargo)	1,816,000
Space and Flight Support	1,008,000
<i>Rocket Propulsion Test Program</i>	<i>48,200</i>
Commercial LEO Destinations	250,000
Grand Total, Space Operations	4,314,000

The Committee provides \$4,314,000,000 for Space Operations, which is \$94,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. 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. The Committee rejects the proposed reduction in the ISS to minimal operations and directs NASA to maintain the fullest possible use of ISS through end of life.

International Space Station.—The ISS remains a critical platform for scientific research, technological development, and international collaboration in low Earth orbit. The Committee urges NASA to prioritize full utilization of the ISS's capabilities, including expanded opportunities for commercial partnerships, scientific experiments, and crewed missions, to ensure the greatest return on investment for the American taxpayer. The Committee directs NASA to sustain the skilled workforce critical to ISS operations, ensuring the safety and success of our continuous human presence and missions in LEO.

Space Transportation.—The Committee fully funds the crew and cargo programs at \$1,816,000,000 and strongly supports continued, regular access to the ISS and notes that this access supports national capabilities in Earth orbit and is vital to retaining U.S. leadership in space. NASA shall maintain a regular cadence of not less than two crew rotation missions per year and four cargo missions per year on U.S. vehicle systems while the ISS is operational.

Suborbital Crew.—The Committee directs NASA to qualify U.S. commercial suborbital vehicles and procure flights for NASA suborbital crew. NASA must utilize Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] safety regulations and licensing requirements to ensure safety and coordinate efforts to protect public health and safety. Additionally, NASA shall develop a qualification process with a clear roadmap, enabling operators to complete the review within a reasonable timeframe.

ISS Deorbit Vehicle.—The Committee provides sufficient funding within Space Transportation to support NASA's efforts to develop and procure a deorbit vehicle to ensure the safe and controlled deorbit of the ISS at the end of its useful life. The Committee notes that the procurement of the deorbit vehicle should not result in a reduction in support for other activities on the ISS.

Space Communications.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of NASA's Space Communications and Navigation [SCaN] program in enabling safe, reliable, and high-capacity communications and data relay for current and future science, exploration, and commercial missions. The Committee provides \$50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the modernization of NASA's communications architecture, including upgrades to the Near Space Network and Deep Space Network [DSN], adoption of commercial services where appropriate, and the continued development and demonstration of next-generation technologies such as optical communications and interoperable systems.

The Committee encourages NASA to prioritize system resiliency, cybersecurity, and capacity improvements to meet growing mission demands and avoid potential bottlenecks that could jeopardize mission timelines or data return. NASA is directed to provide the Committee, not later than 180 days of enactment of this act, a report detailing its long-term communications strategy, including projected network capacity needs, integration of commercial capabilities, and required investments through the end of the decade.

21st Century Launch Complex.—The Committee notes that maintaining multiple launch sites contributes to assured access to the ISS for NASA, researchers, and industry. The recommendation includes up to \$20,000,000 for NASA-owned launch facilities to fill critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety gaps, including \$6,000,000 to upgrade the Bermuda Tracking and Telemetry Station in order to support remote operation for government and commercial launch users at the Wallops Flight Facility launch complex.

Rocket Propulsion Test Program and Testing Infrastructure.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of the Rocket Propulsion Test program and provides \$48,200,000 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 infrastruc-

ture 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-flying space stations in LEO before the end of the decade. To that end, the Committee provides \$250,000,000 for NASA's Commercial Low Earth Orbit Destinations [CLD] program, which is critical to fostering the development of commercial space stations that will succeed the ISS. The CLD program is designed to establish sustained U.S. access to LEO without requiring prolonged, direct NASA operation and funding, while strengthening the Nation's leadership in the emerging LEO economy.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS
ENGAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2025	\$143,000,000
Committee recommendation	148,000,000

The Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement account funds STEM education activities to educate and inspire our next generation of explorers and innovators. The Committee provides \$148,000,000 for STEM Engagement, which is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. As part of this activity, NASA is directed to continue progress toward the shared goal of both the Committee and NASA of capping administrative costs at no more than 5 percent.

STEM Education.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of NASA's Office of STEM Engagement [OSTEM] including its four programs: National Space Grant College and Fellowship Project [Space Grant]; Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR]; Minority University Research and Education Project [MUREP]; and Next Generation STEM project [Next Gen STEM].

STEM ENGAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NASA Space Grant	63,000
Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR]	26,000
Minority University Research and Education Project	45,500
Next Generation STEM Project	13,500
TOTAL	148,000

Space Grant Program.—The Committee provides \$63,000,000 for Space Grant and directs that all 52 participating jurisdictions be supported at not less than \$900,000 each. NASA shall limit administrative costs to the fiscal year 2024 level and shall continue to have a goal of reducing administrative costs to no higher than 5 percent. The Committee encourages NASA to continue using funds

to evaluate program performance, augment base grants, and competitively respond to local, regional, and national needs.

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

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

Competitive Program.—The Committee provides up to \$5,000,000 within Next Gen STEM for the Teams Engaging Affiliate Museums and Informal Institutions [TEAM II] program, also known as Competitive Program for Science, Museums, Planetariums, and NASA 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, 2025	\$3,092,327,000
Committee recommendation	3,107,079,000

The Committee provides \$3,107,079,000 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is \$14,752,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The Safety, Security, and Mission Services account funds agency management, including NASA headquarters and each of the nine NASA field centers, as well as the design and execution of non-programmatic Construction of Facilities and Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities.

Workforce Succession Planning.—The Committee directs NASA to prioritize strengthening its civil service technical workforce to meet strategic mission needs across all centers. NASA should invest in recruiting and retaining the next generation of diverse scientists and engineers and manage workforce transitions as retirements increase. The agency is encouraged to use its Flexibility Act authorities to convert term hires to permanent status and promote knowledge transfer through mentorships and technical achievement-based career advancement.

Independent Verification and Validation [IV&V] Program.—Given the anticipated increase of human space flight and activities in orbit, the Committee rejects the proposed reduction to NASA's Independent Verification and Validation program. The IV&V program provides rigorous, independent assessments of mission-critical software to identify and mitigate potential risks. Its work supports both human and robotic spaceflight programs, including the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites [GOES], the ISS, the JWST, and the Commercial Crew Program.

NASA Special Projects.—The Committee directs NASA to provide the funding for the projects listed in the table titled, "Congressional

ally Directed Spending” at the end of this report in the corresponding amounts. The agreement further directs NASA to perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$300,000,000
Committee recommendation	275,000,000

The Committee provides \$275,000,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$25,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration account provides for design and execution of programmatic, discrete and minor revitalization, construction of facilities projects, facility demolition projects, and environmental compliance and restoration activities.

Unmet Construction Needs.—The Committee is disappointed at the gulf between the amounts NASA requested for this account and the cost of the projects identified as shovel ready and needed. NASA is directed to include no fewer than the top 10 construction projects that are needed but unfunded in its fiscal year 2027 budget request, including any unmet construction due to aging buildings.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2025	\$47,600,000
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 2025 enacted level. The Office is responsible for promoting efficiency and preventing and detecting crime, fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee includes bill language regarding the availability of funds for certain prizes. NASA is reminded that under the authority provided in section 20144 of title 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 2026.

The Committee also includes bill language creating a NASA Non-recurring Expenses Fund.

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

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$9,060,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,000,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$9,000,000,000 for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The recommendation is \$60,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

NSF was established as an independent agency by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–507) and is authorized to support research and education programs that promote the progress of science and engineering in the United States. The Foundation supports research and education in all major scientific and engineering disciplines through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other forms of assistance in all parts of the United States. NSF also supports unique, large-scale domestic and international research facilities.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2025	\$7,176,500,000
Committee recommendation	7,176,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$7,176,500,000 for Research and Related Activities [R&RA]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The R&RA appropriation funds scientific discovery, trains a dynamic workforce, and supports broadly accessible state-of-the-art tools and facilities. Research activities contribute to the achievement of these outcomes through expansion of the knowledge base; integration of research and education; stimulation of knowledge transfer among academia and the public and private sectors, and international activities; and bring the perspectives of many scientific disciplines to bear on complex problems important to the Nation. NSF's discipline-oriented R&RA account includes Biological Sciences; Computer and Information Science and Engineering; 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 2026 recommendation supports Federal long-term basic and translational research that has the potential to transform our economy and way of life. Private industry, foundations, and non-profits bring additional expertise, resources, and capacity to NSF-funded research. This can further accelerate discovery and translation of research into products and services, enhance the preparation of the future workforce to benefit society, and grow the American economy. The Committee strongly encourages NSF to leverage the Nation's research communities through partnerships and collaboration to make available infrastructure, expertise, and financial resources to the U.S. scientific and engineering research and education enterprise.

Technology, Innovation and Partnerships [TIP].—The Committee recognizes NSF's critical role in driving U.S. scientific and technological innovation and supports the TIP Directorate 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 strongly supports NSF’s role in building and operating groundbreaking research facilities, especially in areas that maintain or enhance U.S. leadership in key disciplines. Investments to advance the frontiers of research and education in science and engineering are critical to the Nation’s innovation enterprise. The Committee expects NSF to fully fund its U.S. scientific research facilities and instruments to adequately support scientists and students engaged in sustained, cutting-edge research.

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 operations 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 2027 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 full operational funding for the National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory, the National Radio Astronomy Observatories, the National Solar Observatory [NSO], and the University-National Oceanographic Laboratory System.

Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope [DKIST].—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 funding level for DKIST operations. DKIST is the largest and most advanced solar telescope on the planet and is a valuable resource for research and educational programs in solar physics. The Committee recognizes the

value of DKIST's operations and does not support a reduction in its observing time. As such, the Committee expects NSF to respect the conclusion of the bottom-up operations and maintenance cost analysis and include the recommended amount in the fiscal year 2027 budget request to enable DKIST to operate seven days a week.

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 \$50,000,000 for NSF to support the development of next generation astronomy facilities recommended in Astro2020.

The Committee remains strongly supportive of a two-hemisphere, U.S. Extremely Large Telescope [USELT] program with a robust user support system and data archive to ensure broad U.S. community access. This is consistent with the direction in division C of the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42 and Astro2020. NSF shall immediately advance both USELTs into final design review, at no cost to the Federal Government. Further, NSF, within the construct of the National Science Board approval process, is encouraged to advance the design of these Astro2020 priority projects during fiscal year 2026 so that appropriate Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction funds can be included in the fiscal year 2027 budget request. The U.S. ground-based astronomy program has been the leader in this critical basic science for more than a century, and the NSF has helped ensure open access to scientists regardless of their academic institution affiliation. The USELT program will provide unprecedented opportunities for scientific discovery and represents the only major science program undertaken by the Federal Government with a 50 percent cost share by non-Federal partners, including major U.S. allies. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NSF shall brief the Committee about how the Foundation intends to implement this congressional direction.

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 continues to support NSF's effort to develop multi-agency plans at GBO and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to support operations and maintenance at GBO through multi-agency plans, or directly through the Foundation. The Committee also supports efforts to develop new radar capabilities at GBO in partnership with other agencies such as NASA, the Department of Defense, and industry.

Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory [LIGO].—The Committee rejects the proposal to close one LIGO detector,

which would completely undermine Nobel Prize-winning observations into gravitational waves. The Committee directs NSF to continue operating both LIGO facilities and provides not less than \$49,000,000. Further, the Committee supports the Foundation's efforts to invest in infrastructure and improve observational capabilities at both LIGO facilities, including technology development for the next generation gravitational wave detection network, as recommended in Astro2020 and in the recent report of the Advisory Committee for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences Directorate. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NSF is directed to brief the Committee regarding the plan to develop next generation gravitational wave detection network.

Neutrino Research.—The Committee is aware of the many important scientific contributions being made by the South Pole neutrino observatory IceCube, the current upgrade underway, and the initial planning for the next generation facility IceCube-Gen2 as recommended in Astro2020 and the Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel. NSF should consider development activities for IceCube-Gen2 and ensure an appropriate transition between the IceCube upgrade and IceCube-Gen2 projects to leverage lessons learned and knowledge transfer from one project to another to protect the specialized Antarctic workforce needed for both the upgrade and construction projects. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for IceCube operations and maintenance.

Earth-Systems Science.—The Committee strongly supports efforts in Earth systems research and modeling, vital for understanding interconnected physical, biological, and chemical processes shaping our planet. These efforts are essential for advancing knowledge of ecosystems, natural resources, and environmental dynamics to inform evidence-based policy decisions. The Committee encourages NSF to prioritize investments in interdisciplinary research, advanced computational tools, data integration, and workforce development to enhance the accuracy and impact of Earth-system studies and models.

Clean Energy.—The Committee encourages NSF, in collaboration with the Department of Energy, to support meritorious research into carbon dioxide removal technologies, such as: direct air capture, including early-stage application of sorbents, solvents, membranes, and related components; terrestrial and biological carbon removal; carbon mineralization; and ocean-based carbon removal.

Arctic Research.—The Committee 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.

Permafrost Research.—The Committee encourages NSF, in coordination with NOAA, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, and other relevant Federal agencies, to improve existing government efforts to improve Earth system models to better account for physical biogeochemical, and ecological changes in permafrost regions, including extreme events such as abrupt thaw processes, wildland fires, and floods.

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, 17 percent of NSF research funding and 20 percent of scholarship funding go to EPSCoR States in fiscal year 2026. To help achieve these targets, the agreement provides not less than \$255,000,000 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.

Further, the Committee directs NSF to support the existing jurisdiction EPSCoR offices, providing up to \$750,000 annually per State office. The State office will be responsible for supporting NSF and EPSCoR grant applications, ensuring the continuity of EPSCoR programs across their jurisdictions and working with the jurisdictional steering committees on statewide plans and vetting EPSCoR Collaborations for Optimizing Research Ecosystems [E-CORE] and EPSCoR Research Incubators for STEM Excellence [E-RISE] submissions, to ensure they holistically benefit the research goals and priorities of the entire jurisdiction. To ensure a smooth transition from the EPSCoR Research Infrastructure Improvement Program Track-1 program to the new E-CORE and E-RISE programs, the Committee encourages NSF to consider raising the maximum funding available for an E-CORE to \$3,500,000 annually and requiring that all E-CORE and E-RISE submissions from a jurisdiction be submitted through the jurisdictional EPSCoR office. NSF shall provide increased technical assistance to EPSCoR jurisdictions that receive declinations and are encouraged to submit revised proposals. NSF is also directed to more directly engage with the EPSCoR community as the agency continues to implement the “Envisioning the Future of NSF EPSCoR” report, including regarding how to achieve the NSF-wide funding targets included in Public Law 117–167.

Technical Assistance and Outreach to HBCUs and MSIs.—The Committee recognizes the important role that Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs] and Minority-Serving Institutions [MSIs] play in advancing scientific research and innovation. To ensure that these institutions have access to the resources and support needed to participate in federally-funded research, NSF is

directed to conduct technical assistance and outreach to applicants from HBCUs and MSIs, including through maintaining the Growing Research Access for Nationally Transformative Equity and Diversity [GRANTED] program, in fulfillment of section 10524 of Public Law 117–167. The Committee directs NSF to submit 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 not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for quantum information science research to support basic interdisciplinary quantum information science and engineering research and human resources development in all aspects of quantum information science and engineering. Within the amount provided, the Committee recommendation includes \$185,000,000 for activities authorized under section 301 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368), and \$50,000,000 for National Quantum Information Science Research Centers, as authorized in section 302 of that act.

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 application of AI and machine learning tools in research offers the potential to gain new understandings and accelerate discoveries. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for AI research. Researchers need to understand the appropriate uses of advanced computing tools to target scarce compute resources toward appropriate research questions and computer scientists and program-

mers need use-specific training to optimize the use of advanced computing tools in health research and other complex fields. The Committee encourages NSF to develop effective AI education and training pathways for the research workforce, including trainees and senior scientists, to ensure the U.S. research workforce remains at the forefront of scientific discovery. Further, the Committee encourages NSF to continue its efforts in workforce development for AI and other emerging technologies, including education programs for non-computer science students, with focused outreach to community colleges, HBCUs, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and MSIs.

National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource [NAIRR].—The Committee commends NSF on the launch of the NAIRR pilot, in collaboration with the Department of Energy and industry partners, to provide needed access to computing resources to enable AI innovation by researchers. The Committee provides \$30,000,000 for the NAIRR pilot and looks forward to seeing its continued evolution. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NSF shall provide the Committee with a briefing regarding the progress of the pilot, planning and needs for full realization of the NAIRR as outlined in “Strengthening and Democratizing the U.S. Artificial Intelligence Innovation Ecosystem” report, and budget expectations for future years. NSF is encouraged to collaborate with community organizations and open science institutions to ensure maximum utilization of the resource.

Transparency, Interpretability, and Explainability of AI.—The Committee encourages NSF to fund meritorious research and develop technical methods and techniques to improve the transparency, interpretability, and explainability of AI to better 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. NSF is encouraged to support HBCUs with a Carnegie classification of R2 to achieve the highest ranking.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences [SBE].—The Committee supports the SBE Directorate and 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 Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the SBE Directorate. The SBE Directorate funds more than half of our Nation’s university-based behavioral science research but remains the smallest of NSF directorates. The Com-

mittee 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.

NSF is encouraged to support broad-based research in the SBE Directorate to develop and publish recommendations, including from researchers in the social sciences and ethics and technical subject matter experts, on concrete and practical guidelines for how organizations will and should deploy AI systems and identify limitations and concerns about specific deployment of AI systems in settings.

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 requirements 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.

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics [NCSES].—The Committee supports the work of the NCSES, and encourages the NCSES to identify, compile, and analyze existing nationwide data and conduct survey research to better understand the National cyber workforce and to support additional NCSES personnel to ensure adequate staffing for this research.

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

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

Sub-Seafloor Sampling Program [S3P].—The NSF's S3P is a follow-on to the International Ocean Discovery Program. The S3P program is the latest iteration of a scientific ocean drilling program that NSF has supported for more than 50 years. Scientists have collected more than 475 kilometers of core samples from expeditions across the globe, representing a unique and valuable resource for researchers and industry. The Committee supports the newly awarded Scientific Ocean Drilling Coordinating Office and encourages NSF to support a robust strategy to acquire new samples and maximize the scientific utilization of current and future earth core samples, including working with the current U.S. repository for sci-

entific ocean drilling cores on a long-term plan to build out analytical capabilities and educational outreach for the earth science community.

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.

Wildland Fire Research.—The Committee supports NSF’s recent efforts to advance interdisciplinary wildland fire science through funding for initial ideation and development of partnerships. The Committee encourages NSF to build upon this initiative by supporting collaborative research grants in wildfire science, including by leveraging NSF-supported environmental data infrastructure for wildfire science and by partnering with other Federal programs and agencies such as the Joint Fire Science Program and NOAA. NSF is encouraged to consider the recommendations included in the final report of the Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission, which highlighted the need for new mechanisms to support research on scientific innovation and technology development related to wildfires, post-fire monitoring and recovery, and watershed health-related fire research.

The Committee encourages NSF to work with NAS to study predictive wildfire models. The study could focus on developing a system-of-systems engineering framework, exploring robust sensor technologies across land, air and space, and establishing a roadmap for the maturation of timely predictive and decision support models for a nationwide wildfire intelligence system.

Mathematical Sciences Research Institutes.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the NSF Mathematical Sciences Research Institutes across the country, which provide important basic research in multiple fields. The NSF is directed to continue supporting this program.

Research Experiences for Undergraduates [REU].—The Committee was dismayed to hear about the cancellation of numerous REU programs during 2025. The Committee is strongly supportive of the REU Sties and Supplements program, as authorized by section 514 of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science [COMPETES] Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358), and provides not less fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

NSF Faculty Early Career Development [CAREER] Program.—The Committee expects NSF to continue to fund the CAREER Program, which provides financial support to early-career faculty who have the potential to serve as academic role models in research and education and to lead advances in the mission of their department or organization.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2025	\$234,000,000
Committee recommendation	350,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$350,000,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction [MREFC].

The recommendation is \$116,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The MREFC appropriation supports the acquisition, procurement, construction, and commissioning of unique national research platforms and facilities as well as major research equipment. Projects supported by this appropriation push the boundaries of technology and offer expanded opportunities for the science and engineering community. Preliminary design and development activities, ongoing operations, and maintenance costs of the facilities are provided through the R&RA appropriation account.

The Committee's recommendation supports the continued construction of the Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization and the Leadership-Class Computing Facility. The Committee encourages NSF and the National Science Board to continue planning and budgeting for the next generation of major facilities needed to ensure the United States maintains its scientific leadership.

The recommendation provides \$90,000,000 for Mid-scale Research Infrastructure. The Committee continues to support investments in Mid-scale Research Infrastructure, including the procurement of larger mid-scale instrumentation under the MREFC account. Using MREFC for larger mid-scale projects will allow these projects to benefit from the oversight that all MREFC projects undergo. NSF is encouraged to award at least one mid-scale project led by an institution in an EPSCoR State.

The Committee encourages GAO to continue its annual review of programs funded within MREFC so that GAO can report to Congress shortly after each annual budget submission of the President and semiannually thereafter on the status of large-scale NSF projects and activities based on its review of this information.

Antarctic Research Infrastructure.—The Committee is concerned about pausing Antarctic field research and delaying the Fourth Generation Ground Cosmic Microwave Background [CMB-S4] and IceCube-Gen2 due to infrastructure challenges. Despite significant support for Antarctic infrastructure upgrades at McMurdo, Amundsen-Scott, and Palmer Stations, the modernization effort is years behind schedule, potentially extending another decade. These delays risk U.S. leadership in Antarctic research, partner support for new facilities, and progress in understanding critical Antarctic changes. The Committee is also concerned about the lack of community and stakeholder consultation in these decisions. NSF is directed to request sufficient resources to support concurrent infrastructure upgrades, ongoing research, and major facility planning, and to submit a comprehensive plan within 180 days, detailing timelines, milestones, and funding needs for Antarctic upgrades, research vessel deployment, and South Pole physics experiments.

Study on NSF Research Infrastructure.—The National Science Board's Vision 2030 States that research infrastructure "symbolizes a nation's commitment to S[cience] & E[ngineering], since it represents a significant long-term undertaking." Within 30 days of enactment of this act, NSF shall update and make public the plan required under 42 U.S.C. 1862n-4 and shall contract with the National Academies to report on NSF's plans to strengthen research infrastructure. The report shall analyze whether NSF is providing the major research facilities to ensure the United States can con-

duct world-leading scientific research, how the NSF responds to international partner interest in major facility construction partnerships, the adequacy of NSF's capability to join existing partnerships, and recommendations for the current NSF process for investing in design and operation of billion-dollar class major facilities could be improved, including new funding mechanisms. The report shall be released not later than 270 days after the enactment of this act.

STEM EDUCATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,172,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000,000

STEM EDUCATION

[In thousands of dollars]

Account-Project and Activity	Amount
STEM Education	1,000,000
<i>Graduate Research Fellowship Program</i>	285,000
<i>Advanced Technological Education</i>	75,000
<i>Improving Undergraduate STEM Education (IUSE)</i>	90,000
<i>Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology</i>	24,000
<i>HBCU—Undergraduate Program</i>	36,500
<i>IUSE: HSI</i>	46,500
<i>Tribal Colleges and Universities Program</i>	16,500
<i>ADVANCE</i>	18,000
<i>Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate</i>	8,000
<i>Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation</i>	49,500
<i>Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program</i>	67,000
<i>CyberCorps, Scholarships for Service</i>	63,000
<i>Advancing Informal STEM Learning (AISL)</i>	60,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,000,000,000 for STEM Education. The recommendation is \$172,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The STEM Education appropriation supports a comprehensive set of programs across all levels of education in STEM including activities that unite school districts with institutions of higher learning to improve pre-college education. Other pre-college activities include the development of the next generation of STEM education leaders, instructional materials, and the STEM instructional workforce. Undergraduate activities support curriculum, laboratory, and instructional improvement; expand the STEM talent pool; attract STEM participants to teaching; augment advanced technological education at 2-year colleges; and develop dissemination tools. Graduate support is directed to research and teaching fellowships, internships, and instructional workforce improvement by linking precollege education systems with higher education. Programs also seek to broaden the participation of groups underrepresented in the STEM enterprise and promote informal science education.

NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program.—The Committee supports the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program, which provides a stipend and cost-of-living allowance to graduate students who are pursuing full-time, research-based masters and doctoral degrees in STEM education. The Committee provides sufficient funding to support 2,000 new fellowships in fiscal year 2026.

Advanced Technological Education.—The Committee provides \$75,000,000 for Advanced Technological Education.

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 continues to support the Broadening Participation in STEM programs.

Informal Science Education.—The Committee maintains its strong support for NSF's informal science education program and provides not less than \$60,000,000 for Advancing Informal STEM Learning. The Committee encourages NSF to coordinate and provide necessary support for investments in summer and both in- and out-of-school time STEM education programs across Federal agencies, including support for extracurricular STEM programs. The Directorate for STEM Education is further encouraged to continue its NSF-wide efforts to support informal STEM education programs and program providers, including support for high-quality professional development, and leveraging the research directorates to support activities that match their respective content areas.

NSF is further encouraged to provide technical assistance to federally-funded STEM researchers and professionals who wish to engage with afterschool, summer and other out-of-school time programs. This guidance should, at a minimum, include examples of partnerships between programs and institutions; a resource for locating potential programs; and guidance on how to ensure an effective and productive partnership and measure appropriate outcomes.

Hands-on and Experiential Learning Opportunities.—Developing a robust, talented, and diverse homegrown workforce, particularly in the fields of STEM, is critical to the success of the U.S. innovation economy. The Committee directs NSF to provide grants to support the development of hands-on learning opportunities in STEM education as authorized under section 10311 of Public Law 117–167, including via afterschool activities and innovative learning opportunities such as robotics competitions. It is highly recommended that any NSF grant recipient working with afterschool, summer, and other out-of-school time programs have a plan for professional development and longer-term sustainability beyond their specified grant periods, such as through educator training and robust partnerships.

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 inform teacher professional learning and development in all STEM disciplines, identify key metrics for scaling and sustaining innovations, and establish practice-initiated partnerships.

National STEM Teacher Corps.—In order to prepare the future STEM workforce and to create a scientifically literate public, the Committee appreciates the importance of supporting and recognizing outstanding STEM teachers in our Nation’s classrooms, rewarding them for their accomplishments, and creating rewarding career paths to which all STEM teachers can aspire. Therefore, the Committee provides \$25,000,000 for the National STEM Teacher Corps pilot program authorized under section 10311 of Public Law 117–167.

CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service.—The Committee provides \$63,000,000 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.

Enhancing Graduate Education and Training.—The Committee supports measures that improve graduate student advising and mentorship and funding mechanisms. The Committee recognizes the importance of these matters to increase talent retention and international competitiveness, including through the Innovations for Graduate Education Program. The Committee encourages NSF to develop methods that enhance graduate education, to set clear mentorship standards in federally funded projects, and to study the impact of funding models on graduate student productivity and outcomes.

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

Division A of Public Law 117–167 established the CHIPS for America Workforce and Education Fund.

Microelectronics and Semiconductors Research and Talent Development.—The Committee recognizes the efforts by NSF and the Department of Commerce to build a skilled workforce to support microelectronics and semiconductor manufacturing. The Committee seeks to ensure that research and development funding for the microelectronics and semiconductors ecosystem aligns with NSF’s goal of cultivating talent nationwide. To achieve this, the Committee encourages NSF to collaborate with HBCUs, MSIs, community colleges, master’s degree-level institutions, and predominantly undergraduate institutions with existing or emerging capacity in microelectronics and semiconductors research. These partnerships

aim to significantly enhance these institutions' capabilities and increase the number of graduates from these programs.

The Committee allocates the funds according to the amounts listed in the following table.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ALLOCATION OF FUNDS:CHIPS ACT FISCAL YEAR 2025
[In thousands of dollars]

Account-Project and Activity	Amount
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors [CHIPS] for America Workforce and Education Fund	\$50,000
Research & Related Activities	25,000
STEM Education Activities	25,000
Total	50,000

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2025	\$448,000,000
Committee recommendation	444,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$444,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management. The recommendation is \$4,000,000 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The appropriation provides salaries and expenses, including staff salaries, benefits, travel, training, rent, advisory and assistance services, communications and utilities expenses, supplies, equipment, and other operating expenses necessary for management of NSF's research and education activities.

The Committee continues to believe that NSF should include criteria that evaluate how a grant proposal will advance our Nation's national security and economic interests, as well as promote the progress of science and innovation in the United States.

The Committee reiterates its long-standing requirement that NSF submit reprogrammings when initiating new programs or activities of more than \$500,000 or when reorganizing components. The Committee expects to be notified of reprogramming actions, which involve less than the above-mentioned amount if such actions would have the effect of changing the agency's funding requirements in future years, or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's explanatory statement are affected.

Tribal Approval.—The Committee directs NSF to update its Proposal and Award Policies and Procedures Guide to more thoroughly address issues relating to the scope of Native-owned lands covered by the policy, Tribal delegation of authority to Tribal organizations to issue approvals, and the appropriate scope of subsistence resources considered in the Guide, after conducting a thorough consultation with Tribal nations, Alaska Native corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, and by inviting comments from other Tribal organizations.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Appropriations, 2025	\$5,090,000
Committee recommendation	5,090,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$5,090,000 for the Office of the National Science Board. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

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, 2025	\$24,410,000
Committee recommendation	24,410,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$24,410,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The OIG appropriation provides audit and investigation functions to identify and correct deficiencies that could lead to instances of fraud, waste, or mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes two administrative provisions. One allows limited transfers of funds among accounts. The other requires notification for disposal of certain assets.

TITLE IV
RELATED AGENCIES
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$14,350,000
Committee recommendation	14,350,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$14,350,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights. This recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

Donations.—The Commission shall provide to the Committee quarterly updates on all gifts and donations, as well as the terms of any specific activities funded by the gift or donation. Additionally, anticipated funding from gifts or donations shall be included in the Commission’s annual spend plan.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$455,000,000
Committee recommendation	455,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$455,000,000 for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The EEOC serves both U.S. public and private workplaces by helping provide a fair and inclusive workplace, committed to enhancing employee retention, productivity, and profitability.

Inventory Reduction.—The Committee continues to direct the EEOC to prioritize its staffing and resources toward reducing the number of current and outstanding unresolved private sector inquiries and pending charges and public sector hearings. The Committee further directs EEOC to use appropriated funds to resolve the backlog of existing and incoming claims and not for activities that do not directly support this activity.

Public Comment on EEOC Guidance.—The Committee remains concerned that, as the EEOC conducts its business in protecting against employment discrimination, its guidance can be adopted without the opportunity of public input prior to implementation and enforcement. Therefore, if requested by at least two Commissioners, the EEOC shall make any new guidance available for public comment in the Federal Register for not less than 30 days prior to taking any potential action on proposed guidance.

Artificial Intelligence and Algorithmic Fairness.—The Committee is encouraged by the EEOC’s recent efforts to ensure that the use

of software, including artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other automated decision-making systems used in hiring and other employment decisions complies with Federal civil rights laws.

State and Local Enforcement Assistance.—The Committee recommends up to \$32,500,000 to assist State and local enforcement agencies. This will help ensure that EEOC provides adequate resources to its State partners.

Client Privacy.—The Committee notes the presence of employees of the U.S. Department of Government Efficiency [DOGE] Service at the EEOC and directs EEOC to report to the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, on the measures EEOC is undertaking to ensure that the U.S. DOGE Service or other entities from the Executive Office of the President cannot access personal EEOC inquiry and charge information.

Commissioner Charges.—The Committee notes that the EEOC has no authority to require information from private entities based on the request of a commissioner in the absence of a commissioner charge. Within 30 days of enactment, the Committee directs the EEOC to report on any public demands for information sent to private sector businesses and EEOC’s authority to request this information without a signed Commissioner’s charge.

Commission Practices.—The Committee notes the EEOC has departed from longstanding EEOC norms regarding quorum and adherence to Commission-voted documents. The Committee directs the EEOC OIG to report on actions taken by the EEOC in violation of its quorum rules.

Staffing and Office Closures.—The Committee directs the EEOC to submit a report, within 45 days of enactment of this act, on its staffing plans, including the number and type of full-time employees, and the status of any EEOC field offices, including offices that have been closed since the enactment of Public Law 118–42, and EEOC’s plans to reopen the closed offices.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$122,000,000
Committee recommendation	122,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$122,000,000 for International Trade Commission [ITC] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

ITC is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related investigations and providing Congress and the President with independent technical advice related to U.S. international trade policy.

Commissioner Vacancies.—The Committee stresses the importance of filling Commissioner vacancies to fulfill ITC’s critical mission. The Committee expresses its desire to see those vacancies filled promptly with qualified nominees.

Biotechnology Trade Practices.—The Committee notes the potential subsidization and market overcapacity by Chinese biotechnology firms that may affect competition and impact U.S. industry. The Committee directs the ITC review the extent to which Chinese state support and pricing practices in the biotechnology

sector-including genomic sequencing, synthetic biology, and active pharmaceutical ingredient [API] manufacturing-may be affecting U.S. market share and competitiveness. The Committee further directs the ITC to submit a report to Congress, within 12 months of enactment, outlining its findings and identifying impacts U.S. biotechnology producers and service providers.

Section 337.—The Committee notes that, under 19 U.S.C. 337, the Commission may consider the effect of the exclusion of an article upon public health and welfare, and other factors, when making determinations. The Committee directs ITC to submit a report, within 120 days of enactment of this act, on its processes for considering an exclusion's potential effects on public health and welfare. Furthermore, the Committee directs ITC, within 30 days of enactment of this act, to provide a briefing on investigations undertaken by the ITC regarding real parties' interest, current disclosure requirements, remedial measures available, and any recommendations to address such concerns without overburdening litigants or creating unintended consequences.

Tariff Impacts to Housing.—The Committee encourages the International Trade Commission to incorporate the impact of housing and construction costs into their research efforts and into public-facing reports on tariffs and other trade barriers.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$560,000,000
Committee recommendation	566,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$566,000,000 for payment to Legal Services Corporation [LSC]. The recommendation is \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$522,100,000 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) redis-

tricting; (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 permits LSC recipients to operate with boards of directors that have as few as 33 percent attorneys without requiring appointment by bar associations. LSC recipients operating in rural areas, where there are not as many attorneys available or willing to serve on boards, stand to benefit most from the flexibility that this provision provides. This provision also 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, 2025	\$4,500,000
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

The Committee provides \$4,500,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission. The recommendation is equal the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals provide oversight and recommend actions on domestic and international topics to advance policies and provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-522, as amended). The Commission provides precise, up-to-date scientific information to Congress on issues related to the safety of marine mammals.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$59,000,000
Committee recommendation	65,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$65,000,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. USTR is responsible for developing and leading international negotiations for the U.S. on policies regarding international trade, direct investment, and commodities. Its areas of responsibility include all matters relating to the World Trade Organization; trade, commodity, and direct investment matters dealt with by certain international institutions; industrial, agricultural, and services trade policy; and trade-related protection of intellectual property and the environment.

Within funds provided, the Committee continues to support USTR's accepting full financial responsibilities of the Interagency Center on Trade Implementation, Monitoring, and Enforcement (formerly named the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center) in fiscal year 2026.

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.

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). Further, as the review period for the USMCA approaches in summer 2026, the Committee urges USTR to pursue changes that would prohibit the People’s Republic of China from taking advantage of the agreement, improve the agreement’s labor standards, and on-shore additional manufacturing jobs. The Committee directs USTR to consult with all relevant Congressional Committees during the review period to ensure bipartisan, bicameral support from Congress.

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework.—The Committee notes the ongoing interagency work to negotiate the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. The Committee encourages USTR to secure commitments that strengthen supply chain security for critical minerals, pharmaceuticals and active pharmaceutical ingredients among nations party to the agreement.

Annual Trade Agenda.—The Committee requests the President’s Trade Policy Agenda submitted during fiscal year 2026 include an explanation of how the administration’s trade policy objectives and priorities support and advance the objectives of the National Defense Strategy and the National Security Strategy.

Examining Unfair Chinese Trade Practices.—The Committee recognizes that non-allied nations are becoming large exporters of electric vehicles worldwide and is concerned that electric vehicles from such countries will soon flood the U.S. market. Some Chinese automakers are seeking to establish manufacturing plants in Mexico and other strategic locations to sidestep U.S. tariffs. The Committee directs USTR, in consultation with other relevant departments and agencies, to examine non-allied nations’ non-market policies and practices related but not limited to electric vehicles, including industrial targeting, non-market excess capacity, direct subsidies, low interest loans, loan forgiveness, targeted regulations, and licensing arrangements, as well as policies that prevent U.S. auto manufacturers from competing in their markets on a level playing field, and report its findings to this Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Trade and Agricultural Exports.—The Committee supports efforts to reduce foreign tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers for U.S. agricultural exports, including the strong enforcement of trade rules and regulations. However, the Committee is concerned that

trade actions resulting in decreased foreign market access for U.S. agricultural products due to retaliation threaten to harm our Nation's farmers and ranchers. The Committee urges USTR and the Secretary of Commerce to fully evaluate and consider the impact foreign tariffs and other retaliatory actions have on U.S. farmers and ranchers when negotiating with trade partners and in making trade-related decisions.

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. The Committee awaits receipt of the joint report on the U.S. TTC, as directed by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

Chief Innovation and Intellectual Property Negotiator.—The Committee notes that certain trading practices may affect prices of pharmaceuticals for American consumers, potentially depriving them of innovative drugs produced by U.S. manufacturers. The Committee directs USTR to brief the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, on its implementation of section 3 of the Executive Order 14297.

Abraham Accords Trade Cooperations.—The Trade Policy Agenda submitted during fiscal year 2026 shall include a plan to strengthen and expand the Abraham Accords through the use of existing Free Trade Agreements, Trade and Investment Framework Agreements, Foreign Trade Zones, and Qualified Industrial Zones.

Tariff Negotiations.—The Committee is aware of public reports that dozens of countries have been in contact with the United States regarding trade negotiations but is concerned that the administration has not shared which countries have solicited negotiations, commenced negotiations, or both, with the United States. USTR is directed to brief the Committee, within 45 days of enactment of this act, on which countries have solicited negotiations regarding tariffs, detailed information on any agreements reached in response, and the status of active negotiations.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$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 2025 enacted level.

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 2026 spending plan, to provide a breakdown of expenses for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund's activities.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$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 2025 enacted level.

SJI was created in 1984 to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in State courts.

Legal Deserts.—The Committee is concerned that many areas of the country have too few practicing attorneys to ensure that litigants in these areas can retain counsel without taking burdensome steps. The American Bar Association [ABA] has referred to these areas as “legal deserts.” Using 2020 data, the ABA found that 1,300 counties in the United States have fewer than 1 attorney per 1,000 residents, and many have no attorneys. As a result, many litigants appear in court without representation. Legal deserts may hit juveniles hardest because they are among the most vulnerable participants in the legal system. The Committee urges SJI to examine the issues related to legal deserts and to prepare a report, within 180 days of enactment of this act, with recommendations to address legal deserts.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments, agencies, offices, and commissions funded in the accompanying act. Similar provisions were carried in the fiscal year 2025 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 2025 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025.

Section 520 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee has certified in writing that he or she has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the IRS Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

Section 521 specifies rescissions of prior appropriations.

Section 522 prohibits the use of funds to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of current regulations.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees at any single conference outside the United States and limits the cost of any such conference incurred by an agency, with certain exemptions.

Section 524 requires agencies funded in this bill to report on undisbursed balances.

Section 525 requires, when practicable, the use of funds in this act to purchase light bulbs that have the “Energy Star” or “Federal Energy Management Program” designation.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds by NASA, 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 Com-

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

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

Section 542 is a new provision regarding indirect costs.

**COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE**

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify items of appropriation not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities that currently lack an authorization for fiscal year 2026, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2026

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Department of Commerce:	
International Trade Administration:	
Export Promotion	1996
Economic and Statistics Administration	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	1993
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:	
Operations, Research, and Facilities:	
NOAA Authorization Act of 1992	2006
Windstorm Impact Reduction Act	2017
Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017	2021
Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control	2002
National Ocean Service	1993
Coastal Zone Management	2013
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	2019
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
Estuaries and Clean Waters Act	2005
National Marine Sanctuaries Amendments Act of 2000	2005
Oil Pollution Act	2011
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act	2005
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act	1990
Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act	2002
National Marine Fisheries Service:	
Marine Mammal Protection	1999
Species Recovery Grants	1992
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program	2000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries	2012
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management	2013
Endangered Species Act	1992
Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985	2009
Estuary Restoration Act	2012
High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act	2012
Lacey Act Amendments of 1981	2008
Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954	1991
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	1993
National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)	2023
Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program	2019
National Ocean Service:	
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
National Weather Service:	
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction:	
NOAA Corps	2020
Department of Justice:	
General Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Executive Office for Immigration Review:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Office of Inspector General:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Parole Commission	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Legal Activities:	
General Legal Activities:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Antitrust Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Attorneys:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009
Community Relations Service:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Assets Forfeiture Fund Current Budget Authority	2009
U.S. Marshals Service	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison Detention	2009
Construction	2009
National Security Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
Interagency Law Enforcement:	
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Construction	2009
Drug Enforcement Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison System	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Buildings and Facilities	2009
Office of Justice Programs:	
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:	
National Institute of Justice	1995
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:	
Adam Walsh Act	2009
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	2020
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012
John R. Justice Grant Program	2014
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2021
Missing Americans Alert Program (Kevin and Avonte's Law)	2022
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	2010
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)	2021
Drug Court Program	2023
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program	2021
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	2000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011
Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	2012
Keep Young Athletes Safe	2022
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	2022
NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	2013
Paul Coverdell Grants	2021
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-Entry	2023
Victims of Trafficking Programs	2021
Juvenile Justice Programs:	
Part B—Formula Grants	2020

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
COPS Programs:	
COPS Hiring Program	2009
Tribal Resources Grant Program	2015
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	2009
Regional Information Sharing Activities	2003
STOP School Violence Act	2028
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:	
Science	2017
Aeronautics	2017
Exploration	2017
Space Operations	2017
Education	2017
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2017
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2017
Office of the Inspector General	2017
National Science Foundation	2027
Related Agencies:	
Commission on Civil Rights:	
Salaries and Expenses	1995
International Trade Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation:	
Salaries and Expenses	1980
Marine Mammal Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	1999
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
State Justice Institute:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008

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

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on July 17, 2025, the Committee ordered favorably reported a bill (S. 2354) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that any amendment increasing budget authority be offset by a reduction of equal or greater budget authority, and provided that the Chair of the Committee or the Chair of the Subcommittee reporting the original bill 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 19–10, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

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

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of the rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

**DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996 (PUBLIC LAW 104-134)**

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

* * * * *

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

* * * * *

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

SEC. 502. None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be used by the Corporation to make a grant, or enter into a contract, for the provision of legal assistance unless the Corporation ensures that the person or entity receiving funding to provide such legal assistance is—

* * * * *

(2) a qualified nonprofit organization, chartered under the laws of a State or the District of Columbia, that—

(A) furnishes legal assistance to eligible clients; and

【(B) is governed by a board of directors or other governing body, the majority of which is comprised of attorneys who—

(i) are admitted to practice in a State or the District of Columbia; and

(ii) are appointed to terms of office on such board or body by the governing body of a State, county, or municipal bar association, the membership of which represents a majority of the attorneys practicing law in the locality in which the organization is to provide legal assistance;】

(B) is governed by a board of directors or other governing body, 33 percent of which is comprised of attorneys who are members of the bar of a State, as defined in section 1002(8) of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996a(8)), in which the legal assistance is to be provided;

**DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (PUBLIC LAW 105-119)**

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

* * * * *

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

SEC. 501. (a) CONTINUATION OF COMPETITIVE SELECTION PROCESS.—None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation may be used to provide financial assistance to any person or entity except through a competitive selection process conducted in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Corporation in accordance with the criteria set forth in subsections (c), (d), and (e) of section 503 of Public Law 104-134 (110 Stat. 1321-52 et seq.).

(b) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN PROCEDURES.—Sections 1007(a)(9) and 1011 of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996f(a)(9) and 2996j) shall not apply to the provision, denial, suspension, or termination of any financial assistance using funds appropriated in this Act.

(c) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES.—If, during any term of a grant or contract awarded to a recipient by the Legal Services Corporation under the competitive selection process referred to in subsection (a) and applicable Corporation regulations, the Corporation finds, after notice and opportunity for the recipient to be heard, that the recipient has failed to comply with any requirement of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996 et seq.), this Act, or any other applicable law relating to funding for the Corporation, the Corporation may terminate the grant or contract and institute a new competitive selection process for the area served by the recipient, notwithstanding the terms of the recipient's grant or contract.

(d) MODIFIED GOVERNING BODY REQUIREMENT.—For purposes of this Act, section 1007(c) of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996f(c)) shall be applied by substituting “33 percent” for “60 percent”.

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 ¹	Amount in bill	Committee allocation ¹	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2026: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies:				
Mandatory		457		² 536
Discretionary				²
Defense		6,604		6,575
Non-defense		73,107		81,629
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2026				³ 48,920
2027				19,614
2028				6,672
2029				3,018
2030 and future years				3,018
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2026	NA	1,028	NA	³ 91

¹ As of the date that this bill was reported, there is no section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2026.

² Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

³ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

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 STRS	The National Center to Accelerate Cures	Baltimore City, MD	Blackbird Laboratories, Inc.	3,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC-NIST STRS	Quantum Computing Breakthrough Against Cancer	Prince George's County, MD	The Maryland Center at Bowie State University.	700,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC-NIST STRS	UM-MIND X-CHANGE	Baltimore City, MD	University of Maryland, Baltimore	2,910,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC-NIST STRS	Wildfire Education, Research and Training Laboratory	Boulder, CO	University of Colorado Boulder	1,887,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOC-NIST STRS	Quantum Laboratory Equipment	Denver, CO	University of Colorado Denver	778,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOC-NIST STRS	Cybersecurity Readiness Initiative for the Maritime Industrial Base.	Groton, CT	Naval & Maritime Consortium	689,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NIST STRS	Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Equipment	Newark, DE	University of Delaware	3,604,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DOC-NIST STRS	Integrated Nanotechnology Sciences Research	Little Rock, AR	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	3,000,000	Boozman
DOC-NIST STRS	Power Packaging Center of Excellence	Fayetteville, AR	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	3,500,000	Boozman
DOC-NIST STRS	Mechanical Engineering Degree Program	Montgomery, AL	Alabama State University	500,000	Britt
DOC-NIST STRS	Development of Digital Technologies	Auburn, AL	Auburn University	1,000,000	Britt
DOC-NIST STRS	Detection and Prevention of Aquaculture Product Mislabeling.	Tuscaloosa, AL	The University of Alabama	1,000,000	Britt
DOC-NIST STRS	Gonzaga University Center for Materials Research	Spokane, WA	Gonzaga University	1,000,000	Cantwell
DOC-NIST STRS	UW Interdisciplinary Engineering Building Equipment	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	2,000,000	Cantwell
DOC-NIST STRS	WSU National Semiconductor Crystal Growth Center	Pullman, WA	Washington State University	2,000,000	Cantwell
DOC-NIST STRS	Applied Energy Systems Lab for Renewable Workforce Training.	South Charleston, WV	BridgeValley Community and Technical College.	800,000	Capito, Justice
DOC-NIST STRS	Instrumentation for BioNano and Chemistry NMR Research Facilities.	Morgantown, WV	West Virginia University Research Corporation.	2,200,000	Capito, Justice
DOC-NIST STRS	University of New Orleans Advance Computing and Chemical Sciences Instrumentation Upgrades.	New Orleans, LA	University of New Orleans	1,350,000	Cassidy
DOC-NIST STRS	Electronic Microscopy Sight	Baton Rouge, LA	Louisiana State University	2,500,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
DOC-NIST STRS	Semiconductor Technology Center	Lafayette, LA	University of Louisiana Lafayette	5,000,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
DOC-NIST STRS	Maine High-Performance Computing Hub	Waterville, ME	Central Maine Growth Council	6,200,000	Collins
DOC-NIST STRS	3D-Printing Research and Development	Bangor, ME	Penquis C.A.P., Inc.	1,270,000	Collins
DOC-NIST STRS	Expansion of Gene Editing Learning Lab	Newark, DE	Christiana Care Health Services	500,000	Coons
DOC-NIST STRS	Harper College Quantum Workforce Education and Training Network.	Palatine, IL	William Rainey Harper College	765,000	Duckworth
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Chemistry Instrumentation for Pennsylvania Students.	Huntingdon County, PA	Juniata College	400,000	Fetterman, McCormick

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DOC-NIST STRS	King's College Cybersecurity Lab	Wilkes-Barre, PA	King's College	300,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOC-NIST STRS	Western Pennsylvania Shared Quantum Information Core (WPASQIC).	Pittsburgh, PA	University of Pittsburgh	400,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOC-NIST STRS	Scientific Instrumentation for Biomedical Research	Kearney, NE	University of Nebraska Board of Regents.	3,000,000	Fischer
DOC-NIST STRS	Instrumentation for Advanced Water Research	Lincoln, NE	University of Nebraska Board of Regents.	1,000,000	Fischer
DOC-NIST STRS	Growing Nebraska's Bioeconomy	Lincoln, NE	University of Nebraska Board of Regents.	1,000,000	Fischer
DOC-NIST STRS	SUNY Albany—Cleanroom Equipment Update	Albany County, NY	The Research Foundation for The State University of New York University at Albany.	1,521,000	Gillibrand
DOC-NIST STRS	Quantum Research Equipment	New York, NY	New York University	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Biomanufacturing Equipment	Rensselaer, NY	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Rochester Quantum Network (RoQNET)	Monroe, NY	Rochester Institute of Technology	2,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Semiconductor Thermal Noise Testbed	Onondaga, NY	Syracuse University	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Modernization of Instrumentation and Analytical Capabilities.	Franklin, NY	Trudeau Institute Inc.	2,500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Product Manufacturing Technologies Initiative	Cleveland, OH	Case Western Reserve University	1,750,000	Husted
DOC-NIST STRS	Research Equipment for U.S. Energy Leadership and Supply Chain Strength.	Athens, OH	Ohio University	1,250,000	Husted
DOC-NIST STRS	Impact Lab Equipment	East Liberty, OH	Transportation Research Center	1,500,000	Husted, Moreno
DOC-NIST STRS	Nanoscience Device Research and Workforce Development Lab.	Dayton, OH	University of Dayton	1,250,000	Husted, Moreno
DOC-NIST STRS	Secured Research Computing Infrastructure	Starkville, MS	Mississippi State University	1,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NIST STRS	Agriculture Autonomy Technology Incubator	Starkville, MS	Mississippi State University	1,100,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NIST STRS	Graphene and Graphene-Like Low-Dimensional Materials	Oxford, MS	University of Mississippi	4,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NIST STRS	Old Dominion University's Center of Excellence in Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence.	City of Norfolk, VA	Old Dominion University	1,500,000	Kaine, Warner
DOC-NIST STRS	Medical Education Building Laboratory Research Equipment.	New Orleans, LA	Health Sciences Center	7,500,000	Kennedy
DOC-NIST STRS	Preparing Next-Gen Engineers	Beverly, MA	Endicott College	786,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NIST STRS	Soil Carbon Sampling and Analysis Laboratory	Falmouth, MA	Woodwell Climate Research Center	800,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NIST STRS	An End to Forever Chemicals in Worcester County	Worcester, MA	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	1,500,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NIST STRS	Bioscience AI Computing Cluster	Benton County, OR	Oregon State University	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NIST STRS	Next Generation Semiconductor Test Facility	Benton County, OR	Oregon State University	2,520,000	Merkley, Wyden

DOC-NIST STRS	Semiconductor Innovation and Nanoscience Equipment Purchase.	Multnomah County, OR	Portland State University	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NIST STRS	Imaging and Characterization Research and Training Equipment.	Lane County, OR	University of Oregon	3,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Manufacturing Workforce Enhancement Program	Kansas City, KS	Kansas City Kansas Community College	3,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS	Bioprocessing & Industrial Value Added Products Equipment Innovation Center—Equipment.	Manhattan, KS	Kansas State University	4,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Manufacturing	Olathe, KS	Kansas State University	5,004,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Manufacturing Technology and Equipment	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University	5,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS	Enhanced Manufacturing Education Center	Dayton, OH	Sinclair Community College	1,145,000	Moreno
DOC-NIST STRS	Polymer R&D and Production Facility	Akron, OH	University of Akron	1,000,000	Moreno
DOC-NIST STRS	Engineering and Artificial Intelligence Technology Project	Oklahoma City, OK	Mid-America Christian University	1,300,000	Mullin
DOC-NIST STRS	Cooperative and Secure Physical AI Systems	Tulsa, OK	University of Tulsa	3,000,000	Mullin
DOC-NIST STRS	Biotechnology Research Commercialization Initiative	Anchorage, AK	University of Alaska Anchorage	1,500,000	Murkowski
DOC-NIST STRS	Radiocarbon Lab Upgrades	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	1,500,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Kirsten Wind Tunnel Improvements	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	3,000,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Husky Secure Computing Data & Infrastructure	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	10,000,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Safe and Secure AI Manufacturing Implementation Program.	Houghton, MI	Michigan Technological University	2,000,000	Peters, Slotkin
DOC-NIST STRS	Advancing Emerging Technologies and Scientific Discovery through the Digital Twinning of Scientific Specimens.	New York, NY	American Museum of Natural History	1,000,000	Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	CNSE 200mm Water Cleanroom Equipment	Albany, NY	The Research Foundation for The State University of New York, University at Albany.	1,000,000	Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Building Capacity for PFAS Analysis in New Hampshire	Durham, NH	University of New Hampshire	890,000	Shaheen
DOC-NIST STRS	VITAL and Bioinformatics Facilities Equipment	Bozeman, MT	Montana State University	3,000,000	Sheehy
DOC-NIST STRS	Domely Science Center Research Lab	Baltimore, MD	Loyola University Maryland	2,000,000	Van Hollen
DOC-NIST STRS	Equipment for the Center for Education and Research in Microelectronics.	Baltimore City, MD	Morgan State University	3,400,000	Van Hollen
DOC-NIST Construction	Biomedical Research and Training Center	Frederick County, MD	Hood College	2,500,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC-NIST Construction	Molecular Biology Research Laboratory	Baltimore City, MD	Morgan State University	5,500,000	Alsobrooks
DOC-NIST Construction	University of Maine Health Science Complex	Orono, ME	University of Maine	45,000,000	Van Hollen
DOC-NIST Construction	Healthy Kentucky Research Building	Lexington, KY	University of Kentucky	35,000,000	Collins
DOC-NIST Construction	Center for Bioscience	Louisville, KY	University of Louisville	70,000,000	McConnell
DOC-NIST Construction	Bioprocessing & Industrial Value Added Products Equipment Innovation Center—Construction.	Manhattan, KS	Kansas State University	8,000,000	McConnell
DOC-NIST Construction	University of Kansas Cancer Center	Kansas City, KS	University of Kansas	36,000,000	Moran

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOC-NIST Construction	Scientific Research Center	Multiple, WA	Washington State University	50,000,000	Murray
DOC-NIST Construction	Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve: Research Facility.	Concord, NH	New Hampshire Fish and Game Department/Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.	5,000,000	Shaheen
DOC-NIST Construction	Bio-Design Innovation Hub	Baltimore City, MD	Maryland Institute College of Art	897,000	Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	UMBC Laboratory for Flood Risk Impact Assessment and Adaptation.	Baltimore County, MD	University of Maryland, Baltimore County.	1,000,000	Alsobrooks
DOC-NOAA ORF	Watershed Research Equipment	Prince George's County, MD	Anacostia Watershed Society	250,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Pollution-Monitoring Project and Equipment	Prince George's County, MD	EarthReports, Inc. dba Patuxent Riverkeeper.	1,057,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Blue Catfish (Invasive Species) Mitigation	Anne Arundel County, MD	Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR).	2,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Animal Rescue Program	Baltimore City, MD	The National Aquarium	725,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Chesapeake Global Collaboratory	Dorchester County, MD	University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science.	1,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Thames River Marine Habitat Feasibility Study	New London, CT	Connecticut College	56,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Connecticut Shell Recycling and Shellfish Restoration Collaborative.	Fairfield, CT	CORR—Collective Oyster Recycling & Restoration Foundation, Inc.	184,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Equipment Purchase for Marine Science Education	Groton, CT	Inter District Committee for Project Oceanology.	765,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Oyster Reef Restoration in Mobile Bay	Mobile, AL	Alabama Wildlife Federation	1,000,000	Britt
DOC-NOAA ORF	Severe Weather Prediction Enhancement	Mobile, AL	The University of South Alabama	2,000,000	Britt
DOC-NOAA ORF	Study of Sediment Management in Mobile Harbor	Mobile, AL	Alabama Port Authority	500,000	Britt, Tuberville
DOC-NOAA ORF	Real-time Southern resident orca hydrophone location tracking for commercial mariners.	Seattle, WA	Maritime Blue	482,000	Cantwell
DOC-NOAA ORF	Titlow Lagoon Restoration	Tacoma, WA	Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma	1,000,000	Cantwell
DOC-NOAA ORF	Bluefin Tuna Research	Ogunquit, ME	The Bluefin Collaborative	129,000	Collins
DOC-NOAA ORF	American Lobster Settlement Index Expansion	Walpole, ME	University of Maine	1,000,000	Collins, King
DOC-NOAA ORF	Gulf of Maine Ocean Observation System	Walpole, ME	University of Maine	5,000,000	Collins, King
DOC-NOAA ORF	Freshkills Biological Station—Research Station	Richmond County, NY	Fund for the City of New York, Inc. ...	979,000	Gillbrand
DOC-NOAA ORF	The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources	Charleston, SC	SC Department of Natural Resources	825,000	Graham
DOC-NOAA ORF	South Carolina Aquarium	Charleston, SC	South Carolina Aquarium	441,000	Graham
DOC-NOAA ORF	Invasive Species in Pearl Harbor	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	400,000	Hirono, Schatz

DOC-NOAA ORF	Wailoa Aquaculture Facility	Hawaii County, HI	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	775,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Kauai Coral Recovery Project	Kauai County, HI	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	500,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Restorative Aquaculture Feasibility Study	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Hawaii Department of Agriculture	500,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Mississippi Oyster Restoration and Workforce Program	Gulf Coast, MS	Mississippi Wildlife Fisheries Parks Marine Foundation.	1,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NOAA ORF	Geospatial Science for Disaster and Emergency Management (GeoDEM).	Hattiesburg, MS	University of Southern Mississippi	1,426,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NOAA ORF	Coastal Virginia Water-Level Monitoring Program	Statewide/multiple locations, VA	Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission.	802,000	Kaine, Warner
DOC-NOAA ORF	Massachusetts Office of Climate Science NOAA Pilot	Boston, MA	American Association of State Climatologists.	375,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Resilience in the Charles River Watershed	Boston, MA	Charles River Watershed Association	500,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Fishing for the Future: Developing Resilient Fisheries for Massachusetts.	East Falmouth, MA	Conanessett Farm Foundation	1,875,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Alaska Seafood Modernization Initiative	Statewide, AK	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation.	2,000,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Deploying Imaging Flow Cytobots for the Detection of Harmful Algal Blooms in Coastal Alaska.	Statewide, AK	Alaska Ocean Observing System	165,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Capacity Building to Support Cooperating Agency Status and Consultation for Tribes and Tribal Organizations in Alaska.	Statewide, AK	Bering Sea Fishermen's Association	500,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Use of In-season Genetic Analysis to Reduce Bycatch of Western Alaska Chum Salmon in the Pollock Fishery.	Unalaska, AK	Bristol Bay Science and Research Institute.	3,500,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Northern Bering Sea Integrated Ecosystem Research Program.	Statewide, AK	North Pacific Research Board	2,500,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	PWSSC Oceanography Profiler	Cordova, AK	Prince William Sound Science Center	355,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Marine Workforce Programs for Alaska Youth	Southeast, AK	Sealaska Heritage Institute	500,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Improving Salmon Counting with Drone Maritime Lidar	Fairbanks, AK	University of Alaska Fairbanks	1,500,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Growing a Flood Resilient Washington State	Multiple, WA	American Rivers	1,650,000	Murray
DOC-NOAA ORF	Integrated Solutions for Killer Whale Recovery	San Juan County, WA	The SeaDoc Society	850,000	Murray
DOC-NOAA ORF	Great Lakes Regional Coordination	Washtenaw, MI	Great Lakes Commission	1,500,000	Peters
DOC-NOAA ORF	Salve Education, Engagement, & Aquaculture	Newport, RI	Salve Regina University	1,200,000	Reed
DOC-NOAA ORF	URI Ocean Research	Narragansett, RI	University of Rhode Island	1,250,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	URI Healthy Waters Initiative	Narragansett, RI	University of Rhode Island	1,614,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	An Operational System for Monitoring and Forecasting Air Quality from Wildfires.	Brookings, SD	South Dakota State University	343,000	Rounds

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DOC-NOAA ORF	Western Pacific Observer Coverage	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center.	1,500,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Tsunami Outreach and Education	Hawaii County, HI	Pacific Tsunami Museum	400,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Pacific Islands Ocean and Fisheries Education Needs Assessment.	City and County of Honolulu, HI	University of Hawaii	680,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Nature Your City Project	Bronx, NY	New York Botanical Garden	500,000	Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF	Montana Regional Incubator in Drought Resiliency	Missoula, MT	The University of Montana—Montana Mesonet.	750,000	Sheehy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Center for Precision Aquaculture	Baltimore County, MD	University of Maryland, Baltimore County.	1,500,000	Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	State Drought Plan and Flood Data Gathering	Statewide, VT	American Association of State Climatologists.	375,000	Welch
DOC-NOAA ORF	Streamgages	Statewide, VT	Lamoille County Regional Planning Commission.	664,000	Welch
DOC-NOAA ORF	Marine Debris Removal	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson Counties, MS.	Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United.	300,000	Wicker
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Montgomery County Sheriff's Office Gun Violence Prevention.	Montgomery County, MD	Montgomery County Sheriff's Office ..	70,000	Alsobrooks
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Gun Violence Intervention	Anne Arundel County, MD	Anne Arundel County, Maryland	1,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Behavioral Health Services for Community Violence Intervention Network.	Baltimore County, MD	Associated Catholic Charities Inc.	431,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Expansion of Trauma and Victim Services	Baltimore City, MD	Center for Hope, Inc.	800,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Real Time Intelligence Center	Montgomery County, MD	Montgomery County Police	2,100,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	SAFE Center	Prince George's County, MD	The University of Maryland, College Park.	700,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Gun Violence and Juvenile Diversion Program	Baltimore County, MD	Town of Bladensburg	450,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Child Advocacy Centers Services	Statewide, WI	Children's Hospital and Health System, Inc.	730,000	Baldwin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Victim Advocacy Program	Statewide, WI	Disability Rights Wisconsin	564,000	Baldwin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Community Domestic Abuse Advocacy Program	Milwaukee County, WI	Southern Family Peace Center	469,000	Baldwin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	In-Custody Biometrics Monitoring	Jefferson, CO	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	570,000	Bennet
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Incident Management Communications System	Alamosa, CO	Adams State University	523,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper

D01-OJP Byrne	Rural Human Trafficking Survivor Support	Statewide, CO	Alliance to Lead Impact in Global Human Trafficking (ALIGHT), Inc.	200,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Violence Prevention	Adams, CO	Colorado Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.	450,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D01-OJP Byrne	Montezuma County Community Intervention Program	Montezuma, CO	Town of Mancos	600,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Diversion and Case Management Services	Rio Blanco County, CO	YouthZone	115,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D01-OJP Byrne	Mass Casualty Training Platform	Bridgeport, CT	Bullard-Havens Technical High School	300,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Domestic Violence Survivor Services Program	New Haven, CT	Havenly	148,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Community Enrichment Initiatives	Waterbury, CT	Police Activity League of Waterbury	30,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Victim service staffing needs	Hartford, CT	Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center.	1,500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Second Chance Re-Entry Initiative	Hartford, CT	Second Chance Re-entry Initiative Program (SCRIP).	250,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Training Center	West Haven, CT	University of New Haven	1,500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Violence Prevention	Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven, CT.	Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.	1,500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Rural Reentry Health Initiative	Georgetown, DE	La Red Health Center	1,000,000	Blunt Rochester
D01-OJP Byrne	Statewide Reentry Program	Statewide, DE	Wilmington HOPE Commission	800,000	Blunt Rochester
D01-OJP Byrne	Forensic Science Equipment	Wilmington, DE	Delaware Division of Forensic Science	700,000	Blunt Rochester,
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Improvements	Dover, DE	Delaware State University	1,200,000	Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Peaceful Families Program	Jersey City, NJ	City Of Jersey City	800,000	Blunt Rochester,
D01-OJP Byrne	District-Wide Security Camera Upgrades	Essex, NJ	Essex County School of Technology	750,000	Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Firearms Investigation Unit Capacity Expansion	Trenton, NJ	New Jersey State Police	200,000	Booker
D01-OJP Byrne	Communications Equipment Project	East Rutherford, NJ	Borough of East Rutherford	150,000	Booker
D01-OJP Byrne	Veterans Legal Services Clinic	Little Rock, AR	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	750,000	Booker, Kim
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Marion and Winston Counties, AL	25th Judicial Circuit District Attorney's Office.	155,000	Boozman
D01-OJP Byrne	Campus Safety Improvements	Madison County, AL	Alabama A&M University	250,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Investigations Enhancement	Statewide (partnerships in Madison, Jefferson, and St. Clair), AL.	Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences.	750,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Patrol/Rescue Boat	Baldwin County, AL	Baldwin County Sheriff's Office	396,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Bullock County, AL	Bullock County Sheriff's Department	300,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Houston County, AL	City of Dothan	1,007,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Crenshaw County, AL	City of Luverne Police Department	200,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Shelby County, AL	City of Montevallo	128,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Lamar County, AL	Lamar County Sheriff's Office	250,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Dale County, AL	Level Plains Police Department	175,000	Britt

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Elmore, Autauga, and Chilton Counties, AL	Office of District Attorney, 19th Circuit.	45,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byne	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Pickens County, AL	Pickens County Sheriff's Office	135,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byne	Spokane Mobile Alternative Response Teams	Spokane, WA	City of Spokane	1,250,000	Cartwell, Murray
D01-OJP Byne	First Responder Radio Upgrades	Barbour County, WV	Barbour County OEM/911	1,002,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Sheriff Fleet Upgrade	Calhoun County, WV	Calhoun County Commission	140,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Police Department Equipment Upgrade Project	Hurricane, WV	City of Hurricane Police Department ..	210,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Police Department Technology & Equipment Upgrade Project.	Hurricane, WV	City of Hurricane Police Department ..	503,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Police Department Vehicle & Equipment Upgrade Project ..	Kenova, WV	City of Kenova Police Department	287,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Police Department Equipment & Technology Upgrade Project.	Milton, WV	City of Milton Police Department	628,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Police Department Equipment & Technology Upgrade Project.	Ripley, WV	City of Ripley Police Department	340,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Police Department Neighborhood Resource Units	Wheeling, WV	City of Wheeling Police Department ..	250,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Law Enforcement Vehicle Upgrade	Hancock County, WV	Hancock County Commission	374,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Public Safety Radio Acquisition and Deployment Initiative	Hancock County, WV	Hancock County Commission	600,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Next Generation 911 Center and Training Facility	Wyoming County, WV	Wyoming County Emergency Services/911.	487,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byne	Fairmont State Campus Police Resource Upgrades	Fairmont, WV	Fairmont State University	643,000	Capito, Justice
D01-OJP Byne	Law Enforcement Equipment	Harrison County, WV	Harrison County Commission	263,000	Capito, Justice
D01-OJP Byne	Public Safety Equipment	Jefferson County, WV	Jefferson County Commission	120,000	Capito, Justice
D01-OJP Byne	Forensic Genomic Institute	Huntington, WV	Marshall University	2,500,000	Capito, Justice
D01-OJP Byne	WV Corrections Leadership Training	Charleston, WV	University of Charleston	1,922,000	Capito, Justice
D01-OJP Byne	West Liberty University Campus Police Upgrades	West Liberty, WV	West Liberty University	463,000	Capito, Justice
D01-OJP Byne	22nd Judicial District Comprehensive Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment Initiative.	Covington, LA	22nd Judicial District Court Specialty Courts.	500,000	Cassidy
D01-OJP Byne	East Baton Rouge Crime Gun Intelligence Center Program	East Baton Rouge, LA	East Baton Rouge District Attorney's Office.	1,250,000	Cassidy
D01-OJP Byne	Grant Parish Law Enforcement Service Upgrades	Grant Parish, LA	Grant Parish Sheriff's Office	300,000	Cassidy
D01-OJP Byne	Tensas Parish Police Department Security Equipment Upgrades.	Tensas Parish, LA	Tensas Parish Police Jury	250,000	Cassidy
D01-OJP Byne	Advanced Forensic Center Equipment Project	Jefferson, Plaquemines, St. John, St. James, Tangipahoa, St. Benard, Ascension, Assumption, Grant, St. Charles, St. Helana, Terrebonne, Lafourche, E. Feliciana, LA.	Jefferson Parish Coroner's Office	1,395,000	Cassidy, Kennedy

D01-OJP Byrne	Hancock County Public Safety Equipment	Hancock County, ME	County of Hancock	2,300,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Farmington Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Farmington, ME	Farmington Police Department	240,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Lewiston Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Lewiston, ME	Lewiston Police Department	2,170,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Rumford Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Rumford, ME	Rumford Police Department	1,000,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Somerset County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Equipment	Somerset County, ME	Somerset County Sheriff's Office	294,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Wells Police Department Emergency Response Vessel	Wells, ME	Wells Police Department	599,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Waldo County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Equipment	Waldo County, ME	Waldo County Sheriff's Office	688,000	Collins, King
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Emergency Rescue Vehicle	Milford, DE	City of Milford Police Department	435,000	Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Improvement of Legal Aid Services	Wilmington, DE	Community Legal Aid Society Inc., of Delaware	400,000	Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Safety Improvements at Correctional Centers	Dover, DE	Delaware Department of Correction	350,000	Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Defense Program Expansion	Wilmington, DE	Partners for Justice	197,000	Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Equipment and Technology	Dewey Beach, DE	Town of Dewey Beach	443,000	Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Patrol Vehicle	Viola, DE	Town of Viola	75,000	Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Community Guardian: Regional Response Initiative Phase 2	Ogden City, UT	Ogden City Corporation	1,300,000	Curtis
D01-OJP Byrne	Behavioral Health Unit in the Summit County Jail	Summit County, UT	Summit County	2,750,000	Curtis
D01-OJP Byrne	Defy Ventures Programming Support	Chicago, IL	Defy Ventures	271,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	A Community School Project—A Partnership for Community Success to Decrease Community Violence	Urbana, IL	Urbana School District 116	336,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	Crisis Intervention Initiative	Aurora, IL	City of Aurora	128,000	Duckworth, Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Violence Prevention Initiative	Cook County, IL	Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.	1,500,000	Duckworth, Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Equipment Upgrades	Chicago, IL	City of Chicago, Chicago Police Department	500,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Technology Upgrades	Freeport, IL	City of Freeport	600,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Equipment Upgrades	Kane County, IL	Kane County Coroner's Office	1,000,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Violent Crime Data Sharing Initiative	Chicago, IL	Rush University System for Health	1,665,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Reentry Initiative	Chicago, IL	Safer Foundation	650,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Mentoring Initiative	Northern Illinois, IL	Save One Life Foundation	250,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Reentry Initiative	Sangamon County, IL	SING-Shifting Into New Gear Reentry Program	300,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Police and Community Violence Intervention Initiative	Chicago, IL	University of Chicago Crime Lab	600,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Equipment Upgrades	Oak Park, IL	Village of Oak Park	185,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Pittsburgh Youth Mentoring and Violence Intervention in Pittsburgh-Area Schools	Allegheny County, PA	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Pittsburgh, Inc.	500,000	Fetterman
D01-OJP Byrne	Dunmore Police Department Upgrades	Lackawanna County, PA	Borough of Dunmore	288,000	Fetterman
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Nanticoke Police SUV's and Body and Car Cameras	Luzerne County, PA	City of Nanticoke	298,000	Fetterman
D01-OJP Byrne	Body-Worn Camera & Dash-Cam Technology Upgrades	Snyder County, PA	Middleburg Borough Police Department	120,000	Fetterman

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D01-OJP Byrne	Combating Youth Exploitation Online Initiative	Philadelphia, PA	The Exodus Road	350,000	Fetterman, McCormick
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Public Safety Equipment	Omaha, NE	City of Omaha	1,000,000	Fischer
D01-OJP Byrne	Sheriff's Office Equipment & Body-Worn Cameras	Lancaster County, NE	Lancaster County	1,200,000	Fischer
D01-OJP Byrne	Child Trafficking Prevention Project	Omaha, NE	University of Nebraska Board of Regents.	2,000,000	Fischer
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Equipment	Douglas, AZ	City of Douglas	627,000	Gallego, Kelly
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Vehicles	Nogales, AZ	City of Nogales—Nogales Police Department.	481,000	Gallego, Kelly
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Communications Infrastructure Upgrades	Williams, AZ	City of Williams	462,000	Gallego, Kelly
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Communications	Flagstaff, AZ	Coconino County Sheriff's Office	1,980,000	Gallego, Kelly
D01-OJP Byrne	SWAT Team Response Vehicle	Parker, AZ	La Paz County Sheriff's Office	579,000	Gallego, Kelly
D01-OJP Byrne	Training Facility Upgrades	Tucson, AZ	Pima County Sheriff's Department	1,400,000	Gallego, Kelly
D01-OJP Byrne	Mobile Command Center	Safford, AZ	Safford Police Department	250,000	Gallego, Kelly
D01-OJP Byrne	Town of Wellton Police Vehicles	Wellton, AZ	Town of Wellton Police Department	324,000	Gallego, Kelly
D01-OJP Byrne	Services to Survivors of Violence	New York, NY	Safe Horizon, Inc.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Chester Police Department Equipment	Chester, SC	City of Chester	821,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Irmo Public Safety Vehicles	Irmo, SC	Town of Irmo	396,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Town of Lexington Police Department	Lexington, SC	Town of Lexington	203,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Town of McBee Policing Equipment and Technology	McBee, SC	Town of McBee	250,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Forensic Laboratory and Crime Scene Processing Equipment.	Albuquerque, NM	Albuquerque Police Department	908,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Forensic and Crime Scene Reconstruction Equipment	Bernalillo County, NM	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	1,050,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Crime Forensic Equipment	Farmington, NM	City of Farmington	629,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Evidence Processing Lab	Las Cruces, NM	City of Las Cruces	1,000,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Campus Lighting and Safety	Portales, NM	Eastern New Mexico University	533,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Crime Scene Reconstruction Equipment	Gallup, NM	Gallup Police Department	115,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Violence Prevention Programs	Albuquerque, NM	New Mexicans to Prevent Gun Violence.	350,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Sexual Assault Helpline and Workforce Trauma Institute ...	Albuquerque, NM	New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc..	1,668,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	DNA Processing Laboratory	Albuquerque, NM	University of New Mexico, Office of the Medical Investigator.	1,000,000	Heinrich, Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	Vehicle Fleet Expansion	Corinth, MS	City of Corinth Police Department	483,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Cybersecurity Equipment and Data Management Upgrade	Gulfport, MS	Institute for Marine Mammal Studies, Inc.	500,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Forensic Science Institute and Digital Forensics Lab	Starkville, MS	Mississippi State University	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker

D01-OJP Byrne	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Initiative	Camp Shelby, MS	Mississippi Youth Challenge Academy	500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D01-OJP Byrne	Training for Justice System Professionals	Statewide, MS	University of Mississippi	838,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Vehicles and Equipment	Mercer County, WV	Mercer County Commission	350,000	Justice
D01-OJP Byrne	Expanding Access to CHD's Child Advocacy Center Services for Youth Suffering from Abuse and Neglect	Statewide/multiple locations, VA	Children's Hospital of The King's Daughters (CHKD)	750,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	FaISafe-ERA Restorative Reentry	Statewide/multiple locations, VA	FaISafe-ERA	460,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Advancing Victim Services: Domestic Violence Response Training	Statewide/multiple locations, VA	George Mason University	1,027,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	SVCC Rural Campus Safety Initiative	Statewide/multiple locations, VA	Southside Virginia Community College	1,017,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Drug Quality Control Laboratory	Monroe, LA	University of Louisiana Monroe	825,000	Kennedy
D01-OJP Byrne	Focus on Fentanyl Education, Enforcement, Public Advocacy and Warrant Execution Initiative	Minneapolis, MN	Hennepin County Sheriff's Office	610,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Fast Response Boat for Search and Rescue	Baudette, MN	Lake of the Woods County	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Expansion of School-Based Violence Initiative	Albuquerque, NM	City of Albuquerque	1,035,000	Lujan
D01-OJP Byrne	Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women	Albuquerque, NM	Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women	93,000	Lujan
D01-OJP Byrne	San Juan County LEAD (Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion)	San Juan County, NM	San Juan County Partnership	250,000	Lujan
D01-OJP Byrne	Stopping Violence through Employment	Chelsea, MA	Roca, Inc.	1,664,000	Markey, Warren
D01-OJP Byrne	Cybercrime Training Facility Equipment	Madisonville, KY	City of Madisonville	2,500,000	McConnell
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment	Warren County, KY	Warren County Fiscal Court	352,000	McConnell
D01-OJP Byrne	Allegheny County Police and Fire Training Academy Public Safety Equipment and Facility Upgrades	Allegheny County, PA	Allegheny County	1,000,000	McCormick
D01-OJP Byrne	Johnstown Police Department Crisis Intervention Team	Johnstown, PA	City of Johnstown	250,000	McCormick
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Mentoring and Juvenile Delinquency Prevention	Wichita, KS	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Kansas	1,000,000	Moran
D01-OJP Byrne	Southeast Kansas Regional Crime Center and Laboratory	Pittsburg, KS	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	8,000,000	Moran
D01-OJP Byrne	Radio Improvement Project	Elyria, OH	City of Elyria	500,000	Moreno
D01-OJP Byrne	Workforce Development for Survivors of Human Trafficking Program	Cleveland, OH	Freedom a la Cart	400,000	Moreno
D01-OJP Byrne	Training and Technical Assistance for Alaska Tribal Justice Systems	Statewide, AK	Alaska Native Women's Resource Center	1,000,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Serving Victims in Alaska	Statewide, AK	Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	3,500,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Emergency Services Infrastructure Replacement	Valdez, AK	City of Valdez	5,500,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Next Generation 911 Physical Addressing	Unorganized Borough, AK	State of Alaska, Department of Public Safety	1,000,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	TCC Region Mobile Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Pilot Program	Statewide, AK	Tanana Chiefs Conference	498,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Services for Sexual Assault Survivors	Renton, WA	King County Sexual Assault Resource Center	1,750,000	Murray

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D01-OJP Byrne	Project Prevent School Violence	Fulton County, GA	CHRIS 180, Inc.	528,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	Unidentified and Missing Persons Forensic Genetic Genealogy Testing Initiative	Fulton County, GA	Fulton County Medical Examiner	362,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	Technology Upgrades for Services to Survivors	Cobb County, GA	LiveSafe Resources, Inc.	116,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	Technology Investments	Cobb County, GA	SafePath Children's Advocacy Center, Inc.	100,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	Forensic Interview Equipment	Ware County, GA	Satilla Health Foundation, Inc., d/b/a Satilla Advocacy Services	92,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	Pre-Release Treatment for Substance Abuse	Cobb County, GA	The Extension, Inc.	787,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	Services for Domestic Violence Survivors	DeKalb County, GA	Women's Moving On, Inc. d/b/a Women's Resource Center to End Domestic Violence	372,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	Mental Health Crisis Co-Responder Program	Lowndes County, GA	Behavioral Health Services of South Georgia	211,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Opioid Detection System	City of Fayetteville, GA	City of Fayetteville	92,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Community-Based Crime Victim Services	Sumter County, GA	Southwest Georgia Children's Alliance, Inc.	739,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Campus Security Improvements	City of Atlanta, GA	Spelman College	272,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Crime Victims Initiative	City of Alameda, CA	City of Alameda	900,000	Padilla, Schiff
D01-OJP Byrne	Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety Patrol Vehicles	Kalamazoo, MI	City of Kalamazoo	490,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Officer Safety Equipment	Macomb, MI	City of Warren Police Department	38,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Westland Police Technology Update	Wayne, MI	City of Westland	100,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Patrol Vehicles Replacement for an Aging Fleet	Houghton, MI	County of Houghton	385,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	CLEIS Modernization and Transformation Project	Oakland, MI	Oakland County	1,000,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Safety Equipment	Oakland, MI	Oakland County Sheriff's Office	26,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	DNA Analysis Technology	Van Buren, MI	Van Buren County	576,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Building Futures: Reentry Pathways to Construction Careers	Cranston, RI	Building Futures	300,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Day One Expanding Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Services	Statewide, RI	Day One	470,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center Program Support	Warwick, RI	Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center	660,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Johnson & Wales University Police Equipment	Providence, RI	Johnson & Wales University	115,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Nonviolent Intervention Services	Providence, RI	Nonviolence Institute	260,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Handle with Care RI	Cranston, RI	Office of the Rhode Island Attorney General	125,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	West Warwick Cruiser Replacement	West Warwick, RI	West Warwick Police Department	100,000	Reed

D01-OJP Byrne	Women's Resource Center Services for Victims of Domestic Violence.	Newport, RI	Women's Resource Center	1,000,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Justice Mobile	Statewide, VT	Vermont Legal Aid	1,999,000	Sanders
D01-OJP Byrne	Chamaine University Justice Institute	Honolulu, HI	Chamaine University of Honolulu	1,000,000	Schatz
D01-OJP Byrne	Records Division Digitization Project	Honolulu, HI	Honolulu Police Department	520,000	Schatz
D01-OJP Byrne	San Francisco Police Department—Crime Lab and Rapid DNA Unit.	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Police Department	550,000	Schiff
D01-OJP Byrne	ICACOPS & NH ICAC Enhanced Capacity Program	Portsmouth, NH	City of Portsmouth	1,000,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Dispatch and LMR Upgrade	Newmarket, NH	Newmarket Police Department	353,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Newport Police Department Records/Dispatch Software	Newport, NH	Newport Police Department	132,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Gallatin College Law Enforcement Academy	Bozeman, MT	Montana State University	320,000	Sheehy
D01-OJP Byrne	Children's Advocacy Center Building Campaign	Roscommon, MI	Roscommon County	1,000,000	Storkin
D01-OJP Byrne	Body Worn Camera Program	Wayne County, MI	Wayne County Sheriff's Office	700,000	Storkin
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Communication Upgrades	Mayodan, NC	Town of Mayodan	342,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Emergency Communication Technology and Equipment	Transylvania County, NC	Transylvania County	800,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Funding for Patrol Vehicles to Support Law Enforcement in Wilcox County.	Camden, AL	Wilcox County Sheriff's Office	250,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Statewide Program Expansion and Crime Prevention Initiative.	Baltimore City, MD	Boys & Girls Clubs of Metropolitan Baltimore.	2,000,000	Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	Group Violence Reduction Strategy Expansion	City of Baltimore, MD	City of Baltimore	1,184,000	Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	Office Technology Modernization and Cybersecurity Enhancements.	Baltimore City, MD	Office of the States Attorney for Baltimore City.	775,000	Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	Countywide Program Expansion and Crime Prevention Initiative.	Prince George's County, MD	Prince George's County Boys & Girls Club.	1,000,000	Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Violence Prevention Project	Baltimore County, MD	Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.	450,000	Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	Rapid Rehousing & Abuser Intervention for Victims of Domestic Violence.	Anne Arundel County, MD	YWCA of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.	697,000	Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	Family Violence Services and Support Unit	Columbia County, GA	Columbia County Board of Commissioners.	325,000	Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Residential Housing for Human Trafficking Survivors	Chatham County, Bryan County, Effingham County, Liberty County, Glynn County, Long County, GA	Tharros Place, Inc.	357,000	Warnock
D01-OJP Byrne	Peer Recovery Coaches in Correctional Facilities	Statewide, VT	Vermont Department of Corrections	1,187,000	Welch
D01-OJP Byrne	Patrol Vehicle	North Providence, RI	Town of North Providence	62,000	Whitehouse
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Equipment & Patrol Vehicles	Scituate, RI	Town of Scituate Police Department	449,000	Whitehouse
D01-COPS Tech	SMCSO Mobile Command Vehicle	St. Mary's County, MD	St. Mary's County Sheriff's Office	800,000	Alsobrooks
D01-COPS Tech	Digital Forensics Unit Upgrades	Charles County, MD	Charles County Sheriff's Office	533,000	Alsobrooks
D01-COPS Tech	Enhancing Crime Lab Forensic Capabilities	Montgomery County, MD	Montgomery County, Maryland Police Department.	1,192,000	Van Hollen

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D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Modernization Project	Prince George's County, MD	Town of Riverdale Park	179,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
D0J-COPS Tech	Emergency Services Radio Infrastructure	Ashtland County, WI	Ashtland County	3,155,000	Baldwin
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Radios	Crawford County, WI	Crawford County Sheriff	744,000	Baldwin
D0J-COPS Tech	Sheriff's Office Mobile Command Post	Fond du Lac County, WI	Fond du Lac County	1,300,000	Baldwin
D0J-COPS Tech	Sheriff's Office Fentanyl Contraband Detection Equipment	Denver, CO	City and County of Denver	208,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D0J-COPS Tech	Drug Testing Public Safety Initiative	Garfield, CO	City of Rifle	401,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Project	Montezuma County, CO	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	1,700,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Response Enhancements	Danbury, CT	City of Danbury	300,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D0J-COPS Tech	Police Equipment Upgrades	South Windsor, CT	South Windsor Police Department	177,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D0J-COPS Tech	Police Dispatch System Replacement	Ledyard, CT	City of Ledyard	229,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D0J-COPS Tech	Police Equipment Upgrades	Monroe, CT	Town of Monroe	110,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D0J-COPS Tech	Dispatch Call Handling Software and Upgrade	Simsbury, CT	Town of Simsbury	62,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D0J-COPS Tech	FIFA 2026 Public Safety and Security Upgrades	Bergen County, NJ	Bergen County Sheriff's Office	1,200,000	Booker, Kim
D0J-COPS Tech	Radio Improvements	Manville, NJ	Borough of Manville	231,000	Booker, Kim
D0J-COPS Tech	Intersection Surveillance Upgrade Project	Union City, NJ	City of Union City	880,000	Booker, Kim
D0J-COPS Tech	Next Generation 9-1-1 Upgrades	East Windsor, NJ	Township of East Windsor	300,000	Booker, Kim
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Equipment Modernization Project	Ridgefield Park, NJ	Village of Ridgefield Park	1,496,000	Booker, Kim
D0J-COPS Tech	Arkansas Criminal Intelligence Network	Pulaski County, AR	6th Judicial District Prosecuting Attorney's Office	5,500,000	Boozman
D0J-COPS Tech	Arkansas Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Technology and Upgrades	Little Rock, AR	Arkansas State Police	500,000	Boozman
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Bald Knob, AR	Bald Knob Police Department	325,000	Boozman
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Technology and Equipment	Batesville, AR	Batesville Police Department	575,000	Boozman
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Technology and Equipment	Jonesboro, AR	City of Jonesboro	3,500,000	Boozman
D0J-COPS Tech	Mobile Command/Response Vehicle	Cherokee County, AL	Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	300,000	Britt
D0J-COPS Tech	Mobile Command/Response Vehicle and Public Safety Equipment	Morgan County, AL	City of Decatur	325,000	Britt
D0J-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Coffee County, AL	City of Enterprise	500,000	Britt
D0J-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Russell County, AL	City of Phenix City	350,000	Britt
D0J-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Randolph County, AL	City of Roanoke	100,000	Britt
D0J-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Cleburne County, AL	Cleburne County Sheriff's Department	435,000	Britt
D0J-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Patrol/Rescue Boat	Etowah County, AL	Etowah County Sheriff's Office	300,000	Britt
D0J-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Calhoun County, AL	Jacksonville Police Department	287,000	Britt
D0J-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Lawrence County, AL	Lawrence County Commission	650,000	Britt
D0J-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Lowndes County, AL	Lowndes County Sheriff's Department	275,000	Britt

D01-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	St. Clair County, AL	Pell City Police Department	400,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Geneva County, AL	Socomb Police Department	37,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Morgan County, AL	Somerville Police Department	110,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	St. Clair County, AL	St. Clair County Sheriff's Office	250,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Multipurpose Response and Rescue Tactical Vehicle	Dekalb County, AL	Dekalb County Sheriff's Office	354,000	Britt, Tuberville
D01-COPS Tech	Police Officer Safety Equipment	Camas, WA	City of Camas	70,000	Cantwell
D01-COPS Tech	Police Department Cruisers	Morgantown, WV	City of Morgantown	525,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Police Department Equipment Upgrade	Nitro, WV	City of Nitro	642,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Police Department Equipment	St Albans, WV	City of St Albans	123,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Police Car Equipment Project	Winfield, WV	City of Winfield	61,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Internet Crimes Against Children Technology Support Project	South Charleston, WV	West Virginia State Police	400,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Fire & Public Safety Center Technology and Equipment	Charleston, WV	City of Charleston, WV	250,000	Capito, Justice
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety and Services Technology Expansion	Oak Hill, WV	City of Oak Hill	166,000	Capito, Justice
D01-COPS Tech	Nicholas County Sheriff Equipment Upgrades	Nicholas County, WV	Nicholas County Commission	179,000	Capito, Justice
D01-COPS Tech	Real Time Intelligence Crime Center	Ruston, LA	City of Ruston Police Department	1,500,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
D01-COPS Tech	Police Department Safety Equipment	West Monroe, LA	West Monroe Police Department	794,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
D01-COPS Tech	Lincoln Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Lincoln, ME	Lincoln Police Department	565,000	Collins
D01-COPS Tech	Cornish Public Safety Communications Equipment	Cornish, ME	Town of Cornish	218,000	Collins
D01-COPS Tech	Veazie Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Veazie, ME	Veazie Police Department	125,000	Collins
D01-COPS Tech	Washington County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Equipment	Washington County, ME	Washington County Sheriff's Office	187,000	Collins
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Equipment	Kennebunk, ME	Town of Kennebunk	5,018,000	Collins, King
D01-COPS Tech	Winthrop Public Safety Communications Equipment	Winthrop, ME	Town of Winthrop	1,162,000	Collins, King
D01-COPS Tech	Emergency Response and Rescue Vehicle	Wilmington, DE	Wilmington Police Department	400,000	Coons
D01-COPS Tech	Rapid DNA Instrument	Carson City, NV	Carson City Sheriff's Office	450,000	Cortez Mastro, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	First Responder Communication Equipment Upgrades	Ely, NV	City of Ely	5,000,000	Cortez Mastro, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Computer Aided Dispatch	Lincoln County, NV	Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	531,000	Cortez Mastro, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Technology and Advance AI Project	City of St. George, UT	City of St. George	1,134,000	Curtis
D01-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Springfield, IL	City of Springfield	750,000	Durbin
D01-COPS Tech	Integrated Technology Enhancement Program for the Warminster Township Police Department in Bucks County	Bucks County, PA	Warminster Township Police Department	735,000	Fetterman
D01-COPS Tech	Emergency Radio Equipment for Centre County First Responders	Centre County, PA	Centre County	1,000,000	Fetterman, McCormick
D01-COPS Tech	Scranton Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Scranton, PA	City of Scranton	300,000	Fetterman, McCormick
D01-COPS Tech	Lehigh County Public Safety Communications Network Project	Lehigh County, PA	Lehigh County	500,000	Fetterman, McCormick
D01-COPS Tech	Shippensburg Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Shippensburg Borough, PA	Shippensburg Borough	298,000	Fetterman, McCormick

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D0J-COPS Tech	University of Pittsburgh Police Department Communications Equipment.	Pittsburgh, PA	University of Pittsburgh	300,000	Fetterman, McCormick
D0J-COPS Tech	Southeast Communications 911 Center Equipment Upgrades.	Beatrice, NE	City of Beatrice	782,000	Fischer
D0J-COPS Tech	Sheriff's Office Technology Systems Upgrades	Douglas County, NE	Douglas County Sheriff's Office	639,000	Fischer
D0J-COPS Tech	Nebraska Online Child Exploitation Prevention Technology Project.	Lincoln, NE	Nebraska State Patrol	176,000	Fischer
D0J-COPS Tech	Communications Modernization Project	Otoe County, NE	Otoe County	2,700,000	Fischer
D0J-COPS Tech	Multi-County Communications Center Radio Update	Taylor, NE	Region 26 Council	415,000	Fischer
D0J-COPS Tech	Emergency Radio System Improvements	Thayer County, NE	Thayer County	327,000	Fischer
D0J-COPS Tech	Chester County (SC) Sheriff's Office	Chester County, SC	Chester County Sheriff's Office	880,000	Graham
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Myrtle Beach—Police Equipment	City of Myrtle Beach, SC	City of Myrtle Beach	300,000	Graham
D0J-COPS Tech	Lancaster County Sheriff Office	Lancaster, SC	Lancaster County Sheriff's Office	1,261,000	Graham
D0J-COPS Tech	Mobile Security Trailers	Dona Ana County, NM	Lancaster County Sheriff's Office	268,000	Heinrich
D0J-COPS Tech	Kihei Real-Time Crime Center	Maui County, HI	County of Maui	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
D0J-COPS Tech	West Maui Communications Alternate Route	Maui County, HI	Maui County	450,000	Hirono, Schatz
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Technology and Equipment Upgrades	Florence, MS	City of Florence Police Department	500,000	Hyde-Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Fleet Expansion	Leland, MS	City of Leland	130,000	Hyde-Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Sheriff's Office Modernization Initiative	Greene County, MS	Greene County Sheriff's Office	142,000	Hyde-Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Surveillance Enhancement Project	Monroe County, MS	Monroe County Sheriff's Office	69,000	Hyde-Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Mobile Data Terminals	Moss Point, MS	Moss Point Police Department	100,000	Hyde-Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment Modernization Initiative	Simpson County, MS	Simpson County Sheriff's Department	157,000	Hyde-Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Real Time Crime Center	Meridian, MS	City of Meridian	750,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Project	Pearl River County, MS	Pearl River County	750,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D0J-COPS Tech	Crime Prevention Initiative	West Point, MS	City of West Point	500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D0J-COPS Tech	School Safety Upgrades	Clay County, WV	Clay County Schools	749,000	Justice
D0J-COPS Tech	Prince Edward County Public Safety Interoperable Radio System.	Prince Edward County, VA	Prince Edward County	1,695,000	Kaine, Warner
D0J-COPS Tech	Police Department Mobile Command Post	Loudoun County, VA	Town of Leesburg	500,000	Kaine, Warner
D0J-COPS Tech	Richlands Public Safety & Rescue Equipment Acquisition for First Responders.	Tazewell County, VA	Town of Richlands	249,000	Kaine, Warner
D0J-COPS Tech	Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Technology	Baton Rouge, LA	Louisiana Bureau of Investigation	675,000	Kennedy
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Radio Improvement Project	Franklin, NJ	Borough of Franklin	216,000	Kim
D0J-COPS Tech	911 Dispatch Center Enhancement Project	Linden, NJ	City of Linden	1,075,000	Kim
D0J-COPS Tech	Joint Powers Command Vehicle Replacement	Blaine, MN	City of Blaine	1,470,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Counties Records System Collaborative	St. Louis County, MN	St. Louis County	4,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Vehicle Acquisition	Bernalillo County, NM	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	1,042,000	Lujan

DOJ-COPS Tech	Real Time Crime Center - Law Enforcement Technology	Albuquerque, NM	City of Albuquerque	1,069,000	Lujan
DOJ-COPS Tech	Bethlehem Police Department Technology and Equipment Upgrades.	Bethlehem, PA	Bethlehem Police Department	250,000	McCormick
DOJ-COPS Tech	York County Law Enforcement Multi-Office Public Safety Equipment.	York County, PA	LogosWorks Partners	400,000	McCormick
DOJ-COPS Tech	Emergency Services Communications	Wallowa County, OR	Wallowa County Sheriff's Office	2,750,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Abilene, KS	Abilene Police Department	104,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Hawatha, KS	Brown County Sheriff	177,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Cottonwood, KS	Chase County Sheriff	362,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Girard, KS	Crawford County Sheriff	262,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Abilene, KS	Dickinson County Sheriff	750,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Hays, KS	Ellis County Sheriff	327,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Elwood, KS	Elwood Police Department	402,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Eureka, KS	Greenwood County Sheriff	637,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Sublette, KS	Haskell County Sheriff	214,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Leawood, KS	Leawood Police Department	43,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Lindsborg, KS	Lindsborg Police Department	78,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Oakley, KS	Logan County Sheriff	24,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	McPherson, KS	McPherson County Sheriff	138,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Paola, KS	Miami County Sheriff	547,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Beloit, KS	Mitchell County Sheriff	94,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Neodesha, KS	Neodesha Police Department	75,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Norton, KS	Norton City Police Department	63,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Osawatimie, KS	Osawatimie Police Department	157,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Seneca, KS	Seneca Police Department	536,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Smith Center, KS	Smith County Sheriff	27,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Wakeeney, KS	Trego County Sheriff	52,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Camera and Public Alert System Upgrades	Wyandotte County, KS	Unified Government of Wyandotte County.	225,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Victoria, KS	Victoria Police Department	78,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Wathena, KS	Wathena Police Department	95,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Leoti, KS	Wichita County Sheriff	80,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Yates Center, KS	Yates Center Police Department	146,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech	Sheriff's Coalition Training Program	Marietta, OH	Washington County Sheriff's Office	455,000	Moreno
DOJ-COPS Tech	Major County Regional Emergency Communications Tower Equipment Replacement.	Fairview, OK	Major County Sheriff's Office	531,000	Mullin
DOJ-COPS Tech	Internet Crimes Against Children Technology Support	Oklahoma City, OK	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation	575,000	Mullin
DOJ-COPS Tech	Rapid DNA Program for Investigations	McAlester, OK	Pittsburg County Sheriff's Office	500,000	Mullin

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D0J-COPS Tech	Enhancements for the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force.	Anchorage, AK	Anchorage Police Department	305,000	Murkowski
D0J-COPS Tech	Security System Upgrades	Bethel, AK	City of Bethel	70,000	Murkowski
D0J-COPS Tech	Replace Radio Communication System	Ketchikan, AK	City of Ketchikan	3,000,000	Murkowski
D0J-COPS Tech	Investigative Technology Upgrades	City of Carrollton, GA	City of Carrollton Police Department	76,000	Ossoff
D0J-COPS Tech	Radio Upgrades	City of Conyers, GA	City of Conyers Police Department	685,000	Ossoff
D0J-COPS Tech	Safer Vehicles and Equipment Upgrades	City of Riverdale, GA	City of Riverdale	784,000	Ossoff
D0J-COPS Tech	Safer Roads Initiative Vehicles	City of South Fulton, GA	City of South Fulton Police Department	405,000	Ossoff
D0J-COPS Tech	Jail Staff Compliance System	Fulton County, GA	Fulton County Sheriff's Office	526,000	Ossoff
D0J-COPS Tech	Helicopter Rescue Capability Upgrades	Spalding County, GA	Spalding County Sheriff's Office	175,000	Ossoff
D0J-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Video Recording Systems	Treutlen County, GA	Treutlen County Sheriff's Office	249,000	Ossoff
D0J-COPS Tech	Crime Prevention Coordination Center	City of Norcross, GA	City of Norcross Police Department	450,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D0J-COPS Tech	Campus Gate and Locks Upgrade	Fulton County, GA	Morehouse College	556,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D0J-COPS Tech	New Police Vehicles	Sumter County, GA	Sumter County Sheriff's Office	503,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D0J-COPS Tech	Police Radio Upgrades	County of Sutter, CA	County of Sutter	1,500,000	Padilla
D0J-COPS Tech	Marquette Police Department—Portable Radio Upgrades	Marquette, MI	City of Marquette	264,000	Peters
D0J-COPS Tech	Cranston Police Communications	Cranston, RI	City of Cranston Police Department	1,780,000	Reed
D0J-COPS Tech	Central Falls Police Department Equipment	Central Falls, RI	City of Central Falls	1,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D0J-COPS Tech	Rhode Island State Police Equipment and Vehicles	Statewide, RI	Rhode Island State Police	2,575,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D0J-COPS Tech	North Kingstown Broadband and Camera Systems	North Kingstown, RI	Town of North Kingstown	625,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D0J-COPS Tech	West Greenwich Public Safety Dispatch Equipment	West Greenwich, RI	West Greenwich Public Safety	200,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D0J-COPS Tech	Jail Tech Upgrades	Rapid City, SD	Pennington County Sheriff's Office	3,920,000	Rounds
D0J-COPS Tech	Child Exploitation Investigation Support Project	Statewide, SD	South Dakota Attorney General's Office	675,000	Rounds
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	Statewide, VT	State of Vermont Department of Public Safety	2,000,000	Sanders
D0J-COPS Tech	Mobile Command Vehicles Acquisition	Oakland, CA	University of California System	2,050,000	Schiff
D0J-COPS Tech	Coos County Sheriff Technology Enhancement	Lancaster, NH	Coos County Administration	175,000	Shaheen
D0J-COPS Tech	Northern Border Dispatch Border Security Communication	Colebrook, NH	Northern Border Dispatch	225,000	Shaheen
D0J-COPS Tech	Gilford Police Department (CAD/RMS) Replacement and Upgrade Program.	Gilford, NH	Town of Gilford	273,000	Shaheen
D0J-COPS Tech	Milford Area Regional Record Management Systems (RMS) and Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System Upgrade.	Milford, NH	Town of Milford	1,000,000	Shaheen
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	Glacier County, MT	Glacier County Sheriff's Office	420,000	Sheehy
D0J-COPS Tech	Police Vehicles	Prairie County, MT	Prairie County Sheriff's Office	140,000	Sheehy
D0J-COPS Tech	Police Vehicles	St. Ignatius, MT	St. Ignatius Police Department	185,000	Sheehy

DOI-COPS Tech	Police Vehicles	Treasure County, MT	Treasure County Sheriff-Coroner's Office.	92,000	Sheehy
DOI-COPS Tech	Search and Rescue Equipment	Treasure County, MT	Treasure County Sheriff-Coroner's Office.	127,000	Sheehy
DOI-COPS Tech	Search and Rescue Equipment	Yellowstone County, MT	Yellowstone County Sheriff's Office	100,000	Sheehy
DOI-COPS Tech	Michigan ICAC Online Child Exploitation Technology Project.	Dimondale, MI	Michigan State Police	675,000	Stotkin
DOI-COPS Tech	Saginaw Police Department Patrol Vehicles	Saginaw, MI	Saginaw Police Department	215,000	Stotkin
DOI-COPS Tech	Real Time Intelligence Upgrades	Greensboro, NC	City of Greensboro Police Department	820,000	Tillis
DOI-COPS Tech	Mobile Command Unit	McDowell County, NC	McDowell County Sheriff's Office	250,000	Tillis
DOI-COPS Tech	Interoperable Communications Equipment	Holly Springs, NC	Town of Holly Springs	1,074,000	Tillis
DOI-COPS Tech	Police Technology Improvement Project	Mooreville, NC	Town of Mooreville Police Department.	1,478,000	Tillis
DOI-COPS Tech	Rapid DNA Instrumentation for Investigations	Union County, NC	Union County Sheriff's Office	861,000	Tillis
DOI-COPS Tech	Joint 911 Public Safety Center Technology	Anne Arundel County, MD	Anne Arundel County, Maryland	3,500,000	Van Hollen
DOI-COPS Tech	Computer Aided Dispatch Replacement	Baltimore City, MD	Baltimore Police Department	3,700,000	Van Hollen
DOI-COPS Tech	Campus Public Safety Technology Improvements	Fannin County, Forsyth County, Lumpkin County, Hall County, GA	University of North Georgia	500,000	Warnock
DOI-COPS Tech	Public Safety Upgrades	Hartford, VT	Town of Hartford Police Department	774,000	Welch
DOI-COPS Tech	Technology Enhancements for the Northeast Mississippi Area Crime Center.	Columbus, MS	City of Columbus	1,000,000	Wicker
DOI-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrades	Humphreys County, MS	Humphreys County	460,000	Wicker
DOI-COPS Tech	UMMC Campus Public Safety Enhancements	Jackson, MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center.	907,000	Wicker
NASA-SSMS	Early STEM Learning Initiatives	Washington, DC	National Children's Museum	1,200,000	Alsobrooks, Kaine, Van Hollen, Warner
NASA-SSMS	Planetarium Equipment	Allegany County, MD	Frostburg State University	2,808,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
NASA-SSMS	Addressing Air Quality Research	Baltimore County, MD	Goucher College	151,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
NASA-SSMS	Astrophysics and Data Science Education Destination	Avon, CT	Talcott Mountain Science Center for Student Involvement, Inc..	1,700,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
NASA-SSMS	Instrumentation and equipment upgrades	Peoria, IL	Bradley University	1,000,000	Durbin
NASA-SSMS	Hawaii STEM Connections	State-wide, HI	University of Hawaii Space Flight Laboratory.	1,324,000	Hirono
NASA-SSMS	Improving Space Weather Forecasts	City and County of Honolulu, HI	University of Hawaii	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
NASA-SSMS	Quantum and Space Technologies Education, Research, and Training Initiative.	Brook Park, OH	Ohio Aerospace Institute	500,000	Husted

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
NASA-SSWS	Demonstration of Composite Manufacturing for Blended Wing Body Air Frame.	Starkville, MS	Mississippi State University	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
NASA-SSWS	Hypersonic Flight Research	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University	10,000,000	Moran
NASA-SSWS	Paso Robles Spaceport Training and Research Center	County of San Luis Obispo, CA	Cal Poly Partners	1,000,000	Padilla, Schiff
NASA-SSWS	STEM Forward	Howard County, MD	Chinese American Parent Association of Howard County.	1,046,000	Van Hollen
NASA-SSWS	STEM to Space Initiative	Richmond County, GA	Paine College	450,000	Warnock

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
International Trade Administration			
Operations and administration	573,000	605,000	+ 32,000
Operations and Administration (emergency)	50,000		— 50,000
Offsetting fee collections	— 12,000	— 12,000	
Direct appropriation	611,000	593,000	— 18,000
Bureau of Industry and Security			
Operations and administration	22,183	41,869	+ 19,686
Operations and Administration (emergency)	20,000		— 20,000
CWC Enforcement (Defense)	148,817	169,131	+ 20,314
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	191,000	211,000	+ 20,000
Economic Development Administration			
Economic Development Assistance Programs	370,000	360,000	— 10,000
Economic Development Assistance Programs (emergency)	30,000		— 30,000
Subtotal, Economic Development Assistance Programs	400,000	360,000	— 40,000
Salaries and expenses	68,000	66,000	— 2,000
Total, Economic Development Administration	468,000	426,000	— 42,000
Minority Business Development Agency			
Minority Business Development	68,250	55,000	— 13,250

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
Economic and Statistical Analysis			
Salaries and expenses	125,000	122,000	-3,000
Bureau of the Census			
Current Surveys and Programs	328,500	328,500	
Periodic censuses and programs	1,054,000	1,191,849	+137,849
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,382,500	1,520,349	+137,849
Bureau of Labor Statistics			
Bureau of Labor Statistics (legislative proposal)			
National Telecommunications and Information Administration			
Salaries and expenses	57,000	55,000	-2,000
Facilities Management & Construction	2,000	2,000	
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	59,000	57,000	-2,000
United States Patent and Trademark Office			
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	4,554,940	4,996,100	+441,160
Offsetting fee collections	-4,554,940	-4,996,100	-441,160
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office			
National Institute of Standards and Technology			
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	857,159	1,006,628	+149,469
(transfer out)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	
Industrial Technology Services	212,000	212,000	

Manufacturing extension partnerships	(175,000)	(175,000)	.....
Manufacturing USA	(37,000)	(37,000)	.....
Construction of Research Facilities	87,758	385,897	.....
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	(9,000)	.....
			+ 298,139
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,156,917	1,604,525	+ 447,608
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Operations, Research, and Facilities	4,408,986	4,477,642	+ 68,656
Subtotal, Operations, research and Facilities	4,408,986	4,477,642	+ 68,656
(by transfer)	(347,000)	(399,644)	(+ 52,644)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(- 347,000)	(- 399,644)	(- 52,644)
Subtotal	4,408,986	4,477,642	+ 68,656
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,619,866	1,610,000	- 9,866
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)	100,000	.....	- 100,000
Subtotal, Procurement Acquisition and Construction	1,719,866	1,610,000	- 109,866
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65,000	65,000	.....
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	349	349	.....
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	300	300	.....
Fisheries Finance Program Account	- 12,000	- 12,000	.....
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	6,182,501	6,141,291	- 41,210
Departmental Management			
Salaries and expenses	94,500	94,500	.....
Renovation and Modernization	1,142	1,142	.....
Office of Inspector General	48,000	48,000	.....
Total, Departmental Management	143,642	143,642	.....
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	10,387,810	10,873,807	+ 485,997
Appropriations	(10,187,810)	(10,873,807)	(+ 685,997)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Emergency appropriations	(200,000)	.....	( - 200,000)
(by transfer)	356,000	408,644	+ 52,644
(transfer out)	- 356,000	- 408,644	- 52,644
 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Justice Operations Management Accountability			
Salaries and expenses	142,000	142,000	.....
Justice Information Sharing Technology	38,460	50,000	+ 11,540
Total, Justice Operations Management Accountability	180,460	192,000	+ 11,540
 Executive Office for Immigration Review	844,000	804,000	- 40,000
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	- 4,000	- 10,000	- 6,000
Direct appropriation	840,000	794,000	- 46,000
Office of Inspector General	139,000	139,000	.....
 United States Parole Commission			
Salaries and expenses	14,000	13,500	- 500
 Legal Activities			
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	1,090,000	1,028,000	- 62,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	22,700	22,700	.....
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	233,000	310,000	+ 77,000
Offsetting fee collections—current year	- 304,000	- 310,000	- 6,000
Direct appropriation	- 71,000	.....	+ 71,000
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	2,611,000	2,611,000	.....
United States Trustee System Fund	245,000	220,000	- 25,000
Offsetting fee collections	- 245,000	- 205,000	+ 40,000
Direct appropriation .....	.....	15,000	+ 15,000

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,504	2,504	.....
Fees and expenses of witnesses	270,000	320,000	+ 50,000
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	24,000	22,000	- 2,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,514	20,514	.....
Total, Legal Activities	3,969,718	4,041,718	+ 72,000
United States Marshals Service			
Salaries and expenses	1,529,000	1,712,000	+ 183,000
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	163,000	.....	- 163,000
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	1,692,000	1,712,000	+ 20,000
Construction	15,000	12,000	- 3,000
Federal Prisoner Detention	1,986,000	2,236,000	+ 250,000
Federal Prisoner Detention (emergency)	250,000	.....	- 250,000
Subtotal, Federal Prisoner Detention	2,236,000	2,236,000	.....
Total, United States Marshals Service	3,943,000	3,960,000	+ 17,000
National Security Division			
Salaries and expenses	128,000	122,000	- 6,000
Interagency Law Enforcement			
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	547,000	537,000	- 10,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation			
Salaries and expenses	4,318,154	4,318,154	.....
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	4,318,154	4,318,154	.....
Counterintelligence and national security	6,325,559	6,325,559	.....
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	10,643,713	10,643,713	.....
Construction	30,000	15,000	- 15,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,673,713	10,658,713	- 15,000
Drug Enforcement Administration			
Salaries and expenses	2,890,723	3,236,660	+ 345,937
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	328,000	.....	- 328,000
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	3,218,723	3,236,660	+ 17,937
Diversion control fund	- 651,723	- 669,660	- 17,937
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,567,000	2,567,000	.....
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives			
Salaries and expenses	1,625,000	1,625,000	.....
Construction .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,625,000	1,625,000	.....
Federal Prison System			
Salaries and expenses	8,392,588	8,392,588	.....
Buildings and facilities	179,762	179,762	.....
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700	.....
Total, Federal Prison System	8,575,050	8,575,050	.....
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities			
Office on Violence Against Women:			
Prevention and prosecution programs	(80,000)	.....	.....
(by transfer) .....	.....	(80,000)	.....

Crime Victims Fund (transfer out)	(- 80,000)	(- 80,000)	.....
Violence Against Women Prevention & Prosecution Programs	633,000	640,000	+ 7,000
Subtotal	633,000	640,000	+ 7,000
Office of Justice Programs:			
Research, evaluation and statistics	65,000	60,000	- 5,000
State and local law enforcement assistance	2,000,033	1,878,146	- 121,887
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program (legislative proposal)			
Juvenile justice programs	375,000	380,000	+ 5,000
Public safety officer benefits:			
Death benefits	240,000	202,000	- 38,000
Disability and education benefits	34,800	34,800	
Subtotal	274,800	236,800	- 38,000
Total, Office of Justice Programs	2,714,833	2,554,946	- 159,887
Community Oriented Policing Services:			
COPS programs	417,169	500,167	+ 82,998
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities	3,765,002	3,695,113	- 69,889
Total, title II, Department of Justice	36,966,943	36,920,094	- 46,849
Appropriations	(36,225,943)	(36,920,094)	(+ 694,151)
Emergency appropriations	(741,000)		(- 741,000)
(by transfer)	80,000	80,000	
(transfer out)	- 80,000	- 80,000	
TITLE III—SCIENCE			
Office of Science and Technology Policy	7,965	7,965	
National Space Council	1,965	1,965	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Science	7,334,200	7,300,000	- 34,200
Aeronautics	935,000	950,000	+ 15,000
Space Technology	1,100,000	975,000	- 125,000
Exploration	7,216,200	7,783,000	+ 566,800

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Exploration (emergency)	450,000	.....	— 450,000
Subtotal, Exploration	7,666,200	7,783,000	+ 116,800
Space Operations	4,220,000	4,314,000	+ 94,000
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement	143,000	148,000	+ 5,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services	3,092,327	3,107,079	+ 14,752
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	50,000	275,000	+ 225,000
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration (emergency)	250,000	.....	— 250,000
Subtotal, Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	300,000	275,000	— 25,000
Office of Inspector General	47,600	47,600	.....
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24,838,327	24,899,679	+ 61,352
National Science Foundation			
Research and related activities	7,067,190	7,067,190	.....
Defense function	109,310	109,310	.....
Subtotal	7,176,500	7,176,500	.....
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction .....	.....	350,000	+ 350,000
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (emergency)	234,000	.....	— 234,000
STEM Education	1,172,000	1,000,000	— 172,000
Agency Operations and Award Management	448,000	444,000	— 4,000
Office of the National Science Board	5,090	5,090	.....
Office of Inspector General	24,410	24,410	.....

Total, National Science Foundation	9,060,000	9,000,000	—60,000
Total, Title III, Science	33,908,257	33,909,609	+1,352
Appropriations			
Emergency appropriations	(32,974,257) (934,000)	(33,909,609)	(+935,352) (—934,000)
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES			
Commission on Civil Rights			
Salaries and expenses	14,350	14,350	.....
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission			
Salaries and expenses	455,000	455,000	.....
International Trade Commission			
Salaries and expenses	122,000	122,000	.....
Legal Services Corporation			
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	560,000	566,000	+6,000
Marine Mammal Commission			
Salaries and expenses	4,500	4,500	.....
Office of the US Trade Representative			
Salaries and expenses	59,000	65,000	+6,000
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15,000	15,000	.....
Total, Office of the US Trade Representative	74,000	80,000	+6,000
State Justice Institute			
Salaries and expenses	7,640	7,640	.....
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	1,237,490	1,249,490	+12,000
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec. 510)	(—10,000)	(—10,000)	.....
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer)	(10,000)	(10,000)	.....
DOC, Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission)	—30,000	—30,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
DOC, Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (rescission)	- 9,560,000	.....	+ 9,560,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	- 300,000	- 100,000	+ 200,000
DOJ, Federal Prison System Buildings and Facilities (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
DOJ, Drug Enforcement Administration Salaries and Expenses (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
DOJ, Office of Justice Programs (rescission)	- 125,000	- 125,000	.....
DOJ, COPS Office (rescission)	- 20,000	- 20,000	.....
DOJ, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs (rescission)	- 15,000	- 15,000	.....
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	- 250,000	.....	+ 250,000
HAVANA Act Payments (NDD) .....	.....	.....	.....
HAVANA Act Payments (Def) .....	.....	.....	.....
DOC, Census Working Capital Fund (rescission) .....	.....	- 15,000	- 15,000
DOC, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
DOJ, FBI Construction .....	.....	.....	.....
DOJ, ATF Salaries and Expenses (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
DOC, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	- 10,300,000	- 305,000	+ 9,995,000
Total, title V, General Provisions .....	.....	.....	.....
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS			
DIVISION A—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025			
(PL 118—158)			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Federal Bureau of Investigation			
Salaries and expenses (defense) Sec. 155 (emergency)	9,906	.....	- 9,906
Salaries and expenses (non-defense) Sec. 155 (emergency)	6,762	.....	- 6,762

Total Department of Justice	16,668	.....	— 16,668
Total, Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025	16,668	.....	— 16,668
(PL 118–158)			
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
Economic Development Administration			
Economic Development Assistance (EDA) Programs (emergency)	1,510,000	.....	— 1,510,000
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)	244,000	.....	— 244,000
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)	499,000	.....	— 499,000
Fisheries Disaster Assistance (emergency)	300,000	.....	— 300,000
Total, Department of Commerce	2,553,000	.....	— 2,553,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
United States Marshals Service—Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	12,000	.....	— 12,000
Federal Prison System—Buildings and Facilities (emergency)	64,796	.....	— 64,796
Total, Department of Justice	76,796	.....	— 76,796
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION			
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration (emergency)	740,200	.....	— 740,200
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	740,200	.....	— 740,200
Total, Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2025	3,369,996	.....	— 3,369,996
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT, 2022			
(P L 117–58)			
DIVISION J—APPROPRIATIONS			
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
National Telecommunications and Information Administration			
Digital Equity			
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(550,000)	(550,000)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Legislative proposal (rescission)			
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Admin			
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Operations, Research, and Facilities			
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(515,583)	(507,000)	(- 8,583)
Legislative proposal (rescission)			
Total, Operations, Research and Facilities			
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery			
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(34,400)	(34,400)	
Legislative proposal (rescission)			
Total, Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery			
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2022			
BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022 (P L 117-159)			
DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Office of Justice Programs			
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance			
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(280,000)	(280,000)	

Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance .....	.....	.....	.....
Community Oriented Policing Services Programs (STOP School Violence Act)			
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(20,000)	(20,000)	.....
Total, Community Oriented Policing Services .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, 2022 .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Other Appropriations	3,386,664	.....	— 3,386,664
Grand total	75,587,164	82,648,000	+ 7,060,836
Appropriations	(80,625,500)	(82,953,000)	(+ 2,327,500)
Rescissions	(— 10,300,000)	(— 305,000)	(+ 9,995,000)
Emergency appropriations	(5,261,664)	.....	(— 5,261,664)
(by transfer)	446,000	498,644	+ 52,644
(transfer out)	— 446,000	— 498,644	— 52,644
Grand total excluding Other Appropriations	72,200,500	82,648,000	+ 10,447,500

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