

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2019

MAY 24, 2018.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 5952]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal
year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee has jurisdiction over a diverse group of agencies responsible for combating gangs, violent crime, drug trafficking, financial fraud, terrorism, espionage, and cybercrime; enforcing trade laws; conducting periodic censuses; forecasting the weather; managing fisheries; exploring space; and advancing science. The activities of these agencies impact nearly every American and are integral to the operations of our government.

The bill provides a total of \$62,520,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2019. Within the level of funds provided, the bill prioritizes funding for Federal law enforcement, national security, space exploration, science and the Constitutionally required 2020 Decennial Census.

The bill provides substantial resources to address the opioid epidemic. To assist State and local governments, the bill provides \$380,000,000, which is an increase of \$50,000,000 over fiscal year 2018 and \$277,000,000 above fiscal year 2017, for grants authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act. For Federal law enforcement, the bill provides funding increases for U.S. Attorneys, the U.S. Marshals Service, Federal Prisoner Detention, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement to enhance Federal law enforcement's ability to investigate and prosecute traffickers in opioids and other dangerous drugs.

For school safety, the bill provides \$100,000,000, a \$25,000,000 increase over the current year, to fully fund the STOP School Violence Act of 2018. In addition, the bill increases funding for other activities that will address school violence such as active shooter training for police, youth mentoring, and violent crime and gang reduction programs. The bill also fully funds the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System and increases funding for U.S. Attorneys and the U.S. Marshals to address violent crime.

For human trafficking, the bill provides \$100,000,000, an increase of \$23,000,000 above the current year, for grants to State and local communities to provide services to victims and enhance enforcement initiatives. In addition, the bill provides a \$5,000,000 increase for U.S. Attorneys and a \$25,000,000 increase for the FBI for Federal law enforcement to increase investigations and prosecutions of human traffickers.

The bill provides an increase of \$125,500,000 for the Executive Office of Immigration Review to annualize the 100 additional immigration judge teams funded in fiscal year 2018 and provide for an additional 100 new immigration judge teams in fiscal year 2019. This addition of 200 new immigration judge teams over a two year period should have a dramatic impact on reducing the immigration case backlog.

For NASA, the bill includes \$21,545,740,000, which is an increase of \$809,600,000 above fiscal year 2018. The Committee believes that additional investment is needed to maintain American leadership in space exploration and science, and for NASA to successfully execute all of its activities and missions. A bold space exploration program that engages the nation will inspire new generations of scientists and engineers and contribute to the economic

success and space leadership of the country. The bill advances space exploration and ensures our nation remains the world's leader in space exploration and technology, aeronautics research, and discovery in space and science. The bill provides for the continued development of the Orion crew vehicle, the Space Launch System, and Exploration Ground Systems that will one day send astronauts beyond low Earth orbit. The bill continues funding for critical scientific missions and fully funds the requested new lunar programs.

For the National Science Foundation, the bill provides \$8,174,890,000, increasing funding for both research grants and critical scientific infrastructure.

Funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration prioritizes weather forecasting, ocean exploration, weather research, and fisheries management.

For the Census Bureau to conduct the Constitutionally required 2020 Decennial Census, the bill fully funds fiscal year 2019 requirements and provides for the first quarter of required costs in fiscal year 2020.

OVERSIGHT AND BUDGET REVIEW

In furtherance of the Committee's oversight responsibilities and to protect hard-earned taxpayer dollars, the Committee has included language that:

- Withholds funds for information technology related to the 2020 census until a comprehensive investment plan is provided to the Committee and the Government Accountability Office.
- Caps total life-cycle costs for programs that have a record of poor performance, including weather satellites and the James Webb Space Telescope.
- Prohibits funding for the National Technical Information Service to charge customers for a copy of a document generated by the Legislative Branch unless the customer is informed how to receive an electronic copy free online.
- Requires monthly reporting on Immigration Judge performance.
- Maintains limitations on the Department of Justice's use of non-appropriated funds, including the Working Capital Fund and the Assets Forfeiture Fund.
- Requires quarterly reporting of unobligated balances.
- Requires agencies procuring sensitive information technology systems to conduct supply chain risk assessments.
- Requires contractors and grantees receiving more than \$5,000,000 to certify that they are not delinquent on their Federal taxes.
- Prohibits funds from being used to purchase first class and premium airline travel.
- Limits the number of agency staff who can attend overseas conferences.
- Requires agencies to track undisbursed grant balances.
- Requires agencies to submit spending plans for the Committee's review.
- Requires agencies to notify the Committee of project cost overruns and mitigation plans.
- Limits certain NASA funds until long-term plans are formulated and adopted.

- Requires agency computer networks to block pornography.

Paper Reduction Efforts.—The Committee urges the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and NASA to work with the Office of Management and Budget to reduce printing and reproduction costs and directs each agency to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on the steps it has taken to achieve this goal. The report should specifically identify how much funding each agency expects to save by implementing these measures.

Performance Measures.—The Committee directs each of the agencies funded by this Act to comply with title 31 of the United States Code, including the development of their organizational priority goals and outcomes such as performance outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures, and customer service measures. Each of the agencies funded in this Act shall report on their plans to comply with the requirements of title 31 of the United States Code within 90 days of enactment of the Act.

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

Fix NICS Act of 2018.—The Fix NICS Act of 2018 requires the head of each Federal department or agency to certify to the Attorney General their compliance with their responsibility to report appropriate information to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The Act also requires the Attorney General to work with agencies in the development of plans that ensure the maximum coordination with the Department of Justice. The Act prohibits bonus pay for political appointees at Federal agencies that are not in compliance with record submission requirements. Each agency funded in this Act shall make compliance with the Fix NICS Act of 2018 a priority and report to the Committee on their compliance as part of the spending plan required by section 531 of this Act.

REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

Section 505 of the bill contains language concerning the reprogramming of funds between programs, projects, and activities. The Committee reminds the departments and agencies funded in this bill that the reprogramming process is based on comity between the Congress and the Executive Branch. This process is intended to provide departments and agencies sufficient flexibility to meet changing circumstances and emergent requirements not known at the time of congressional review of the budget while preserving congressional priorities and intent. In the absence of comity and respect for the prerogatives of the Appropriations Committees and the Congress in general, the Committee may opt to include specific program limitations and details in legislation and remove language providing the flexibility to reallocate funds. Under these circumstances, programs, projects, and activities become absolutes and the Executive Branch shall lose the ability to propose changes in the use of appropriated funds except through legislative action.

Each department and agency funded in this bill shall follow the directions set forth in this bill and the accompanying report, and shall not reallocate resources or reorganize activities except as provided herein. Reprogramming procedures shall apply to funds provided in this bill, unobligated balances from previous appropriations Acts that are available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2019, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2019. As specified in section 505, the Committee expects that the Appropriations Subcommittees on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the House and Senate will be notified by letter a minimum of 15 days prior to any reprogramming of funds that—

- (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
- (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;
- (4) relocates an office or employees;
- (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities;
- (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;
- (7) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or
- (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress.

Any reprogramming request shall include any out-year budgetary impacts and a separate accounting of program or mission impacts on estimated carryover funds. The Committee further expects any department or agency funded in this bill that plans a reduction-in-force to notify the Committee by letter at least 30 days in advance of the date of any such planned personnel action.

RELATIONSHIP WITH BUDGET AND COMPTROLLER OFFICES

Through the years the Appropriations Committee has channeled most of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices or comptroller organizations of the various departments, agencies, and commissions. Such relationships are necessary to accomplish the work of the Committee. While the Committee reserves the right to call upon all organizations in the departments, agencies and commissions for information and assistance, the primary contact between the Committee and these entities must be through the budget offices and comptroller organizations, or through a legislative affairs unit designated by the Committee to work on appropriations and budget matters.

The workload generated in the budget process is large and growing; therefore, a positive, responsive relationship between the Committee and the budget and/or comptroller offices is essential for the Committee to fulfill the Constitutional appropriations responsibilities of Congress.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$491,000,000 in total resources for the programs of the International Trade Administration (ITA), which is \$4,000,000 below fiscal year 2018 and \$39,853,000 above the request. This amount is offset by \$11,000,000 in estimated fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$480,000,000.

Trade enforcement.—The recommendation funds Enforcement and Compliance at the requested level of \$88,500,000. The ITA shall make enforcement of antidumping and countervailing duties a priority, including by thoroughly investigating the extent of the harm caused to domestic industries and reducing case backlogs.

Global Markets.—The recommendation provides \$319,000,000 for Global Markets. The recommendation does not adopt the proposal to reduce U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service staff or close overseas offices or U.S. Export Assistance Centers.

Industry and Analysis.—The recommendation provides \$52,000,000 for Industry and Analysis.

Executive Direction and Administration.—The recommendation provides \$20,500,000 for Executive Direction and Administration.

Business-to-Business Networks.—The Committee directs the ITA to conduct Business-to-Business Networks for industry clusters in Northern Mexico and Southern United States to promote regionally-driven economic development strategies that support advanced manufacturing and exports of American goods and services.

Human rights.—The Committee is concerned with violence and threats shown towards human rights activists around the world, but particularly in nations with which we have trade agreements with enforceable protections. The Committee encourages the ITA to more actively engage with trade partner nations to end these human rights violations.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$113,500,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security, which is the same as fiscal year 2018. The recommendation provides \$6,000,000 for Management and Policy Coordination; \$56,000,000 for Export Administration; and \$51,500,000 for Export Enforcement.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Committee does not adopt the proposal to terminate the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and recommends \$301,500,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the EDA.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee provides \$262,500,000 for the Economic Development Assistance Programs for grants to economically distressed

areas. The Committee expects EDA to work more closely with communities that are underserved. Funds are to be distributed as follows; any deviation of funds shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Public Works	\$117,500,000
Partnership Planning	33,000,000
Technical Assistance	9,500,000
Research and Evaluation	1,500,000
Trade Adjustment and Assistance	13,000,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	37,000,000
Assistance to Coal Communities	30,000,000
Regional Innovation Program	21,000,000
Total	\$262,500,000

Assistance to coal mining communities.—The Committee appreciates that EDA is collaborating with local leaders and stakeholders, along with other Federal agencies, to develop comprehensive strategies to promote economic growth in coal mining communities. The Committee expects this effort to continue. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs EDA to continue assisting communities that have yet to develop an economic development strategy to begin the planning process. For communities that have economic development strategies, EDA shall continue providing assistance to implement the strategies, including by funding economic development projects. EDA shall continue to report to the Committee on its efforts to assist coal communities. The report shall include detailed information on how EDA and other Federal agencies have assisted coal mining communities to date and how the Federal government plans to assist them in the future.

Regional Innovation Program.—The Committee encourages EDA to support the development of regional innovation clusters that focus on advanced wood products.

Nuclear Power Plant Closures.—Recent closures of nuclear power plants throughout the United States have had a negative impact on the economic foundations of surrounding communities, and there is potential for additional plant closures in the coming years. The Committee urges EDA to increase its assistance to communities affected by nuclear power plant closures, including communities facing both significant job losses and significant loss to the local tax base.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation provides \$39,000,000 for EDA salaries and expenses.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The Committee provides \$40,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency. At least 50 percent of funds provided shall be awarded through cooperative agreements, external awards, and grants.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$99,000,000 for the Economics and Statistics Administration, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$1,987,000 below the request.

Within available resources, the Committee urges the Department to continue the Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Committee recommends a total of \$4,799,698,000 for the Bureau of the Census, which is \$1,985,698,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$999,185,000 above the request.

Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.—The Committee strongly urges the Census Bureau to include all citizens of the United States, including those in Puerto Rico and other offshore jurisdictions, in its estimates of U.S. resident population and other national statistics.

The Committee notes that it awaits a report on the feasibility of expanding all decennial Census surveys to Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Committee directs Census to provide this report expeditiously.

The Committee directs Census to report, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of including Puerto Rico in the following Census surveys: the Current Population Survey; the Economic Census; the American Housing Survey; the Construction Progress Reporting Survey; the Housing Vacancy Survey; the Manufactured Housing Survey; the Value of Construction Put in Place Survey; the Census of Governments (including associated annual and quarterly surveys); the Survey of Business Owners and Self-Employed Persons; the monthly Building Permits Survey; and the Quarterly Workforce Indicators.

The Census Bureau shall coordinate with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) on this study, which shall also include the feasibility of inclusion of Puerto Rico in BJS data products. The Committee also notes concerns regarding the Census Bureau's data collection capacity in Puerto Rico and directs this study to include a discussion of plans to improve this. Further direction on this matter is included under the Department of Justice, Research, Evaluation and Statistics section of this report.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$270,000,000 for the Current Surveys and Programs, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$20,875,000 above the request.

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).—Within the amounts provided, Census shall continue the level of effort for the SIPP at no less than the fiscal year 2018 level.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total of \$4,529,698,000 for Periodic Censuses and Programs, which is \$1,985,698,000 above the fiscal year 2018 level and \$978,310,000 above the request.

In October 2017, the Secretary of Commerce submitted an updated 2020 Census lifecycle cost estimate totaling \$15,625,000,000, an increase of over \$3,000,000,000 above the prior estimate. Given the magnitude of this overrun—and that the new estimate assumes a \$1,182,000,000 contingency for unexpected costs—further cost overruns are unacceptable.

Since the enactment of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, emergency funding has been provided to every census, either as a bailout for cost overruns or to provide needed increases to execute the decennial census. The Committee challenges the Census Bureau and the Administration to ensure this practice does not continue. Since around 70 percent of census costs will occur in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, stable funding will help reduce risk in executing the count.

The fiscal year 2018 appropriations Act provided the Census Bureau with full funding for fiscal year 2018 and partial funding for fiscal year 2019. The recommendation provides for the remaining funding required in fiscal year 2019 and funding for a quarter of fiscal year 2020. The Census Bureau shall provide the Committees with notification 15 days before any spending it intends to incur in fiscal year 2019 that is above the amounts included in the October 2017 lifecycle cost estimate for fiscal year 2019.

The recommendation also provides for a transfer of \$3,556,000 to the Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General (OIG) for oversight of the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau is directed to ensure that its fiscal year 2019 partnership and communications activities in support of the 2020 Census are conducted at a level of effort no less than that conducted during fiscal year 2009 in preparation for the 2010 Decennial Census.

Census risks.—The Committee is concerned that the 2020 Census is a Government Accountability Office (GAO) high-risk area. With limited time remaining until Census Day, the Census Bureau needs to: (1) ensure key innovations will function as planned; (2) strengthen the management and oversight of all IT programs, systems, and contractors supporting the decennial; and (3) develop reliable cost estimates.

The Committee appreciates that Census leadership meets with GAO staff monthly to discuss the progress the Bureau is making toward the 2020 Census, including how it is addressing GAO's open recommendations, and encourages these meetings to continue. To aid the Committee in its oversight function, the Bureau shall update the Committee quarterly on the status of implementing GAO recommendations regarding the 2020 Census.

American Community Survey (ACS).—The Committee is very concerned about the burdensome nature of the ACS and directs Census to focus on its core, constitutionally mandated decennial Census activities. The Bureau shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on efforts to ensure the necessity of all the questions on the ACS; on efforts to ensure that non-response follow-up is conducted in the least intrusive manner; and on congressional outreach conducted by the Respondent Advocate.

Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP).—The Committee supports the Bureau's efforts to develop a more flexible, automated and secure enterprise architecture that will enable Census to realize economies of scale to support data collection

efforts. The Bureau shall continue to provide quarterly briefings regarding the status of these efforts. Information in these briefings shall include, but not be limited to, the current system's costs to maintain, the surveys supported, FTE associated with those systems, and the anticipated dates that various IT systems will be retired and data merged onto the larger enterprise architecture. Census shall provide these reports concurrently to the OIG and GAO.

The recommendation also continues bill language withholding 50 percent of the funds for information technology related to 2020 census delivery, including the CEDCaP program, until the Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations and the GAO an expenditure plan for CEDCaP.

Language assistance and data on small population groups.—The Committee is concerned about the availability of data on small population groups and the availability of language assistance for respondents to the Census surveys, including those who speak Asian languages, Pacific Islander languages, American Indian and Alaska Native languages, African languages, Spanish, and other languages. The Committee directs Census to provide an updated report identifying the languages spoken by respondent populations most in need of language assistance, along with the availability of interviewers and materials for persons speaking these languages, and the steps the Bureau will take to reach these respondents and otherwise ensure the availability and accuracy of data for small population groups. The Bureau is directed to communicate this information on a regular basis to Census Telephone Centers and regional offices to address emerging needs.

The Committee also directs Census to increase outreach activities to historically undercounted communities, including colonias.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$39,500,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA).

Domestic and International Policy	\$8,000,000
Spectrum Management	7,600,000
Advanced Communications Research	8,200,000
Broadband Programs	8,200,000
National Broadband Map Augmentation	7,500,000
Total	\$39,500,000

National Broadband Map Augmentation.—The recommendation provides \$7,500,000 to continue the broadband mapping effort started in fiscal year 2018. Thirty-nine percent of Americans living in rural areas lack sufficient access to broadband internet. An updated map will help identify regions with insufficient service for policy makers and providers.

Rural Broadband Coordination.—The Committee directs NTIA to continue coordinating with the Rural Utilities Service, the Federal Communications Commission, and other appropriate Federal agencies to ensure that policies tied to one Federal program do not undermine the objectives and functionality of another. The Committee encourages NTIA to continue working with the rural communica-

tions industry to identify and pursue ways to continue broadband deployment and adoption.

Outcome-Based Measures.—The Committee directs NTIA to include outcome-based goals and performance measures for its broadband adoption and availability work in its performance plan as soon as practicable.

First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet).—NTIA is encouraged to place equal priority on deploying the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) in rural communities as it does on deploying the NPSBN in urban communities.

FirstNet Satellite Technology.—The Committee encourages NTIA, in cooperation with FirstNet, to leverage advanced satellite technology to enable emergency communications in environments where traditional infrastructure does not exist or where it has been compromised. NTIA shall report to the Committee within one year of enactment of this Act on how the advancement of satellite technology can be leveraged to provide additional benefits for the nation's emergency preparedness and first responders.

5G Strategy.—The Committee recognizes the importance of a robust, efficient and secure 5G network. The Committee encourages NTIA and other relevant agencies to promote policies to spur innovation and the next generation secured communications network, including developing a comprehensive strategy to achieve 5G and beyond.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$3,370,000,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), the full amount of fiscal year 2019 fee collections estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. The bill continues language making available any fee collections above the estimated level and the amounts appropriated in this Act. PTO shall continue to provide monthly reports on its actual and projected fee collections, application volumes, performance, and staffing.

Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund.—The recommendation includes bill language regarding excess fees deposited in the Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund. The Committee reminds PTO that prior to obligating reserve funds, PTO shall submit to the Committee a reprogramming notification with a detailed spending plan. The Committee expects that any such reprogramming will describe how spending reserve funds will improve patent quality, reduce the backlog of pending applications and appeals, improve the PTO's information technology infrastructure, or otherwise improve the efficiency and effectiveness of PTO.

Patents End-2-End (PE2E).—PTO shall continue to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the status of PE2E, including the proposed retirement of legacy systems, cost savings associated with those retirements, and any efficiencies achieved in patent processing as a result of these investments.

Patent quality and reliability.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, PTO shall submit a report to the Committee on steps

taken to improve patent quality and reliability in fiscal year 2018, and planned actions for fiscal year 2019.

Intellectual Property Attachés.—The Committee supports the important work of the Intellectual Property Attaché Program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$985,000,000 for NIST, which is \$213,500,000 below fiscal year 2018 and \$355,928,000 above the request.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$720,000,000 for NIST's scientific and technical programs, which is \$4,500,000 below fiscal year 2018 and \$146,571,000 above the request.

Laboratory programs.—The recommendation includes no less than the fiscal year 2018 amount for NIST Laboratory programs.

Corporate services.—The recommendation includes \$17,250,000 for corporate services.

Standards Coordination and Special Programs.—The recommendation includes \$55,000,000 for standards coordination and special programs. The recommendation does not adopt the proposed reduction to forensic science. The recommendation terminates Urban Dome and Lab-to-Market.

National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program.—The Committee supports NIST's increased focus on post-impact disaster studies and pre-impact mitigation to protect against multi-hazard risk. As NIST moves forward with efforts to expand the resiliency of buildings, facilities, and communities in the face of multi-hazard risks, the Committee encourages the agency to fund extramural research and designate NIST testing partners from existing nationally designated windstorm testing facilities located at U.S. academic research institutions that are capable of testing large, holistic, multi-hazard structures and models. As recent disasters illustrate, the U.S. needs more focused research and development on how to make buildings, infrastructure, and communities more resistant and resilient to hurricane impacts, from both wind and storm surge. The Committee directs the agency to prioritize funding for extramural grants within the Engineering Division for these types of studies.

Textile research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the U.S. textile industry and encourages NIST to pursue advanced textile and apparel research and manufacturing activities.

Internet of Things.—The Committee recognizes the importance of United States' leadership in addressing security concerns for users and data within the Internet of Things and appreciates NIST's ongoing work in this area. The Committee encourages NIST to continue strengthening its cybersecurity standard-setting efforts related to the Internet of Things.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$145,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services, which is \$10,000,000 below fiscal year 2018 and \$129,906,000 above the request. This amount includes

\$140,000,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) and \$5,000,000 for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation.

Program efficiencies.—The Committee is aware of efforts by MEP to examine ways to reduce administrative costs and provide more direct assistance to the centers. Accordingly, MEP shall provide to the Committee an updated report within 60 days of enactment of this Act detailing the amount of funds to be maintained at headquarters and the uses of those funds. NIST shall also provide the Committee with updates on the status of recompetition of the centers.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$120,000,000 for NIST construction, which is \$199,000,000 below fiscal year 2018 and \$79,451,000 above the request. NIST shall continue to provide updates on the projects funded within this account, to include milestones and total amount of funding necessary for completion.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,158,616,000 in discretionary funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Extramural research.—The Committee continues to believe that NOAA benefits from collaboration with academia and the private sector through cooperative institutes and competitive research. These relationships build broad community engagement, leverage external funding for mission-oriented research, strengthen the science within NOAA, and advance scientific knowledge.

Shellfish genetics.—The Committee includes up to \$10,000,000 to improve shellfish survival and growth rates and to classify and preserve the natural genetic variation of shellfish. NOAA is encouraged to support regional partnerships to classify and preserve natural genetic variation in shellfish.

Regional biosecurity plan for Micronesia and Hawaii.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report required in the fiscal year 2018 appropriations Act and requires an update in fiscal year 2019.

NOAA Environmental Security Computing Center.—The Committee supports the NOAA Environmental Security Computing Center and expects it to be adequately funded.

Disaster Funding.—The Committee expects the funds provided in fiscal year 2018 for disaster recovery efforts, including: repair and replacement of observing assets, Federal real property, and equipment; marine debris assessment and removal; mapping, charting and geodesy services; improving weather forecasting, hurricane intensity forecasting and flood forecasting and mitigation capabilities; improving operational and research supercomputing infrastructure; and repair and replacement of National Estuarine Research Reserves real property and observing assets to be used expeditiously.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$3,645,154,000 under this account for the coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite, and other programs of NOAA. This total funding consists of \$3,473,654,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of \$144,000,000 from balances in the “Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries” account and \$27,500,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The direct appropriation of \$3,473,654,000 is \$62,677,000 below fiscal year 2018 and \$535,901,000 above the request.

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

National Ocean Service (NOS).—The recommendation provides \$552,679,000 for National Ocean Service, operations, research, and facilities. The recommendation supports the proposed increase for Disaster Preparedness programs to bolster NOS’ emergency response to coastal storms and other disasters. The recommendation does not adopt the proposed reduction for Integrated Water Prediction and funds it at the enacted level.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	\$154,179
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	37,500
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	32,000
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	223,679
Coastal Science and Assessment	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	78,500
Competitive External Research	20,000
Coastal Science and Assessment	98,500
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	44,000
Coastal Zone Grants	75,000
Coral Reef Program	27,000
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	57,500
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	27,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	230,500
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$552,679

Navigation, Observations and Positioning.—The recommendation provides \$223,679,000 for Navigation, Observations and Positioning. Within this amount, the Committee expects NOAA to prioritize its mission-critical responsibilities including mapping and charting, geodesy, tides, and current data activities. The Committee does not adopt the proposed reductions for the Regional Geospatial Modeling Grant program or Joint Ocean and Coastal Mapping Centers.

National Geodetic Survey.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the requested level to support continued development and advancement of geospatial analytical and mapping techniques to precisely update shorelines in a common data format.

Hydrographic Surveys and Contracts.—NOAA has a substantial backlog of hydrographic survey work in navigationally significant areas in the U.S. Within the amount provided for Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts, NOAA is directed to accelerate the acquisition of survey data.

Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS).—The recommendation includes \$37,500,000 for IOOS regional observations. The Committee supports IOOS' efforts to expand its use of underwater gliders.

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).—The Committee directs NOAA to prioritize Harmful Algal Bloom Research within the funds provided above the enacted level for Competitive External Research. The Committee remains concerned about the increasing prevalence of HABs and the effect of the related toxins. NOAA should prioritize research to determine and mitigate the impact of HABs on human health and wellbeing as authorized by the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act. Within additional funds provided for Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration, the Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize operational monitoring, modeling and forecasting. The Committee encourages NOAA to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security on Harmful Algal Blooms as appropriate.

Marine Sanctuaries.—\$3,500,000 is provided for NOAA to continue research using tele-presence technology to explore deep-water and uncharted regions of the National Marine Sanctuaries. This research should continue to explore the oceanography, marine habitats, cultural sites and living and non-living marine resources of these sanctuaries to better understand their biology, geology and potential cultural resources with a secondary emphasis on educational outreach.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS).—The Committee recommends \$27,000,000 for NERRS, which is an important partnership between NOAA and the coastal States that protects and studies estuarine systems.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).—The Committee recommends \$875,260,000 for National Marine Fisheries Service operations, research, and facilities.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Protected Resources Science and Management	
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles and Other Species	\$113,500
Species Recovery Grants	5,993
Atlantic Salmon	6,224
Pacific Salmon	67,000
Protected Resources Science and Management	192,717
Fisheries Science and Management	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	144,196

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE—Continued
Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments	165,249
Observers and Training	43,955
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	112,643
Aquaculture	15,000
Salmon Management Activities	37,000
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	37,000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,500
Fisheries Science and Management	558,543
Enforcement	70,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	54,000
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$875,260

Protected Resources Science and Management.—The Committee recommends \$192,717,000 for Protected Resources Science and Management programs. Within available resources, the Committee encourages NOAA to maintain marine mammal stranding grants.

Permitting consultations.—The Committee is aware of sometimes significant delays associated with consultations requests received by NMFS from the Army Corps of Engineers. The Committee urges NMFS to work with the Army Corps of Engineers to improve this process.

Skimmer trawl rule.—The Committee understands NMFS is considering issuing a new rule to require all skimmer trawls, pusher-head trawls, and wing nets rigged for fishing to use turtle excluder devices in their nets. The Committee expects NMFS to ensure any potential rule on this issue is based in meritorious, evidence-based science. Further, the Committee understands NOAA states in its Draft Economic Impact Statement that these potential changes will have a significant negative impact on small fishing businesses. The Committee requests a report on specific steps NMFS would consider in any potential rule to eliminate the negative economic impact at least 90 days prior to the release of a rule.

Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans.—Within the funds provided for Pacific Salmon, \$5,000,000 is included to implement the Service's comprehensive plan to address the backlog of Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans. The Committee remains concerned by the backlog of these plans and encourages NOAA to continue contracting with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State agencies, Tribes, and the Hatchery Scientific Review Group, as appropriate, to expedite approval.

Marine Recreational Information Program.—The Committee encourages NOAA to take into consideration the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences report entitled Marine Recreational Information Program (2017).

Stock assessments.—The Committee recognizes that NOAA fisheries stock assessments are the cornerstone of fishery conservation and management measurements, but the current stock assessment data inputs must be improved. The Committee continues to provide significant funding to NOAA for fishery surveys and other activi-

ties in support of stock assessments, yet problems persist with the frequency of surveys, adequacy of the data, and the use of independent research in developing stock assessments. The Committee encourages NOAA to work to improve accuracy of population estimates of Gray Triggerfish, Greater Amberjack and Gag Grouper.

Red Snapper.—The Committee commends the five Gulf States for developing Exempted Fishing Permits (EFP) that will allow for improved recreational fishing access and directs NOAA to continue to work with the States to manage Red Snapper. Within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments, up to \$10,000,000 is provided for the development, implementation and validation of electronic logbooks for the Federally permitted charter-for-hire sector in the Gulf of Mexico. NOAA shall provide quarterly updates to the Committee on Red Snapper management on: the EFPs; the implementation of the electronic logbooks; the independent study to estimate Red Snapper abundance; NOAA's plans to integrate the independent study into fishery management; and other appropriate items.

Fish Information Networks.—The Committee supports the Fish Information Networks, the State-Federal cooperative programs that coordinate data collection, data management, and informational management essential for accurate monitoring of commercial and recreational fishing impacts. The recommendation includes \$500,000 above the enacted level, and \$613,000 above the request, for Fish Information Networks.

Cooperative research.—The recommendation does not adopt the proposed reduction for this activity, and funds it at the enacted level. Cooperative research shall be used to support external, independent data collection and other research. The Committee expects that all funding provided shall be used for cooperative fisheries research and not for NOAA activities or administrative overhead costs. NOAA shall ensure that this research is ingested into fishery stock assessments in a timely manner.

Lionfish.—The Committee encourages NOAA to award competitive grants to address Lionfish in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.

Highly Migratory Species.—NOAA is encouraged to continue its efforts to competitively award studies of highly migratory fish species. Additional research is needed to continue to improve management of these species.

Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program (SEAMAP).—SEAMAP is designed to collect, manage, and disseminate fishery-independent data in the southeastern U.S. to better inform management decisions. The Committee supports SEAMAP, and encourages NOAA to ensure it has adequate resources to complete its mission.

Horseshoe Crabs.—Adequate data is required to ensure States and interstate managers can effectively manage the Horseshoe Crab population, which is important to the biomedical and commercial fishing industries, as well as to the ecology of the Mid-Atlantic region. The Committee directs NMFS to continue the Horseshoe Crab survey to generate the data necessary to ensure that the Horseshoe Crab stock remains on a sustainable path.

Atlantic Striped Bass.—The Committee continues to direct the Secretary of Commerce to review the Federal moratorium on Atlan-

tic Striped Bass. The Department shall report to the Committee on the outcome of this review within one year of enactment of this Act.

Oyster restoration.—The Committee encourages NOAA to seek to competitively select external partners to research alternative substrates for oyster restoration. NOAA shall consider survivability as part of the oyster restoration program in the Chesapeake Bay. The Committee includes \$2,000,000 within Habitat Conservation and Restoration to support oyster restoration in the Chesapeake Bay.

California operations.—The Committee is aware of the catastrophic drought in the State of California over the past several years and believes that impacted communities must have access to life-giving water. Section 4001(a) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act; Public Law 114–322) directs the Secretary of Commerce to provide maximum water supplies to the Central Valley Project and the California State Water Project. Furthermore, Section 4003 of the law directs the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, to increase water deliveries from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta above the maximum rate allowed under the applicable biological opinion to capture high flows during storm events for South-of-the-Delta water contractors. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary, acting through the NOAA Administrator, to consult with the Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director to immediately implement the authorities provided under Sections 4001, 4002, 4003 of Public Law 114–322 to provide the maximum water supply possible under those sections.

Furthermore, the Committee is concerned NMFS is requiring water to be held in the Shasta Reservoir, thereby reducing the ability of the Bureau of Reclamation to make deliveries to water contractors. Specifically, the Bureau of Reclamation notes that North-of-the-Delta contractors have not been provided an initial water allocation due in part to “uncertainty in the ability to manage Shasta Reservoir in a way that will provide adequate temperatures for the protection of endangered salmon species in the Sacramento River.” NMFS plays a key role in Shasta Reservoir operations. Consistent with the requirements of Section 4001(a) of Public Law 114–322, the Committee directs the Secretary, acting through the NOAA Administrator and the director of NMFS, to maximize water supplies to Federal and State water project contractors, in consultation and coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation, in the development and implementation of the Shasta Reservoir Temperature Management Plan for the 2018 and 2019 water years.

In addition, the Committee requests that the Secretary, acting through the NOAA administrator and the director of NMFS, provide the Committee with a quarterly update, during the 2018 and 2019 water years, on the progress of maximizing water supplies to Federal and State water project contractors consistent with the requirements of Section 4001(a) of Public Law 114–322.

Biological Opinion Prioritization.—The Committee is aware of the ongoing reconsultation by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation with NMFS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the State of California, and local public agencies identified in Section 4004 of Public Law 114–322, on coordinated operations of the Central Valley Project and the California State Water Project. The Committee di-

rects the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the NMFS Administrator, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, to ensure completion of the biological opinions by May 31, 2020, consistent with Section 4004 of the WIIN Act. Furthermore, the Committee requests the Secretary of Commerce to submit to Congress a timeline and plan for the deployment of resources and staff to ensure the biological opinions are completed by the above date, as well as regular subsequent updates until the biological opinions are finalized. In addition, given the complexities surrounding this issue, the Committee strongly encourages the Secretary of Commerce to work with the Secretary of the Interior to develop a joint biological opinion, to the extent practicable, to minimize conflicts between potential reasonable and prudent alternatives/measures imposed by a biological opinion issued by NMFS and a biological opinion imposed by FWS.

In its notice of intent dated December 29, 2017, the Bureau of Reclamation stated the purpose of this reconsultation is “to evaluate alternatives that maximize water deliveries and optimize marketable power generation consistent with applicable laws, contractual obligations, and agreements; and to augment operational flexibility by addressing the status of listed species.” The Committee supports these objectives.

Enforcement.—The Committee does not adopt the proposals to decrease the Cooperative Enforcement Program or to eliminate the funding for Joint Enforcement Agreements with State and territory partners.

Tribal support.—The Committee encourages NOAA to support mitigation and relocation efforts of coastal tribal communities that are seeking to mitigate the threat of severe weather storms and promote public safety.

Fishery Science Centers.—The President’s Budget did not request, nor does this recommendation include, any funds to permanently relocate any NMFS science centers to a new city. The Committee understands, however, that multiple fisheries science centers require substantial recapitalization or replacement. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 in the NOAA construction account to partially address these needs. In developing proposals and plans for recapitalization, the Committee expects NMFS to pursue the most feasible options.

Offshore Wind Impacts.—NOAA shall study the effects of offshore wind farm construction and operation on marine mammals and fish, including the need for any mitigation measures. NOAA should work with other appropriate agencies when completing this research. NOAA shall report to the Committee on this matter within two years of enactment of this Act.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.—The Committee recommends \$462,339,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) operations, research, and facilities. It is incumbent on NOAA to ensure that its research programs support the operational mission of each NOAA line office and that research efforts are an integral component in meeting line office program goals and milestones.

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH
Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Climate Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	\$72,972
Regional Climate Data and Information	25,671
Climate Research	98,643
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	85,758
U.S. Weather Research Program	13,136
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	12,622
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	20,000
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	131,516
Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	36,000
National Sea Grant College Program	68,500
Marine Aquaculture Program	11,500
Ocean Exploration and Research	48,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	13,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	43,000
Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	220,000
Information Technology Research and Development	
High Performance Computing Initiatives	12,180
Total, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$462,339

National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS).—The recommendation includes \$13,500,000 to support competitive research grants, maintain existing NIDIS activities, and develop and expand the Regional Drought Early Warning Information System.

Weather and Air Chemistry Research.—The Committee includes \$131,516,000 for Weather and Air Chemistry Research, which is \$39,786,000 above the request.

Infrasound Weather Monitoring Research.—The Committee believes that advanced infrasound signal processing methodologies and studies have the potential to improve forecast accuracy and encourages NOAA to continue research in this area.

Joint Technology Transfer Initiative.—The recommendation rejects the proposed termination of this program and funds it at \$20,000,000.

Severe weather studies.—The Southeastern United States commonly experiences devastating tornadoes under variables and conditions that differ considerably from conditions in other areas. OAR shall continue the VORTEX-SE initiative at the enacted level to better understand how environmental factors that are characteristic of the Southeast United States affect the formation, intensity and storm path of tornadoes.

Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee has heard concerns that NOAA's current Cooperative Institutes, labs and science centers do not fulfill NOAA's needs for advanced monitoring and predictive modeling to explore deep water issues and their effect on the U.S. coastline. The NOAA Research Council shall, within 180 days of

enactment of this Act, submit to the Committee a report that includes an assessment of NOAA's requirements and capabilities for research in these areas and a proposal on how NOAA could leverage external partners to meet any identified gaps.

Coral Reefs.—The Committee supports collaboration between NOAA and external academic institutions that conduct scientific research for the conservation of corals and coral reef ecosystems within U.S. waters. The Committee recognizes that the science sponsored through such collaboration is important for management of these coral reefs and for effective implementation of the National Coral Reef Action Strategy, especially with regard to the identification of local action strategies for addressing key threats in each of the jurisdictions that have coral reefs within their boundaries.

Ocean Exploration and Research.—The Committee recommends \$48,000,000 for Ocean Exploration and Research. The Committee encourages NOAA to use not less than \$7,000,000 to partner with non-government organizations, academic institutions, and other government agencies including the National Science Foundation, to fund ocean-going ships of exploration and support associated science through peer-reviewed processes for ocean exploration in unknown regions. The Committee supports using existing tele-presence technology, and applied exploration, to map critically important mineral deposits within America's EEZ and sites of submerged human history, particularly in the Western Pacific. The Committee expects NOAA to expand exploration workshops. The Committee encourages NOAA to use a portion of the additional funds above the enacted level to leverage partnerships with universities to increase capacity for deep-water Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs) as a means to sustain utility of AUV assets. The Committee also encourages NOAA to work with the Department of Defense, especially the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, to leverage assets and facilities to support deep-water AUV program development.

Priority Vessel Assessments.—Many of the 87 wrecks identified as priority vessels in NOAA's *Risk Assessment for Potentially Polluting Wrecks in U.S. Waters* have not been directly surveyed and have unknown or unconfirmed locations, conditions, orientation, and remaining contents. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 within Ocean Exploration and Research for NOAA to work with government and private sector partners to fund additional surveys, and surveys of opportunity, to perform site inspections to refine assessments of the potential risk for pollution posed by these vessels, as recommended in the *Risk Assessment*.

Integrated Ocean Acidification Research.—The Committee encourages NOAA, in coordination with the Office of Science and Technology Policy, to implement a program to competitively award prizes under the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) to stimulate innovation to advance the understanding, research, or monitoring of ocean acidification or its impacts or to develop management or adaptation options for responding to ocean acidification. In prize competitions, the Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize communities, environments, or industries that are currently in distress due to the impacts of ocean acidification.

National Weather Service (NWS).—The Committee recommends \$1,015,000,000 for NWS operations, research, and facilities, which is \$79,804,000 above the President’s Budget request.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Observations	\$236,000
Central Processing	90,000
Analyze, Forecast and Support	500,000
Dissemination	52,000
Science and Technology Integration	137,000
Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$1,015,000

NWS staffing.—The recommendation provides not less than \$625,000,000 for salaries and benefits of NWS employees, which fully funds the annualized civilian pay raise from fiscal year 2018. The Committee expects the National Weather Service to continue to hire in fiscal year 2019, and to have additional FTEs on board by the end of the fiscal year. The Committee expects that budget requests from the National Weather Service include all funds necessary to pay for staff, yet the Committee consistently hears of staffing and management challenges within NWS. NOAA and the Department of Commerce are directed to ensure that NWS fulfills its critical mission to protect the lives and property of our nation’s citizens. In its fiscal year 2019 spend plan, the NWS shall include a separate accounting of all NWS funded positions. In fiscal year 2019, the Committee directs the NWS to continue the quarterly management, staffing and budget briefings first required in fiscal year 2018.

Observations.—The recommendation provides \$236,000,000 for observation activities. The recommendation includes \$22,000,000 for the National Mesonet Program, \$14,500,000 above the request. The recommendation does not adopt the proposed reduction to the TAO array, and funds it at the enacted level. The recommendation assumes that the fiscal year 2018 requested technical adjustment to move the Observation Program Leads and the Port Meteorological Officers from Analyze, Forecast and Support to Observations was executed in fiscal year 2018 and is continued in fiscal year 2019.

Central Processing.—The recommendation includes \$90,000,000 for Central Processing. The recommendation fully funds the requested increase for Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System cyclical replacement. The recommendation does not adopt the proposal to slow the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Services Expansion.

Analyze, Forecast, and Support.—The recommendation includes \$500,000,000 for Analyze, Forecast, and Support activities. The recommendation does not adopt the proposed NWS workforce savings; nor does it adopt the proposed reduction in developing and implementing aviation tools and capabilities. This level includes \$5,000,000 to address the backlog in facilities maintenance requirements. The recommendation assumes that the technical transfers

proposed in fiscal year 2018 were both executed in fiscal year 2018 and continue in fiscal year 2019.

Tsunamis.—As required in the Tsunami, Warning, Education and Research Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25), this recommendation funds both the National Tsunami Warning Center and the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center. It fully supports the responsibilities for these centers enumerated in Section 504(d)(2) of that Act.

Dissemination.—The recommendation provides \$52,000,000 for Dissemination. The recommendation supports the proposed increase to fund upgrades and enhancements to the Integrated Dissemination Program systems.

Science and Technology Integration.—The recommendation includes \$137,000,000 for Science and Technology Integration activities. The Committee does not adopt the proposed decreases for numerical weather prediction modeling; the national water model; or Operations and Workforce Analysis testing and evaluation. This recommendation assumes that the technical transfer proposed in fiscal year 2018, to move misaligned Space Weather forecasters from Science Technology Integration to Analyze, Forecast and Support, was executed in fiscal year 2018 and continues in fiscal year 2019.

Hydrology and Water Resource Programs.—The recommendation continues to provide \$6,000,000 for research activities to improve fine and large-scale measurements of snow depth and soil moisture data that can be used to expand and improve the National Water Model and contribute directly to the mission of NOAA's National Water Center. These funds shall be executed in coordination with OAR to collaborate with external academic partners.

Storm Surge Modeling Technology.—The Committee encourages NOAA to continue to pursue collaborations that will improve upon NOAA's current Sea, Lake, and Overland Surge from Hurricanes model; and encourages NOAA to consider integrating improved technologies into standard modeling operations for storm surge, inland flooding, and the combination.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS).—The Committee recommends \$247,000,000 for NESDIS operations, research, and facilities. The recommendation does not adopt the proposed reduction to the regional centers.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	
Satellite and Product Operations	\$135,000
NSOF operations	15,000
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	150,000
Product Development, Readiness and Application	36,500
Group on Earth Observations	500
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	187,000

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE—Continued
Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
National Centers for Environmental Information	60,000
Total, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$247,000

Office of Satellite and Product Operations.—The recommendation includes \$150,000,000 for the Office of Satellite and Product Operations. This activity funds the command and control of NOAA’s operational satellites. The recommendation supports the proposed increase for IT security. It is paramount that NOAA identify and mitigate vulnerabilities affecting the availability, integrity, security and delivery of NOAA’s data. The Committee expects the Comprehensive Large Array data Stewardship System to be adequately funded in order to support the long-term preservation of and access to data from NOAA’s observing systems.

NOAA Satellite Observing System Architecture (NSOSA).—The Committee notes that the fiscal year 2017 Appropriations Act required NOAA to brief the Committee on the results of the NSOSA in fiscal year 2017 and yet the Committee has not received this briefing midway through fiscal year 2018. This is unacceptable.

Mission Support.—The recommendation includes \$265,626,000 for Mission Support operations, research, and facilities.

MISSION SUPPORT
Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Mission Support	
Executive Leadership	\$27,500
Mission Services and Management	144,327
IT Security	10,050
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	55,249
Mission Support Services	237,126
Office of Education	
BWET Regional Programs	7,500
Education Partnership Program/Minority Serving Institutions	16,000
NOAA Education Program Base	5,000
Office of Education	28,500
Total, Mission Support, Operations, Research and Facilities	\$265,626

Management and administrative costs.—The Committee notes that in addition to Mission Services, each line office includes its own “headquarters program support” costs. NOAA shall bolster efforts to standardize the treatment of management and administrative costs in each line office to maximize transparency and accountability, and reduce or eliminate unnecessary non-mission costs.

Office of Education.—The Committee includes \$28,500,000 for NOAA’s Office of Education. Of this amount, \$16,000,000 is pro-

vided to continue the Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions, and \$7,500,000 is provided to continue the Bay-Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) regional programs.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.—The recommendation includes \$227,250,000 for the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, operations, research, and facilities.

OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Marine Operations and Maintenance	\$190,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	37,250
Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	\$227,250

Unmanned Surface Vehicles.—The recommendation includes no less than the enacted level for a competitive data acquisition program that uses Unmanned Surface Vehicles to augment NOAA's observational suite.

Increased Winter Storm Observations.—Atmospheric rivers are responsible for more than 40 percent of the precipitation on the West Coast. Improving the understanding and forecasting of atmospheric rivers is critical to improving water management and flood control on the West Coast. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for increased winter storm observations to better observe and predict these extreme storm events.

Fleet Deferred Maintenance.—The recommendations provides \$6,785,000 above the request in Operations, Research, and Facilities, and \$9,122,000 above the request in Procurement, Acquisition and Construction to address deferred maintenance of NOAA's fleet. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing required in the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act regarding vessel maintenance requirements, and requires an updated report within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$1,620,613,000 under this heading, of which \$1,607,613,000 is appropriated from the general fund and \$13,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations.

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

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
National Ocean Service	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	\$1,900

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	3,000
Total, NOS - PAC	4,900
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research Research Supercomputing/CCRI	41,000
National Weather Service	
Observations	16,250
Central Processing	67,500
Dissemination	35,500
Subtotal, NWS, Systems Acquisition	119,250
Weather Forecast Office Construction	8,750
Total, NWS - PAC	128,000
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service	
GOES-R	408,380
Space Weather Follow-on	10,000
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)	572,240
Polar Follow-on	305,751
CDARS	500
COSMIC 2/GNSS-RO	5,892
Satellite Ground Services	58,000
System Architecture and Advanced Planning	5,500
Projects, Planning, and Analysis	40,000
Commercial Weather Data Pilot	6,000
Subtotal, NESDIS Systems Acquisition	1,412,263
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS - PAC	1,414,713
Mission Support	
NOAA Construction	10,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	22,000
Total, OMAO - PAC	22,000
Total, Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	\$1,620,613

National Weather Service (NWS).—The recommendation supports the completion of the Automated Surface Observing System Service Life Extension Project (SLEP) by 2024 and the completion of the NEXRAD SLEP by 2022. The recommendation rejects the requested reduction for high performance computing and instead funds this effort at the enacted levels.

NWS Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$8,750,000, to construct and provide for major repairs to Forecast Offices and other government-owned weather facilities, including Weather Forecast Offices, River Forecast Centers, Weather Service Offices, National Centers and Tsunami Warning Centers.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service.—The recommendation includes \$1,414,713,000 for NESDIS procurement, acquisition and construction.

Quarterly Reports.—The Committee expects the Department of Commerce to ensure that NOAA’s satellite programs are proceeding within the cost estimates and meeting program milestones. The Committee expects to be notified promptly if any issues arise that could jeopardize the current launch schedules. The Department of Commerce shall remain engaged in the overall management of Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS), Polar Follow-On, and Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R (GOES-R). NOAA shall provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all NOAA satellite programs not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. These briefings shall include the status of obligations for each program, including spacecraft, launch, sensor, integration, and ground components, and proposed changes to the fly out charts. NOAA shall also include in these briefings updates on all of its operational satellite systems.

Oversight.—The Committee reiterates its desire that OIG and GAO staff be permitted at NOAA’s monthly satellites meetings. To further aid the Committee in its oversight function, NOAA shall provide biannual updates to the Committee regarding the status of implementing OIG, GAO, and Independent Review Team recommendations for NOAA’s satellite programs.

Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS).—The recommendation includes \$572,240,000, the requested amount, for JPSS. The Committee commends NOAA on the successful launch of JPSS-1, and expects NOAA to incorporate lessons learned from JPSS-1 into the planning and execution of the remaining JPSS satellites.

Polar Follow-On (PFO).—The Committee provides \$305,751,000, the requested amount, for PFO. The Committee is pleased that NOAA has found savings and efficiencies to reduce the cost of this program in fiscal year 2019, and expects NOAA to continue to seek and achieve savings in future years of the PFO program. As requested, this recommendation supports procuring spacecraft for JPSS 3 and JPSS 4 in fiscal year 2019. The Committee understands that PFO is planned to complete KDP-C in fiscal year 2019, and expects to receive the program baseline in fiscal year 2019.

Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R Series (GOES-R).—The recommendation includes \$408,380,000 for the GOES-R program, as requested.

Commercial satellite weather data.—The Committee provides \$6,000,000 to ensure NOAA has the resources necessary to thoroughly assess commercial data opportunities. If NOAA determines that data or services licensed and evaluated through the Commercial Weather Data Pilot Program are cost effective and operationally viable for meeting a NOAA observation requirement, NOAA is directed to pursue the potential of the commercial system to provide an ongoing operational service as part of the NOAA observation architecture.

Construction and Facilities Maintenance.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report required in the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act and requires an updated report containing the same information be provided 30 days prior to obligating the funds provided in 2019. NOAA funds and manages facility maintenance requirements out of nearly every line office and out of Mission Support. In fiscal year 2019, NOAA shall submit to the Committees a report that includes: (1) an assessment of whether this is the most

efficient means to fund and manage NOAA's construction and facilities requirements, (2) potential options to more effectively and efficiently manage and fund NOAA's facilities and construction requirements; and (3) a proposal about how to improve and streamline NOAA's facilities management process.

Aircraft Recapitalization.—The fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act funded both a Hurricane Hunter and a jet propeller aircraft to conduct soil moisture, water resources, and gravity-based vertical datum survey missions. The Act also required that NOAA submit an updated NOAA Aircraft Recapitalization Business Case and Timeline within 120 days of enactment of that Act. The Committee looks forward to promptly receiving the Business Case and Timeline.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The Committee rejects the proposed termination of Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery and recommends \$65,000,000 for this program. In addition, the accompanying bill includes language that requires all funds to be allocated based on scientific and merit principles and prohibits the availability of funds for marketing activities. Bill language is included requiring a 33 percent match from States.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

The Committee recommends \$349,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund, which is the same as fiscal year 2018. This Fund is available to compensate U.S. commercial fishermen for damage or loss caused by obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, and is derived from fees collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

FISHERY DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The bill provides \$20,000,000 for Fishery Disaster Assistance to address fisheries disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce.

Report.—The Committee is concerned by the sometimes years long delay between when fishery disasters occur, when disaster determinations are made, and when funding is delivered to affected communities. The Secretary of Commerce shall, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, submit a report to the Committee that evaluates the performance of existing disaster assistance programs with particular attention paid to: coordination with State and Tribal agencies, evaluation of fisheries disaster requests, and timeliness of determinations. This report shall include recommendations for reforms to expedite delivering assistance to fishing dependent communities impacted by disasters.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommends language under this heading limiting obligations of direct loans to \$24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and \$100,000,000 for traditional direct loans.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$56,500,000 for Departmental Management, of which \$5,000,000 is for the Office of Space Commerce.

Cybersecurity.—The Secretary is directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the Department's activities to improve its cybersecurity, including updates on addressing the Inspector General's cybersecurity concerns.

Modernizing economic statistics in Puerto Rico.—The Committee urges the Department to continue its efforts to help the government of Puerto Rico to modernize its economic statistics programs, and directs the Department, through the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), to initiate efforts to calculate gross domestic product (GDP) for Puerto Rico, just as BEA currently does for every other U.S. jurisdiction. The Committee additionally urges the Department to work toward the inclusion of all U.S. territories alongside the 50 states and the District of Columbia in BEA's national-level GDP estimates, which will require the territory-level GDP data to meet all of BEA's quality standards. The Department shall report to the Committee on these efforts, both of which were recommended by the Congressional Task Force on Economic Growth in Puerto Rico, within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Interstate Commerce.—The Committee has heard concerns about the Electronic Export Information (EEI) requirement located in 15 CFR Part 30, which mandates reporting for certain goods shipped between the States and Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Committee urges the Department to work in coordination with the governments of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, as well as other Federal agencies and stakeholders, to identify alternative data sources that provide equivalent statistics on the shipments of goods among the territories and the States to achieve the same statistical objectives, while reducing the impact on commerce.

Contract impediments.—The Secretary shall work to ensure that unnecessary obstacles do not prevent companies located in the territories from being able to compete for the Federal contracts administered by the Department of Commerce and other Federal agencies.

Made in America Website.—The Department of Commerce shall, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, provide a report to the Committee that details how the Department would develop, manage, and maintain a website that provides consumers with information about products that are made in America. This report shall include the projected costs of such an effort.

Native American Business Development.—The recommendation provides up to \$2,000,000 for the Secretary to carry out the duties assigned to him in the *Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 2000* (Public Law 106-464).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$34,744,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG) of which \$2,000,000 is a transfer from FirstNet. The recommendation also includes transfers of \$3,556,000 from the Census Bureau, \$1,302,000 from NOAA, and \$2,000,000 from PTO for OIG oversight of those activities. The Committee expects the OIG to continue its oversight work on cybersecurity, satellite procurements, telework, patent quality, and the decennial census.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the Department of Commerce:

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

Section 102 makes appropriations for the Department available for hire of passenger motor vehicles, 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 notification to the Committee of certain actions. The Committee expects notifications for all capital asset disposals with an initial purchase price greater than \$2,000,000.

Section 104 extends congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs.

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

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

Section 107 provides the NOAA Administrator with the authority to avail NOAA of needed 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 activities.

Section 109 authorizes NOAA to receive payments from other entities to defray some costs of permitting and regulatory activities.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$102,500,000 for Department of Justice, General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, which is \$11,500,000 below fiscal year 2018 and \$11,707,000 below the request.

Human trafficking.—The destructive toll of human trafficking is intolerable, and expanding. It is international in scale and affects every part of the United States, both rural and urban. The ease of access to modern communication and transportation channels has enabled traffickers to operate everywhere, to include threatening our homes and communities. The Committee has included increased funding for services for victims, the investigation and prosecution of human traffickers, and the eradication of trafficking organizations. The bill includes \$100,000,000 in grant funding assistance to State, local and tribal governments, and has provided substantial increases in resources and personnel to the Federal Bureau

of Investigation (FBI), the U.S. Attorneys, and the U.S. Marshals Service to aid in this mission.

Opioid and heroin epidemic.—The number of fatal overdoses resulting from the nationwide crisis of opioid abuse continues to rise. Addressing this issue remains a core Federal law enforcement mission. The Committee applauds the Department's willingness to prioritize investigating and prosecuting criminals who profit from drug trafficking and expects the Department to exercise its full authority to eliminate fraudulent or reckless distribution of controlled substances as well. The Committee notes this epidemic has grown worse with the rise of fentanyl trafficking and associated overdose fatalities. Fentanyl has also been found to be connected with overdoses connected with abuse of cocaine and methamphetamines—both of which are seeing a resurgence in trafficking. The bill provides \$380,000,000 for grants authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016. The bill also provides increases for Federal law enforcement to address opioid and other drug trafficking, including increases for Drug Enforcement Administration operations and their diversion control program, Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces to dismantle international drug cartels, and U.S. Attorneys to focus additional resources on opioids trafficking prosecutions.

Working capital fund and non-appropriated fund budget requests and spending plans.—The Committee directs the Department to continue to include with their budget submissions and expenditure plans detailed breakouts of non-appropriated funding sources, as directed in the fiscal year 2018 appropriations Act, and continue quarterly reports on the collections, balances, and obligations of such funds.

Cyber-stalking and threat crimes.—The Committee remains concerned about cyber-stalking and threat crimes, and notes that the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act required the Department to report on its actions to address such crime, with recommendations on improving criminal reporting systems to more accurately track the incidence of cybercrimes against individuals. The Department is directed to submit the report in a timely manner to ensure Congress has the necessary information to assess and deal with this problem.

Conferences.—The Committee understands that OMB Memorandum M-12-12 called for agencies to reduce travel expenses by 30 percent compared to the fiscal year 2010 level, and limit conference spending. The Committee expects the Department to minimize conferences and limit conference expenses to those necessary to carry out the mission of the Department. The Committee expects the Department to make conference location decisions based on transparency, accountability and best value in the use of appropriated funds.

Female genital mutilation.—The Committee expects the Department to implement section 1088 of Public Law 112-239, regarding female genital mutilation (FGM), and looks forward to the Department's expeditious completion of the report required by the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act on implementation and enforcement. The Department is encouraged to expand its efforts, including through the FBI and the Civil Rights Division, to investigate and prosecute FGM crimes, assist victims, and other actions to reduce

the incidence of FGM and to meet the needs of women and girls affected by FGM.

First aid kit enhancements.—The Committee is aware that first aid products endorsed by the Department of Defense Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care (CoTCCC) help to reduce death or trauma as a result of bleeding. To improve outcomes in crisis situations, the Committee encourages the Department to incorporate CoTCCC-supported dressings in first aid kits in Department buildings and law enforcement vehicles.

Third-party settlement payments.—The Committee understands a multi-year congressional investigation revealed that in some cases the Department of Justice required settling defendants to donate money to third-party advocacy or activist groups. These payments occurred entirely outside of the congressional appropriations and oversight process. Accordingly, section 539 prohibits the Department from entering into a civil settlement agreement in which a defendant is required to make a donation to a third-party that is not a victim of the defendant's alleged unlawful activity. For the purposes of section 539, the term "donation" shall not be construed to prohibit any payment by a party to provide restitution for or otherwise remedy the actual harm, directly and proximately caused by the alleged conduct of the party, which is the basis for the agreement. The prohibition does not bar payments, upon invoice, to an organization or individual for services rendered to redress, mitigate or otherwise remediate the actual harm directly and proximately caused by a defendant's allegedly unlawful conduct. The Committee applauds the policy change set forth in the Attorney General's June 5, 2017 memorandum, "Prohibition on Settlement Payments to Third Parties".

Opioids.—The Committee supports the Department of Justice's (DOJ) efforts to curb and ultimately end the opioid epidemic, including efforts that will lead to a reduction in prescription drug abuse, such as prevention programs, and will ensure victims are able to access the resources they need to prevent further abuse. The Committee expects that to the extent that the DOJ participates in opioid litigation it will do so in a manner that ensures potential settlement funds go primarily towards victim recovery and drug abuse prevention programs.

Identity theft.—The Committee remains highly concerned about the issue of identity theft, and expects the Department to increase significantly its investigation and prosecution of such crimes through the additional enforcement resources provided in this bill. The Committee directs the Attorney General to submit a report not later than 180 days after the date of enactment on the number of prosecutions and convictions, by judicial district, during fiscal years 2014–2018, for violations of 18 U.S.C. 1028(a) or 18 U.S.C. 1028A(a). The report should also include analysis of trends in commission of such offenses, and recommendations for improving deterrence and prevention of identity theft.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology, which is \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2018 and

\$8,287,000 above the request. The Committee provides the increase to support the Department's cybersecurity programs, and continues to include bill language providing the Department discretion and flexibility to transfer available Departmental funds to meet needs for information technology transformation and cybersecurity, subject to the reprogramming procedures included in this Act.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$630,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), of which \$4,000,000 is from immigration examination fees. The recommendation is \$125,500,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$66,593,000 above the request. The recommendation will support a total of 584 Immigration Judge teams, 100 more than funded in fiscal year 2018. Funding is also provided to annualize costs associated with the new teams funded in fiscal year 2018, provide additional law clerks to assist Immigration Judges and reduce case processing time, and upgrade information technology and facilities. The recommendation includes funding to sustain the current Legal Orientation Program and related assistance, such as the information desk pilot, at no less than current levels. The recommendation does not include any funding to establish or fund a legal representation program.

EOIR performance.—For several years the Committee has been concerned with the slow pace of hiring Immigration Judges and the unacceptable amount of time it takes to resolve immigration cases. The Committee understands that the Department is working to accelerate the hiring process and is deploying additional resources to those areas with the highest workload such as the Southwest Border. The Committee directs this effort to continue and that the Department coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to develop metrics, practices, and pilot programs to institute rapid court proceedings at holding facilities along the Southwest Border where individuals are detained for immigration violations to ensure their court appearance. The Committee notes with approval that EOIR has set new prioritization standards and court-based performance measures, as the Committees on Appropriations had directed. The Committee looks forward to seeing those efforts bear fruit in the form of more timely adjudication and reduced backlog, while ensuring due process is observed. The Committee directs EOIR to continue reporting monthly on performance and Immigration Judge hiring in the manner and level of detail as provided in fiscal year 2018. Such reports should also include information on the number of cases where visa overstay is the sole or primary factor for adjudication.

Efficiency initiatives.—The Committee understands that EOIR is considering approaches that could result in savings in time and resources, such as modifying the procedure for Immigration Judges to issue oral decisions, which currently may involve lengthy and detailed recitations of legal authorities and case analysis. Other potential approaches to streamlining operations include use of preliminary hearings or similar approaches to screening cases to address frivolous filings and reduce court time required to process them. The Committee encourages EOIR to actively explore and, if

appropriate, pilot approaches that hold promise of improving the efficiency of the EOIR court system.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$102,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), \$4,750,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$6,134,000 above the request. The increase supports additional workload associated with expanded whistleblower and cyber investigations.

Profiling.—The Committee continues to hear concerns that Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have been profiled by Department of Justice investigators and prosecutors on the basis of race and national origin, including in espionage and trade secret cases. The Committee expects OIG to assess whether there exists a pattern or practice of using race, national origin, and other civil rights classifications to target Federal employees and other Americans; report on any allegations of civil rights or civil liberties violations committed by Department employees in its semiannual reports to Congress as required by Section 1001 of the USA PATRIOT Act (Public Law 107–56); and if such patterns or practices are found to exist, to describe steps the Department has taken to address them.

The Committee has heard concerns that the FBI's Domestic Terrorism program may be conducting surveillance on U.S. citizens lawfully exercising their 1st Amendment rights, based on their race. The Committee directs the OIG to review the FBI's Domestic Terrorism program including an assessment of how the FBI ensures that resources are allocated based on threats such as the number of fatalities and injuries caused by the groups or individuals represented in the FBI's various domestic terrorism programs.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$12,672,000 for the United States Parole Commission.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends \$897,500,000 for General Legal Activities.

The Committee understands that the Department's failure to defend the legal status of congressional records has affected some congressional committees. The Committee expects the Department and the Administration to be responsive to congressional committees and to implement and defend D.C. Circuit Court decisions regarding congressional records.

Human trafficking.—The Civil Rights Division shall prioritize funding for the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit and the Department's Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to investigate and prosecute human traffickers. The Committee directs the Department to work with victim service providers and non-governmental organizations assisting trafficking victims in the United States.

Deinstitutionalization.—The Committee notes the nationwide trends towards deinstitutionalization of patients with intellectual

or developmental disabilities in favor of community-based settings. The Committee also notes that in *Olmstead v. L.C.* (1999), a majority of the Supreme Court held that the Americans with Disabilities Act does not condone or require removing individuals from institutional settings when they are unable to handle or benefit from a community-based setting, and that Federal law does not require the imposition of community-based treatment on patients who do not desire it. The Committee notes that Division H of Public Law 115–141 requires notification of affected individuals of their legal rights in this regard.

Civil Rights Division, Voting Section.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report required in the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act about Section 203 cases investigated in fiscal year 2018. When the fiscal year 2020 budget request is submitted, the Department of Justice shall submit to the Committee the following information about section 203 cases investigated in fiscal year 2019, including: the number of cases, broken out by languages included; the number of such investigations opened and the number closed, by reason closed (e.g. not enough evidence of non-compliance; no evidence of non-compliance); the average number of investigations per attorney and the average length per investigation.

Website Accessibility.—The Committee expects the Department to clarify standards for website accessibility requirements pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act in fiscal year 2019. The Committee recognizes the confusion caused by a lack of uniform website accessibility standards. The lack of clear requirements disadvantages small businesses that provide essential services for our communities.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 as a reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for costs of litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–660).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The Committee recommends \$164,977,000 for salaries and expenses of the Antitrust Division. The recommended funding level is offset by \$136,000,000 in estimated fee collections for a net direct appropriation of \$28,977,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The Committee recommends \$2,250,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, which is \$113,250,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$144,818,000 above the request. This increase is provided to sustain hiring and program operations funded in fiscal year 2018, and provide additional prosecutors to meet rising workload for the investigation and prosecution of terrorism, violent crime and other serious crime such as drug trafficking and cybercrime. Of the increase provided, not less than \$5,000,000 is for additional investigative and prosecution costs associated with human trafficking.

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,680,000,000 for criminal litigation; \$541,000,000 for civil litigation; and \$29,000,000 for legal education.

Human trafficking.—The recommendation continues bill language requiring that each U.S. Attorney participate in human trafficking task forces, and the Department shall continue to submit semiannual reports on the performance of these task forces.

Prescription drug abuse.—The number of fatal overdoses resulting from the nationwide crisis of prescription drug abuse continues to increase. Addressing this issue remains a core Federal law enforcement mission. The Committee applauds the Department's willingness to prioritize investigating and prosecuting criminals who profit from trafficking and expects the Department will exercise its full authority to eliminate fraudulent or reckless distribution of controlled substances as well.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement.—The Committee expects the Department to continue to make IPR enforcement an investigative and prosecutorial priority for Federal prosecutors, to include thwarting a new wave of digital copyright piracy.

Trafficking and money laundering enforcement.—The Committee expects the Department to continue to make drug trafficking and money laundering enforcement an investigative and prosecutorial priority for Federal prosecutors.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The Committee recommends \$230,000,000 for the United States Trustee Program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends \$2,409,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is equal to the current level and the request.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The Committee recommends \$270,000,000, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and the request, for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party. This appropriation is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$15,500,000 for the Community Relations Service.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

The Committee recommends \$20,514,000 for expenses authorized by subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2018 amount and the budget request.

Section 522 rescinds \$674,000,000 from the Assets Forfeiture Fund (Fund). The Department reports that Fund balances will be sufficient to allow the Department to rescind \$674,000,000 with no

delays in equitable sharing payments. The Committee directs the Department to refrain from suspending or delaying equitable sharing payments in fiscal year 2019.

Section 531 of the bill requires the Department to submit a spending plan for fiscal year 2019. The Committee directs the Department to include in this plan proposed spending from the Fund, to include estimates of: Fund balances; equitable sharing payments; Joint Law Enforcement Operations obligations; and obligations by component.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,392,400,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service (USMS), which is \$80,908,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$122,029,000 above the request. The recommendation sustains the initiatives funded in fiscal year 2018; provides for 100 additional Deputy U.S. Marshals for priority court security, prisoner transportation and violent crime and gang initiatives; provides for the establishment of a new regional fugitive task force; provides for the competitive lease or procurement of aircraft for fugitive investigation and apprehensions; and funds the request for the Capture initiative.

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

Judicial and Courthouse Security	\$470,000,000
Fugitive Apprehension	550,000,000
Prisoner Security and Transportation	250,000,000
Protection of Witnesses	57,400,000
Tactical Operations	65,000,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$1,392,400,000

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$25,000,000, which is \$28,400,000 below fiscal year 2018, and \$10,029,000 above the request, for construction and related expenses in space controlled, occupied or used by USMS for prisoner holding and related support. The Committee expects USMS to apply this funding to its top priority projects.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

The Committee recommends \$1,568,793,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention, which is \$32,793,000 above fiscal year 2018 and the request. The increase in funding is required to ensure the USMS can fully support anticipated housing, medical, and transportation cost increases of the USMS detainee population. With increased resources being dedicated to prosecutions of violent crimes, drug and human trafficking, the detainee population is anticipated to increase.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$101,369,000 for the National Security Division (NSD), which is \$338,000 above fiscal year 2018 and the same as the request. This amount will help NSD address its national security and counterterrorism workload, including its Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act responsibilities.

Foreign Agents Registration Act.—The Committee understands that NSD is developing a strategic plan for its enforcement of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). The strategy will focus on identification of actors obliged to register under FARA; increasing FARA outreach and training; and improving the eFile system and the FARA website. The Committee looks forward to completion of the plan.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends \$570,000,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, which is \$27,150,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$48,437,000 above the request. Funds are included under this heading to support interagency Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), which target high-level drug trafficking organizations through coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigations.

Decision unit subtotals.—The recommendation includes \$394,750,000 for investigations and \$175,250,000 for prosecutions. The Committee expects OCDETF to enhance its investigative, intelligence and prosecutorial efforts through OCDETF-led activities, including the OCDETF Fusion Center, OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces and the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center, and direct collaboration with State and local law enforcement, United States Attorneys' offices and the Criminal Division. The Committee expects OCDETF to focus additional resources on targeting opioid trafficking organizations.

Full-Time Equivalents (FTE).—The Committee directs the Department to continue to submit with its fiscal year 2020 budget request an updated report on FTE devoted to OCDETF cases at the level of detail provided in its September 9, 2015, report to the Committee. The report should include actual and projected investigative and prosecutorial FTE devoted to OCDETF cases for fiscal years 2018–2020, broken out by agency and funding source.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$9,254,347,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is \$224,145,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$382,267,000 above the request. The increase reflects funding necessary to sustain and continue programs carried out in fiscal year 2018. Additional funding is provided to further the FBI's critical missions to counter ter-

rorism and protect national security, including for: additional counterterror analysts and technical personnel; critical counterintelligence priorities, such as supply chain and insider threat programs; extending the Render Safe program; enhancing surveillance programs and upgrading aviation assets; and shared expenses for operations of the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center.

The funding increase supports continued work on the FBI Next Generation Cyber program, and related systems to improve data analysis and investigative tools to target challenges such as the use of DarkNet anonymizing services by transnational organized criminals and opioid traffickers to communicate covertly and operate via illicit online marketplaces. In addition, additional funding is provided to build on fiscal year 2018 human trafficking efforts and increase the number of squads dedicated to such work.

Finally, the recommendation supports the programs of the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, including but not limited to the Biometric Technology Center, Next Generation Identification, the National Crime Information Center, and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The recommendation fully funds the FBI's NICS operations. The FBI is directed to consult with and provide technical guidance to Federal agencies to help them fulfill their obligation to enter all relevant records into the NICS database.

The Committee continues its direction to the FBI to allocate its agents and support staff based on unique threats and workload of each of the FBI's field offices to ensure that resources are effectively deployed to address the agency's highest priorities.

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

Intelligence	\$1,785,000,000
Counterintelligence and National Security	3,755,000,000
Criminal Enterprise and Federal Crimes	3,154,847,000
Criminal Justice Services	559,500,000
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Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$9,254,347,000

Human trafficking investigations.—The bill includes an increase of \$25,000,000 to expand human trafficking investigations, and to establish and coordinate human trafficking intelligence collection, analysis, and sharing. These additional resources will help the FBI combat sex trafficking and forced labor, to include boosting criminal investigations and working with victims of such crimes.

Aviation modernization.—The Committee directs the FBI to provide as soon as possible the briefing on its aviation modernization program required by the fiscal year 2017 and 2018 appropriations Acts.

Integrated medical support for tactical operations.—The Committee supports the Bureau's actions to formalize its existing external partnerships in the Operational Medicine Program in order to support medical contingency planning and improve medical care delivery for high risk law enforcement missions. Through this partnership, the FBI can leverage the strengths of an academic medical center partner to develop the methods, standards and research necessary to determine the optimal level of medical support for critical missions. The Committee expects the FBI to continue its work in

this area, with the goal of further integration across mission areas where medical support needs are identified.

Intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement.—The Committee expects the FBI to prioritize the investigation of IPR cases, and coordinate with IPR units at the U.S. Attorneys and the Criminal Division to investigate U.S.-based sites and apps engaged in such criminal activity. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report on IPR enforcement required by the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act and directs the FBI to provide an updated report not later than 120 days after enactment on its IPR investigation activities, particularly in the area of creative content theft.

Gang activity.—The Committee remains concerned about the rise in gang activity across the country. The Committee directs the FBI to continue to expand its task force activity, including its Violent Gang Safe Streets task forces, in order to undermine these organizations and reverse the criminal trends associated with their resurgence.

Canine detection assets.—The Committee supports the FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate's efforts to more efficiently and effectively disseminate critical threat information to the explosives detection canine community and, in conjunction with government and academic partners, equip the community with the resources necessary to mitigate those risks through discovery, innovation, and advancement of technologies to support this national security mandate.

Public Access Line.—In the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act, the FBI was directed to review protocols associated with communication and information sharing between the Public Access Line and FBI field offices. The Committee looks forward to the timely submission of this report and improvements to the Public Access Line operations.

Biomedical technology threats.—The Committee is aware that new, sophisticated biomedical technologies can be used by state and non-state actors in weapons of mass destruction. The Committee is encouraged by the efforts of the FBI's Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate in collaboration with other Federal partners to identify emerging threats related to chemical and biological weapons. The Committee directs the FBI to provide a briefing not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on biotechnologies and FBI efforts to safeguard the bioeconomy.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$65,000,000, which is \$13,105,000 above the request, for the construction of FBI facilities and related activities. Funding in this account will facilitate and expedite work on current design and construction projects at Quantico, and address necessary secure work environment (SWE) building and modifications. Funding above the request is provided to address the highest priority SWE requirements.

FBI Headquarters.—The recommendation includes no funding for the revised Headquarters consolidation plan released on February 12, 2018, because many questions regarding the new plan remain unanswered, including the revision of longstanding security requirements and changes to headquarters capacity in the national capital region. Until these concerns are addressed and the appro-

appropriate authorizing Committees approve a prospectus, the Committee is reluctant to appropriate additional funds for this activity.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends total budget authority of \$2,740,395,000 for Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) salaries and expenses, of which \$420,703,000 is derived from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund, and \$2,319,692,000 is provided by direct appropriation. The recommended appropriation is \$129,366,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$132,233,000 above the request. The funding sustains activities funded in fiscal year 2018 and provides additional funds for at least four new heroin enforcement teams; fentanyl profiling; additional agents and analysts for the locations with the highest workload, to include associated move and incentive costs; law enforcement safety; international programs; technical and communication equipment refresh; and to support DEA cyber and language workforce capabilities.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit for salaries and expenses as follows:

International Enforcement	\$480,000,000
Domestic Enforcement	1,825,000,000
State and Local Assistance	14,692,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$2,319,692,000

The Committee urges the Drug Enforcement Administration to expeditiously process any pending applications for authorization to produce marijuana exclusively for use in medical research.

Diversion control.—The recommendation includes \$420,703,000 for the regulatory and enforcement activities of DEA's Diversion Control Program. The Diversion Control Program is funded by fee collections.

Methamphetamine lab cleanup.—The funding recommendation includes \$10,000,000 to assist State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in efforts to remove and dispose of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, to include training, technical assistance, purchase of equipment and a container program.

Prescription drug and heroin abuse.—The Committee continues to regard with deep concern the harm of prescription drug abuse, and crisis levels of heroin abuse and overdoses. DEA reported in its 2016 National Drug Threat Assessment that drug poisoning deaths are at their highest ever recorded level, and since 2009 annual deaths from drugs have outnumbered deaths by firearms, vehicle crashes, suicide, and homicide. The assessment also notes the continuing rise in smuggling across the borders and the continued role of international, especially Mexican, trafficking cartels in moving heroin and other drugs into U.S. communities, as well as the growing flow of fentanyl from China and Mexico. The Committee directs DEA to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the number of heroin and prescription drug diversion investigations for fiscal years 2017 and 2018, and estimated for fiscal year 2019; the amounts and street value of drugs associated with such investigations; and prosecutions resulting from investigations. The Committee also encourages DEA to work

with partner agencies, to include the Department of Health and Human Services, on outcome measures of success, in the incidence and severity of abuse, which reflect the impact of multi-agency efforts.

Aviation program.—The Committee recognizes the need for the DEA Aviation Division to modernize its fleet, as over a third of the Division's aircraft are far older than industry standards. The Aviation Division supports drug interdiction and eradication efforts with Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance purposed aircraft, as well as aircraft for fugitive and cargo transport. Aircraft are essential to countering opioid and other illegal drug trafficking. The Committee expects DEA to apply funding included in the bill to its most critical aviation asset refresh requirements. DEA shall submit promptly the aviation fleet and modernization plan report required by the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,316,678,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which is \$22,902,000 above fiscal year 2018 and the same as the request. ATF's highest priority shall be to address violent crime and promote public safety.

The recommendation fully funds the request, including increases for the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN), the National Firearms Act (NFA), and the National Public Safety Partnership.

Investigative Support Services.—The Committee recommendation includes a \$13,200,000 increase, as requested, for the activities of the NFA Division to continue improvements in processing NFA applications. The Committee notes that an increase of not less than \$10,000,000 was provided in the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act for these activities, and expects that resources provided for fiscal year 2019 will complement and accelerate activities begun in 2018 to expedite the handling of an unprecedented volume of applications, while employing technology to enhance processing capabilities. Funding provided should support progress in developing and implementing ATF's next generation eForms system.

NIBIN.—The Committee is encouraged by the promise of improved crime gun intelligence and information sharing, and expects funding provided in this bill will aid in interdicting crime guns and preventing gun trafficking through the NIBIN. The Committee encourages ATF to establish a NIBIN presence on the Southwest Border, and directs the Department to update the Committee on its efforts not later than 90 days after enactment.

Counter-improvised explosive devices.—The Committee supports the work of the National Center for Explosives Training and Research on countering advanced improvised explosive devices.

Explosives storage.—Current ATF explosive storage regulations are based on the American Table of Distances (ATD) that was developed from a review of accidents at the turn of the nineteenth century. One proposed alternative to the ATD would be standards based on quantitative risk methodologies, such as those developed and used by some in industry. To better assess the potential for

such standards, ATF is directed to evaluate available alternatives to the current ATD standards and report to the Committee not later than six months after enactment on the potential costs and benefits, to include implementation.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$7,152,400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which is \$38,400,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$110,072,000 above the request.

Contract confinement.—The Committee continues to view contract confinement as an effective and essential tool to help BOP meet low security facility requirements to alleviate overcrowding. The Committee believes BOP should increase its use of contract confinement to more effectively meet its housing requirements.

In fiscal year 2017, the Committee directed BOP to review its security classifications and propose a capacity realignment plan that encompassed both U.S. citizens and non-citizen inmates to determine whether they were housed in the most cost-effective facilities. The Committee understands that BOP continues to review its security classification procedures, and has convened a Classification Work Group to review current policy. The Committee directs BOP to update the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment on the status of the Work Group review, in particular with regard to making most effective use of contract facilities for all its low and minimum security inmates.

Land Mobile Radio Communications.—The Committee considers Land Mobile Radio (LMR) communications equipment used by BOP to be critical to officer safety and security. This is especially true in correctional facilities where alternative means of communication pose a threat to officer safety, and LMR is the only safe and secure communication method. The Committee is concerned that the age of BOP LMR and other radios make them increasingly unreliable and difficult to maintain. The Committee directs BOP, from within funding provided, to begin to refresh LMR systems in facilities where aging communications infrastructure poses a threat to officer safety. BOP shall report on the status of these efforts, and include funding for such refreshment and replacement, in future budget submissions and associated spending plans.

Contraband cell phones.—The Committee encourages the Department to continue to work with the Federal Communications Commission to address the issue of contraband cell phones and other devices. These devices are being used nationwide by inmates to plan attacks, promote the distribution of controlled substances and weapons, engage in gang activity, and intimidate victims, witnesses, and correctional staff. The Committee directs BOP to follow up on the efforts described in its 2016 report to Congress on cell phone detection and signal blocking technology approaches to thwart such devices. BOP must ensure that incarcerated individuals, who use these illicit devices, will no longer have access to the networks and spectrum to direct activities in or beyond the prison.

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

Personal firearms.—The Committee recognizes the Bureau's responsibility to control the use of firearms on BOP facilities. At the same time, it understands that BOP does not have a policy that would ensure officers who are legally authorized to carry a concealed firearm for self-protection can have an on-site, secure gun locker, or alternatively, lock weapons securely in their personal vehicles. The Committee encourages the Bureau to review this issue and implement a policy that enables officers to secure their personal firearms while on duty in a fashion that preserves security on Bureau sites but also facilitates officers' legal rights to keep and bear arms.

Augmentation.—Overcrowding remains a serious threat to officer safety, particularly at high and medium security facilities. To meet staffing needs, the BOP has used a process called augmentation, whereby a non-custody employee is assigned custody responsibilities. The Committee directs the BOP to curtail its overreliance on augmentation and instead hire additional full-time correctional staff before continuing to augment existing staff. BOP is further directed to submit quarterly reports on the inmate-to-correctional officer ratio at each facility, using OPM's definition of a corrections officer, broken out by security level and shift.

Rapid testing for infectious diseases.—The Committee notes the healthcare challenges posed by infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C, and acknowledges that such challenges are likely to grow as opioid epidemic-related infection rates continue to increase. BOP is encouraged to examine opportunities to increase rapid testing for these diseases and ensure affected individuals are aware of their health status.

Educational programs.—The Committee supports the Department's coordination and collaboration with Historically Black Colleges and Universities to provide educational programs for recently released and soon to be released criminal offenders to assist them in obtaining skills that will help them successfully transition back into their communities and reduce recidivism rates.

Prisoner re-entry.—BOP shall evaluate the effectiveness of its community reintegration programs and community confinement facilities and develop best practices, guidelines and policies for effective reintegration.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$150,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. This amount is \$11,571,000 below fiscal year 2018, and \$51,000,000 above the request.

The Committee directs the Bureau to apply the funding provided to reduce its longstanding backlog in overdue maintenance and repair projects. BOP shall continue to provide monthly status of construction reports and notify the Committee of any changes reflected in those reports.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON
INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, which is the same as fiscal year 2018.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$2,946,300,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including \$2,842,300,000 in discretionary appropriations.

Management and administrative expenses.—The Committee encourages grant offices to minimize administrative spending to maximize funding for grants or training and technical assistance. The Committee also directs the Department to ensure that the methodology for assessing management and administration costs is equitable and reflects a fair representation of the share of common management and administrative costs associated with each program. The Committee notes that an across-the-board percentage assessment may not be the most appropriate solution. The Committee is aware that, in general, the Department's grant offices for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities have authority to allocate certain expenses administratively to activities that are ancillary to the core purposes of the appropriation (e.g., peer review for a competitive program, training and technical assistance, and research and statistical activities).

Streamlining grant administration.—The recommendation adopts the Administration's proposal to streamline grant administration to reduce duplication and leverage synergies among the Department's grantmaking components. Under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance heading, the recommendation funds the COPS Hiring Program at \$225,500,000, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$126,500,000 above the request.

The recommendation also includes funding under the Drug Enforcement Administration heading to assist State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies with the removal and disposal of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, including funds for training, technical assistance, the purchase of equipment, and a container program.

Office of Victims of Crime (OVC).—The recommendation provides \$2,600,000,000 for the Crime Victims Fund. Within available resources, OVC may implement Vision 21, which seeks to bring better technology, planning, research and data into the crime victims services field.

The Committee directs OVC to provide an updated report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the actions they are taking to ensure Crime Victims Fund resources are reaching communities most affected by violence.

The Committee is aware that hospital-based violence intervention has shown effective results in preventing injury recidivism for victims of violent injury, and encourages States to consider utilizing funding provided through the Crime Victims Fund to establish or expand hospital-based intervention programs.

Tribal assistance.—The Committee expects the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) to continue to consult closely with tribes to deter-

mine how tribal assistance funds will be allocated among grant programs that improve public safety in tribal communities, such as grants for detention facilities under section 20109 of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322), civil and criminal legal assistance as authorized by title I of Public Law 106–559, tribal courts, and alcohol and substance abuse reduction assistance programs. The Committee directs OJP to use such consultation to inform the allocation of funds it submits as part of its spending plan. The Committee notes that the recommendation also includes grant funding for tribal law enforcement programs through the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

The Committee urges the Department to provide technical assistance, including equipment, to tribal governments to enable such governments to access, enter information into, and obtain information from, Federal criminal information databases, as authorized under section 534(d) of title 28, United States Code.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$493,000,000 for OVW, which is \$1,000,000 above fiscal year 2018. The recommendation does not use funds from the Crime Victims Fund to pay for these discretionary programs. Funds are distributed as follows:

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
STOP Grants	\$215,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	35,500
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	3,500
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	11,000
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	53,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Victims Services	35,500
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	40,000
Violence on College Campuses	20,000
Civil Legal Assistance	45,000
Elder Abuse Grant Program	5,000
Family Civil Justice	16,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	6,000
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	500
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country—Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
Tribal Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction	4,000
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	1,500
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	\$493,000

Human trafficking.—The Committee encourages OVW to ensure that the Transitional Housing Program can assist victims of human trafficking, and the Committee urges the DOJ to take these victims into consideration when distributing OVW funds.

Safe visitation and exchange.—The Committee encourages the Office on Violence Against Women to consider proposals that help growing communities adapt their court-based programs to support

safe visitation and exchange and related services, with a focus on communities that are outgrowing their existing facilities and considering new alternatives to address population growth.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

The Committee recommends \$94,000,000 for Research, Evaluation and Statistics, which is \$4,000,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$17,000,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$50,000
NCS-X Implementation Program	(5,000)
National Institute of Justice	44,000
Domestic Radicalization Research	(4,000)
TOTAL, Research, Evaluation and Statistics	\$94,000

Human trafficking research.—The Committee acknowledges the difficulty in estimating the prevalence of human trafficking, and the corresponding difficulty in gauging the effectiveness of the criminal justice system’s response to the problem. Research can play an invaluable role in understanding prevalence and effectiveness through improved data collection and analysis. The Committee encourages the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to increase funding for research into human trafficking.

Campus sexual assault.—The Committee supports the Department’s continued development and testing of a pilot campus climate survey. Preliminary results of the pilot suggest the vast majority of campus sexual assaults are not reported to authorities, do not come to the attention of university officials and, therefore, are not represented in official Federal statistics. The Committee encourages the Department to examine expanding the pilot survey and developing a cost-effective, standardized, and methodologically rigorous nationwide research program on campus sexual assault.

The Committee also encourages NIJ to use funding to expand Federal research projects at institutions of higher education on campus sexual assault prevention interventions and advance the dissemination of best practices.

Opioid research.—The Committee recognizes that in-depth examination of fatal opioid overdoses, including fatalities following prior non-fatal overdoses, and trends in the evolution, trafficking, and use of illegally manufactured opioid analogues, in combination with existing illegal drugs, can yield valuable information for law enforcement, hospitals, treatment providers, and prosecutors as they identify effective policy, interventions, and prevention strategies. The Committee urges the Department to support regional efforts to undertake such comprehensive opioid fatality research.

Cybercrime.—The Committee is concerned by the lack of information on crimes committed against individuals and facilitated by the interstate telecommunications communications system. The Committee directs the NIJ to submit a report, not later than 180 days

after the enactment of this Act, that analyzes cybercrimes against individuals. This report should address hate crimes, severe harassment, cyberstalking, threatening communications, hoaxes perpetrated against law enforcement (known as “swatting”), sexual coercion (known as “sextortion”), the intentional release of personally identifiable information (known as “doxing”), the nonconsensual release of intimate images (known as “revenge porn”), and any other related crimes that are committed against an individual and facilitated by the interstate telecommunications system. The report should include an analysis of the economic impact of these crimes, their effect on women and ethnic, religious, and racial minorities, and an examination of their frequency.

High-risk vehicle events.—The Committee encourages the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to develop a data collection process to accurately capture the number of deaths and injuries from police pursuit and high-risk vehicle events.

Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.—The Committee notes that the National Crime Victimization Survey collects data on race and ethnicity per Office and Management and Budget guidance on this matter, and the survey includes an Asian American and Pacific Islander category. The Committee, however, is concerned that BJS often aggregates these data into an “other” category. The Committee directs BJS to disaggregate these data to the maximum extent practicable and to examine ways to improve statistics on victimization of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Puerto Rico.—The Committee is concerned that Puerto Rico is not included in many BJS data products and recommends BJS work to improve statistics for Puerto Rico. The Committee directs BJS to coordinate with the Census Bureau in the feasibility study directed under the Bureau of the Census heading in the Department of Commerce section of this report.

School safety research.—The Committee directs the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics to examine the current role of School Resource Offices (SROs) in schools, and provide recommendations on how SROs can better serve the needs of the students. This report should include, but is not limited to, an examination of the roles and duties of SROs in schools and SRO’s effects on student outcomes and school safety, crime rates, and an examination of the instances of disciplinary actions including demographic characteristics of the student, and the details and severity of the infraction. The Committee directs the Department to submit this report not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, and to include the Department’s plan for disseminating this information to the public and relevant government entities.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends \$2,018,500,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs, which is \$338,500,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$886,000,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	\$441,500
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	(15,000)
Missing Alzheimer's Patients Grants	(2,000)
Juvenile Indigent Defense	(2,500)
NamUS	(2,400)
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	(50,000)
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	(3,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	(15,500)
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	(10,000)
Managed Access	(2,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	255,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	100,000
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Cybercrime Prevention	11,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnerships	22,500
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	75,000
NICS Act Record Improvement Program	(25,000)
DNA Initiative	130,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	(120,000)
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	(6,000)
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants	(4,000)
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog	47,500
CASA—Special Advocates	12,000
Tribal Assistance	40,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	85,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	(5,000)
STOP School Violence Act	100,000
Community trust initiative	70,000
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	(22,500)
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	(30,000)
Research and statistics on community trust	(2,500)
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	(15,000)
Opioid initiative	380,000
Drug Courts	(75,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	(20,000)
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	(30,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring	(30,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act	(30,000)
Other Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act activities	(195,000)
COPS Hiring Program	225,500
Smart Policing	(5,000)
Smart Prosecution	(2,500)
Regional Information Sharing Activities	(40,000)
Tribal Resources Grant Program	(35,000)
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	(10,000)
POLICE Act	(20,000)
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act of 2018	2,500
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	\$2,018,500

STOP School Violence Act.—The recommendation provides \$100,000,000 for the STOP School Violence Act grant program, which is equal to authorized amount and is \$25,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 level. Through the STOP School Violence Act program, school districts should consider using funds for security hardening measures, such as reporting systems for threats of school violence; locks, lighting, and other deterrent measures; and technology for expedited notification of local law enforcement during an emergency.

The Committee reminds the Department of Justice that the COPS Hiring Program may include grant award categories for School Resource Officers and directs the Department to provide a preference for hiring such officers.

Opioid abuse.—The recommendation includes \$380,000,000 for programs to reduce opioid abuse, authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (CARA; Public Law 114–198). Within this amount is \$75,000,000 for drug courts; \$20,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; \$30,000,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment; \$30,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; \$30,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; and \$195,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program (COAP). Of the amount made available for COAP no less than \$2,500,000 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.

The Committee believes that communities must address opioid abuse through comprehensive strategies that incorporate enhanced enforcement, education and treatment. The Committee directs OJP to work with DEA, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the NIJ to develop, and help communities implement, best practices to address opioid abuse.

The Committee encourages OJP to develop and apply metrics that incentivize stronger linkages between the responsible agencies, including but not limited to law enforcement, prosecutors, community-based treatment centers, hospitals, medical examiners, and public health departments. The Committee also encourages OJP to prioritize comprehensive, real-time, regional information collection, analysis, and dissemination.

The Committee notes that COAP funding may be used to provide law enforcement with overdose reversal drugs, such as naloxone.

The Committee urges the Department to provide \$3,000,000 to support training and continuing education for forensics services to rural law enforcement through recognized university-based programs that offer solutions-driven approaches to train local law enforcement to reduce drug court backlogs.

The Committee believes it is essential to any comprehensive opioid prevention strategy to include a vigorous program designed to strengthen the ability of States and tribes to develop identifiable and accessible take-back program for unused controlled substances found in the home and used by hospitals and long-term care facilities. Of the amount available for COAP, at least \$10,000,000 is for pilot programs in States and on tribal lands to demonstrate effective drug collection programs for local communities. The Committee expects that funds will be used for the purchase and distribution of tamper proof drug collection boxes and other Federally approved control substance collection and permanent disposal programs as defined in subpart B of part 1317 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative grants.—The recommendation includes \$75,000,000 for grants to improve records in NICS. The Committee directs that the grants made under the broader NCHIP authorities be made available only for efforts to improve records added to NICS. Addition-

ally, the Department shall prioritize funding under the NICS Act Records Improvement Program (NARIP) authorities with the goal of making all States NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (NIAA) compliant. The Department also shall apply penalties to noncompliant States to the fullest extent of the law.

The Committee understands that ATF is willing to provide technical assistance to all States seeking to establish programs that meet the NIAA requirements for NARIP grants. Even in the absence of funding exclusively for NARIP, the Committee directs the Department to continue these efforts. The Committee again urges OJP, ATF and FBI to assist States that are not currently eligible for NARIP grants in meeting the eligibility requirements.

The Committee encourages OJP to provide technical assistance and training services for current and future NCHIP and NARIP grantees.

The Committee also reiterates existing legal requirements that data in the NICS be deleted after a check is completed.

The Committee also encourages the Attorney General to prioritize NARIP grants to states whose implementation plan includes an effort to identify domestic violence abusers and others disqualified under section 922 of title 18, United States Code, who are ineligible to possess firearms under law and which will use a larger proportion of these grants for that purpose.

Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program.—The recommendation includes \$50,000,000 for programs authorized by the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2017 (H.R. 3249, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 14, 2018). This amount is \$30,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 level and the same as the proposed authorized level. These funds will help communities work with their local U.S. Attorneys to develop and implement gun crime and gang violence reduction programs.

Gang violence.—The Committee recognizes the threat posed by foreign influenced gangs and the need for coordination among Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies to address this problem. Such gang activity has the potential to overwhelm local law enforcement resources in rural areas, particularly in communities with populations under 25,000. The Committee urges the Department to prioritize grant funding within existing State and local assistance programs targeted for reducing criminal gang activity in rural communities.

The Committee also notes the effectiveness of regional gang task forces in addressing transnational gangs. The Committee urges the Department to prioritize grant funding within existing State and local assistance programs for reducing criminal gang activity using regional gang task forces.

Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG) program.—The recommendation includes \$441,500,000 for the Byrne/JAG program. Funding under this formula program is authorized for law enforcement programs including those that promote data interoperability between 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.

Within the amount provided, \$15,000,000 is for the Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative; \$2,000,000 is for Missing Alzheimer's Patient Grants; \$2,500,000 is for juvenile indigent defense; \$2,400,000 is for the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUS); \$50,000,000 is for Project Safe Neighborhoods; \$3,000,000 is for the capital litigation and wrongful conviction review; \$15,500,000 is for prison rape prevention and prosecution; \$10,000,000 is for Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance; and \$2,000,000 is for managed access systems. Excluding carveouts, the recommendation for Byrne/JAG is \$500,000 below fiscal year 2018 and \$8,500,000 above the request.

The Committee is concerned by the impact on law enforcement of the growing epidemic of prescription drug and heroin abuse, and notes that funds within this account may be used for the implementation of medication-assisted treatment to maintain abstinence from all opioids and heroin. The Committee notes that Byrne/JAG funding can be used for law enforcement purposes, such as the hiring of law enforcement officers, including School Resource Officers or other "non-enforcement" officers. The Committee notes that Byrne/JAG funding can be used for pursuit technology and training to reduce deaths and injuries during high-risk vehicle events. The Committee recognizes the importance of de-escalation training and cultural sensitivity training and diversity in hiring in local law enforcement to ensure that law enforcement reflects the communities they serve. The Committee notes that Byrne/JAG funds may be used for these purposes, and encourages the Department to award funds for this purpose. The Committee encourages the Byrne/JAG program to provide additional resources to those communities that are taking part in programs that seek to lower homicide rates through data and performance measurement analysis. The Committee notes that Byrne/JAG funding may be used for mindfulness training for police officers. The Committee advises that some Byrne/JAG funds be directed to provide newer, more efficient forensics testing tools for rural jurisdictions. The Committee requests additional consideration be given to applicants who seek to hire service-connected disabled veterans. The Committee encourages the Department to support the use of these grant funds for the purchase of fentanyl detection equipment. The Committee supports awarding School Resource Officer grants to communities that are experiencing high levels of youth suicide, especially in smaller towns with limited resources.

Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPO).—The Committee notes that these flexible funds can be used by law enforcement agencies, states and localities, and other eligible grantees to implement and administer ERPO or similar laws, which have been enacted in several states and authorize law enforcement officers, medical and mental health professionals, school officials, family members, or household members to obtain court orders for the temporary removal of firearms from persons shown, by clear and convincing evidence and with front-end due process, to be a threat to themselves or others.

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).—The Committee supports the Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA) ongoing efforts to improve

the PREA audit program. Facility audits are a key component in helping agencies move their sexual abuse prevention and response policies from written documents to everyday practices. BJA has outlined a meaningful Quality Improvement Initiative and the Committee supports the Department providing the necessary resources to carry out this work.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).—The recommendation includes \$255,000,000 for SCAAP, which is \$15,000,000 above fiscal year 2018. SCAAP provides grants that reimburse States and localities for the costs incurred in incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens. The President's request proposed terminating this program.

Forensics and cybercrime training.—The Committee is aware of a number of programs surrounding trafficking offenses, sex crimes and domestic violence that provide support to State and local law enforcement and prosecutors. The Committee encourages OJP to increase efforts to provide State and local prosecutors with training, particularly train the trainer, and trial experience in cybercrimes and digital evidence.

The Committee is also encouraged by efforts to expand the ability of academic forensic technology programs to assist the Department in identifying online crime, hate and terror groups.

DNA initiative.—The recommendation includes \$130,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, an increase of \$25,000,000 above the request and the same as the fiscal year 2018 level. Within the funds provided, the Committee provides \$6,000,000 for Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants and \$4,000,000 for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants. The Committee expects that OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee directs the Department to submit, as part of its spending plan, a plan for the use of all funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs and a report on the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program.

Victims of trafficking grants.—The recommendation includes \$100,000,000 for human trafficking task force activities and for services for victims. These funds may also be used to develop, expand and strengthen assistance programs for child victims of sex and labor trafficking. The Committee notes that the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act established a Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund, which will provide additional resources for these programs. The Committee directs DOJ to support the victim-centered approach to recognizing and responding to human trafficking, especially across partnerships between Federal and local law enforcement agencies and victim service providers. The Department shall include a planned allocation of these funds in its spending plan. The Committee encourages the Department to increase the number of human trafficking task forces funded by this program.

Preventing trafficking of girls.—The Committee encourages the Office for Victims of Crime and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to examine ways to assist nonprofits and other nongovernmental entities with a proven track record of administering successful prevention and early intervention programs for girls vulnerable to trafficking.

Pre-trial risk assessment.—The Committee continues its support for Bureau of Justice Assistance programs widespread adoption of evidence-based screening and assessment tools across the criminal justice system and believes further improvements are needed at the earliest stage of the process, or the pretrial period, to make the system fairer and less costly. The Committee is encouraged by States' development of Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) models and encourages OJP to examine if funding should be made available for grants to assist States in the development and implementation of RNR tools for determining pretrial detention, sentencing, probation or post-release supervision, prison classification systems, and offender re-entry.

Strategic Mobile and Response Teams.—The Committee encourages DOJ to investigate the opportunity to conduct pilot programs to implement Strategic Mobile and Response Teams (SMART) at the Southwest Border. Border SMART Pilot programs should combine the use of officers and technology, including ground sensors and drones. The pilot programs should have inter-agency partnership and multi-layered security efforts, including marine, air and terrestrial components, with the goal of increasing border security while reducing cost. The Department should brief the Committee on its plans within 180 days.

Wrongful conviction review.—The Committee directs the Department to follow the direction in the fiscal year 2018 explanatory statement with respect to the Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review Program.

Community trust initiative.—The recommendation includes \$70,000,000 for a program to improve police-community relations. Included in this initiative is \$15,000,000 for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, \$30,000,000 for justice reinvestment, \$22,500,000 for a body-worn camera partnership initiative, and \$2,500,000 for research and statistics on community trust.

The body-worn camera partnership initiative includes pilot and demonstration grants for purchase of body-worn cameras for police. This initiative will also establish baseline procedures for the use of body-worn cameras, support State and local efforts regarding the use of such equipment, and provide necessary research into the use of this technology. The demonstration grants shall require a 1:1 match by the grantee and shall not be used to pay for the ongoing costs or data storage costs associated with body-worn camera footage. The demonstration grants shall only be provided to States with laws governing the use of body-worn cameras and shall not interfere with State laws and requirements.

As the Committee believes that improving police-community relations will require more than just equipment procurement, the recommendation provides \$30,000,000 for the justice reinvestment initiative, which provides assistance to jurisdictions 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. The Committee recognizes the tremendous potential of justice reinvestment efforts, noting that successful efforts in States, such as Texas, Kansas, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, which have saved millions of dollars and serve as models for criminal justice reform in the Nation. Funding may be used to provide technical assistance to States

with existing reinvestment programs, expand the initiative to additional States, or provide additional funding for existing sites.

The Committee notes concerns regarding trial delays and bail conditions for incarcerated youth. Of the funds for Justice Reinvestment, \$5,000,000 is for innovative efforts among States and localities to reduce trial delays, ensure speedy bond consideration, guarantee that a juvenile's ability to pay is considered in setting any bond amount, provide mental health services for youth who are incarcerated, and reduce the use of solitary confinement on youth.

The Committee believes that comprehensive, career-long leadership education for all local law enforcement officers remains critical to reducing crime and strengthening relationships between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, and the Committee notes that funds in the community trust initiative can be used for leadership training programs that provide measurable improvements in local law enforcement officer performance, adaptive decision-making skills, civic involvement, and officer-community relations.

Second Chance Act/offender reentry programs.—The recommendation includes \$85,000,000 for Second Chance Act grants. Excluding carveouts, the recommendation is \$27,500,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$45,500,000 above the request.

The Committee remains concerned that despite a dramatic increase in corrections spending over the past two decades, recidivism and re-incarceration rates are largely unchanged. The Committee is aware that case studies of innovative, evidence-based practices provide strong indication that this pattern can be reversed. The Committee expects that Second Chance Act grants will foster the implementation of strategies that have been proven to reduce recidivism and ensure safe and successful reentry back to their communities of adults released from prisons and jails. The Committee expects DOJ to designate funds for proven, evidenced-based programs that will further the goal of maximizing public safety.

To ensure the most effective use of Second Chance Act funds, the Committee encourages the prioritization of funding to communities where the largest populations of formerly incarcerated people return and requests a report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics within 90 days of the enactment of this Act analyzing what the Bureau is doing to ensure funding is reaching these communities.

Sexual assault kit backlog grants.—The recommendation includes \$47,500,000 for grants to address the sexual assault kit (SAK) backlog. The Committee encourages stakeholders and local law enforcement to continue working with Federal law enforcement to resolve this important issue. The Committee also directs the Department to do everything in its power to bring perpetrators to justice. The Committee also encourages OJP to increase its efforts to ensure that strong research and program evaluations are undertaken utilizing independent evaluators with the experience and skills to provide necessary feedback and improve the efficiency of SAK processing. The Committee further encourages OJP to prioritize funding to underserved regions, such as Appalachia.

Human trafficking intelligence.—The Committee encourages programs funded under the regional information sharing activities to hire criminal intelligence analysts to compile information, reports,

and other intelligence on human trafficking into, out of, and within the borders of the United States.

Active shooter response.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for the POLICE Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–199). The Committee notes the importance of training partnerships that offer nationwide dynamic force-on-force scenario-based training. The Committee understands the training has been adopted by numerous States and agencies as their standard active shooter training and that the FBI has adopted this program as its national training standard for active shooter response.

Datacasting.—The Committee is aware of a recent datacasting pilot program and is encouraged by the novel application of existing technology to provide both new communications capacity for law enforcement as well as redundancy to existing networks. The Committee encourages the Department of Justice, through the Community Oriented Policing Services program, to consider proposals that would further expand the technology with a focus on projects that create statewide networks.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$212,000,000 for Juvenile Justice programs, which is \$70,500,000 below fiscal year 2018 and \$17,500,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Youth Mentoring Grants	\$100,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	21,000
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	84,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	2,000
Tribal Youth Program	5,000
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	\$212,000

Youth mentoring grants.—The recommendation includes \$100,000,000 for youth mentoring grants, which is \$6,000,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$42,000,000 above the request.

The Committee recognizes the success of the Youth Mentoring program. Through trusted peer-to-peer mentoring relationships, in the community and in schools, Youth Mentoring grantees are able to provide needed attention and support to at-risk children. Mentoring relationships enhance a child's overall well-being by improving their emotional, social, and educational development.

The Committee directs that OJP provide at least \$17,000,000 for mentoring programs that assist at-risk juveniles and their families who have been impacted by the opioid crisis and drug addiction.

The Committee also urges that funds be made available for all activities that support the social challenges of youth, such as for educators, social workers, therapists, law enforcement, youth organizations, and community leaders that work with at-risk children.

Missing and exploited children programs.—The recommendation includes \$84,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, which is \$8,000,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$12,000,000 above the request. The Committee expects the Department to allocate

\$37,500,000 for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children program. The Committee expects the Department to allocate \$1,000,000 to be used to hire and equip wounded, ill or injured veterans as digital forensic analysts or investigators to support child exploitation investigations.

The Department is encouraged to support the development, refinement, and technological advancement of widely used tools, methods and technologies that address child sexual exploitation and trafficking.

The recommendation provides \$2,400,000 for AMBER alert activities to create and augment tribal systems.

Partnerships with community organizations.—The Committee encourages the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to examine ways to partner with community groups or nongovernmental entities that undertake initiatives to provide parents and guardians with inkless, in-home fingerprinting kits, which help families maintain current photos, fingerprints, and descriptions of their children, and such information can be vital for police during searches for missing children.

Youth violence prevention.—OJJDP should examine the possibility that additional funds are directed toward evidence-based youth violence prevention programs and programs that reduce recidivism that can be scaled locally and nationally.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

The Committee recommends a total of \$128,800,000 for the Public Safety Officer Benefits program, which is \$12,000,000 above fiscal year 2018 and the \$8,500,000 above the request. Within the funds provided, \$104,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office that is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes. Also within the total, \$24,800,000 is recommended for disability benefits for public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty, and for education benefits for the spouses and children of officers who are killed in the line of duty or who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included the following general provisions for the Department of Justice:

Section 201 makes available additional reception and representation funding for the Attorney General from the amounts provided in this title.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds to pay for an abortion, except in the case of rape, incest, or to preserve the life of the mother.

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

Section 204 establishes the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services to an inmate receiving an abortion outside of a Federal facility, except where this obligation conflicts with the preceding section.

Section 205 establishes the Committee's requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

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

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

Section 208 requires review by the Deputy Attorney General and the Department Investment Review Board prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for major information technology projects.

Section 209 requires the Department to follow reprogramming procedures for any deviation from the program amounts specified in this title or the accompanying report, or the reuse of deobligated funds provided in previous years.

Section 210 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from holding additional responsibilities that exempt U.S. Attorneys from statutory residency requirements.

Section 211 permits up to 3 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 funds made available to that office to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Section 212 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 213 permanently 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 214 places limitations on the obligation of funds from certain Department of Justice accounts and funding sources.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The Committee recommends \$5,544,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and the same as the request.

Public access to Federally funded research.—The Committee appreciates the progress that OSTP has made to increase access to the results of Federally funded scientific research. OSTP shall continue efforts to coordinate implementation of public access policies across Federal departments and agencies and identify additional opportunities to enhance access to the results of Federally funded research. OSTP shall continue to report, on an annual basis, on the progress of departments and agencies in implementing their public access plans, including relevant measures of progress, and on addi-

tional steps being taken to improve access to the results of Federally funded research. OSTP shall brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment on the status of these efforts.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

The Committee recommends \$1,965,000 for the National Space Council, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and the same as the request.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$21,545,740,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$809,600,000 above fiscal year 2018. The level of interest in NASA human spaceflight programs and robotic missions continues to grow, and the funding recommendations described below support current robotic and future human exploration programs, and the science, research, technology development, and advanced manufacturing activities necessary to send robotic missions and humans safely beyond low Earth orbit and on to Mars. The funding in this bill also provides NASA with a balanced portfolio to realize advances in safe and efficient air travel, partner with industry, and engage with academia. The Committee is concerned that despite record investments in NASA, significant slips in both human and robotic missions are occurring. These slips are intolerable and must not continue. The Committee expects NASA and its industry and academic partners to redouble efforts to enhance oversight and commitment to success in order to ensure that programs come in on time and within budget.

Moon exploration.—The recommendation fully funds the Moon exploration initiatives requested throughout NASA but includes bill language limiting obligation of these funds until a multi-year plan, with specific goals and funding requirements by fiscal year, is submitted to the Committee. The Committee believes that without firm goals and specific years by which to achieve those goals, programs could drift and languish. The Committee notes how clear mission goals and deadlines can galvanize an agency and a nation behind that mission. The Committee supports additional lunar exploration and partnerships with industry and academia that will ensue as a result of these new missions and believes that efforts focused on the Moon will serve as risk reduction activities toward human exploration of Mars. The Committee believes that human and robotic exploration of Mars and other destinations in our Solar System and beyond must be the goals of NASA—that striving to go farther into space pushes NASA and its academic and industry partners to be bold and aggressive. While the Committee is supportive of renewed focus on the Moon, these programs must not exhaust funding for other science priorities recommended by the National Academies Decadal Survey process.

Long-term planning.—The request includes significant new funding to support NASA's proposed Moon program. However, notional outyear budgets to implement this new initiative and the wide range of other ongoing and anticipated future decadal missions are unrealistic. The Committee is supportive of efforts focused on the Moon as well as current robotic missions to Europa and Mars; mov-

ing forward with a refocused WFIRST; and building a hypersonic research aircraft. These and many other NASA missions and programs inspire the nation and spur the next generation of scientists and explorers. The Committee directs NASA to submit realistic outyear budgets that show the level of investment required in future years to accomplish the variety of NASA missions and refrain from submitting budgets that are not executable in a timely fashion, as they serve only to hinder effective long-term planning which in turn results in higher overall program costs.

Program and project totals.—The Committee’s program and project recommendations for NASA are included in the consolidated funding table below and in narrative direction throughout this report. The Committee reminds NASA that any deviations from the amounts included in the table below are subject to section 505 requirements of this Act. When executing its budget for fiscal year 2019, NASA shall incorporate the funding levels established in both the table and the narrative direction. NASA is reminded that comity has existed between the Congress and the Executive Branch with respect to abiding by language included in this report and in the accompanying bill. The Committee expects NASA to respect this long-standing practice.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Science:	
Earth Science	\$1,900,000
Planetary Science	2,758,500
Astrophysics	1,029,000
James Webb Space Telescope	304,600
Heliophysics	688,500
Total, Science	6,680,600
Aeronautics	715,000
Exploration Research and Technology	900,000
Deep Space Exploration Systems:	
Orion Multi-purpose Crew Vehicle	1,350,000
Space Launch System (SLS) Vehicle Development	2,150,000
Exploration Ground Systems	545,000
Advanced Exploration Systems	1,038,900
Lunar Orbital Platform	(504,000)
Total, Deep Space Exploration Systems	5,083,900
LEO and Spaceflight Operations	4,624,700
Education	90,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2,850,000
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	562,240
Office of Inspector General	39,300
Total, NASA	\$21,545,740

SCIENCE

The Committee recommends \$6,680,600,000 for Science, which is \$459,100,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$785,600,000 above the request.

Decadal surveys.—The Committee directs that the priorities outlined in the decadal surveys for Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, and Heliophysics shall drive NASA mission priorities.

Earth Science.—The recommendation includes \$1,900,000,000 for Earth Science programs. Within amounts provided is \$131,900,000, as requested, for the NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar mission.

Earth Science Decadal.—The Committee supports the release and recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences *Earth Science and Applications from Space Decadal Survey* report and directs NASA to implement its findings to the extent practicable. As articulated by the report, NASA should seek when appropriate to competitively select future missions that address Designated and Earth System Explorer target observables. The Committee believes an increase in competition will further encourage responsible cost and schedule constraints, develop novel remote sensing technologies, and leverage the talents and expertise of scientists at universities and research institutions.

Climate Monitoring System.—Within the funds provided for Earth Science, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be for a Climate Monitoring program, including competitive grants to help develop the capabilities necessary for monitoring, reporting, and verification of biogeochemical processes to better understand the major factors driving short and long term climate change.

Space geodesy and geodynamics.—The recommendation includes up to \$5,000,000 within NASA's Crustal Dynamics Data Information System to collaborate with academic partners to integrate multi-global navigation satellite system observations and make such data available to researchers. NASA is encouraged to partner, as appropriate, with NOAA on these matters.

Small Satellite Constellation Initiative.—The recommendation includes the requested amount of \$25,000,000 for NASA's Small Satellite Constellation Initiative. The Small Satellite Constellation Initiative is designed to encourage spaceflight solutions for Earth science missions that involve the use of multiple, instrumented small satellites flying in various formations, to achieve the quality and quantity of data required by the research and applications communities. The Committee believes that small satellites can exponentially expand the data available to scientists and researchers at lower costs and in shorter timeframes than traditional, more expensive large satellite programs.

Land imaging requirements.—NASA is encouraged to examine its portfolio and seek reimbursement, where appropriate, from Federal partner agencies on future land imaging requirements and examine how commercial partners may support NASA's future land imaging requirements.

Planetary Science.—The recommendation includes \$2,758,500,000 for Planetary Science. One of the primary recommendations of the National Academies' 2012 Decadal Survey for Planetary Science was for NASA to achieve a balanced program through a mix of Dis-

covery, New Frontiers, and flagship missions, and an appropriate balance among the many potential targets in the Solar System. The Committee continues to urge NASA, in subsequent budgets, to ensure that it requests sufficient funds to support such a balanced, steady cadence of missions. Further, the Committee expects NASA to request sufficient funds for Research and Analysis to ensure that science data collected by NASA can be fully exploited by scientists and researchers.

Planetary protection.—The Committee is aware that planetary protection requirements for each NASA mission and target body are determined based on scientific advice from the Space Studies Board (SSB), National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, and on NASA policy, which is guided by international technical standards established by the international Committee on Space Research. In general, the Committee understands that if the target body has the potential to provide clues about life or prebiotic chemical evolution, a spacecraft will be required to meet a high standard of biological and chemical cleanliness and/or some operating restrictions will be imposed. The Committee is aware that the SSB issued an interim report on these matters and looks forward to the publication of the final report. NASA and its academic and industry partners must take all necessary precautions with respect to ensuring planetary protection.

Planetary Defense.—The recommendation includes \$160,000,000 for Planetary Defense activities. NASA shall maintain no less than current funding levels for its use of NSF's ground-based telescopes to fulfill its planetary protection mission and determine if additional funds are required. The recommendation includes not less than the request for NASA's Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART) mission. The Committee directs NASA to continue the development of the DART technology demonstration mission toward a June 2021 launch. NASA shall keep the Committee informed of these activities. NASA is urged to conduct research into directed energy as a means of asteroid deflection.

Near Earth Object Camera (NEOCam).—The Committee remains supportive of the NEOCam mission, which follows a 2010 National Academy of Sciences report regarding the use of space-based infrared survey telescopes to discover asteroids that pose a hazard to Earth. The recommendation includes an increase of \$10,000,000 above current levels for NEOCam; the Committee understands that NASA is working with its partners to develop a more cost-effective mission focused on NEO search requirements. The Committee anticipates receiving the report requested in the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act regarding NEOCam.

Near-Earth Object Survey Act.—The Committee appreciates that an asteroid strike is a low-probability event, but the consequences of an impact could be enormous, or even catastrophic. The target date for completion of the George E. Brown, Jr. Near-Earth Object Survey Act quickly approaches. NASA's activities towards meeting these requirements, while impressive, could be further enhanced by an in-space telescope that can detect objects approaching our planet from the direction of the Sun. While such a telescope might provide slightly less scientific data than other proposed projects, the Committee believes the trade-off for the defense of the planet is worthwhile.

Lunar Discovery and Exploration.—The Committee supports the requested level of \$218,000,000 for the Lunar Discovery and Exploration program, including \$18,000,000 for the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter and \$200,000,000 for the new Lunar Future initiative. The Committee directs that the new Lunar Future initiative follow the lunar science priorities established by decadal surveys and the National Research Council's *Scientific Context for the Exploration of the Moon* and collect data to address the strategic knowledge gaps important for human exploration of the Moon. The Committee anticipates additional reports from the Academies regarding NASA's plans for lunar science and exploration. The funds provided for moon exploration are intended to support a mix of commercial lunar payload services; science instrument development; small satellite development; and long-duration lunar rover development. These funds will support science payloads and instruments for Lunar lander missions such as those developed in partnership with the private sector as part of NASA's Lunar CATALYST program. These robotic missions will provide NASA with access to the lunar surface and allow for an affordable procurement of a variety of science and exploration payloads to prepare for future science and crewed Exploration Missions.

Public-private partnerships.—The Committee notes that Lunar Future funding is intended to support, in part, public-private partnerships to send exploration and science payloads to the Moon and will serve as an architecture foundation for both lunar surface and lunar orbit operations. The Committee understands that the commercial landers supported by this program will provide the first opportunity since the Apollo 17 mission in 1972 to directly investigate the surface of the Moon. As part of this initiative and in concert with expertise within the Exploration Research and Technology account, NASA shall undertake risk reduction activities in support of large lunar lander technology maturation. Development of these landers is essential for human exploration of the Moon and beyond. The Committee notes that there is a robust private space industry with companies engaging in development of technologies that support NASA in its human and robotic exploration missions. The Committee expects NASA to engage in these public-private partnerships with U.S. commercial space companies to initiate the most expeditious possible development of a lunar lander for both the Moon and extensible applications to Mars missions. This includes development of hardware, propulsion, communications, and software necessary for lunar landing vehicles with the ability to deliver various amounts of payload to the lunar surface. To the greatest extent practicable, NASA shall offer existing capabilities and assets at NASA Centers with lander expertise to support these partnerships. As part of the report directed in the administrative provisions of this bill, NASA shall provide an outline of missions and their intended launch cadence. NASA is encouraged to ensure that industry partners under the Lunar Future program exhibit in-kind or other cost share investments so the program can meet its intended goals on time and within budget.

Discovery.—The recommendation includes \$381,200,000, as requested, for the Discovery program. This program supports innovative, relatively low-cost, competitively selected Planetary Science missions. Funding provided supports the Lucy and Psyche mis-

sions, as requested. NASA shall keep the Committee informed of these programs. Given continued robust funding provided by the Committee for the Discovery program, NASA shall make every effort to follow the cadence recommended in the Decadal Survey.

New Frontiers.—The recommendation includes \$130,200,000 for New Frontiers, as requested. New Frontiers missions explore the Solar System with frequent, medium-class spacecraft missions. The program includes three missions in operations: New Horizons, Juno, and OSIRIS–Rex. Given continued robust funding provided by the Committee for New Frontiers, NASA shall make every effort to follow the cadence recommended in the Decadal Survey.

Juno.—The recommendation includes no less than \$25,000,000, as requested, for Juno, a mission to Jupiter launched in 2011 to help NASA understand the formation of planets and the origins of the Solar System. The Committee is aware that the original Juno flight plan has been modified and that additional operational funds may be required in future years.

Mars Exploration.—The Committee remains supportive of NASA’s ongoing Mars missions that continue to gather data about our nearest neighbor, which may have once supported microbial life. These missions and the Mars 2020 mission will provide NASA with valuable data about future landing sites for the Mars 2020 rover and eventually American astronauts. The recommendation includes \$650,000,000 to support a Mars 2020 mission that meets scientific objectives for the most recent Planetary Science decadal survey, including the Mars sample return mission. Funding for the Mars helicopter technology demonstration is included within the Planetary Technology program described below. NASA shall provide quarterly briefings on all aspects of the Mars program. Finally, NASA shall provide a report within 180 days regarding the status and reliability of Mars data relay capability and how any potential future architecture upgrades are being incorporated into the overall Mars 2020 and sample return missions.

Outer Planets and Ocean Worlds.—The primary goal of the Ocean Worlds Exploration Program is to discover extant life on another planet using a mix of Discovery, New Frontiers and flagship or strategic missions. The recommendation includes \$760,900,000 for Outer Planets and Ocean Worlds, of which \$545,000,000 is for the Jupiter Europa Clipper mission and \$195,000,000 is for the Europa Lander mission to fulfill the requirements of recent Planetary Science decadal surveys. To support progress on these programs, NASA shall ensure that future funding requests are consistent with achieving a Europa Clipper launch no later than 2022 and a Europa Lander launch no later than 2024. The Committee appreciates that NASA has published a Research Announcement for Draft Instruments Concepts for Europa Exploration. NASA shall keep the Committee informed of the status of the Announcement of Opportunity (AO) for the Lander to ensure progress toward a 2024 launch. The Committee expects that this AO shall be published during fiscal year 2019. While the Committee remains very supportive of the Europa mission, the Committee expects this program to meet development milestones on time and within budget.

Future Europa funding requirements.—The Committee includes specific bill language regarding the Europa missions, directing that NASA launch the Europa Clipper mission in 2022 and the Europa

Lander mission in 2024. Further, the Committee includes language directing NASA to include five year budget profiles necessary to achieve these goals. The Committee clarifies that this information shall include separate amounts for the yearly funding requirements for the Clipper mission to ensure it launches in 2022 and a separate funding amount required for the Lander mission to launch in 2024. These amounts shall also include yearly vehicle launch costs for each mission. As noted elsewhere in this report, NASA shall request budgets sufficient to ensure that the Europa missions launch according to the years established by law.

Technology.—The recommendation includes \$210,200,000 for Technology. Within these amounts, no less than \$35,000,000 is for icy satellites surface technology and test-bed activities and no less than \$10,000,000 is for the Mars helicopter technology demonstration mission that will be flown on the Mars 2020 mission. The recommendation also includes no less than \$81,800,000, as requested, for NASA to continue its collaboration with the Department of Energy to produce plutonium-238 domestically for use as a source of energy in deep space missions. Finally, the recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for NASA to conduct a joint effort with NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration and Research and its exploration research vessels and existing tele-presence capabilities as well as new mobile systems, through the SUBSEA program, to examine potential parallels between possible systems that might support life in outer space to ones known to exist on Earth.

Impact craters.—Impact craters in the U.S. that are well preserved and accessible provide researchers and educators with the opportunity to expand our understanding of the Earth's and the Solar System's history and show students research in action as a part of their STEM education. NASA is encouraged to make funds available for external competitive funding to conduct further scientific investigation of well-preserved and easily accessible impact craters, and provide education and outreach on Earth's erosion processes and the scientific method of research.

Astrophysics.—The recommendation includes \$1,029,000,000 for Astrophysics. The recommendation includes \$83,400,000, as requested, for Astrophysics Research and Analysis. The Committee recognizes that exciting scientific discoveries often come from data evaluated after a mission's initial surveys are complete. This funding enables maximum scientific value to be derived from these missions and leverages existing data sets that inspire new discoveries.

Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA).—The recommendation includes \$85,200,000 for SOFIA. SOFIA was first recommended in the 1991 Decadal Survey, The Decade of Discovery in Astronomy and Astrophysics. The New Worlds, New Horizons 2010 Decadal Survey noted that with SOFIA, "we have the opportunity to study fundamentals of chemistry under conditions we cannot create here on Earth." Following that, the New Worlds, New Horizons: A Midterm Assessment noted that, "... (SOFIA) reached full operational capacity in February 2014 and provides unique capabilities for mid-to-far infrared spectroscopy." Pursuant to 51 U.S.C. 30504, NASA conducts "triennial reviews" of "missions that exceed their planned missions' lifetime." The Committee is concerned with NASA's proposed inclusion of SOFIA in the 2019 Senior Review, given it began its prime mission in 2014 and has

15 years of prime mission lifetime remaining. Accordingly, the Committee directs NASA to only undertake a Senior Review of SOFIA at the time SOFIA completes its planned mission lifetime. For the purposes of this section, announcing, scheduling, or undertaking a Senior Review is deemed preparation for shutdown.

Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST).—The recommendation includes \$150,000,000 for WFIRST, which was included as the first priority in the 2010 Astrophysics Decadal Survey. The Committee is concerned about the growing cost of the prime mission as noted by a recent independent examination. To reduce mission costs and ensure that overlap with James Webb Space Telescope is maximized, NASA should implement the most efficient development program for the telescope and its instruments. Further, to enhance the cost effectiveness of science operations, NASA shall leverage more extensively the experience acquired on Hubble, Spitzer, and Wise. The recommended amount shall include continued development of the chronograph as a technology demonstration mission. Further, within amounts provided for WFIRST, \$20,000,000 is for continued development of the Starshade technology demonstration effort. The Committee understands that WFIRST is already “Starshade-ready” within the \$3,200,000,000 cost cap. The Starshade, in tandem with WFIRST, will enable NASA to identify the nearest Earth-like planet around the nearest star, and thereby identify a target or multiple targets for the interstellar mission NASA has been developing.

Astrophysics observatories.—The Committee commends NASA for providing the science community with observations of astrophysical objects conducted simultaneously over a broad range of wavelengths. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report directed in the fiscal year 2018 appropriations Act that summarizes NASA’s plans for maintaining U.S. leadership in obtaining astrophysical observations in the x-ray and gamma-ray wavelengths following the completion of the Chandra X-ray Observatory and the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope missions.

Technosignatures.—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for NASA to partner with the private sector and philanthropic organizations, to the maximum extent practicable, to search for technosignatures, such as radio transmissions, in order to meet the NASA objective to search for life’s origin, evolution, distribution, and future in the universe.

James Webb Space Telescope (JWST).—The recommendation includes \$304,600,000 for JWST, which is the same as the request and \$229,100,000 below fiscal year 2018. The Committee notes that NASA notified the Committee about an anticipated schedule breach and potential cost breach for the JWST program. Given continued problems with JWST, the Committee retains a separate line item for this program to ensure visibility. The Committee is very concerned about the issues that are emerging at this late stage of JWST development and expects NASA to report to the Committee on a regular basis regarding efforts to ensure that this launch does not slip further. The Committee expects NASA to increase its level of oversight and expects private sector partners to be diligent in ensuring that all proper procedures are followed. The Committee reminds NASA that this program was rebaselined in 2011 and provided with a robust \$8,000,000,000 development cost cap that ac-

knowledge how ambitious and difficult JWST is as a mission. These slips in the launch schedule are an enormous disappointment to the Committee. The Committee understands that NASA has commissioned an independent review of JWST and expects to receive the results of this review as soon as possible.

Heliophysics.—The recommendation includes \$688,500,000 for Heliophysics. This amount includes \$26,000,000 to continue science operations and data archiving for the Magnetospheric Multiscale mission.

Education and Public Outreach (EPO).—The recommendation includes \$44,000,000 for Science Mission Directorate (SMD)-wide EPO activities. NASA shall, in the fiscal year 2019 spending plan, allocate these funds proportionally among the SMD divisions, resulting in a dedicated budget line for each division's EPO activities.

AERONAUTICS

The recommendation includes \$715,000,000 for Aeronautics. This amount, which is \$30,000,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$81,100,000 above the request, reflects that an efficient and safe transportation system is fundamental to the U.S. economy.

Low Boom Flight Demonstrator.—Within amounts provided for Aeronautics, \$88,300,000 is included, as requested, to continue development of the Low Boom Flight Demonstrator. NASA shall request sufficient funds in subsequent budgets to build and fly the Low Boom Flight Demonstrator as proposed and ensure that related infrastructure facilities are sufficient to support this demonstration project. Finally, NASA shall ensure that research resulting from the Flight Demonstrator is shared with the private sector for use in commercial aviation applications.

Hypersonic research.—Within amounts provided, no less than \$60,000,000 is for NASA's ongoing hypersonic research activities. The Committee is pleased to see NASA's renewed commitment to hypersonics, which has tremendous potential to revolutionize exploration. NASA is encouraged to support extramural fundamental research to solve remaining challenges such as propulsion, advanced materials, thermal management, and entry, descent, and landing. Universities have unique experimental and computational research capabilities to address these challenges and NASA should take full advantage of its partnership mechanisms to enable this research.

Air Mobility and Automation Initiative.—The Committee supports NASA research and development efforts designed to further new innovations in propulsion, simplify vehicle operations, increase automation, and integrate these operations into controlled airspace. The Committee believes these technologies can address critical mobility challenges. The Committee expects NASA to develop a roadmap with industry stakeholders and coordinate with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to expedite technology introduction and maximize improvements in safety and affordability as well as facilitate environmental benefits like noise and emissions reduction. In the roadmap, NASA should consider leveraging other internal directorates' research efforts where applicable, evaluate whether test sites would enable valuable operational experience with increasingly automated manned and self-operated aircraft, leverage industry partnerships to accelerate the progress of these critical mobility initiatives, and consider the capabilities of NASA test fa-

cilities for supporting this and other critical activities. This roadmap shall be submitted to the Committee by March 2019.

Electric air flight.—The Committee encourages and supports strengthening collaborations between NASA and the Department of Energy national laboratories to overcome energy storage challenges for novel modes of mobility like electric air flight. While NASA has unprecedented aeronautics expertise, the Department of Energy national laboratories are leading efforts to develop next generation battery technologies for vehicle applications and enhancing modeling and simulation capabilities with advances in deep learning and machine learning. Therefore, the Committee encourages increased cooperation between NASA and the Department of Energy national laboratories to overcome technological barriers in demonstrating the capability of electrified aircraft, such as higher energy density batteries, development of new, lower-cost materials, and the establishment of testing methods and protocols.

Unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) safety.—The recommendation includes no less than the requested amount for the Airspace Operations and Safety Program and directs NASA to help ensure the safe integration of UAS into the national airspace system as expeditiously as possible. NASA shall brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment regarding the UAS Traffic Management Pilot.

Air traffic safety.—NASA is encouraged to coordinate with the FAA and leverage the six test ranges established under section 332 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act (Public Law 112–95) to research solutions for sense and avoid, command and control, ground control station standards and human factors, airworthiness, lost link procedures, and interoperability within the air traffic control system.

EXPLORATION RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$900,000,000 for Exploration Research and Technology. This amount fully funds the request except for the Human Research Program, which remains in the Deep Space Exploration Systems account. The Committee recognizes and supports that the presently independent status and separation from specific missions enables this account to support the development of a wide array of various technologies across NASA’s portfolio. This diverse portfolio contains technology development activities that have broad applications beyond human exploration and that help to meet the agency’s science objectives, establish new commercial and academic partnerships, and stimulate the growth of the nation’s technology sector.

Interstellar roadmap.—The Committee appreciates that NASA has submitted the propulsion technology assessment to enable an interstellar mission to identify the nearest Earth-like planet that shows signs of extant life. The Committee notes that the challenges of interstellar travel are immense and will require monumental advancements in many technology areas. The roadmap proposed by NASA begins with a series of workshops to assess candidate technologies and establish specific technology development milestones. Within amounts provided, NASA shall initiate these workshops immediately and provide a report on their proceedings no later than 180 days following enactment of this Act. NASA must stay true to its heritage by being bold and pushing the limits of science, engi-

neering, and technology. The Committee looks forward to working with NASA to ensure the roadmap is implemented. As noted elsewhere, NASA shall ensure that it requests sufficient funds in future budgets to develop and implement this mission.

Nuclear thermal propulsion technology.—Within amounts provided, \$150,000,000 is for continued development and demonstration of a nuclear thermal propulsion system. Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, NASA shall submit a multi-year plan that enables a nuclear thermal propulsion demonstration by no later than 2024 and describes future missions and propulsion and power systems enabled by this capability. NASA shall take into consideration the use of nuclear thermal propulsion as it drafts the multi-year exploration roadmap directed in this bill. Further, of the funds provided for nuclear thermal propulsion, not less than \$10,000,000 is for development of digital twin technology to support the cost effective development, manufacturing and operation of nuclear thermal propulsion technologies.

Solar electric propulsion.—The recommendation includes \$52,000,000 to continue work on solar electric propulsion activities. According to NASA, high-powered solar electric propulsion can efficiently propel more ambitious robotic science and human exploration missions beyond the Earth and into deep space. Furthermore, solar electric propulsion will enable more efficient orbit transfer of spacecraft and accommodate the increasing power demands for government and commercial satellites.

Small launch technology platform.—The recommendation includes no less than \$20,000,000, as requested, for the Flight Opportunities Program to enable NASA to continue to partner with commercial industry to advance technologies for sub-orbital and orbital launch vehicles for small payloads, with the aim to increase affordability of those technologies and to allow for more frequent access to relevant launch environments, including low-Earth orbit. This funding fills a research gap by offering several minutes of micro-gravity research at a relatively low price.

Additive manufacturing.—The recommendation includes \$35,000,000 to support NASA's additive manufacturing efforts focused on enhancing space vehicle design and reducing overall production costs, engineering advanced propulsion processes and subscale work including development of a digital twin directly applicable to upper stage engine production, RS-25 engine affordability and sustainability, as well as liquid boosters for the 130 metric ton Space Launch System (SLS).

RESTORE-L.—Given the substantial cost to design, develop, and launch satellites and continued reliance on the data they gather, NASA shall ensure that all future satellites, including those in formulation, should be maneuverable, re-fuelable and otherwise serviceable. The Committee strongly supports satellite servicing and expects NASA to continue developing these capabilities in collaboration with its public and private sector and academic partners. The Committee recommends \$130,000,000 for the RESTORE-L program to support a flight demonstration by no later than 2021. NASA shall provide a schedule and yearly funding requirements to execute the flight demonstration of RESTORE-L not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Orbital debris.—The Committee notes the successful launch in December 2017 of the Space Debris Sensor to the International Space Station. Consistent with this mission, NASA is encouraged to take steps to develop or acquire technologies that will enable the Administration to remove orbital debris and to provide a report on these matters within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Regional economic development.—The recommendation includes \$7,500,000 for NASA’s regional economic development program which focuses on partnerships with State and regional economic development organizations as they expand space-related commercial opportunities designed to address NASA mission needs.

Small satellites.—The recommendation includes \$25,000,000 to enable NASA to work with its private sector and academic partners to address the technical challenges associated with designing, fabricating, and testing capable satellites and constellations of satellites that meet certain size, weight, and power requirements. Also included is up to \$2,000,000 to address technical challenges associated with high speed crosslink and downlink communications for low Earth orbit small satellite constellations.

DEEP SPACE EXPLORATION SYSTEMS

The Committee recommends \$5,083,900,000 for Deep Space Exploration Systems, which is \$293,900,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$525,100,000 above the request. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) shall continue its review of NASA’s human exploration programs, specifically the SLS program, the Orion program, and Exploration Ground Systems, to include the mobile launch platforms, and including integration and software development issues that cut across these programs. GAO shall provide periodic updates to the Committee. In addition, the Committee expects GAO to begin evaluating NASA’s proposed lunar-focused programs—including the Lunar Orbital Platform—as part of its semi-annual assessment of NASA major projects when a lunar-focused project is expected to have an estimated life-cycle cost over \$250 million. Separately, GAO shall also evaluate all of the new lunar-focused programs in-depth as appropriate—similar to how GAO has reviewed the James Webb Space Telescope and Human Space Exploration programs—to ensure that they are following best practices in terms of program management, defined missions and goals, and executable and affordable budgets. GAO and the NASA Office of Inspector General (OIG) should coordinate their in-depth reviews of the lunar programs to ensure there is an ongoing review by either the GAO or IG of the exploration, planetary, and space operations lunar programs.

Human spaceflight safety.—The Committee reiterates that nothing in this report or accompanying Act shall be construed as directing NASA to proceed with any human spaceflight unless or until NASA has concluded that the mission meets safety requirements.

Orion.—The recommendation includes \$1,350,000,000, which is \$186,500,000 above the request, for Orion. GAO, in its May 2017 assessment, noted the late delivery of the European Service Module (ESM). NASA shall keep the Committee informed of the status of activities related to Orion and the ESM and ongoing activities related to integration of Orion with SLS and associated ground infrastructure.

Space Launch System.—The recommendation includes \$2,150,000,000, which is \$71,900,000 above the request, for SLS, and includes not less than \$300,000,000 for continued work on the Exploration Upper Stage (EUS). The Committee is aware that Critical Design Review for the EUS is scheduled to occur in summer 2018. NASA shall keep the Committee informed of the status of these efforts. The Committee notes that it is awaiting a comprehensive report on funds necessary to complete EUS and to build subsequent EUSs. Finally, NASA shall continue submitting quarterly reports on SLS spending by major program element, as first required in the statement accompanying Public Law 112–55.

Exploration Ground Systems (EGS).—The recommendation includes \$545,000,000, which is \$116,800,000 above the request, for EGS. This funding level ensures that exploration ground systems, including hardware and software, are keeping pace with development of SLS and the Orion crew capsule. The fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act included \$350,000,000 to begin procuring a second mobile launch platform (MLP) and associated infrastructure to launch Exploration Mission-2 earlier than currently envisioned. NASA shall expeditiously implement processes necessary to construct the second MLP so it is completed by 2022. A second mobile launch platform dramatically changes the mission profile for NASA and will allow NASA to launch human and robotic missions at a cadence to ensure the Lunar Orbital Platform is built more quickly and to ensure that the Europa Clipper and Lander missions are not delayed by the overall launch cadence profile. The Committee understands that NASA is still evaluating the impacts to the program given the addition of funding for a second mobile launch platform. NASA shall report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act regarding the optimal cadence of missions. Further, NASA shall incorporate this planning in the long-term planning document directed in this bill.

Advanced Exploration Systems.—The recommendation includes \$1,038,900,000 for Advanced Exploration Systems. Within these amounts, \$504,200,000 is for the Lunar Orbital Platform. The Committee understands that the Lunar Orbital Platform, to be assembled in orbit around the Moon, will be used as a staging point for exploration, science, commercial and international partner missions to the lunar surface and to destinations in deep space. This funding in part will support a launch, no later than 2022, of a power and propulsion element. Within this amount is \$176,200,000, as requested, for habitation, airlock for docking vehicles, and logistics capabilities associated with supporting the Platform. As noted elsewhere in this report, while the Committee is supportive of these efforts, NASA shall submit a long-term plan, with yearly milestones and required budgets, to ensure that the program is executable with clear goals to gauge progress and improve adherence to budgets. The Committee expects NASA to examine how the Commercial Crew and Commercial Cargo programs can support the Platform.

Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities.—The recommendation includes \$116,500,000, as requested, for the Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities programs included as part of the Lunar Exploration Campaign. This funding will support lander risk reduction activities in partnership with industry, and include robotic demonstration missions. As noted earlier, the Committee

remains supportive of NASA's ongoing Lunar Cargo Transportation and Landing by Soft Touchdown (Lunar CATALYST) initiative with the private sector to develop robotic lunar landers that can be integrated with U.S. commercial launch capabilities to deliver payloads to the lunar surface.

Human Research Program.—The recommendation includes \$150,000,000 in this account for the Human Research Program. The Committee believes that the current synergies in this account among the Orion crew capsule, SLS, associated ground programs and the Human Research Program should be sustained. The Committee believes that moving human research to another directorate at this point may introduce unnecessary risk. NASA shall continue research on human health risks associated with Mars surface operations. The Committee reiterates its support of NASA's collaboration with academia to research ways to ameliorate the impacts of space travel on humans. The Committee also directs increased efforts to advance medical technologies on the International Space Station (ISS) which can be used to improve medical care on Earth.

LEO AND SPACEFLIGHT OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$4,624,700,000 for LEO and Spaceflight Operations.

International Space Station (ISS).—The Committee reiterates that the International Space Station shall remain operational as long as it remains safe and operable. The Committee is supportive of the Administration's efforts to find partners to pay for the future costs of the ISS. NASA's March 2018 *International Space Station Transition Report* stated that, "From a structural integrity analysis standpoint, the ISS platform is expected to have significant structural life well beyond 2028 (based on the current assessment period). Many of the ISS modules, particularly the modules launched in the later years of ISS assembly, are likely to have structural life well into the 2030s . . ." As NASA embarks on an ambitious plan to once again send robotic and human exploration missions to the Moon, it is crucial that NASA and its private sector partners continue to have the ability to conduct experiments in a microgravity environment such as that provided by the ISS. The Committee continues to encourage NASA to implement cost savings measures to reduce NASA's investment in the ISS operations budget while maximizing research opportunities. In particular, the Committee is concerned that NASA is not maximizing human research opportunities on the ISS that will contribute to advances for improved human health on Earth and during deep space exploration missions.

Commercial LEO Development.—The recommendation includes \$150,000,000, as requested, for Commercial LEO Development. This funding will establish the foundation for future commercial options in LEO to meet NASA's research and technology development requirements beyond the ISS. The Committee is supportive of enhancing collaboration with the private sector, including efforts to add additional modules to the ISS and support new technologies such as in-space manufacturing. As noted elsewhere, funding obligations for the Commercial LEO Development program are limited until NASA submits a multi-year, detailed plan for these activities.

Commercial Crew.—According to GAO’s January 2018 report, *NASA COMMERCIAL CREW PROGRAM Continued Delays Pose Risks for Uninterrupted Access to the International Space Station*, while the contractors have made progress developing their crew transportation systems, both programs continue to experience schedule delays. NASA is examining a range of options to ensure uninterrupted U.S. access to the ISS, including extending missions. The Committee remains concerned about the overall status of each of the programs and the number of top risks that remain as outlined by GAO, the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel, and the NASA Advisory Council-Human Exploration and Operations committee. NASA shall notify the Committee immediately if either of the providers is unlikely to meet uncrewed and crewed flights as currently planned in 2018 and 2019, respectively. NASA shall continue submitting quarterly reports on the status of the Commercial Crew Integrated Capability and Commercial Crew Transportation Capability contracts.

Space and Flight Support.—The recommendation includes no less than the fiscal year 2018 levels to modernize and upgrade both the Wallops Flight Facility (WFF) and Kennedy Space Center (KSC) launch and range complexes. The Committee supports maintaining launch sites serving the ISS at both the WFF and KSC to ensure uninterrupted domestic cargo access to the ISS.

Rocket Propulsion Test activities.—The recommendation includes \$60,000,000 to develop and improve test facilities and test stands for new engine systems at all NASA test facilities. The Committee is concerned that NASA funding requests for this program have not kept pace with NASA’s launch requirements and expects NASA to ensure that future budget requests are scaled appropriately across the exploration enterprise.

Venture Class missions.—The recommendation supports the requested amount of \$86,600,000 for NASA’s Launch Services Program. The recommendation includes \$25,000,000 for NASA, through the appropriate program office, to continue its work with the private sector on launch vehicles for smaller payloads to low Earth orbit to enable NASA to accomplish its mission in a more cost-effective manner with frequent and responsive access to space for small satellites. These next-generation launch capabilities will advance America’s leadership in space and provide new and flexible capabilities for the U.S. government. NASA is encouraged to pursue these commercial services whenever they can meet NASA’s goals.

International collaboration.—The Committee supports joint projects between NASA and the Israel Space Agency and directs a report from NASA within 180 days of enactment of this Act detailing current and planned projects between the two agencies.

EDUCATION

The Committee recommends \$90,000,000 for Education, which is \$10,000,000 below fiscal year 2018 and \$90,000,000 above the request. The Committee expects NASA to continue implementing the programs below and to ensure that overhead costs to support these programs do not exceed five percent.

National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program.—The recommendation includes \$40,000,000 for the Space Grant pro-

gram. This amount shall be allocated to State consortia for competitively awarded grants in support of local, regional, and national STEM needs.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—The recommendation includes \$18,000,000 for EPSCoR.

Minority University Research and Education Project (MUREP).—The recommendation includes \$32,000,000 for MUREP.

SAFETY, SECURITY AND MISSION SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$2,850,000,000 for Safety, Security and Mission Services, which is \$23,100,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$100,300,000 above the request.

University Affiliated Research Centers (UARCs).—The Committee looks forward to receiving a report from NASA regarding current UARC activities and how NASA may look to establish additional such partnerships.

Security.—NASA shall continue to submit reports on the agency's progress in implementing the corrective actions recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration, the GAO, NASA IG and the NASA ASAP with respect to security compliance protocols and foreign national access management.

Bilateral activities.—The recommendation maintains bill language directing that NASA, in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall confirm or otherwise certify that NASA bilateral activities with China are in compliance with section 528 of this bill.

Cloud computing.—NASA shall provide a report within 120 days of enactment describing the use of cloud computing services, to include examples of how cloud computing has enhanced services; an examination of the benefits of utilizing hybrid cloud technologies to maximize functionality and analysis of data in disconnected, deep space environments; and any plans for expanding cloud computing. This report shall also examine any security impacts of transitioning to cloud computing, any factors delaying or inhibiting the expansion of cloud computing usage, and the cost savings achieved in the past three fiscal years through the use of commercial cloud computing services.

Virtual Institute for Aerospace Systems Engineering.—The Committee is concerned about the extent to which new technology is utilized in NASA programs and the need for more accurate predictions of the cost and schedules necessary to mature technologies to a point sufficient for inclusion in mission system architectures. The Committee also sees a need to reduce uncertainty associated with new technology infusion through early identification of the systems integration implications of new technologies within the context of mission system architectures. For these reasons the Committee encourages NASA to establish a “virtual institute” focused on advancing systems engineering. This institute would include government, academic, and industry partners with the goal of improving safety, mission success and affordability, and preparing the next generation of aerospace systems engineers.

GAO assessments of large-scale projects.—NASA shall continue to cooperate fully and provide timely information to the GAO so that it may fulfill its congressional mandate to report on the status of

large-scale projects at NASA. Such information includes, but is not limited to, copies of preliminary cost estimates; access to online agency applications, databases, and web portals; and access to contractor and agency personnel. These assessments shall include any technology demonstration activities or communications and tracking services and related infrastructure refreshment activities with life cycle costs that exceed \$250,000,000.

Cost breach reporting.—NASA shall submit to the Committee any notifications and reports on cost overruns required by section 103 of the NASA Authorization Act of 2005, Public Law 109–155.

Working Capital Fund (WCF) reporting.—NASA shall continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the expenditures and unobligated balances of NASA’s WCF.

Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V).—The recommendation includes no less than the fiscal year 2018 operating level for the IV&V program. If necessary, NASA shall fund additional IV&V activities from within the mission directorates that make use of IV&V services.

Quality assurance.—The Committee renews its direction to NASA regarding quality control following a 2017 NASA IG audit, NASA’s Parts Quality Control Process, which found that NASA Centers generally manage their parts quality and supplier assessment data unilaterally rather than collaborating through a comprehensive, integrated, Agency-wide parts and supplier information system. The Committee continues to encourage NASA to examine the potential benefits of a quality management policy, to include requiring contractors and suppliers to adopt electronic quality management platforms.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The Committee recommends \$562,240,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$174,040,000 above request. This robust level of funding will enable NASA to modernize critical assets, improve mission assurance, reduce mission risk, and maintain mission essential capabilities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$39,300,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is the same as the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included the following administrative provisions for NASA:

The bill includes a provision that makes funds for any announced prize available without fiscal year limitation until the prize is claimed or the offer is withdrawn.

The bill includes a provision that establishes terms and conditions for the transfer of funds.

The bill includes a provision that requires NASA to submit its agency spending plan at the activity level and subjects both the spending plan and specified changes to that plan to reprogramming procedures under section 505 of this Act.

The bill includes a new provision that allows the transfer of balances from the “Space Technology” account to the “Exploration Research and Technology” account; from the “Exploration” account to the “Deep Space Exploration Systems” account; and from the “Space Operations” account to the “Low-Earth Orbit and Spaceflight Operations” account.

The bill includes a new general provision limiting obligation of certain funds until certain materials are provided to the Committee.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Committee recommends \$8,174,890,000 for the National Science Foundation. This significant investment, which is \$407,534,000 above fiscal year 2018, shows the Committee’s support of science, the academic community, and the next generation of scientists, mathematicians, astronomers, and engineers across the country. The Committee underscores the importance of basic research that both improves the lives of Americans and expands our understanding of the Earth, the depths of our oceans, our Solar System, the Universe, and oceans on other planets. NSF must redouble its important efforts thus far to ensure that this funding is invested wisely to improve our way of life and expand our knowledge base.

The Committee supports infrastructure investments that expand our understanding of the universe and inspire students to pursue careers in the sciences. The Committee recognizes that current and future large scientific facilities represent an enormous investment of Federal resources that must be administered wisely. Within amounts provided, NSF shall allocate no less than fiscal year 2018 levels to support its existing research laboratories, observational networks, and other research infrastructure assets, including the astronomy assets, the current academic research fleet, Federally funded research and development centers, and the national high performance computing centers, so they may provide the support needed for cutting edge research.

Abstracts and the national interest.—The Committee underscores the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (Public Law 114–329), which directs NSF to issue and periodically update, as appropriate, policy guidance for both Foundation staff and other Foundation merit review process participants on the importance of transparency and accountability to the outcomes made through the merit review process. Further, this law directs that each public notice of a Foundation-funded research project justify the expenditure of Federal funds by describing how the project reflects the statutory mission of the Foundation, as established in the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.); addresses the Foundation’s intellectual merit and broader impacts criteria; and clearly identifies the research goals of the project in a manner that can be easily understood by both technical and non-technical audiences. Further, this legislation directs NSF to apply a broader impacts review criterion to identify and demonstrate project support of the following goals: increasing the economic competitiveness of the United States; advancing of the health and welfare of the American public; supporting the national defense of the United States; enhancing partnerships between academia and industry in

the United States; developing an American STEM workforce that is globally competitive through improved pre-kindergarten through grade 12 STEM education and teacher development, and improved undergraduate STEM education and instruction; improving public scientific literacy and engagement with science and technology in the United States; or expanding participation of women and individuals from underrepresented groups in STEM.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends \$6,651,500,000 for Research and Related Activities, which is \$317,024,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$500,820,000 above the request. The Committee believes that strategic investments in the physical sciences are vitally important for the United States to remain the global leader in innovation, productivity, economic growth, and good-paying jobs for the future.

Antarctic program.—The Committee supports the Antarctic Infrastructure Modernization for Science program and the recommendations for increased efficiencies included in the U.S. Antarctic Program Blue Ribbon Panel report, *More and Better Science in Antarctica through Increased Logistical Effectiveness*. NSF shall allocate resources necessary to modernize the Antarctic infrastructure and keep the Committee informed regarding the status of this activity.

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee directs NSF's Geosciences Program to continue to support and enhance its new program with NOAA's Office of Exploration and Research.

Neuroscience research.—The Committee continues to support funding for neuroscience research.

Steel research.—The Committee encourages NSF to use its Industrial Innovation and Partnerships program to continue research into the U.S. steel industry.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—Within amounts provided, \$170,690,000 is for EPSCoR.

Marine research.—The recommendation maintains current funding levels for existing marine research facilities and directs NSF to accept new proposals from the academic research community for research supported by these facilities. The Committee further directs NSF to develop a plan, in coordination with the academic research community, to ensure the science community's continued access to capabilities comparable to those currently provided by existing NSF marine research facilities.

Existing astronomy assets.—The Committee underscores that a critical component of the nation's scientific enterprise is the infrastructure that supports researchers in discovery science, including planetary protection. Investments to advance the frontiers of research and education in science and engineering are critical to the nation's innovation enterprise. U.S.-based astronomy facilities continue to make groundbreaking discoveries and maintain excellent world-class scientific research. The Committee expects NSF to sustain support for the programs and scientific facilities funded by the Astronomical Sciences Division at no less than the fiscal year 2018 levels to maintain full scientific and educational operations. The Committee is aware that NSF is working with Federal, academic and private sector partners to develop plans to share future oper-

ations and maintenance costs of NSF astronomical infrastructure. NSF shall keep the Committee informed of these activities. Further, any proposal by NSF to divest the Foundation of these facilities shall be proposed as part of any future NSF budget request and is subject to NSF administrative provisions included in the accompanying bill.

Future astrophysics.—With the recent discoveries enabled by NSF facilities, such as the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) detection of gravitational waves, a new opportunity for astronomy has been created. Multi-messenger astrophysics will depend upon both existing and newly developed ground and space-based facilities. In order to pursue NSF's new *Big Idea, Windows on the Universe: The Era of Multi-Messenger Astrophysics*, NSF is encouraged to support the recommendations of recent decadal surveys from the community. It is important that NSF continues to robustly support both ongoing operations of existing astronomy and physics facilities and articulate a plan to ensure public access in future large optical observatories.

Computer Information Science and Engineering (CISE).—The Committee supports CISE efforts to work with the Division of Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings within Education and Human Resources to build on current efforts to support computer science education in Pre-K–12 classrooms.

High-performance computing planning.—The Committee believes it is strategically important to preserve U.S. leadership in quantum computing and urges NSF to make significant investments in this area. The Committee commends NSF on its commitment to high-performance computing and data analysis capabilities and urges NSF to make timely and significant investments in high-performance computing. NSF should remain committed to enabling leaps in computational simulation and data analyses for the broad range of research the Nation requires and as recommended by the recent National Research Council (NRC) report, *Future Directions for NSF Advanced Computing Infrastructure to Support U.S. Science and Engineering in 2017–2020*. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, NSF shall provide the Committee with an update on its high-performance computing investment plans as well as a response to the NRC report and its plans to incorporate, to the extent practicable, the NRC's recommendations regarding NSF's approach for maintaining and modernizing its supercomputing capabilities at existing or future facilities.

International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP).—The recommendation provides \$48,000,000, as requested, for the IODP. The Committee notes that in addition to this funding, the IODP program derives funding from international and/or industry partners to maximize operating time on the JOIDES Resolution ocean research vessel. The Committee supports the goal of operating five research missions a year on the JOIDES Resolution.

Major Research Instrumentation.—The recommendation includes not less than the budget request for the Major Research Instrumentation program to ensure NSF has sufficient resources to support instrumentation across all fields of NSF-supported research.

Plant Genome Research Program (PGRP).—The Committee finds that NSF's PGRP has been successful at advancing research into crop-based genomics and phenomics that address challenging eco-

conomic and societal questions and directs NSF to continue to fund the PGRP program and continue to focus the program on research related to crops of economic importance.

High energy lasers.—The Committee commends NSF’s Big Ideas initiative to identify long-term research and process ideas that identify areas for future investment at the frontiers of science and engineering. In further pursuit of these goals, the Committee recommends that NSF support experimental research capabilities in the mid-scale range for potential experiments and facilities that fill current research gaps, including research to support high energy laser (HEL) technologies. The expansion of HEL technologies such as propagation, propulsion, generation, communication, metrology, and energy transfer is vital to national defense, space exploration, and economic competitiveness.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$268,040,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction. The recommendation includes \$1,000,000, as requested, for enhanced oversight. NSF shall provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on the activities funded in this account.

Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST).—The recommendation includes \$123,820,000 for LSST. LSST, which was ranked as the top large ground-based astronomy project by the National Research Council 2010 Decadal Survey, will produce the deepest, widest-field sky image ever and issue alerts for moving and transient objects within 60 seconds of discovery.

Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope (DKIST).—The recommendation includes the requested amount of \$16,130,000 for DKIST, which when complete will be the most powerful solar observatory on Earth. Completion of construction is planned for no later than June 2020.

Regional Class Research Vessels (RCRVs).—The recommendation includes \$127,090,000 for the construction of three RCRVs required to replace aging academic research vessels.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The Committee recommends \$902,000,000 for Education and Human Resources, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$28,630,000 above the request. The Committee encourages NSF to support, as appropriate, University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities.

Advanced Technological Education (ATE).—The recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2018 level for the ATE program.

STEM education.—NSF shall continue to award competitive, merit-reviewed grants to support STEM education as authorized by the STEM Education Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–59). In addition, the Committee expects NSF to provide grants for research about STEM education approaches and the STEM-related workforce in order to develop innovations in mentoring, training and apprenticeships.

Early Childhood STEM Education.—The Committee urges NSF, in awarding grants under its Discovery Research PreK–12 pro-

gram, to consider age distribution in order to more equitably allocate funding for research studies with a focus on early childhood.

Broadening participation programs.—To broaden the participation of underrepresented populations in STEM education programs and, ultimately, the STEM workforce, the recommendation provides no less than \$35,000,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program; \$46,000,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation; \$64,500,000 for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program; and \$14,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs).—Hispanic Serving Institutions and the HSI grant program play an important role in increasing the recruitment, retention and graduation rates of Hispanic students pursuing STEM degrees. The Committee directs NSF to fund the HSI-specific program and demonstrate a \$50,000,000 investment no later than September 30, 2019.

Innovation Corps.—The recommendation includes no less than the fiscal year 2018 level for the NSF Innovation Corps program to support new and existing I-Corps Teams, Sites, and Nodes.

Cybersecurity research.—The Committee encourages NSF to form partnerships with Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities with respect to cybersecurity research.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$333,630,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management, which is \$5,120,000 above fiscal year 2018 and the same as the request.

Safeguarding U.S. research advances.—The Committee directs the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology and other agencies as needed, to work with the academic community, through workshops or other mechanisms as appropriate, to identify best practices for universities and institutions of higher education so that they may be aware of and can address data security concerns, including intellectual property protection in NSF-funded research projects or at NSF-funded facilities. NSF shall report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act regarding how it plans to implement this direction.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Committee recommends \$4,370,000, which is the same as fiscal year 2018, for the National Science Board.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$15,350,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$150,000 above fiscal year 2018 and the same as the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes a provision that establishes thresholds for the transfer of funds.

The bill includes a provision regarding notification prior to acquisition or disposal of certain assets.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$9,700,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$500,000 above the request.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$379,500,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$15,692,914 above the request. The recommendation continues the increase provided in fiscal year 2018 to address sexual harassment claims.

Backlog reduction.—The Committee expects the EEOC to prioritize inventory reduction rather than allocate resources for systematic changes in which no complaint was filed by an actual/former employee or applicant. EEOC shall provide an annual report on the backlog, to include data on the number and pendency of charges, on any changes to EEOC's priority charge handling procedures, and the effect of such changes on inventory reduction.

Conciliation.—The Committee is concerned with the EEOC's pursuit of litigation absent good faith conciliation efforts. The Committee directs the EEOC to engage in such efforts before undertaking litigation.

State and Local Enforcement Assistance.—The Committee recommends up to \$29,500,000 to assist State and local enforcement agencies. The Committee continues to believe that none of these funds should be used for tester programs.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$95,000,000 for the International Trade Commission (ITC), which is \$1,300,000 above fiscal year 2018 and \$7,385,000 above the request.

Cybersecurity.—ITC handles sensitive and proprietary data and therefore is a potential target for cyber attacks. The Committee expects ITC to prioritize efforts to improve its cybersecurity posture. The Committee also encourages ITC to work with other relevant Federal agencies to inform its actions.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee recommends \$410,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which is equal to fiscal year 2018 and \$391,800,000 above the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The bill continues restrictions on the uses of LSC funding. None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the LSC shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the LSC shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Unauthorized uses of funds.—The Inspector General (IG) of the LSC is encouraged to conduct annual audits of LSC grantees to ensure that funds are not used in contravention of the restrictions on engaging in political activities, representing illegal immigrants, or any of the other restrictions by which LSC grantees are required to abide. The Committee recommends the removal of funds from any LSC grantee determined by the IG to have engaged in unauthorized activity.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$3,431,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$982,000 above the request.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

The Committee recommends \$72,600,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$9,600,000 above the request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$57,600,000 for the salaries and expenses of USTR, which is the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$5,400,000 below the request.

China.—The Committee expects that USTR will coordinate and implement a comprehensive and vigorous strategy to address the United States' trade imbalance with China. Within the amounts provided, the USTR is encouraged to maintain staff who can translate trade documents that USTR receives from China. The Committee believes that USTR should have its own translators on staff given the challenges associated with enforcing existing U.S. trade laws with China.

U.S.-India bilateral trade.—The Committee notes the importance of U.S.-India bilateral trade and investment. However, the Committee is concerned that India, while striving to improve its economic growth, has been enacting a series of policies to increase do-

mestic manufacturing and protect domestic industries and agricultural production that discriminate against U.S. exports and investment. The Committee is concerned about the standards of intellectual property protection and forced localization measures, as well as the unfair treatment by India of U.S. exports of American-produced boric acid, the illegal rebranding and smuggling of U.S.-grown almonds into India, and many other market access issues. In April 2018, USTR announced it is conducting a review of India's eligibility in the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) based on concerns regarding its compliance with program requirements, primarily market access. Accordingly, the Committee supports this effort and encourages USTR to review whether India is meeting the statutory eligibility criteria of the GSP program and commends the Trade Representative for continuing to work to address the aforementioned unfair trade practices and market access issues with the Indian government.

Free trade agreements.—The Committee directs USTR to continue to pursue free trade agreements with additional countries and trading blocs to continue advancing trade to and from the United States.

The Committee also directs USTR to report the status of negotiations of all bilateral trade agreements. Reports shall include the number of times representatives met and details of substantive discussions. The first report shall be submitted 90 days after enactment of this Act and subsequent reports every 90 days thereafter.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000, which is to be derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, for trade enforcement activities authorized by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015. No funds were requested from this Fund.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$5,821,000 for the State Justice Institute, which is \$700,000 more than fiscal year 2018 and \$1,100,000 less than the request.

The additional funding is provided to enhance the Institute's efforts to help State courts address the opioid epidemic. The Committee expects the Institute to make addressing the opioid epidemic a priority.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 501 prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes unless expressly authorized by law.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly authorized.

Section 503 provides that the expenditure of any appropriation contained in this Act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 504 provides that if any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of other provisions shall not be affected.

Section 505 prohibits a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments funds for existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

Section 506 provides that if it is determined that any person intentionally affixes a "Made in America" label to any product that was not made in America that person shall not be eligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act. The section further provides that to the extent practicable, with respect to purchases of promotional items, funds made available under this Act shall be used to purchase items manufactured, produced, or assembled in the United States or its territories or possessions.

Section 507 requires quarterly reporting on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 508 provides that any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions in this Act, or, for the Department of Commerce, from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property, shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the department or agency, and provides transfer authority between appropriation accounts to carry out this provision, subject to reprogramming procedures.

Section 509 prohibits funds made available in this Act from being used to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products or to seek the reduction or removal of foreign restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type. This provision is not intended to impact routine international trade

services to all U.S. citizens, including the processing of applications to establish foreign trade zones.

Section 510 limits the obligation of receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund to \$2,600,000,000 during fiscal year 2019. The language also provides for a tribal set-aside.

Section 511 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 prohibits the transfer of funds made available in this Act to any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government, except for transfers made by, or pursuant to authorities provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

Section 513 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks. Any acquisition of such an information system is contingent upon the development of a risk mitigation strategy and a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered by this section shall consult with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other relevant agencies when reviewing supply chain risks and making a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered by this section is directed to ensure it is following the criteria established by the FBI and the National Institute of Standards and Technology when acquiring or renewing certain information systems. Each department or agency covered under this section shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate describing reviews and assessments of risk made pursuant to this section and any associated findings or determinations.

Section 514 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

Section 515 permanently prohibits the use of funds to require certain export licenses.

Section 516 permanently prohibits the use of funds to deny certain import applications regarding “curios or relics” firearms, parts, or ammunition.

Section 517 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 518 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to authorize or issue a national security letter (NSL) in contravention of certain laws authorizing the FBI to issue NSLs.

Section 519 requires congressional notification regarding any project within the Departments of Commerce or Justice, the National Science Foundation or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration totaling more than \$75,000,000 that has cost increases of 10 percent or more.

Section 520 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2019 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2019.

Section 521 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies that the organization has filed all Federal tax returns, has not

been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

(RESCISSIONS)

Section 522 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances from the Departments of Commerce and Justice.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act for the purchase of first class or premium air travel in contravention of certain Federal regulations.

Section 524 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to pay for the attendance of more than 50 department or agency employees, who are stationed in the United States, at any single conference outside the United States, unless the conference is a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

Section 525 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act for the transfer or release of certain individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house certain individuals who, as of June 24, 2009, were located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or control of the Department of Defense.

Section 527 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 528 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) or the National Space Council (NSC) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA, OSTP or NSC after consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 529 permanently 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 530 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement or victim assistance purposes.

Section 531 requires each department and agency funded in the bill to submit spending plans.

Section 532 prohibits funds made available by this Act to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification.

Section 533 requires a quarterly report from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation on official travel to China.

Section 534 requires not less than 10 percent of the funds provided for certain programs be provided to persistent poverty counties.

Section 535 prohibits funds to approve the registration, renewal, or maintenance of the registration of a mark, trade mark, trade name, or commercial name when the mark, trade mark, trade name, or commercial name was unlawfully confiscated in Cuba.

Section 536 prohibits funds from being used to require a person licensed under section 923 of title 18, United States Code, to report information to the Department of Justice regarding the sale of multiple rifles or shotguns to the same person.

Section 537 allows States to bring a civil action against the United States to restore the sovereignty reserved for the States by the Constitution.

Section 538 prohibits funds to move a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives facility.

Section 539 prohibits funds to enter into a civil settlement agreement on behalf of the United States that includes certain donations.

Section 540 prohibits funds to prepare for the shutdown of the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy.

Section 541 prohibits certain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration actions regarding certain hydroelectric projects.

Section 542 prohibits the Department of Justice from preventing certain States from implementing State laws regarding the use of medical marijuana.

Section 543 prohibits funding to be used in contravention of the "Order Activating Suspended Denial Order Relating to Zhongxing Telecommunications Equipment Corporation and ZTE Kangxun Telecommunications Ltd." published on April 23, 2018.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

Section 544 establishes a Spending Reduction Account.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following materials are submitted in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: May 17, 2018

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Ms. Lee

Description of Motion: Includes Congressional findings regarding gun violence. Amends language in various prior year Appropriations Acts regarding the availability of firearm trace data, inventories of Federal firearms licensees, and the availability of certain background check records.

Results: Defeated 20 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: May 17, 2018

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey

Description of Motion: To authorize the Attorney General to deny transfers of firearms to persons if he determines, when considering the totality of circumstances, that there is a reasonable suspicion the person is or has been engaged in conduct related to terrorism; to invoke a remedial and judicial review process for such persons after denial; and to require notification to the Attorney General of attempts to purchase firearms by individuals who are, or have been within the last 5 years, the subject of a terrorism investigation.

Results: Defeated 20 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 3

Date: May 17, 2018

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mr. Price

Description of Motion: Increases funding for the Legal Services Corporation by \$10,000,000 for grants to provide representation in eviction proceedings and reduces various Department of Justice accounts by \$10,000,000.

Results: Defeated 22 yeas to 28 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 4

Date: May 17, 2018

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey

Description of Motion: To prohibit funds to deliberately obstruct, hinder, frustrate, impede, or prevent any investigative work conducted by either Robert S. Mueller III or the Office of the Special Counsel related to a specific investigation.

Results: Defeated 23 yeas to 27 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mr. Yoder

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 5

Date: May 17, 2018

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mr. Aderholt

Description of Motion: To report the bill to the House, as amended.

Results: Adopted 32 yeas to 19 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding: The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department of Commerce:	
Economic Development Assistance Programs	\$10,000,000
National Institute of Standards and Technologies, Industrial Technology Services	2,000,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities	10,000,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement, Acquisition and Constr.	10,000,000
Department of Justice:	
Working Capital Fund	75,000,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses	25,000,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance.	
Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	10,000,000
Office of Justice Programs	50,000,000
Legal Activities, Assets Forfeiture Fund	674,000,000

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfers of funds provided in the accompanying bill:

In title I, under Bureau of the Census, Periodic Censuses and Programs, language is included to transfer funds to the Department of Commerce, Office of Inspector General.

Under U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to transfer funds to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the Federal Employees Health Benefit Fund, the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Fund, and the Department of Commerce, Office of Inspector General.

Under National Institute of Standards and Technology, Scientific and Technical Research and Services, language is included allowing for transfers to the Working Capital Fund.

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities, language is included to transfer funds from the Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries fund.

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction, language is included to transfer funds to the Department of Commerce, Office of the Inspector General.

Under Office of the Inspector General, language is included to transfer funds from the Public Safety Trust Fund.

Section 103 provides for the transfer of funds between Department of Commerce appropriations in certain circumstances.

In title II, under General Administration, Justice Information Sharing Technology, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds.

Under General Administration, Executive Office for Immigration Review, language is included to transfer funds to the Executive Office for Immigration Review from fees deposited in the Immigration Examinations Fee account.

Under Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to allow the transfer of funds to the Department of Health and Human Services.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Public Safety Officer Benefits, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Section 205 provides language for the transfer of funds between Department of Justice appropriations in certain circumstances.

Section 211 provides language for the transfer of funds between certain grant funds and the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

In title III, under National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Administrative Provisions, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds between appropriations and for unexpired balances from a previous account to be transferred to a new account established in this Act.

Under National Science Foundation, Administrative Provisions, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds among appropriations.

Under United States Trade Representative, Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, language is included providing for the transfer of funds.

Under General Provisions, Section 508 provides for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contain any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(E) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee notes that the accom-

panying bill does not propose to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill that directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

Language is included for a number of accounts placing limitations on representation and reception allowances in order to restrict the amount of money that would otherwise be spent on these activities. The bill also provides that a number of appropriations shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year. While these provisions are not specifically authorized for all of the items, it is deemed desirable to include such language for certain programs in order to provide for orderly administration and effective use of funds.

In title I, Department of Commerce, under International Trade Administration, Operations and Administration, language is included providing that funds may be used for engaging in trade promotion activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements, for the purposes of promoting exports of U.S. firms. Language is also provided allowing for full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad; and payment of tort claims. In addition, language is included regarding official representation expenses abroad, purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles, and rental of tie lines. Language is also recommended deriving a portion of available funds from fees. Furthermore, language is included designating funding for China antidumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities. Moreover, language is included providing for two-year availability of funds. Finally, language is included regarding the contributions under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

Under Bureau of Industry and Security, Operations and Administration, the language provides for no-year availability of funds. Language is included regarding the costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services abroad; payment of tort claims; official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers; and purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use without regard to any price limitation established by law. In addition, language is included regarding the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Finally, language is recommended providing that payments and contributions collected and accepted for mate-

rials or services may be retained for use in covering the cost of those activities and other communications.

Under Economic Development Administration, Economic Development Assistance Programs, the language provides for no-year availability of funds.

Also, under Salaries and Expenses, language is included regarding the monitoring of approved projects.

Under Minority Business Development Agency, Minority Business Development, language is included making funds available for fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprises, including expenses of grants, contracts and other agreements.

Under Economic and Statistical Analysis, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for two-year availability of funds.

Under Bureau of the Census, Current Surveys and Programs, language is included providing that funds may be used for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics and for promotion, outreach and marketing activities.

Also, under Periodic Censuses and Programs, language is included providing three-year availability of funds. Language is also included providing that funds may be used for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics and for promotion, outreach and marketing activities. In addition, language is included providing for a transfer to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the Bureau of the Census. Finally, language is included withholding funds for certain Census information technology projects until the Bureau submits an expenditure plan.

Under National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Salaries and Expenses, language is included permitting the Secretary of Commerce to charge Federal agencies for costs in spectrum management, analysis, operations, and related services; and to use such collections in telecommunications research. The language also allows the Secretary to retain and use as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously transferred for telecommunications research, engineering and activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of NTIA. Finally, language is included providing that funds so transferred shall remain available until expended.

Also, under Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction, language is included allowing recoveries and unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated to be available for the administration of all open grants until their expiration.

Under United States Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing that appropriated funds be reduced as offsetting collections are assessed and collected. Language is included making funds available until expended and providing that funds received in excess of appropriations be deposited in a Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve fund, to be available until expended pursuant to the Director submitting a spending plan subject to section 505 of this Act, after which the funds shall be transferred to the Salaries and Expenses account. In addition, language is included limiting representation expenses. Language is also included regarding basic pay and certain retirement benefits. Additional language is included regarding USPTO's financial statements. Furthermore, language is included providing that fees and

surcharges charged are available to USPTO pursuant to section 42(c) of title 35, United States Code. Finally, the language provides that an amount be transferred to the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Under National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Scientific and Technical Research and Services, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. In addition, language is included allowing transfers to the Working Capital Fund. Language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Finally, language is included allowing NIST to provide local transportation for a certain fellowship program.

Also, under Industrial Technology Services, language is included providing no-year availability of funds. The language also designates an amount for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership and the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation.

In addition, under Construction of Research Facilities, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included regarding the submission of certain materials in support of construction budget requests.

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Operations, Research, and Facilities, language is included allowing for two-year availability for funds, except for cooperative enforcement funds, which are available for three years. Language is also included allowing maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft and vessels; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities. Language is included allowing fees and donations received by a particular office to be retained and used for expenses related to certain activities. In addition, language is included that provides that certain funds be derived from various sources and restricting their use to certain activities. Moreover, language is included specifying that deviations from amounts included in the report accompanying the Act shall be subject to section 505 of this Act. Finally, language is included providing for retired pay expenses.

Also, under Procurement, Acquisition and Construction, language is included providing for three-year availability for funds, except for construction funds, which are available until expended. Language is also included providing that certain funds be derived from various sources. In addition, language is included specifying that deviations from amounts included in the report accompanying the Act shall be subject to section 505 of this Act. Language is included regarding the submission of certain materials in support of construction budget requests. Language is included transferring an amount to the OIG.

In addition, under Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery, language is included providing for two-year availability of funds. Language is also included allowing the Secretary of Commerce to issue grants to specific States and Federally recognized tribes for conservation projects for listed endangered or threatened salmon and steelhead populations, populations at risk to be so listed, and for maintaining populations necessary for the exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights, and for conservation of Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat, to be allocated under scientific and merit principles and not available for marketing activities; and requiring a State match.

Furthermore, under Fishermen's Contingency Fund, language is included providing for the appropriation of funds to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to Title IV of Public Law 95-372 and provides that these funds are available until expended.

Additionally, under Fishery Disaster Assistance language is included providing no year availability of funds.

Moreover, under Fisheries Finance Program Account, language is included placing limitations on individual fishing quota loans and traditional direct loans.

Under Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Under Department of Commerce, General Provisions, the following general provisions that fall within the rule are recommended:

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 the Department available for hire of passenger motor vehicles, 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 requiring notification to the Committee of certain actions.

Section 104 extends Congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs and includes life cycle cost amounts for certain satellites.

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

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

Section 107 provides the Administrator with the authority to avail NOAA of needed 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 customers for certain publications, except under certain conditions and requires charges be limited to recovering costs.

Section 109 authorizes NOAA to receive payments from other entities to defray some costs of permitting and regulatory activities.

In title II, Department of Justice, under General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for an amount for security and construction of Department of Justice facilities, which shall remain available until expended.

Also, under Justice Information Sharing Technology, language is included providing that funds be available until expended. Language is also included allowing transfers up to a certain amount to this account for information technology initiatives, and that these funds may be transferred subject to requirements in this Act and shall be available until expended.

In addition, under Executive Office for Immigration Review, language is included providing that an amount shall be derived by transfer from the Executive Office for Immigration Review fees deposited in the "Immigration Examinations Fee" account. Language

is also included making an amount available until expended for certain purposes.

Moreover, under Office of Inspector General, language is included providing for not to exceed \$10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character.

Under United States Parole Commission, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing that upon the expiration of a term of office of a Commissioner, the Commissioner may continue to act until a successor has been appointed.

Under Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities, language is included providing not to exceed a certain amount for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General. Language is also included providing for the administration of pardons and clemency petitions. Language is also included providing for rental of space in the District of Columbia. Language is included making an amount available until expended for litigation support contracts. In addition, language is included making certain funds available to INTERPOL available until expended. Also, language is included limiting the amount of funds for official representation and reception expenses available to INTERPOL Washington. Furthermore, language is included providing funds to the Civil Rights Division for expenses associated with election monitoring, authority to reimburse the Office of Personnel Management for such expenses, and availability of such funds until expended. Finally, language is included for expenses associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

Also, under Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds and the use of offsetting collections. The language also provides that fees collected for premerger notification filings, regardless of the year of collection, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended.

In addition, under Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys, language is included regarding inter-governmental and cooperative agreements and limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Language is also included extending the availability of certain funds. Finally, language is included requiring each United States Attorney to establish or participate in a task force on human trafficking.

Furthermore, under United States Trustee System Fund, language is included regarding refunds due depositors. Language is also included providing for the extended availability of certain funds and the use of offsetting collections.

Moreover, under Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, language is included regarding contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses. In addition, language is included regarding funds for construction of buildings for safesites, armored and other vehicles, and telecommunication equipment. The language also provides for no-year availability of funds. In addition, language is included providing no funds may be transferred pursuant to section 205 of this Act.

And under Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service, language is included regarding the transfer of funds for conflict res-

olution and violence prevention activities, which shall be subject to the provisions of section 505 of this Act.

Under United States Marshals Service, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting official reception and representation expenses, and providing for no-year availability for part of the appropriation.

Also, under Construction, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds.

In addition, under Federal Prisoner Detention, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included providing that the United States Marshals Service shall be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System. In addition, language is included limiting the amount of funds considered "funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance".

Under National Security Division, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for the no-year availability of funds for IT systems. Language is also included providing that upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for the activities of the National Security Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to this heading from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances. The language provides that such a transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act.

Under Interagency Law Enforcement, Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, language is included providing for no-year availability for some of the funds. Language is also included regarding authorities under which funds may be used.

Under Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Language is included providing for a limitation on representational expenses.

Under Construction, language is included specifying the purpose of the appropriation and making it available until expended.

Under Drug Enforcement Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for funds to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character. Language is also included allowing conduct of drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs. In addition, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Finally, language is included providing for a limitation on representational expenses.

Under Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Salaries and Expenses, language is included allowing training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection, and allowing provision of laboratory assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement. Language is also included limiting official reception and representation expenses. In addition, language is included providing funds for the payment of attorneys' fees. Additional language is included prohibiting expenses to investigate or act upon applications for relief from

Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code. Language is further included regarding expenses to investigate applications filed by corporations for relief from section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code. In addition, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Moreover, language is included that prohibits funds to transfer the functions, missions or activities of ATF to other agencies or departments.

Under Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, language is included that provides for the transfer to the Department of Health and Human Services funds necessary for medical relief for inmates. Language is also included that provides authority to the Director to enter into contracts to furnish health care. In addition, language is included placing a limitation on funds for reception and representation expenses. Furthermore, language is included extending the availability of certain funds. Finally, language is included providing authority for the Federal Prison System to accept donated property and services.

Also, in Building and Facilities, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included stating labor of prisoners may be used for work under this heading.

Additionally, under Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, language is included authorizing Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation.

Furthermore, under Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, language is included making available funds for its administrative expenses, and for certain services, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current prescribed accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures which such accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, language is included making funds available until expended. Language is also included placing a limitation on funds to be made available for expenses related to evaluation, training, and technical assistance. In addition, language is included providing for specific appropriations for various programs within the Office on Violence Against Women. Furthermore, language is included making available certain unobligated balances for specified programs. The language also applies certain conditions to specified grants. It provides for certain funds to be transferred to "Research, Evaluation and Statistics" for administration by the Office of Justice Programs.

Under Office of Justice Programs, Research, Evaluation and Statistics, language is included to provide for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included to provide for specific appropriations for various programs within the Office of Justice Programs.

Also, under State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, language is included to provide for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included regarding an Officer Robert Wilson III Memorial Initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative, juvenile indigent defense, a National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction, Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review, Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution, Missing Alzheimer's Patients, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance, managed access systems and the application of certain sections and special rules. In addition, language is included regarding Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities. Furthermore, language is included regarding local government use of funds to increase the number of law enforcement officers. Language is also included regarding DNA training and education for law enforcement, correctional personnel, and court officers. There is further language regarding certain time limitations under the Second Chance Act. Furthermore, language is included waiving a provision of law that terminated the COPS Hiring Program after September 2000. Language is also included regarding smart policing, smart prosecution, tribal law enforcement, regional information sharing activities, and certain police training. The language also provides for certain funds to be transferred to "Research, Evaluation and Statistics". Language is included allowing the transfer of certain balances from the "Community Oriented Policing Services Programs" account, subject to the requirements of section 505 of this Act. Finally, the language specifies appropriations for various programs within the Office of Justice Programs.

In addition, under Juvenile Justice Programs, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included waiving a provision of law with respect to funding for missing and exploited children programs. Finally, the language delineates certain amounts for various programs under this heading.

Furthermore, under Public Safety Officer Benefits, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included providing for the transfers of funds in emergent circumstances, which shall be subject to the provisions of section 505 of this Act.

Under Department of Justice, General Provisions, the following general provisions that fall within the rule are recommended:

Section 201 makes available additional reception and representation funding for the Attorney General from the amounts provided in this title.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds to pay for an abortion, except in the case of incest, rape or to preserve the life of the mother.

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

Section 204 establishes the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services to an inmate receiving an

abortion outside of a Federal facility, except where this obligation conflicts with the preceding section.

Section 205 establishes the Committee's requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

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

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

Section 208 requires review by the Deputy Attorney General and the Department Investment Review Board prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for major information technology projects.

Section 209 requires the Department to follow reprogramming procedures prior to any deviation from the program amounts specified in this title or the reuse of specified deobligated funds provided in previous years.

Section 210 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from holding dual or additional responsibilities that exempt U.S. Attorneys from statutory residency requirements.

Section 211 permits up to 3 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to OJP to be used for training and technical assistance and permits up to 2 percent of grant or reimbursement funds made available to that office to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics.

Section 212 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 213 permanently 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. This language is made permanent.

Section 214 places limitation on the obligation of funds from certain Department of Justice accounts and funding sources.

In title III, Science, under Office of Science and Technology Policy, language is included providing that certain funds be available for reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms.

Under National Space Council, language is included providing that certain funds be available for reception and representation expenses.

Under National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Science, language is included providing for the two year availability of funds. Language is also included regarding a limitation on formulation and development costs of a certain program with an associated notification requirement and language is also included concerning a planetary science mission.

Also, under Aeronautics, language is included providing for the two year availability of funds.

In addition, under Exploration Research and Technology, language is included providing for the two year availability of funds.

Under Deep Space Exploration Systems, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included that delineates amounts for program components. Language is also included describing certain reports and requiring the inclusion of estimates in future budget requests.

In LEO and Spaceflight Operations, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds.

Additionally, under Education, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included delineating amounts for program components.

Under Safety, Security and Mission Services, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included to limit official reception and representation expenses.

Under Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included restricting receipts and expenditures made pursuant to enhanced use lease arrangements and requiring the inclusion of estimates in future budget requests.

Under Office of Inspector General, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of certain funds.

In the Administrative Provisions, language is included regarding: availability of funds for announced prizes; limitations on transfers of funds among NASA accounts; the submission of a spending plan; language regarding transfer of unexpired balances of previous accounts to new accounts; and language limiting obligation of certain funds pending submission of certain reports.

Under National Science Foundation, Research and Related Activities, language is included that provides for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included that governs funding availability for polar research and operation support. In addition, language is included providing that certain receipts may be credited to this appropriation.

Also, under Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds.

In addition, under Education and Human Resources, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds.

Furthermore, under Agency Operations and Award Management, language is included regarding contracts for maintenance and operation of facilities and other services. Language is also included limiting representation expenses.

Under Office of the National Science Board, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation.

Under Office of Inspector General, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of certain funds.

Under Administrative Provision, language is included regarding transfers of funds. Also, language is included requiring the Director to submit notification of certain activities 30 days in advance.

In title IV, Related Agencies, under Commission on Civil Rights, Salaries and Expenses, language is included prohibiting expenses to employ in excess of a specific level of full-time individuals or to

reimburse Commissioners for certain billable days. Language is also included prohibiting certain unauthorized activities.

Under Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Salaries and Expenses, language is included designating an amount for payments to State and local enforcement agencies. Language is also included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Finally, language is included authorizing the Chair to accept donations or gifts to carry out the work of the Commission.

Under International Trade Commission, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Language is also included providing for no-year availability of funds.

Under Legal Services Corporation, Payment to the Legal Services Corporation, language is included regarding pay for officers and employees. Language is also included delineating amounts for specific programs and regarding authorities to transfer funds. In addition, language is included designating the Legal Services Corporation as an agency of the Federal Government for the purposes of reprogramming.

Under Administrative Provision, Legal Services Corporation, language is included that prohibits the use of funds for certain activities.

Under Office of the United States Trade Representative, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for the no-year availability of some funds. Language is also included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Also, under Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, language is included regarding certain notifications.

Under State Justice Institute, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for reception and representation expenses. Language is also included providing for multi-year availability of certain funds. In addition, language is included designating the State Justice Institute as an agency of the Federal Government for the purposes of reprogramming.

In title V, General Provisions, the following general provisions that fall within the rule are recommended:

Section 501 prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes unless expressly authorized by law.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly authorized.

Section 503 provides that the expenditure of any appropriation contained in this Act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 504 provides that if any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of other provisions shall not be affected.

Section 505 prohibits a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied

or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments funds for existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

Section 506 provides that if it is determined that any person intentionally affixes a “Made in America” label to any product that was not made in America that person shall not be eligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act. The section further provides that to the extent practicable, with respect to purchases of promotional items, funds made available under this Act shall be used to purchase items manufactured, produced, or assembled in the United States or its territories or possessions.

Section 507 requires quarterly reporting on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 508 provides that any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions in this Act, or, for the Department of Commerce, from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property, shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the department or agency, and provides transfer authority between appropriation accounts to carry out this provision, subject to reprogramming procedures.

Section 509 prohibits funds made available in this Act from being used to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products or to seek the reduction or removal of foreign restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, except for restrictions that are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type. This provision is not intended to impact routine international trade services to all U.S. citizens, including the processing of applications to establish foreign trade zones.

Section 510 limits the obligation of receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund to \$2,600,000,000 during fiscal year 2019. The language also provides for a tribal set-aside.

Section 511 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 prohibits the transfer of funds made available in this Act to any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government, except for transfers made by, or pursuant to authorities provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

Section 513 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks. Any acquisition of such an information system is contingent upon the development of a risk mitigation strategy and a determination that the acquisition is in the national

interest. Each department or agency covered by this section shall consult with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other relevant agencies when reviewing supply chain risks and making a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered by this section is directed to ensure it is following the criteria established by the FBI and the National Institute of Standards and Technology when acquiring or renewing certain information systems. Each department or agency covered under this section shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate describing reviews and assessments of risk made pursuant to this section and any associated findings or determinations.

Section 514 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

Section 515 permanently prohibits the use of funds to require certain export licenses.

Section 516 permanently prohibits the use of funds to deny certain import applications regarding “curios or relics” firearms, parts, or ammunition.

Section 517 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 518 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to authorize or issue a national security letter (NSL) in contravention of certain laws authorizing the FBI to issue NSLs.

Section 519 requires congressional notification regarding any project within the Departments of Commerce or Justice, the National Science Foundation or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration totaling more than \$75,000,000 that has cost increases of 10 percent or more.

Section 520 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2019 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2019.

Section 521 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies that the organization has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

Section 522 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances from the Departments of Commerce and Justice.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act for the purchase of first class or premium air travel in contravention of certain Federal regulations.

Section 524 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to pay for the attendance of more than 50 department or agency employees, who are stationed in the United States, at any single conference outside the United States, unless the conference is a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

Section 525 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act for the transfer or release of certain individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house certain individuals who, as of June 24, 2009, were located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or control of the Department of Defense.

Section 527 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 528 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) or the National Space Council (NSC) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA, OSTP or NSC after consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 529 permanently 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 530 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement or victim assistance purposes.

Section 531 requires each department and agency funded in the bill to submit spending plans.

Section 532 prohibits funds made available by this Act to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification.

Section 533 requires a quarterly report from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation on official travel to China.

Section 534 requires not less than 10 percent of the funds provided for certain programs be provided to persistent poverty counties.

Section 535 prohibits funds to approve the registration, renewal, or maintenance of the registration of a mark, trade mark, trade name, or commercial name when the mark, trade mark, trade name, or commercial name was unlawfully confiscated in Cuba.

Section 536 prohibits funds from being used to require a person licensed under section 923 of title 18, United States Code, to report information to the Department of Justice regarding the sale of multiple rifles or shotguns to the same person.

Section 537 allows States to bring a civil action against the United States to restore the sovereignty reserved for the States by the Constitution.

Section 538 prohibits funds to move a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives facility.

Section 539 prohibits funds to enter into a civil settlement agreement on behalf of the United States that includes certain donations.

Section 540 prohibits funds to prepare for the shutdown of the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy.

Section 541 prohibits certain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration actions regarding certain hydroelectric projects.

Section 542 prohibits the Department of Justice from preventing certain States from implementing State laws regarding the use of medical marijuana.

Section 543 prohibits funding to be used in contravention of the “Order Activating Suspended Denial Order Relating to Zhongxing Telecommunications Equipment Corporation and ZTE Kangxun Telecommunications Ltd.” published on April 23, 2018.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

The Committee, in a number of instances, has found it necessary to recommend funding for ongoing activities and programs for which authorizations have not been enacted to date. Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill that are not authorized by law for the period concerned:

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS
Fiscal Year 2019
(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Department of Commerce:				
International Trade Administration:				
Operations and Administration:				
Export Promotion Activities	1996	such sums	264,885	*
Bureau of Industry and Security:				
Operations and Administration	1994	such sums	34,747	113,500
Economic Development Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	2008	such sums	30,832	39,000
Economic Development Assistance Programs		various		262,500
Public Works and Economic Development Act Programs	2008	500,000	349,100	(198,500)
Minority Business Development Agency:				
Minority Business Development	n/a	n/a	n/a	40,000
Economics and Statistics Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	99,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	1993	17,900	18,493	39,500
National Institute of Standards and Technology:				
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2013	676,700	609,514	720,000
Industrial technology services	2013	241,709	140,316	145,000
Manufacturing extension partnerships	2013	(165,100)	(126,088)	(140,000)
Construction of research facilities	2013	121,300	58,874	120,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:				
Operations, Research and Facilities:				
National Ocean Service	1993	121,183	150,864	462,646
Navigation, Observations and Positioning		various		(154,179)
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	2013	such sums	(34,932)	(37,500)
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	2012	(34,020)	(28,973)	(32,000)
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration		various		(80,000)
Competitive External Research		various		(18,500)
Coastal Zone Management and Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	(44,000)
Coastal Zone Management Grants	1999	(50,500)	(52,700)	(75,000)
Coral Reef Program	2004	(16,000)	(26,100)	(27,000)

Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas					(57,500)
National Estuarine Research Reserve System					(27,000)
National Marine Fisheries Services:					
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles and Other Species					113,500
Species Recovery Grants	1992	†		†	5,993
Atlantic Salmon	1992	†		†	6,224
Pacific Salmon	1992	†		†	67,000
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services					144,196
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments					165,249
Observers and Training					43,955
Fisheries Management Programs and Services					112,643
Salmon Management Activities					37,000
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions					37,000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2012	3,400		1,157	3,500
Enforcement					70,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration					54,000
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	1993	1,589,081		202,172	*, ‡
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	1993	(103,877)		(79,948)	(72,792)
Climate Data and Information					(25,671)
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	2018	(85,758)		(85,758)	(85,758)
Weather and Air Chemistry Research Programs	2018	(25,758)		(25,758)	(25,758)
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	2018	(20,000)		(20,000)	(20,000)
Ocean and Coastal Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes					(36,000)
National Sea Grant College Program	2014	†		(62,800)	(68,500)
Marine Aquaculture Program	2014	†		(4,500)	(11,500)
Ocean Exploration and Research	2015	(59,436)		(28,000)	(48,000)
Integrated Ocean Acidification	2012	(20,000)		(6,359)	(13,000)
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	n/a	n/a		n/a	(43,000)
High Performance Computing Initiatives	1996	(4,500)		(6,500)	(12,180)
National Weather Service:					
Operations and research activities	1993	395,822		†	†
Observations					236,000
Central Processing	1993	§		§	90,000
Analyze, Forecast and Support					500,000
Dissemination	1993	§		§	52,000
Science and Technology Integration					137,000
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:					
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	1993	†		†	150,000
Product Development, Readiness and Application	1993	†		†	36,500
Group on Earth Observations	1993	n/a		n/a	500

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 2019
(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of au- thorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
National Centers for Environmental Information	1993	39,596	32,646	60,000
Mission Support:				
Mission Support Services	1993	75,750	71,433	237,126
NOAA Office of Education	n/a	n/a	n/a	28,500
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:				
Marine Operations and Maintenance	1993	68,518	61,222	190,000
Aviation Operations	1993	10,336	9,872	37,250
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction:				
National Ocean Service:				
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,900
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	2005	6,000	10,000	3,000
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:				
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	n/a	n/a	n/a	41,000
National Weather Service:				
Observations	1993	+	84,516	16,250
Central Processing	n/a	n/a	n/a	67,500
Dissemination	n/a	n/a	n/a	35,500
Weather Forecast Office Construction	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,750
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:				
GOES-R	n/a	n/a	n/a	408,380
Space Weather Follow-on	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)	n/a	n/a	n/a	572,240
Polar Follow-on	n/a	n/a	n/a	305,751
CDARS	1993	2,300	n/a	500
COSMIC-2/GNSS-R0	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,892
Satellite Ground Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	58,000
System Architecture and Advanced Planning	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Projects, Planning, and Analysis	n/a	n/a	n/a	40,000
Satellite CDA Facility	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,450
Mission Support:				
NOAA Construction	1993	94,500	64,500	10,000

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:				
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	n/a	n/a	n/a	22,000
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	2009	90,000	80,000	65,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	349
Fishery Disaster Assistance	2013	such sums	5,000	20,000
Fisheries Finance Program Account	n/a	n/a	n/a	-5,000
Departmental Management:				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	56,500
Office of Inspector General	n/a	n/a	n/a	34,744
Department of Justice:				
General Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	181,561	105,805	102,500
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009	204,152	80,000	40,000
Executive Office for Immigration Review	2009 ¹	n/a	n/a	626,000
Office of Inspector General	2009	81,922	80,681	102,000
United States Parole Commission:				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	12,711	12,570	12,672
Legal Activities:				
Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities	2009	764,526	805,655	897,500
Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division	2009	162,488	157,788	164,977
Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys	2009	1,829,194	1,851,336	2,250,000
Salaries and Expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2009	1,429	1,823	2,409
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009	203,755	168,300	270,000
Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service	2009	10,977	9,873	15,500
Assets Forfeiture Fund (discretionary)	2009	22,000	20,990	20,514
United States Marshals Service	2009	900,178	954,000	2,986,193
Salaries and Expenses		—	(960,000)	(1,392,400)
Construction		—	(4,000)	(25,000)
Federal Prison Detention ²	2009	1,858,509	1,355,319	(1,586,793)
National Security Division:				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	101,369
Interagency Law Enforcement:				
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009	744,593	515,000	570,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009	6,480,608	7,301,191	9,321,029
Salaries and Expenses		—	(7,182,700)	(9,256,029)
Construction		—	(153,491)	(65,000)
Drug Enforcement Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	1,930,462	1,959,084	2,319,692
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives:				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	1,038,939	1,078,215	1,316,678

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 2019
(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Federal Prison System	2009	5,698,292	6,171,561	7,302,400
Salaries and Expenses			(5,600,792)	(7,152,400)
Buildings and Facilities			(575,807)	(150,000)
Office on Violence Against Women:				
Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs:				
STOP Grants	2018	215,000	215,000	215,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	2018	35,000	35,000	35,500
Research and Evaluation on Violence against Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,500
Consolidated Youth-oriented Program		various		11,000
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention	n/a	n/a	n/a	++
Grants to Assist Children and Youth Exposed to Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	++
Supporting Teens Through Education Program	2011	5,000	**	++
Services to Advocate and Respond to Youth	n/a	n/a	n/a	++
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	2018	53,000	53,000	
Homicide Reduction Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Victims Services	2018	40,000	35,000	35,500
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	2018	50,000	40,000	40,000
Violence on College Campuses	2018	12,000	20,000	20,000
Civil Legal Assistance	2018	57,000	45,000	45,000
Elder Abuse Grant Program	2018	9,000	5,000	5,000
Family Civil Justice		various		16,000
Court Training and Improvements Program	2011	5,000	**	
Safe Havens Program	2011	20,000	**	
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	2018	9,000	6,000	6,000
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	2018	1,000	500	500
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	2015	1,000	940	1,000
Indian Country—Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	500
Tribal Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction	2018	n/a	n/a	n/a
Office of Justice Programs:				
Research, Evaluation and Statistics:				
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995	33,000	32,335	50,000
NCS-X Implementation Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)

National Institute of Justice	1995	33,000	58,879	44,000
Domestic Radicalization Research	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4,000)
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:				
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012	1,095,000	470,000	441,500
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(15,000)
Juvenile Indigent Defense	n/a	n/a	n/a	(2,500)
NamUS	n/a	n/a	n/a	(2,400)
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	n/a	n/a	n/a	(50,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	2010	40,000	15,000	(15,500)
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	2016	20,000	n/a	(10,000)
Managed Access	n/a	n/a	n/a	(2,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011	950,000	**	255,000
Victims of Trafficking	2017	45,000	11,000	100,000
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Cybercrime Prevention	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	2009	such sums	18,000	20,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog	n/a	n/a	n/a	47,500
CASA—Special Advocates	2018	12,000	12,000	12,000
Tribal Assistance		various		40,000
Tribal Courts	2004	such sums	(8,000)	■
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	n/a	n/a	n/a	■
Indian Prison Grants	2000	(2,753)	(5,000)	■
Training/TA Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	■
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	2010	55,000	100,000	85,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)
Community trust initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	65,000
Body-worn Camera Partnership	n/a	n/a	n/a	(22,500)
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(30,000)
Research and statistics on community trust	n/a	n/a	n/a	(2,500)
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	(15,000)
COPS Hiring Grants		§	1,000,000	225,500
Smart Policing	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)
Smart Prosecution	n/a	n/a	n/a	(2,500)
Regional information sharing activities	2003	100,000	29,000	(40,000)
Tribal Resources Grant Program	2015	44,000	(33,000)	(35,000)
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	(10,000)
POLICE Act	n/a	n/a	n/a	(20,000)
Juvenile Justice Programs:				
Youth Mentoring Grants	2007	such sums	§§	100,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	2018	20,000	21,000	21,000

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 2019
(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Missing and Exploited Children Programs		various		84,000
Missing and Exploited Children grants	2018	*	*	*
Training for Judicial Personnel	2018	2,300	2,000	2,000
Tribal Youth Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Science:				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:				
Science	2017	5,500,000	5,764,900	6,680,600
Aeronautics	2017	640,000	660,000	715,000
Exploration Research and Technology	n/a	n/a	n/a	900,000
Deep Space Exploration Systems	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,083,900
LEO and Spaceflight Operations	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,624,700
Education	2017	115,000	100,000	90,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2017	2,788,600	2,768,600	2,850,000
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Remediation	2017	388,000	360,700	562,240
Office of Inspector General	2017	37,400	37,900	39,300
National Science Foundation:				
Research and Related Activities	2013	6,637,849	5,983,280	6,651,500
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	2013	236,764	196,170	268,040
Education and Human Resources	2013	1,041,762	895,610	902,000
Agency Operations and Award Management	2013	363,670	299,400	333,630
Office of the National Science Board	2013	4,906	4,440	4,370
Office of Inspector General	2013	15,049	14,200	15,350
Related Agencies:				
Commission on Civil Rights:				
Salaries and Expenses	1995	9,500	8,904	9,700
International Trade Commission:				
Salaries and Expenses	2004	57,240	58,295	95,000
Legal Services Corporation:				
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	1980	205,000	300,000	410,000
Marine Mammal Commission:				
Salaries and Expenses	1999	1,750	1,240	3,431

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative:				
Salaries and Expenses	2004	33,108	41,552	57,600
State Justice Institute:				
Salaries and Expenses	2008	7,000	3,760	5,821

* The recommendation does not provide a specific amount for this program.
† Authorization provides a single amount for activities spread across multiple NOAA Control Table lines.
‡ The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 102-567) authorized Weather and Air Chemistry Research Programs. Other programs are unauthorized.
§ The last time the NWS was comprehensively authorized was 1993. Though specific programs, like the Tsunami Warning and Education Program, are currently authorized the recommendation does not provide a specific amount for those programs.
¶ The authorization authorizes funding for the “Administrative Review and Appeals” account, which encompassed the activities of the Executive Office for Immigration Review and the Office of Pardon Attorney. The recommendation separates these into different accounts.
|| Authorization does not provide amounts for specific accounts within this agency.
This was formerly the “General Administration, Detention Trustee” account.
** The authorization for this program expired in FY2011. Since the government was funded by a full-year continuing resolution, the Committee did not provide a specific appropriation for this program.
†† These programs have been combined into the Consolidated Youth-oriented Program.
‡‡ The recommendation includes an overall amount for tribal assistance but does not specify amounts for each particular program.
§§ The authorization for this program expired in FY2007. Since the government was funded by a full-year continuing resolution, the Committee did not provide a specific appropriation for this program.
¶¶ Within the Research and Related Activities account, funding for Dyslexia and windstorm research are authorized.

COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority and outlays provided in the bill with the appropriate allocations made under section 302(b) of the Budget Act:

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) allocation		This bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
General purpose discretionary	62,520	72,161	62,520	72,145*
Mandatory	319	332	319	332*

* Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year outlay projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill, as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office:

[In millions of dollars]

Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:	
2019	47,345*
2020	15,483
2021	4,576
2022	1,405
2023 and future years	4,774

* Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments:

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2019	— 6,559	346*

* Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

The bill does not direct any rule making.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL)
AUTHORITY

The following table provides a detailed summary, for each department and agency, comparing the amounts recommended in the bill with fiscal year 2018 enacted amounts and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2019:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration.....	495,000	451,147	491,000	-4,000	+39,853
Offsetting fee collections.....	-13,000	-11,000	-11,000	+2,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	482,000	440,147	480,000	-2,000	+39,853
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration.....	75,500	81,647	74,500	-1,000	-7,147
Defense function.....	38,000	39,000	39,000	+1,000	---
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security.....	113,500	120,647	113,500	---	-7,147
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs.....	262,500	---	262,500	---	+262,500
Salaries and expenses.....	39,000	14,937	39,000	---	+24,063
Total, Economic Development Administration.....	301,500	14,937	301,500	---	+286,563
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development.....	39,000	10,000	40,000	+1,000	+30,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses.....	99,000	100,987	99,000	---	-1,987
Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs.....	270,000	249,125	270,000	---	+20,875
Periodic censuses and programs.....	2,544,000	3,551,388	4,529,698	+1,985,698	+978,310
Total, Bureau of the Census.....	2,814,000	3,800,513	4,799,698	+1,985,698	+999,185
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	39,500	33,646	39,500	---	+5,854
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding.....	3,500,000	3,370,000	3,370,000	-130,000	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-3,500,000	-3,370,000	-3,370,000	+130,000	---
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office	---	---	---	---	---
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services.....	724,500	573,429	720,000	-4,500	+146,571
(transfer out).....	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Industrial Technology Services.....	155,000	15,094	145,000	-10,000	+129,906
Manufacturing extension partnerships.....	(140,000)	---	(140,000)	---	(+140,000)
National Network for Manufacturing Innovation.....	(15,000)	---	(5,000)	(-10,000)	(+5,000)
Construction of research facilities.....	319,000	40,549	120,000	-199,000	+79,451
Working Capital Fund (by transfer).....	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	---	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology.....	1,198,500	629,072	985,000	-213,500	+355,928
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities.....	3,536,331	2,937,753	3,473,654	-62,677	+535,901
(by transfer).....	(144,000)	(144,000)	(144,000)	---	---
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out).....	(-144,000)	(-144,000)	(-144,000)	---	---
Subtotal.....	3,536,331	2,937,753	3,473,654	-62,677	+535,901
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction.....	2,290,684	1,623,006	1,607,613	-683,071	-15,393
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.....	65,000	---	65,000	---	+65,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund.....	349	349	349	---	---
Fishery Disaster Assistance.....	20,000	---	20,000	---	+20,000
Fisheries Finance Program Account.....	-3,000	-8,000	-8,000	-5,000	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	5,909,364	4,553,108	5,158,616	-750,748	+605,508

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses.....	63,000	58,994	56,500	-6,500	-2,494
Renovation and Modernization.....	45,130	2,796	---	-45,130	-2,796
Office of Inspector General.....	32,744	32,030	32,744	---	+714
Total, Departmental Management.....	140,874	93,820	89,244	-51,630	-4,576
=====					
Total, title I, Department of Commerce.....	11,137,238	9,796,877	12,106,058	+968,820	+2,309,181
(by transfer).....	153,000	153,000	153,000	---	---
(transfer out).....	-153,000	-153,000	-153,000	---	---
=====					
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	114,000	114,207	102,500	-11,500	-11,707
Justice Information Sharing Technology.....	35,000	31,713	40,000	+5,000	+8,287
Total, General Administration.....	149,000	145,920	142,500	-6,500	-3,420
Executive Office for Immigration Review					
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account.....	504,500	563,407	630,000	+125,500	+66,593
Direct appropriation.....	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Total, Executive Office for Immigration Review.....	500,500	559,407	626,000	+125,500	+66,593

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General.....	97,250	95,866	102,000	+4,750	+6,134
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	13,308	12,672	12,672	-636	---
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	897,500	891,836	897,500	---	+5,664
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	10,000	9,340	10,000	---	+660
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	164,977	164,663	164,977	---	+314
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-126,000	-136,000	-136,000	-10,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	38,977	28,663	28,977	-10,000	+314
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys.....	2,136,750	2,105,182	2,250,000	+113,250	+144,818
United States Trustee System Fund.....	225,908	223,221	230,000	+4,092	+6,779
Offsetting fee collections.....	-135,000	-360,000	-360,000	-225,000	---
New fees (Sec. 3004, P.L. 115-72).....	-96,000	---	---	+96,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	-5,092	-136,779	-130,000	-124,908	+6,779
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	2,409	2,409	2,409	---	---
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	270,000	270,000	270,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service.....	15,500	---	15,500	---	+15,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Assets Forfeiture Fund.....	20,514	20,514	20,514	---	---
Total, Legal Activities.....	3,386,558	3,191,165	3,364,900	-21,658	+173,735
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,311,492	1,270,371	1,392,400	+80,908	+122,029
Construction.....	53,400	14,971	25,000	-28,400	+10,029
Federal Prisoner Detention.....	1,536,000	1,536,000	1,568,793	+32,793	+32,793
Total, United States Marshals Service.....	2,900,892	2,821,342	2,986,193	+85,301	+164,851
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses.....	101,031	101,369	101,369	+338	---
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement.....	542,850	521,563	570,000	+27,150	+48,437
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,663,553	3,599,403	3,754,489	+90,936	+155,086
Counterintelligence and national security.....	5,366,649	5,272,677	5,499,858	+133,209	+227,181
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	9,030,202	8,872,080	9,254,347	+224,145	+382,267

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction.....	370,000	51,895	65,000	-305,000	+13,105
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	9,400,202	8,923,975	9,319,347	-80,855	+395,372
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,609,900	2,608,162	2,740,395	+130,495	+132,233
Diversion control fund.....	-419,574	-420,703	-420,703	-1,129	---
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration.....	2,190,326	2,187,459	2,319,692	+129,366	+132,233
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.....	---	254,000	---	---	-254,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,293,776	1,316,678	1,316,678	+22,902	---
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,114,000	7,042,328	7,152,400	+38,400	+110,072
Buildings and facilities.....	161,571	99,000	150,000	-11,571	+51,000
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	2,700	2,700	2,700	---	---
Total, Federal Prison System.....	7,278,271	7,144,028	7,305,100	+26,829	+161,072

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs.....	---	---	493,000	+493,000	+493,000
(by transfer).....	(492,000)	---	---	(-492,000)	---
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out).....	(-492,000)	---	---	(+492,000)	---
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics.....	90,000	77,000	94,000	+4,000	+17,000
State and local law enforcement assistance.....	1,677,500	1,132,500	2,018,500	+341,000	+886,000
Juvenile justice programs.....	282,500	229,500	212,000	-70,500	-17,500
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits.....	92,000	104,000	104,000	+12,000	---
Disability and education benefits.....	24,800	16,300	24,800	---	+8,500
Subtotal.....	116,800	120,300	128,800	+12,000	+8,500
Total, Office of Justice Programs.....	2,166,800	1,559,300	2,453,300	+286,500	+894,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs.....	275,500	---	---	-275,500	---
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities.....	2,442,300	1,559,300	2,946,300	+504,000	+1,387,000
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....	30,296,264	28,834,744	31,112,751	+816,487	+2,278,007
TITLE III - SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy.....	5,544	5,544	5,544	---	---
National Space Council.....	1,965	1,965	1,965	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science.....	6,221,500	5,895,000	6,680,600	+459,100	+785,600
Aeronautics.....	685,000	633,900	715,000	+30,000	+81,100
Space Technology.....	760,000	---	---	-760,000	---
Exploration Research and Technology.....	---	1,002,700	900,000	+900,000	-102,700
Exploration.....	4,790,000	---	---	-4,790,000	---
Deep Space Exploration Systems.....	---	4,558,800	5,083,900	+5,083,900	+525,100
Space Operations.....	4,751,500	---	---	-4,751,500	---
LEO and Spaceflight Operations.....	---	4,624,600	4,624,700	+4,624,700	+100
Education.....	100,000	---	90,000	-10,000	+90,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services.....	2,826,900	2,749,700	2,850,000	+23,100	+100,300
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration.....	562,240	388,200	562,240	---	+174,040

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General.....	39,000	39,300	39,300	+300	---
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	20,736,140	19,892,200	21,545,740	+809,600	+1,653,540
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities.....	6,263,476	6,079,680	6,580,500	+317,024	+500,820
Defense function.....	71,000	71,000	71,000	---	---
Subtotal.....	6,334,476	6,150,680	6,651,500	+317,024	+500,820
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction...	182,800	94,650	268,040	+85,240	+173,390
Education and Human Resources.....	902,000	873,370	902,000	---	+28,630
Agency Operations and Award Management.....	328,510	333,630	333,630	+5,120	---
Office of the National Science Board.....	4,370	4,320	4,370	---	+50
Office of Inspector General.....	15,200	15,350	15,350	+150	---
Total, National Science Foundation.....	7,767,356	7,472,000	8,174,890	+407,534	+702,890
Total, title III, Science.....	28,511,005	27,371,709	29,728,139	+1,217,134	+2,356,430

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses.....	9,700	9,200	9,700	---	+500
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	379,500	363,807	379,500	---	+15,693
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	93,700	87,615	95,000	+1,300	+7,385
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	410,000	18,200	410,000	---	+391,800
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,431	2,449	3,431	---	+982
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses.....	57,600	63,000	57,600	---	-5,400
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.....	15,000	---	15,000	---	+15,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,121	6,921	5,821	+700	-1,100
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title IV, Related Agencies.....	974,052	551,192	976,052	+2,000	+424,860
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS

DOC National Institute of Standards and Technology, Technology Innovation Program (rescission).....	---	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---
DOC National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research and Facilities (rescission)....	---	---	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
DOC National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement Acquisition and Construction (rescission).....	---	---	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission): Rescission of emergency funding.....	-10,000	---	-10,000	---	-10,000
D0J, Working Capital Fund (rescission).....	---	-40,000	---	---	+40,000
D0J, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission, temporary)...	-154,768	-69,768	-75,000	+79,768	-5,232
D0J, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission, permanent)...	---	---	-674,000	-674,000	-674,000
FBI, Salaries and Expenses: (Fees) nondefense (rescission).....	-304,000	---	---	+304,000	---
(Fees) defense (rescission).....	-51,642	-60,044	-10,142	+41,500	+49,902
Federal Prisoner Detention (rescission).....	-75,649	-87,956	-14,858	+60,791	+73,098
D0J, Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission).....	---	-71,000	---	---	+71,000
	---	-50,000	---	---	+50,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs (rescission).....	-15,000	---	-10,000	+5,000	-10,000
Office of Justice programs (rescission).....	-40,000	-85,000	-50,000	-10,000	+35,000
COPS (rescission).....	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
Keeping Young Athletes Safe.....	2,500	---	---	-2,500	---
NASA closeouts (rescission).....	---	-4,000	---	---	+4,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title V, General Provisions.....	-658,559	-469,768	-866,000	-207,441	-396,232
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

FURTHER ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR
DISASTER RELIEF ACT, 2018 (P.L. 115-123)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs (emergency)...	600,000	---	---	-600,000	---
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency).....	120,904	---	---	-120,904	---
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)...	79,232	---	---	-79,232	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fisheries Disaster Assistance (emergency).....	200,000	---	---	-200,000	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	400,136	---	---	-400,136	---
Total, Department of Commerce.....	1,000,136	---	---	-1,000,136	---
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	2,500	---	---	-2,500	---
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	8,601	---	---	-8,601	---
Counterintelligence and national security (emergency).....	12,599	---	---	-12,599	---
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	21,200	---	---	-21,200	---
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	11,500	---	---	-11,500	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	16,000	---	---	-16,000	---
Buildings and Facilities (emergency).....	34,000	---	---	-34,000	---
Total, Federal Prison System.....	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Total, Department of Justice.....	85,200	---	---	-85,200	---
SCIENCE					
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (emergency).....	81,300	---	---	-81,300	---
National Science Foundation					
Research and Related Activities (emergency).....	16,300	---	---	-16,300	---
Total, Science.....	97,600	---	---	-97,600	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

RELATED AGENCIES					

Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation (emergency).	15,000	---	---	-15,000	---

Total, Further Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018.....	1,197,936	---	---	-1,197,936	---

Grand total.....	71,457,936	66,084,754	73,057,000	+1,599,064	+6,972,246
Appropriations.....	(70,921,059)	(66,554,522)	(73,923,000)	(+3,001,941)	(+7,368,478)
Rescissions.....	(-661,059)	(-429,768)	(-866,000)	(-204,941)	(-436,232)
Emergency appropriations.....	(1,197,936)	---	---	(-1,197,936)	---
Rescissions of emergency funding.....	---	(-40,000)	---	---	(+40,000)
(by transfer).....	645,000	153,000	153,000	-492,000	---
(transfer out).....	-645,000	-153,000	-153,000	+492,000	---

MINORITY VIEWS

We commend Chairman Culberson for his efforts in assembling the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS) bill. However, we remain deeply concerned about this year's overall appropriations process and are resolutely opposed to the direction it appears to be headed.

The agencies and programs funded under the CJS bill play key roles in securing our nation, promoting economic development, and ensuring our leadership in scientific endeavors. We are pleased that many critical priorities are well-funded in this bill. At the same time, however, many other essential programs aimed at helping hardworking American families, ensuring public safety, and understanding and mitigating the effects of extreme weather and climate change are underfunded, many quite substantially. The bill also lacks necessary oversight over the Trump Administration and contains several harmful riders.

Before we detail our concerns, we point out some of the positive investments this bill makes. It provides needed increases for research grants at the National Science Foundation (NSF), the hiring of additional immigration judges, and funding for both the Legal Orientation Program and the immigration help desk. The bill also provides increases for several important Department of Justice (DOJ) grants, and sustains and increases investments previously made in the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act for activities to combat the opioid crisis. In addition, the bill provides increases for Federal law enforcement.

The bill also rejects several of the Administration's worst proposals, including its proposed cuts to the Minority Business Development Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s Sea Grant program, both of which are given modest increases in this bill. Modest increases are also provided for several other NOAA coastal and ocean programs that the Administration had proposed to cut, such as the Integrated Ocean Observing System, the National Estuarine Research Reserve System, and Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, though the Coastal Zone Management Grants program is frozen at the FY 2018 level. The bill also largely rejects cuts to the educational efforts of NOAA, NSF, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which help inspire and train our next generation of scientists.

President Trump proposed ending Federal support for Economic Development Administration programs and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, even though these programs help create and retain tens of thousands of jobs each year throughout the country. The Committee bill maintained these programs at the fiscal year 2018 levels, and we would like to work together to provide funding increases for FY 2019.

The bill also rejects the Administration's proposal to eliminate the Legal Services Corporation (LSC). LSC grants help local providers assist veterans, domestic violence victims, the elderly, and many others to assert their legal and constitutional rights. The LSC plays a crucial role in ensuring that our legal and constitutional rights are available to all Americans, not just those who can afford it. We want to work together to increase the funding for LSC as this process moves forward. It is, however, unfortunate that an amendment by Rep. David Price to add \$10 million to the agency to help address the eviction crisis in this country was rejected by the majority. As he pointed out in his remarks, in jurisdictions all over the country, large majorities of persons evicted lack legal representation and are beholden to landlords who sometimes unlawfully evict hardworking Americans. Examples include Newark (where 90% of persons facing eviction were unrepresented by attorneys), Philadelphia (74% unrepresented), and San Francisco (53% unrepresented).

The Census Bureau is well funded in this bill, which is particularly important now that the Bureau is in the process of conducting final testing and other preparations to help ensure a thorough and accurate population count during the 2020 Decennial Census. Thorough preparation is needed now to avoid unexpectedly higher costs in the next few years. We also appreciate the committee report's directive that the Census Bureau ensure that its fiscal year 2019 partnership and communications activities in support of the 2020 Census are conducted at a level of effort no less than that conducted during fiscal year 2009 in preparation for the 2010 Census.

We are deeply concerned, however, that the bill does not prevent the Trump Administration from embarking on its sudden and very misguided plan to add a question on citizenship status to the 2020 Census. The decision to add this question was made over the objections of Census Bureau experts as well as six former Census Bureau directors. In addition, this question was not included in the list of 2020 Census topics sent to Congress just last year. The last census in which the entire nation was asked about citizenship status was 1950. In the current political atmosphere, however, with the debate over the especially volatile issue of immigration, a great many households will be fearful of responding to a census form that asks persons about their citizenship status. This will lead to reduced self-response rates, a significantly higher non-response follow-up workload, a much more costly and less accurate census, and reduced federal resources and political representation for a host of states and communities throughout the country. We must also emphasize that Thomas Brunell, President Trump's first choice to be director of the Census Bureau, had this to say in a recent interview with *Science* magazine: "I'm agnostic on whether [the citizenship question] is needed. I think the critical point is that the administration wants to put it on there. They have made a political decision." Brunell added that as a result of the question, non-response follow-up, "may be a little bit harder and more expensive to do because there will be a couple million more people they need to count." This is totally unacceptable, and we are dismayed that the Committee rejected the Serrano-Meng amendment to prevent the Census Bureau from including in the 2020 Census a question on

citizenship status. Removing this question from the 2020 Census is absolutely vital, and will help ensure that Congress abides by the constitutional requirement to count the whole number of persons in the United States.

Furthermore, we are deeply concerned that the CJS bill cuts funding for a number of critical programs and public investments.

Programs that conduct crucial climate research are significantly reduced in this bill. There is a 38% cut to NOAA climate research, including the complete elimination of the Climate Competitive Research, Sustained Observations and Regional Information budget line. Furthermore, NASA's Earth Science program is cut by \$21 million below the current level. Such funding cuts would jeopardize our ability to improve the scientific understanding of our planet and its changes. This, in turn, would undermine our ability to protect the health and safety of our communities.

Furthermore, the Committee bill contains a cut to NOAA's overall operations, research, and facilities budget, including the elimination of the Title IX Fund (formerly known as the Regional Coastal Resilience Grant program). This program funds important work in coastal and Great Lakes areas, ensuring that states and communities are prepared to face challenges such as restoring coastal infrastructure and addressing growing problems like erosion, sea level rise, ocean acidification, and marine debris.

The Justice Department is also underfunded in a number of critical areas. While the overall level of funding for DOJ grants is approximately equal to the comparable FY 2018 level, the bill cuts funding for the core COPS hiring program, which supports the hiring of law enforcement officers. We are also troubled by the bill's elimination of two crucial juvenile justice grant programs: State Formula Grants and Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants. These grant programs reduce crime, promote police-community relations, and prevent recidivism.

We continue to be extremely troubled by the inclusion of gun-related riders, including one that would effectively prevent the enforcement of an existing requirement that Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) in the four southwest Border States report to the National Tracing Center on the sale of certain kinds of semi-automatic rifles favored by the Mexican drug cartels. This reporting requirement is narrow and targeted, applying only to Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, and only when a dealer sells two or more qualifying long guns to a single individual within five business days. Qualifying guns are rifles that (1) are semi-automatic; (2) are greater than .22 caliber; and (3) can hold a detachable magazine. It does not apply to shotguns or the vast majority of rifles regularly used for hunting purposes.

This reporting requirement is identical to one that has existed for decades for handguns, and in no way does it hinder the ability of any law-abiding person to purchase as many rifles as he or she desires. It is not an undue burden on FFLs, with the time to complete a multiple sales form estimated at 12 minutes and an estimated annual cost in employee time of only \$16.

This very limited reporting requirement has proven to be an important tool for Federal law enforcement in the effort to uncover illegal trafficking operations intended to supply semi-automatic

weapons to violent drug gangs across the border. According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), these multiple sales reports have thus far led to more than 1,000 defendants recommended for prosecution, including both alleged straw purchasers and others farther up the firearms trafficking chain. Also according to ATF, the reporting requirement is forcing firearms traffickers to change tactics, making straw purchases more difficult and serving as a deterrent for many people who might have engaged in straw purchasing in the past.

This is not about restricting gun ownership or compiling a registry of long gun owners. Information that does not become part of a trafficking investigation is purged from ATF records within two years. This is a law enforcement response to the evidence from successful tracings of weapons recovered in Mexico. These tracings show that a large number of these weapons were initially sold by licensed gun dealers in California, Arizona, New Mexico, or Texas.

In 2013, a unanimous panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed an earlier court finding that Federal law “unambiguously authorizes” this reporting requirement. This Committee simply has no business tying the hands of law enforcement agencies as they attempt to rein in crime. We are disappointed that the Committee rejected the Wasserman Schultz amendment to strike this rider from the bill.

Further, we are concerned about other inappropriate riders that do not belong in this bill, including a rider that places restrictions on the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)’s ability to issue trademarks to Cuban nationals, even in cases in which a specific license from the Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control has been issued. Aside from meddling in foreign policy, the provision would create a significant administrative burden on PTO, setting an impossible standard that PTO reports it cannot meet.

Democrats on the Committee also attempted to reverse two recent decisions by the Department of Justice through immigration-related amendments that we are disappointed were not adopted. The Serrano amendment would have prevented the Department of Justice from imposing case closure quotas as a basis for immigration judges’ performance evaluations. This ill-advised plan will create a conflict of interest between immigration judges and the public. In addition, it is likely to increase the backlog, put due process at risk, and threaten the judicial independence of the immigration courts. The Serrano amendment, had it been adopted, would have allowed immigration judges to continue to conduct fair and impartial hearings for each case before them. The Roybal-Allard amendment, which would have blocked the Department of Justice from prosecuting asylum seekers until after their asylum claim is evaluated, was also disappointingly not adopted. The Trump Administration’s zero tolerance policy aimed at prosecuting immigrants entering the country includes the separation of parents and children. Although the Administration hasn’t publicly stated this, family separation is being used as a cruel tactic to deter immigrants from coming to the United States.

Rep. Lowey offered two common sense amendments that were defeated. The first would allow the Department of Justice to block the sales of firearms to persons known or suspected to be engaged in

conduct related to terrorism. Currently, Federal law prohibits nine categories of dangerous people from purchasing or owning firearms. However, Federal law does not allow the Attorney General the discretion to block a firearms purchase to an individual on a terror watch list. There have been consequences. For example, on November 5, 2009, at Fort Hood 13 people were shot and killed and 30 others wounded by Nidal Hasan, who passed a background check and bought a handgun even though he was under investigation by the FBI for links to terrorism. Allowing the Attorney General the discretion to block these purchases is a sensible approach that should be widely supported.

The second Lowey amendment would have prohibited the use of funds to obstruct, hinder, frustrate, impede, or prevent any investigative work conducted by Special Counsel Robert S. Mueller. It is imperative that Special Counsel Mueller's investigation be conducted completely free of meddling from the White House, the Department of Justice, or anyone else. The Lowey amendment would have made it clear that it is unlawful for employees of the Department of Justice, the White House, or any other Federal entity to meddle in an investigation that is critical for Americans' confidence in our democracy and the institutions of government.

We believe that this Committee has a duty to check the actions taken by this Administration to undermine our democratic norms and constitutional protections. Interference in independent investigations, undermining due process, and politicizing non-political surveys are just three ways that this Administration is weakening the foundations of our democracy. It is time for Congress, and this Committee, to speak out on behalf of the American people, and our side will continue to fight for these values.

Even though the Committee defeated amendments to help prevent terrorists from purchasing firearms and protecting the special counsel's investigation, the Committee very unwisely adopted the Valadao amendment, which is aimed at preventing NOAA from being involved in the process for prescribing the passage of endangered and threatened fish along the Tuolumne River in California. This rider would prevent the restoration of salmon to iconic habitat near Yosemite National Park. It undermines Federal Power Act provisions that allow for the restoration of fish passage past hydropower dams in order to preserve healthy ecosystems and fisheries. NOAA and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are involved in numerous hydropower relicensing proceedings around the country. This provision sets an extremely bad precedent and should not be in the bill.

The Committee did come together in one area related to Chinese sanctions. The Ruppersberger-DeLauro amendment was adopted to prevent the Trump Administration from backtracking on the April 2018 sanctions that were imposed on the Chinese telecommunications company ZTE. For more than six years, ZTE illegally sold technology products containing U.S. components to both Iran and North Korea. As a result, ZTE was fined \$1.2 billion by the U.S. Government for violating export control law. Due to ZTE's subsequent false statements to the U.S. Government, as well as ZTE's payment of bonuses to company personnel involved in the illegal transactions, the Commerce Department in April 2018 very wisely

imposed on ZTE a 7-year denial of export privileges. However, less than four weeks later, President Trump issued the following outrageous, shocking, and thoroughly irresponsible tweet: “President Xi of China, and I, are working together to give massive Chinese phone company, ZTE, a way to get back into business, fast. Too many jobs in China lost. Commerce Department has been instructed to get it done!” Setting aside the President’s inexplicably seeming to care more about the job creation of America’s international competitors than job creation here at home, we simply cannot allow the Administration to backtrack on the enforcement of export control law, especially for clear sanctions violations. The Ruppertsberger-DeLauro amendment is aimed at ensuring that bad behavior is not rewarded, and that the United States does not reverse course on its vital responsibility to protect the nation by ensuring there are consequences to willful and blatant violations of export control laws and regulations.

This bill, like most other appropriations bills, must be considered in the context of the full appropriations process. The Bipartisan Budget Act enacted early this year provided relief from unworkable discretionary spending caps. The agreement was supposed to provide the country with stability following a year of shutdowns, last-minute veto threats, and general uncertainty in government. That stability lasted long enough for Congress to pass a bipartisan Omnibus appropriations bill for FY 2018 and then Republican chaos reigned again. The President threatened to veto the bill, unhappy with Congress’ large investments in programs to help low- and middle-income Americans and rejection of his campaign-promised border wall.

Even after the President backed off his threat and signed the bill, the Administration and Republican leadership in Congress, many of whom voted for the Bipartisan Budget Act and the Omnibus, have continued to attempt to undo those bipartisan agreements. Now, the majority is seeking to pass a rescissions bill to undo funding and mollify an angry President. We have been told by OMB Director Mick Mulvaney that this is the first of many rescission packages meant to bring spending in line with the President’s priorities, ignoring Congressional action that dismissed the President’s FY 2017 and FY 2018 draconian budget requests.

In addition to the unacceptable rescissions proposals, the majority’s lack of transparency with regard to how it will allocate the FY 2019 discretionary budget also endangers future bipartisan compromise. The majority has abandoned longstanding committee practice to provide the Members and the public with a budget blueprint for domestic spending, known as 302(b) allocations. Members are forced to vote on bills without the full picture on the impact of each bill on other bills, like those that invest in education, job training and creation, health care, consumer protection, and other top priorities for American families. Democrats can only be left to assume that the majority is siphoning money from bills at the end of the process that are important to economic growth and the safety, security, and well-being of our families.

In conclusion, in spite of all our concerns, we would like to reiterate our appreciation for Chairman Culberson’s work with us on a number of issues. The bill funds a number of the Minority’s prior-

ities. However, the shortcomings in this bill are very real. Although there is much to commend in the CJS appropriations bill, we cannot support the bill in its current form. Furthermore, we are extremely disappointed in the 302(b) allocation process because hiding these numbers only makes our Committee's work more difficult. Inviting partisanship back into the appropriations process by short-changing critical domestic and international priorities will endanger the good work in this and other bills.

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