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117TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 117–97

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2022

JULY 19, 2021.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4505]

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, 2022, 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 promoting economic development; researching climate change and mitigating its impacts; protecting civil rights; promoting criminal justice reform and police reform; combating violent crime, financial fraud, terrorism, cyber threats, and espionage; addressing gun violence; ensuring access to justice; enforcing trade laws; conducting periodic censuses; forecasting the weather; managing fisheries; exploring space; and advancing science. The activities of these agencies impact every American and are integral to the operations of our government.

The bill provides a total of $81,315,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2022. Within the level of funds provided, the bill prioritizes funding to help reform law enforcement practices across the country and to ensure the civil rights of all Americans. The bill also prioritizes numerous public investments important for job creation, infrastructure improvements, American competitiveness, public safety, climate, and other scientific research, and improving the accuracy of weather forecasting.

Policing Reform and Racial Justice.—The Committee takes very seriously its solemn obligation to help improve the state of policing and ensure racial justice in the United States. The appalling mistreatment of African Americans and other minorities at the hands of police officers in communities throughout the country is a longstanding epidemic that demands immediate reforms throughout the Nation, including decisive action from this Committee. Hate-based violence and incidents that continue to exist across our Nation must be reported, investigated, and prosecuted. To that end, the Committee has included a number of meaningful investments and reforms. The Committee's recommendation includes the following:

- Provides $193,161,000 for the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, an increase of $35,014,000 above fiscal year 2021. Within this amount, an increase of not less than $10,000,000 is provided for investigations and enforcement related to the patterns and practices of police departments, including compliance with consent decrees. In addition, increases of $10,000,000 within the appropriation for United States Attorneys and $5,000,000 within the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are provided for this same purpose.
- Directs the Attorney General to develop and implement strong and uniform accreditation standards for Federal, State, and local law enforcement, based on an analysis of existing accreditation standards and methodology development by law enforcement accreditation organizations nationwide, as well as the May 2015 recommendations of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing.
- Prohibits Justice Department funds from being made available for any law enforcement agency of any State or unit of local government unless the Attorney General has certified that such agency has begun or completed the process of obtaining accreditation from a certified law enforcement accreditation organization.

• Directs the Attorney General to continue efforts to implement a program to improve training for all Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers, including the development of standards that can be applied in hiring and performance assessments, specifically aimed at racial profiling, implicit bias, and procedural justice, as well as the use of force and the duty for officers to intervene when witnessing the use of excessive force against civilians. The recommendation further directs the Attorney General to establish standards for such training to be adopted nationwide.

• Provides $5,000,000 for the National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight. This Task Force is designed to coordinate the detection and referral of complaints regarding incidents of alleged law enforcement misconduct nationwide, in consultation with professional law enforcement associations, labor organizations, and community-based organizations.

• Provides $5,000,000 for continued development and implementation of a first-of-its-kind National Police Misconduct Registry, designed to serve as a central repository of data with respect to all Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers, to be compiled and maintained by the Department of Justice. This would provide a publicly available resource to help ensure accountability and transparency and help restore trust in the credibility of the Nation's law enforcement agencies and improve their relationships with the communities they serve.

• Prohibits any State or unit of local government from receiving any Byrne JAG program funds or COPS program funds, unless the United States Attorney General certifies that the jurisdiction satisfies all of the following requirements:

1. Maintains adequate policies and procedures designed to eliminate racial profiling in law enforcement, and has eliminated any existing practices that permit or encourage racial profiling in law enforcement;

2. Requires each law enforcement officer in the State or unit of local government to complete training programs on racial profiling, implicit bias, de-escalation, use of force and a duty to intervene in cases where another law enforcement officer is using excessive force against a civilian, and procedural justice;

3. Has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers from using a chokehold or carotid hold, consistent with the requirements as described in section 363 of H.R. 1280, The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021;

4. Has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers from using less lethal force, consistent with the requirements as described in section 364 of H.R. 1280;

5. Has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers from using deadly force, consistent with the requirements as described in section 364 of H.R. 1280;

6. Has in effect a law that prohibits the issuance of a "no-knock warrant" in a drug case, consistent with the requirements as described in section 362 of H.R. 1280;

7. Has provided the United States Attorney General a law enforcement practice report that includes information on the race, ethnicity, age, and gender of the officers and employees

of the law enforcement agency and of members of the public involved in:

(a) traffic violation stops;

(b) pedestrian stops;

(c) frisk and body searches; and

(d) instances where officers or employees of the law enforcement agency used deadly force, including detailed information on such instances.

8. Has not entered into or renewed any contractual arrangement, including a collective bargaining agreement with a labor organization, which:

(a) would prevent the Attorney General from seeking or enforcing equitable or declaratory relief against a law enforcement agency engaging in a pattern or practice of unconstitutional misconduct, or

(b) conflicts with any terms or conditions contained in a consent decree.

• Prohibits any State or unit of local government from receiving any Byrne JAG program funds or COPS program funds, unless the United States Attorney General certifies that the jurisdiction (including all members of multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia applying for COPS funds) has in effect a law that makes it a criminal offense for any person acting under color of law to engage in a sexual act with an individual, including an individual who is under arrest, in detention, or otherwise in the actual custody of any law enforcement officer.

• Requires ten percent of each applicant's Byrne JAG formula funds to be spent to develop and implement best practices to eliminate racial profiling, including training to prevent racial profiling and to encourage more respectful interaction with the public, the acquisition and use of technology to facilitate the accurate collection and analysis of data, the development and acquisition of feedback systems and technologies that identify officers or units of officers engaged in, or at risk of engaging in, racial profiling or other misconduct, and the establishment and maintenance of an administrative complaint procedure or independent auditor program.

• Requires five percent of each applicant's Byrne JAG formula funds to be spent to assist law enforcement agencies of the applicant, including campus public safety departments, gain or maintain accreditation from certified law enforcement accreditation organizations.

• Requires five percent of each applicant's Byrne JAG formula funds to be used to study and implement effective management, training, recruiting, hiring, and oversight standards and programs to promote effective community and problem-solving strategies for law enforcement agencies.

• Requires five percent of each applicant's Byrne JAG formula funds to be used to purchase or lease body-worn cameras for use by State, local, and tribal law enforcement officers; for expenses related to the implementation of a body-worn camera program in order to deter excessive force, improve accountability and transparency of the use of force by law enforcement officers, and improve evidence collection; or to implement policies or procedures to be consistent with requirements as de-

scribed in section 382 of H.R. 1280, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021. The recommendation additionally includes $35,000,000 for the competitive matching grant program for purchases of body-worn cameras and related expenses for State, local and Tribal law enforcement.

• Provides $42,000,000 for grants to train State and local law enforcement officers on racial profiling, implicit bias, de-escalation, use of force and a duty to intervene when witnessing other officers using excessive force, and procedural justice.

• Provides $100,000,000 for grants to assist states in conducting pattern and practice investigations of law enforcement.

• Provides $7,200,000 for grants to support State and local law enforcement in complying with reform efforts as a result of litigation including, but not limited to, consent decrees, out of court agreements, memoranda of understanding, findings, technical assistance, and recommendation letters from reform authorities.

• Provides $250,000,000 for grants to States and Tribes to assist in implementing statutes providing for independent investigation of law enforcement officers.

• Provides $25,000,000 for grants to community-based organizations to study and implement: (1) effective management, training, recruiting, hiring, and oversight standards and programs to promote effective community and problem solving strategies for law enforcement agencies; or (2) effective strategies and solutions to public safety, including strategies that do not rely on Federal or local law enforcement agency responses. The studies shall address standards relating to administrative due process, residency requirements, compensation and benefits, use of force, racial profiling, early warning systems, juvenile justice, school safety, civilian review boards or analogous procedures, or research into the effectiveness of existing programs, projects, or other activities designed to address misconduct by law enforcement officers.

• Provides $25,000,000 for pilot programs and the implementation of effective standards and programs in the areas of training, hiring and recruitment, and oversight that are designed to improve management and address misconduct by law enforcement officers. In addition, not less than $4,000,000 is separately provided within the COPS account to develop best practices for, and to create, civilian review boards, consistent with the requirements as described in section 104(b) of H.R. 1280 as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021.

• Provides $15,000,000 for technical assistance grants to tribes and small law enforcement agencies (employing 100 or fewer officers) to help them comply with the requirements of H.R. 1280, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021, related to reporting data on the use of force by law enforcement officers.

• Provides $5,000,000 for grants within the Byrne JAG program for the development of best practices for, and the creation of, local task forces on public safety innovation.

• Provides $5,000,000 for up to five technical assistance grants for data collection on the hit rates for stops and

searches by law enforcement agencies, and provides $500,000 for analysis and evaluation of this data.

• Provides $22,000,000 for the Community Relations Service, an increase of $4,000,000 above fiscal year 2021, including $3,300,000 for additional conflict resolution efforts as authorized in section 116(2) of H.R. 1280 as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021.

• Provides $13,000,000 for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, an increase of $500,000 above fiscal year 2021, including funding in support of the Commission's efforts to further research and advise on the topic of policing reform, as well as continued funding for the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys.

• Provides $12,000,000 for domestic radicalization research and directs the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to prioritize funding toward research efforts that explore the radicalization of Americans to white nationalist extremism and identify and advance evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention.

• Directs NIJ to conduct a nationwide study of the prevalence and effect of any law, rule, or procedure that allows a law enforcement officer to delay the response to questions posed by a local internal affairs officer, or review board on the investigative integrity and prosecution of law enforcement misconduct, including pre-interview warnings and termination policies, consistent with requirements as described in section 115 of H.R. 1280 as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021.

In addition, the recommendation includes the following further measures aimed at promoting racial justice:

• Provides additional funding for the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division for voting rights enforcement.

• Provides $70,000,000 for grants authorized under the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84) to help States, localities, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to conduct educational outreach and training on hate crimes, and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes. Furthermore, an additional $30,000,000 is provided for community groups for efforts to prevent hate crimes.

• Provides $13,500,000, as authorized, in support of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325) to investigate and prosecute previously unresolved civil rights era "cold case" murders suspected of having been racially motivated, through a partnership among the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division, the Civil Rights Unit of the FBI, the Community Relations Service, State and local law enforcement officials, and other eligible entities.

• Provides $445,933,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), an increase of $41,443,000 above fiscal year 2021, to continue prioritization of the enforcement of Federal anti-discrimination laws and to pursue litigation and strategic initiatives quickly and aggressively. In addition, funding is provided to increase front-line and investigative staff to reduce wait times for intake appointments, provide live

help via the hotlines, modernize information technology, and improve the EEOC's methods of data collection, reporting, and access.

• Provides $70,023,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency, an increase of $22,023,000 above fiscal year 2021, to help create jobs and expand business growth opportunities among minority-owned U.S. companies, including $1,500,000 to continue the Minority Serving Institutions Entrepreneurship Pilot Program, as established in Public Law 116–260, to support entrepreneurship for undergraduate students at Minority Serving Institutions.

• Provides strong funding levels for an array of programs dedicated to broadening participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields among underrepresented groups, including $48,000,000 for the Minority University Research Education Project of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); $22,000,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions as well as another $3,000,000 to launch a similar Educational Partnership Program at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST); and the following funding levels for programs of the National Science Foundation (NSF): no less than $69,500,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation, no less than $67,000,000 for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program, no less than $75,000,000 for the Advanced Technological Education Program; and no less than $21,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

Infrastructure and Economic Growth.—This bill invests in our nation's infrastructure improvement needs by providing $433,110,000 for the Economic Development Administration (EDA), an increase of $87,110,000 above fiscal year 2021, including increases for EDA's Public Works program, Assistance to Coal Communities program, Regional Innovation Strategies program, and other EDA programs. These funds will support the Nation's economic recovery and provide the foundation for future growth in jobs and our standard of living.

The bill also helps expand economic growth in other ways. The recommendation includes $275,000,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, an increase of $125,000,000 above fiscal year 2021. This program helps small- and medium-sized U.S. manufacturers create jobs and expand business growth opportunities. The bill also provides $56,500,000 for the Manufacturing USA program, an increase of $40,000,000 above fiscal year 2021, to support the establishment of two new Manufacturing USA Institutes. A robust funding increase is provided for the International Trade Administration, to create U.S. jobs by expanding U.S. exports and fighting the unfair trade practices of other countries. Furthermore, the full budget request of $3,993,851,000 is provided for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), to enable PTO to promote innovation in the United States by protecting the Nation's intellectual property rights both at home and abroad.

The bill also ensures responsible investments in the future of the Nation's economy and workforce by providing increases for STEM

engagement at NASA, NOAA, and NSF, as well as an increase for EDA's STEM Apprenticeship Program to create and expand STEM apprenticeships and other workforce training models. Within the National Institute of Standards and Technology, strong funding increases are provided for research efforts related to key future technologies, including quantum information science and artificial intelligence. Furthermore, the bill includes a strong increase for the Broadening Participation in STEM program at the National Science Foundation. Global leadership requires diverse ideas that will charge innovation.

All of these investments in our economy are especially important now, as the Nation continues to deal with the very real economic consequences associated with the coronavirus pandemic.

Efforts Addressing Climate Change.—The bill provides very strong and responsible funding increases for critical efforts to better understand, and prepare for, the Earth's changing climate. Notable funding increases are provided for NASA's Earth Science activities and aeronautics research aimed at producing more environmentally sustainable aviation.

NOAA also receives strong increases for its climate adaptation activities, such as $30,000,000 to increase the understanding of how sea level rise will affect coastal communities and $20,000,000 to address the impacts on fish stocks and the fishing industry of increasing ocean temperatures. Healthy increases are also provided for NOAA's National Coastal Resiliency Fund and Coastal Zone Management grant program. These grant programs fund green and grey coastal infrastructure solutions to help protect coastal areas threatened by rising sea level and other impacts of climate change.

Furthermore, the recommendation includes an increase of $132,637,000 for NOAA's National Weather Service to enhance its ability to accurately forecast extreme weather events. Numerous other investments are included across NOAA in support of the weather mission, including $15,000,000 to improve the understanding and prediction of wildfire behavior that will help inform suppression efforts and provide more advanced notice to communities at risk from wildfires, as well as $100,000,000 to maintain and recapitalize NOAA's hurricane hunter aircraft.

In addition, the bill provides a $1.2 billion investment for climate and clean energy-related research at the National Science Foundation, including research on atmospheric composition, water and carbon cycles, computational modeling of climate systems, renewable energy technologies, materials sciences, and social, behavioral, and economic research on human responses to climate change.

Fighting the Opioid Epidemic.—The bill provides substantial resources to address the opioid epidemic. To assist State and local governments, the bill provides strong funding increases for grants authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act. This includes strong increases for Drug Courts, Veterans Courts, and the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCP).

Fighting Cyberthreats.—Throughout the bill, robust funding is provided to strengthen agencies' cybersecurity, necessary in the face of increased threats to Federal assets. Additionally, the bill supports Executive Order 14028, "Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity", and provides an additional $15,000,000 for NIST's role in supporting the strengthening of Federal and private cybersecurity

efforts, including educating the Nation's cybersecurity workforce. In addition, the bill includes an increase of $40,000,000 for the FBI's efforts to deter, investigate, and pursue cyberthreats and cybercrime.

Further, strong increases are provided to NSF to support future innovations that will help secure our Nation from current and potential future cyber threats while protecting personal information from cyber intrusion.

Justice Grants.—The bill provides other responsible increases for Department of Justice grant assistance. For programs funded under the Violence Against Women Act, the bill provides $753,800,000, an increase of $240,300,000 or 48 percent above fiscal year 2021 and includes new grant programs specifically for communities that are underrepresented and underserved including the deaf and transgender communities. This significant increase is a step towards ending gender-based violence. For school safety, the bill provides $140,000,000, an increase of $15,000,000, to fund the STOP School Violence Act of 2018. In addition, the bill increases funding for other activities that will address school violence, including strong funding increases for youth mentoring grants and grants for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. The bill also funds a new program aimed at providing alternatives to incarceration for parents as well as juveniles.

Preventing Gun Violence.—The bill also takes important steps towards addressing gun violence in this country. The bill maintains funding for the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and provides a strong funding increase for grants to help States improve their submissions into the NICS system. The bill also increases funding for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) to hire additional investigative personnel, expand oversight of Federal Firearms Licensees, and increase the capacity of the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network to expand its reach to communities as an essential tool in combatting gun violence.

Legal Services Corporation.—The recommendation makes a historic investment to help ensure access to justice for all Americans by providing $600,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation, an increase of $135,000,000 above fiscal year 2021. This increase will ensure low income individuals and families have access to assistance to resolve civil legal problems, such as evictions and foreclosures that were exacerbated by the COVID–19 pandemic.

First Step Act and Second Chance Act.—The recommendation includes not less than $409,483,000 for programs authorized under the First Step Act of 2018, to expand and develop opportunities for incarcerated individuals to participate in evidence-based, recidivism-reducing programming and productive activities. The recommendation also includes $125,000,000 for Second Chance Act grants, an increase of $25,000,000 above fiscal year 2021.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).—For NASA, the bill includes $25,038,400,000, an increase of $1,767,122,000 above fiscal year 2021, including strong funding levels for NASA's science, aeronautics research, human space exploration, space technology, and STEM Engagement programs.

Other Science Investments.—The recommendation makes other strong investments in science as well, providing $9,634,036,000

overall for the National Science Foundation, an increase of $1,147,277,000 above fiscal year 2021, and $937,570,000 for scientific and technical research and services of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, an increase of $149,570,000 above fiscal year 2021.

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:

- Provides strong funding increases for the agency inspectors general funded in this bill.
- 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.
- Prohibits the Executive Office for Immigration Review from using case completion quotas in immigration judge performance evaluations.
- 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.
- 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 the 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 all 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. The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to report on their implementation plans for these measures within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, and looks forward to receiving the reports on this subject as directed in House Report 116–455.

Customer Service.—The Committee continues to support efforts to improve customer service in accordance with Executive Order 13571, "Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer

Service". The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to develop standards to improve customer service and incorporate the standards into the performance plans required under 31 U.S.C. 1115. The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to report on their implementation plans regarding this subject no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and looks forward to receiving the reports on this subject as directed in House Report 116–455.

Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.—The Committee notes the importance of ensuring access to Federal services and programs for all persons with limited English proficiency. Therefore, the Committee directs agencies and programs funded in this Act to comply fully with the requirements of Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency," and on an ongoing basis, review and improve their efforts to provide meaningful access to the programs, services, and information they provide.

Research Impacted by the Pandemic.—During the pandemic, the U.S. research enterprise has suffered greatly, particularly impacting early career researchers, putting at risk U.S. leadership on the global research and innovation landscape. The changing environment brought on by COVID–19 resulted in halted research projects and uncertain career prospects, not only for this generation, but also future generations of scientists and the overall U.S. research pipeline. To help address these problems, the Committee encourages the Department of Commerce, NASA, and NSF to provide funding to continue to support these researchers whose work in support of science agency missions has been impacted by the pandemic, with a particular focus on the needs of early career researchers.

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 enough 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 Act 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 Act, unobligated balances from previous appropriations Acts that are available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2022, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections

that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2022. 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 more than $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.

The Committee recognizes that the coronavirus pandemic may lead to unanticipated yet unavoidable agency costs that could require budgetary transfers and reprogrammings. However, the Committee expects to be promptly notified in advance of all such actions.

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 $577,415,000 in total resources for the programs of the International Trade Administration (ITA), which is $36,415,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $7,100,000 above the request. This amount is offset by $11,000,000 in estimated fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of $566,415,000. The Committee directs ITA to continue to provide quarterly updates as described in the Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 116–93.

Industry and Analysis.—The recommendation includes the requested increase for the Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT). The SIAT provides statistical data on visitation patterns and traveler demographics that are used to facilitate and guide planning in both the public and private sectors. The increase in funding will enhance data for non-traditional, non-urban markets, providing market intelligence for these small and rural communities. According to ITA, overseas international travel declined by 81 percent in 2020 due to the COVID–19 pandemic's impact on the travel industry. As COVID–19 vaccinations increase and COVID–19-related hospitalizations decline, the Committee anticipates international visitation to the U.S. will gradually increase to pre-pandemic levels and notes that the National Travel and Tourism Office (NTTO) within ITA has developed a publicly available COVID–19 Travel Industry Monitor to assess these trends and is currently developing an on-line "SIAT Monitor," an interactive tool that will enable the public to access SIAT data based on their own selection criteria. The Committee applauds these ongoing efforts. Lastly, the Committee looks forward to receiving the report directed in House Report 116–455 that will outline recommended steps, including policy or legislative proposals, the Federal government may pursue to assist industry as efforts to recover from the pandemic are underway, and in addition, encourages ITA to work with domestic stakeholders to further increase the competitiveness of U.S. destinations working to attract international trade shows and sporting events.

Enforcement and Compliance.—The recommendation funds Enforcement and Compliance at $117,669,000, which is $7,100,000 above the request. The Committee supports ITA's continued efforts to establish a web-based aluminum licensing and import monitoring system, known as the Aluminum Import Monitoring (AIM) system. The AIM system provides the public statistical data on aluminum imports entering the United States and provides an early warning system to the public regarding aluminum imports from throughout the world. The recommendation includes an additional $500,000 above the request, for a total of $1,300,000, to further enhance the AIM system program. The Committee also encourages ITA to regularly consult with U.S. aluminum manufacturers to ensure the AIM system fully supports the U.S. aluminum industry.

The Committee is aware that the number of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty (AD/CVD) investigations, administrative reviews, circumvention and scope reviews, and court remands, are at an historically high level. Between 2017 and 2020, there was a 32 percent increase in orders, from 407 to 539, even as the number of staff spread among the eight AD/CVD enforcement offices declined by approximately 20 percent during this same period. As of May 2021, the number of AD/CVD orders exceeds 600, an historic high, and many of the new orders issued in fiscal year 2020 will result in subsequent AD/CVD administrative reviews in the years ahead, thereby compounding the workload. Further, the continuing growth of AD/CVD workload has placed a substantial burden on ITA's case analysts, accountants, programmers and attorneys, whose staffing numbers have not kept pace with the increased casework. The Committee is aware that the rising caseload burden on ITA staff has resulted in difficulties retaining current employees who depart either for private sector jobs or for other U.S. Government agencies whose work, unlike ITA, is not driven by statutory deadlines. The Committee anticipates that an increase in overall staffing that would accompany the opening of a ninth AD/CVD enforcement office would help alleviate this growing workload on current personnel. Therefore, the recommendation includes an additional $6,100,000 above the request to support the creation of a ninth AD/CVD enforcement office. The Committee encourages the Department to review additional ways to increase retention within ITA and report on its findings to the Committee in ITA's quarterly updates.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that ITA's administration of the AD/CVD laws may be impacted by factors that are not currently reported or otherwise monitored by the agency. Therefore, no more than 90 days after the close of each fiscal year and annually thereafter, ITA is directed to submit a report to the Committee providing the total number of preliminary and final determinations issued during the previous fiscal year in connection with AD/CVD proceedings, including investigations, administrative reviews, and all other actions conducted under the U.S. trade remedy statute. ITA's report shall also include the number of AD/CVD remand determinations submitted during the fiscal year by the agency to the U.S. Court of International Trade or to a binational panel. Each report shall include comparative data from previous fiscal year periods, and a version of each report shall be posted on ITA's website.

Global Markets.—The recommendation provides $351,328,000 for Global Markets, as requested. This amount fully supports ITA's current staffing level of 1,420 personnel deployed domestically and internationally. The Committee directs ITA to ensure that all U.S. Export Assistance Centers (EACs) have onsite, full-time permanent staff members and further directs ITA to continue updates on these efforts, by location, in its quarterly updates to the Committee. The Committee looks forward to receiving the supplement staffing plan for Export Assistance Centers (EACs), as directed in House Report 116–455. The Committee is encouraged by steps ITA has taken to staff vacant EACs and locate office space for staff. The Committee encourages ITA to continue these efforts to enhance services in locations with vacant export assistance centers. Further, the Com-

mittee directs ITA to report to the Committee, no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, with detailed options for potentially expanding the reach of the U.S. Commercial Service in regions of international strategic significance, such as the Pacific region, including outyear costs, and strategies to develop U.S. business and investment in such regions.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $143,410,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), $1,000,000 above the request, and $10,410,000 above fiscal year 2021. The Committee applauds the work of BIS and Department budget officers who worked to align actual costs associated with national security activities that qualify under budget subfunction 054 defense spending into the BIS budget request for fiscal year 2022.

Section 232 Exclusion Process.—The recommendation supports the continuation of BIS activities in support of its primary role processing exclusion applications for steel and aluminum products subject to tariffs under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and expects that within the amounts provided, BIS will prioritize its resources and spend no less than the amount obligated in fiscal year 2021 on these activities. The Committee directs the Department to continue its quarterly reporting on the Section 232 exclusion process as described in the Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 116–6.

The Committee is aware of the current, publicly available section 232 web portal that serves as a database of all the exclusions that have been granted or denied since June 2019. The Committee understands that any member of the public is able to search the database using filtering criteria, such as by company, by product, or by application status (granted or denied). However, the Committee understands there are concerns regarding the Department's consistency and transparency in its consideration of exclusion request applications. Therefore the Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on how the Department will promote transparency and consistency in its process of granting and denying exclusion requests, including the Department's recommendation regarding the utility of an additional, centralized database internal to the Department of Commerce personnel charged to review applications.

Tariff Exclusions for Aluminum Products.—BIS is encouraged to review all section 232 exclusion requests of aluminum and aluminum products, including those for which no objections are filed, to ensure that volumes are proportional to historical U.S. import volumes, compared to aggregate annual volumes for individual applicants/importers as well as product category, and proportional to the overall size of U.S. market demand. Further, the Department should regularly consult with the aluminum industry on market dynamics to ensure the remedy is meeting its stated goal of supporting U.S. aluminum producers.

Human Rights Violations.—The recommendation includes an additional $1,000,000 above the request to support additional resources, including personnel and contract services, expressly allo-

cated for the purpose of formulating and implementing export controls intended to address items, including advanced surveillance technologies, and the foreign parties that use them to engage in or enable human rights abuses consistent with Section 1752(2)(D) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Committee supports the requested level for the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and recommends $433,110,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the EDA.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee provides $382,500,000 for the Economic Development Assistance Programs account for grants to economically distressed areas. The Committee notes with deep concern the increasing levels of inequality in the Nation that have been magnified by the COVID–19 pandemic. The Committee expects EDA will play a critical role in ensuring that no communities are left behind in the economic recovery that is to come and is committed to supporting EDA in this endeavor.

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:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Public Works	$124,000
Partnership Planning	36,000
Technical Assistance	14,000
Research and Evaluation	2,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance	13,500
Economic Adjustment Assistance	42,500
Assistance to Coal Communities	80,500
Assistance to Nuclear Closure Communities	10,000
Regional Innovation Program Grants	50,000
STEM Apprenticeship Program	10,000
Total, Economic Development Assistance Programs	$382,500

Assistance to Coal Communities.—The Committee continues to support Assistance to Coal Communities and appreciates the strong support in the President's request that builds on the Committee's prior efforts to assist communities in Appalachia and throughout the country that are suffering from the long decline of the coal industry and related drop in economic activity. The recommendation includes $80,500,000 for Assistance to Coal Communities, which represents an increase of $46,500,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2021. The Committee directs EDA to prioritize communities that have not previously received funds through this program and that have suffered significant environmental degradation, including through the leaching of water from abandoned mines, due to the history of coal mining. EDA shall also continue reporting to the Committee on its efforts to assist coal communities, and the report shall include a detailed description regarding 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.

Public Works.—The Committee provides $124,000,000 for Public Works and encourages EDA to prioritize projects that are resilient to the changing climate as well as those that incorporate green infrastructure solutions.

Sustainable Development.—The Committee supports efforts by EDA to provide assistance to local- and state-level public-private partnerships working on sustainable development and climate change, especially through stakeholder-based frameworks that measure progress through open-data platforms that inform public decision-making.

Build to Scale.—The Committee continues to support the Build to Scale program—also known as the Regional Innovation Strategies program—and provides an increase of $12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Further, the Committee encourages EDA to support the development of regional innovation clusters that focus on advanced wood products, which are a growing source of jobs in rural America and contribute to rural economic development. An initiative that successfully increased demand for wood products would also address several key land management priorities, including reducing forest treatment costs and wildfire risks. Further, the Committee urges EDA to invest in university based, high tech business incubators to diversify distressed manufacturing and legacy urban and rural communities by encouraging entrepreneurship, patent creation, and promoting technology commercialization through business startups.

Nuclear Power Plant Closures.—The Committee notes that closures of nuclear power plants throughout the United States have had a significant impact on the economic foundations of surrounding communities through sudden job losses and a dramatic reduction to the local tax base. Additional plant closures are expected throughout the country in the coming years. The Committee appreciates the work EDA has undertaken to assist such communities in prior years and provides $10,000,000 for competitive economic adjustment assistance to continue these efforts, which shall include, but not be limited to, public works investments and economic diversification initiatives in communities impacted by recent or scheduled nuclear power plant closures. The Committee directs EDA to report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the status of these efforts.

STEM Apprenticeship Program.—The Committee notes that over the past decade, the growth in jobs requiring sophisticated science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) skills was three times faster than growth in non-STEM jobs. Yet, U.S. employers have struggled to fill jobs in these fields. Because more than 50 percent of jobs that require STEM skills do not require a bachelor's degree, nontraditional higher education, such as apprenticeships, will be instrumental in meeting the urgent demand for a STEM-literate workforce. Therefore, the Committee provides $10,000,000 to continue the STEM Apprenticeship Program, first established in fiscal year 2020, to provide grants to create and expand STEM apprenticeship and other workforce training models, as directed in section 312 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (Public Law 114–329).

Persistent poverty.—The Committee is concerned that pockets of high poverty in urban areas are often overlooked by the Federal Government because, in the aggregate, their need is often masked by their affluent neighbors. In light of the impacts of COVID–19, the need in these areas is greater than ever. For purposes of this Act, the term "high-poverty area" means any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2015–2019 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau. When scoring competitive grant applications, EDA is directed to add additional priority, where practicable, to applications from grantees who can demonstrate that the individuals who will benefit from such grants reside in high-poverty areas or persistent poverty counties, as defined by section 533 of this Act. In addition, EDA shall provide guidance to such prospective grantees, especially prior to their application submissions, including to help determine whether they qualify for additional priority.

The Committee further directs the Department to develop and implement additional measures to increase the share of investments from all Department programs in persistent poverty counties, high-poverty areas, and any other impoverished communities the Department determines to be appropriate areas to target. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee that includes a description of such measures implemented; itemized descriptions of projects and activities in impoverished areas implemented pursuant to such measures; an assessment of the economic impact of such projects and activities, including, to the extent practicable, data on impacted individuals disaggregated by household income, race, gender, age, national origin, disability status, and whether such individuals live in urban, suburban, or rural areas; and a list of programs with respect to which no measures were implemented, with an explanation with respect to each such program of why no such measures were implemented. Such report shall include the percentage of funds allocated by each EDA program in fiscal years 2018, 2019 and 2020 and estimates for fiscal year 2021 serving individuals living in persistent poverty counties and high-poverty areas. The Department shall report this information to the Committee within 90 days of such data being available and provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on how the Department is carrying out this directive. In the case of any program for which at least 10 percent of the funds allocated in fiscal year 2021 were not allocated to persistent poverty counties, such report shall explain why such benchmark was unable to be met and what steps are being taken to meet it in fiscal year 2022.

Economic Assistance for Communities.—Economic and community development funding provided by other agencies can have even more impact if they are utilized in conjunction with other Federal funding sources, such as EDA. The Committee therefore encourages EDA to treat as acceptable funds any funding provided by other Federal programs which are explicitly authorized to be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of a project so that funding from both agencies may be used if necessary and to the extent permitted by law.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $50,610,000 for EDA salaries and expenses.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The recommendation includes $70,023,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), an increase of $22,023,000 over fiscal year 2021.

Business Center and Specialty Project Center Programs.—As a result of the COVID–19 pandemic, small businesses around the country are facing enormous financial challenges, and the number of small businesses open and operating has plummeted by 38.9 percent since January 2020, with minority-owned businesses suffering at a disproportionate rate. The Committee provides no less than $32,500,000, an increase of $14,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, for MBDA's Business Center and Specialty Project Center programs to ensure their network of business counselors, minority chambers of commerce, and other resources are able to continue providing assistance to minority-owned small businesses in need.

Minority Chambers of Commerce.—The Committee recognizes the important role of minority chambers of commerce in supporting the mission of MBDA and encourages the Agency to utilize national and local minority chambers and their members in implementing the program's mission of providing resources to underserved populations.

Native American Business Development.—The Committee provides not less than $3,000,000 for MBDA to award grants to Tribes and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian populations to address barriers to economic development. MBDA shall coordinate with the Department's Office of Native American Business Development on these efforts.

Minority Serving Institutions Entrepreneurship Pilot.—The Committee provides no less than $1,500,000 to continue the Minority Serving Institutions Entrepreneurship Pilot as established in Public Law 116–260 to support entrepreneurship for undergraduate students at Minority Serving Institutions. The Department is encouraged to include recommendations in its fiscal year 2023 budget submission on efforts to support this effort for a three-year period.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $120,500,000 for the Economics and Statistics Administration, $8,645,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

The Committee notes that the report submitted pursuant to House Report 116–101 on the long-term strategy for the Federal Data Service failed to provide additional detail on projected out-year costs, robust details of the proposed pilots or projects, clear objectives for these projects, and timeframes or milestones to assess the Committee's return on this investment. The recommendation

does not support the proposed increase to this initiative but assumes current services within the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for the Federal Data Service to continue its work in this area. The recommendation supports the proposed shift of these resources to the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. Additionally, the total includes an increase of $1,000,000 to meet requirements of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435).

Satellite accounts.—Within the amounts provided, $1,500,000 is provided for the Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account (ORSA), which was created through the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–249). The Committee looks forward to receiving an update from BEA, as directed in House Report 116–455, on its efforts to consult with the Department of Labor to conduct a workforce needs study building upon the information provided by ORSA. Additionally, within the amounts provided, the Committee directs BEA to increase amounts allocated to the Travel and Tourism Satellite Account to assist the Department's efforts to provide comprehensive data on travel and tourism-related industries and their roles in the U.S. economy and recovery post-pandemic.

Modernizing economic statistics in the territories.—The Committee commends BEA for releasing prototype annual estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) for Puerto Rico in September 2020 and understands BEA is working on releasing new GDP statistics for Puerto Rico and plans to continue releasing Puerto Rico GDP on an annual basis. The Committee further reiterates its interest in BEA producing quarterly economic surveys and personal income statistics for the territories, in the same manner that such data is produced and collected for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The Committee therefore directs the Department, no later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit an overall cost estimate and implementation plan to achieve this goal and integrate the five territories into the full set of the National Income and Product Accounts, which will require the territory-level GDP data to meet BEA's quality standards.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Committee recommends a total of $1,442,401,000 for the Bureau of the Census, as requested. The amount reflects the penultimate investments in the 2020 Decennial Census operations, first year costs for planning of the 2030 Decennial Census including an early investment in information technology (IT) that will result in cost savings in later years of the decennial life cycle, an increase to support both the 2017 Economic Census data release and the continued planning and implementation of the 2022 Economic Census, and a new High Frequency Data Program. The recommendation does not assume the new appropriations account structure proposed by the Administration. However, the Committee welcomes continued dialogue with the Department on this effort. The Committee directs the continuation of quarterly updates to the Committee and has identified areas of interest below in addition to the current updates.

Cybersecurity Threats and Vulnerabilities.—The Committee applauds the efforts that led the Census Bureau to successfully and

securely execute its first digital-age decennial census, including its work with the Cybersecurity Infrastructure Security Agency. However, the Committee remains concerned about vulnerabilities that could expose personal census data, thereby undermining the faith in census statistics which are vital to democratic institutions. These vulnerabilities include both system infrastructure weaknesses that could allow motivated cyberhackers to infiltrate Census Bureau servers, as well as reidentification attacks that threaten the confidentiality of personal census data. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to prioritize cyber protections for internal systems. In addition, the Committee expects the Census Bureau to maintain high standards of disclosure avoidance for publicly accessible data, while also ensuring the availability of data products that are useful and sufficiently accurate to inform policy decisions and resource allocations. The Committee expects the Bureau to consult regularly with its stakeholders, including members of its advisory committees, regarding the application of disclosure avoidance methods, and to keep the Committee updated on these efforts.

Mobile Access to Census Bureau Data.—The Committee recognizes the growing usage and reliance on smartphones to access information quickly. Further the Committee notes that there is interest in having mobile access to Census Bureau data on an intuitive, multilingual user-interface platform and recognizes the Census Bureau is actively developing mobile enhancements to support new and recurring users whose primary mode of access is a smartphone. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to provide a report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act that focuses on its expansion efforts toward mobile, multilingual, and user-friendly access to census data products, including a cost-benefit analysis of expanding the accessibility of this data to a smartphone application.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Population Data Collection.—The Committee appreciates the work the Census Bureau undertook to assess the feasibility for expanding data collection of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) population in future Federal population surveys as directed in House Report 116–101, and understands that the report's conclusions would apply to those who identify as gender non-binary. The Committee also recognizes the work of the Measuring Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) Research Interest Group, an entity of the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM), which the Census Bureau co-chairs, in this area. Within the amounts provided, the Committee urges the Census Bureau to begin research or pilot development on proxy data collection of SOGI questions in current surveys, in line with standard administrative rules and procedures for adding or modifying existing survey content, and to keep the Committee apprised of these efforts.

Modernizing the collection and publication of race and ethnicity data.—The Committee understands that the Census Bureau conducted significant research, testing, and consultation with stakeholders in the decade leading up to the 2020 Census, to ensure that the collection of data on race and ethnicity in the decennial census and American Community Survey reflected the continued diversification of the Nation's population. However, the Census Bureau was unable to implement changes to the race and Hispanic origin question because the Federal statistical standards governing collec-

tion and reporting of such data were not revised in time for the 2020 Census. Therefore, the Committee urges the Census Bureau to work with the Office of Management and Budget to facilitate appropriate, scientifically-guided revisions to those standards that will allow the Bureau to modernize its collection of race and ethnicity data, including the addition of a Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) ethnicity category and a combined race and Hispanic origin question, as soon as practicable. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, on its plan for implementing updated race and ethnicity questions for the 2030 Census and the American Community Survey, including whether the Census Bureau believes that additional testing will be necessary.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $309,865,000 for Current Surveys and Programs, which is $21,462,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted amount. The recommendation supports the requested $10,000,000 for a new High Frequency Data Program that builds upon the success of the "pulse" surveys, which the Census Bureau conducted in response to the COVID–19 pandemic to measure the impacts to small businesses and households. The Census Bureau is directed to keep the Committee updated on new initiatives the Census Bureau will explore under this program to produce timelier and more relevant economic and demographic statistics. The recommendation also supports the termination of the Federal Data Service under the Census Bureau.

The Committee recognizes the proposed $1,000,000 reduction to the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) represents a one-time expense related to a study funded in fiscal year 2021 to evaluate cost effective collection methods or alternative sources of comparable data on the economic well-being of Americans. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to update the Committee on the findings of this study and encourages the Census Bureau to utilize all available resources to support an increase to the SIPP response rate.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $1,132,537,000 for Periodic Censuses and Programs, which is $314,296,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The recommendation provides for a transfer of $3,556,000 to the Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General (OIG) for oversight and auditing of the Census Bureau.

The Committee notes that the Census Bureau is making an early investment in the 2030 Decennial Census to build upon information technology investments from the 2020 Decennial Census that may result is an overall projected savings of $2 billion over the decennial lifecycle. The Committee looks forward to continued updates on these efforts.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $79,000,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which is $33,500,000 above fiscal year 2021. The recommendation is distributed as shown in the table below:

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Domestic and International Policy	$15,626
Spectrum Management	8,059
Advanced Communications Research	12,006
Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth	26,769
Public Safety Communications	371
Federal Advanced Communications Test Site	16,169
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	$79,000

Advanced Communications.—The Committee provides the requested amount for Advanced Communications Research and $16,169,000 for the Federal Advanced Communications Test Site (FACTS) to expand research and development in radio frequency spectrum management to allow next generation communications use and to ensure that 5G networks and the broader telecommunications supply chain are secure, including through vendor diversity.

Telecommunications Role in Hate Crimes.—The Committee is disturbed by the role of telecommunications technologies in propagating hateful messages that have led to offline violence, including a notable uptick in these events over the last 12 months. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report regarding the role of telecommunications in hate crimes as directed in House Report 116–101. The Committee reminds NTIA to include the myriad new forms of telecommunications in its analysis. NTIA shall provide a briefing to the Committee on its progress no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth.—The recommendation includes $26,769,000 for the new Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth, as authorized in Public Law 116–260.

Rural Broadband Coordination.—The Committee continues prior year direction to NTIA to coordinate with the Rural Utilities Service, the Federal Communications Commission, and other related Federal agencies, as well as the rural communications industry, to identify and pursue ways to continue sustainable broadband deployment and adoption, and to ensure that policies tied to one Federal program do not undermine the objectives and functionality of another. Further, the Committee continues to encourage NTIA to place equal priority on the deployment of the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) in rural communities as it does in urban areas. NTIA shall submit a report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on progress made in this regard.

Spectrum Management for Science.—The Committee recognizes that ensuring access to key portions of spectrum for radio astronomy observations, environmental observations, and other scientific purposes is essential for scientific discovery. The Committee encourages NTIA, in coordination with the FCC and other appropriate stakeholders, to preserve spectrum access for scientific purposes as commercial use of radio spectrum increases. The Committee looks forward to the report highlighting NTIA's ongoing efforts on this front.

Policy and Technical Training.—The recommendation includes up to $289,000 for programs to provide support for activities provided under section 7 of Public Law 98–549. As part of these activities, NTIA may provide assistance and guidance in policy and technical training to impart best practices to information technology professionals from developing countries.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $3,993,851,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), consistent with the projection of fiscal year 2022 fee collections as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. The recommendation transfers $2,000,000 to the Office of Inspector General to continue oversight and audits of USPTO operations and budget transparency. The USPTO shall continue to provide monthly reports to the Committee on USPTO's actual and projected fee collections, application volumes, performance, and staffing.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $1,369,070,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which is $334,570,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

Small Manufacturing Cybersecurity Support.—The Committee encourages NIST, including through the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP), to explore opportunities to partner with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and Department of Homeland Security's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to leverage expertise and help small manufacturers enhance the protection of controlled unclassified information within the supply chain, respond quickly to crippling cyber-attacks and theft of intellectual property, and prepare small manufacturing clients for Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $937,570,000 for NIST's Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS) programs, which is $149,570,000 above fiscal year 2021. Within these funds, the Committee provides increases above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level of no less than $8,500,000 for Supporting the American Bioeconomy, $8,000,000 for Advanced Communications Research and

Standards, and $7,500,000 for Next-Generation Semiconductor Research and Standards.

Additionally, NIST is reminded of its obligation under section 9414 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to provide the required report to Congress by January 1, 2023.

Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds.—The recommendation includes an increase of no less than $20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 amount to support the request for Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds. Within these funds, no less than $5,000,000 shall be for direct air capture and carbon dioxide removal and sequestration research.

Forward-Looking Building Standards.—The Committee is concerned about how climate change will impact the built environment, and that standards previously set with an assumption of a stable climate system will expose many Federal and non-Federal investments to significant, but avoidable, risk. Therefore, the Committee was pleased to see that the proposal for Climate and Energy Measurements, Tools, and Testbeds included funding for research supporting building codes and standards that would be resilient to future weather extremes. As part of these efforts, the Committee directs NIST to continue to coordinate work with NOAA and other appropriate Federal agencies and interested non-Federal parties, as needed, to identify a consistent and authoritative set of climate information that emphasizes forward-looking climate data and projections that should be utilized in the standard-setting process. These data shall include projections of both chronic climate impacts, such as sea level rise, and extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts. This effort shall serve to aid both Federal and non-Federal bodies to develop standards, building codes, and voluntary standards that take into account increasingly extreme weather events and other climate change challenges. In coordination with NOAA, NIST shall provide the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, an assessment of priority Federal agency needs for these data, including infrastructure planning decision support tools.

Greenhouse Gas Program and Urban Dome Initiative.—The Committee recognizes the significant value in NIST's Greenhouse Gas Program and Urban Dome initiative that seeks to leverage existing high-spatial density regional monitoring networks and external research and development (R&D) partnerships. These cost-effective capabilities substantially expand and broaden NIST laboratory capabilities for investigating and developing measurement tools that support independent means for determining the accuracy of emissions inventory data at urban and regional scales. The Committee has included no less than $15,000,000 for the Greenhouse Gas Program and Urban Dome Initiative to continue and expand sensor network deployments.

Wildfires and the Wildland-Urban Interface.—The Committee commends the work of NIST's Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fire Group, which conducts research into reducing the impact to life and property in WUI communities exposed to wildfires. The Committee notes that further efforts are needed to help ensure that building standards incorporate the most recent practices, science-based understanding, and research to help preserve human

life and property, and to ensure that future city planning draws on this work. To further these efforts, as well as to improve understanding of fire behavior in WUI communities exposed to wildfires, the recommendation includes no less than $3,000,000 above the amount requested for this work as part of the Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbed initiatives.

Disaster Resilience Research Grants.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 level for Disaster Resilience Research Grants.

Quantum Information Science.—The Committee provides no less than $12,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 level for Quantum Information Science, as authorized in the National Quantum Initiative Act to support and expand basic and applied quantum information science and technology R&D of measurement science and standards.

Quantum computing is an important emerging technology to which the private sector and government should have access. The Committee encourages NIST to support quantum computing hardware that is technology neutral, and directs NIST to evaluate the potential for public-private partnerships to develop and deploy practical quantum applications that government and the private sector can utilize within one to three years so that the government may have the benefit of near-term applications, while also researching next-generation technology. NIST shall provide a report to the Committee, not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of public-private partnerships using near-term application development and deployment.

Artificial Intelligence.—The recommendation includes no less than $12,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 level for Artificial Intelligence (AI) that has the potential to produce transformative technologies and scientific breakthroughs that will improve Americans' lives. The Committee further notes the comprehensive review of AI issues provided by the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI). The Committee directs NIST to provide the Committee, no later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, with a review of the NSCAI report as it relates to NIST, including a discussion of how NIST intends to address the report's recommendations.

Framework for Managing AI Risks.—The Committee reminds NIST of the direction provided in fiscal year 2021 regarding the Framework for Managing AI Risks and directs NIST to provide the Committee an update on its progress with this work as soon as is practicable.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee is alarmed by the recent spate of cyber attacks against the Nation and therefore provides no less than $15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for NIST's cybersecurity initiatives.

The threat of cyber attacks is exacerbated by the shortage of cybersecurity professionals across the government and private sector, from entry-level applicants to experienced professionals. The Committee therefore provides, from within the increase for cybersecurity, no less than $8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) Regional Alliances and Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Stimulate (RAMPS) Cybersecurity and Workforce Development program.

Cybersecurity and Privacy.—The proliferation of data generation, storage, and usage associated with the digital economy is making it increasingly important to protect that data with effective cryptography and privacy standards. The Committee is concerned that individual, corporate, and public-sector data privacy is continuously at risk from attacks by individual actors, criminal organizations, and nation-states. As part of the increase provided for Cybersecurity, the Committee urges NIST to address the rapidly emerging threats in this field by furthering the development of new and needed cryptographic standards and technologies.

Guidelines for Secure Cloud Adoption.—The Committee encourages NIST to develop guidelines for secure cloud adoption that would provide information that consumers, including those in the public sector, need to make security-conscious choices when selecting a cloud service provider. The guidelines should account for existing standards and certifications, including the NIST SP 800 37 and SP 800 53 controls that FedRAMP relies on, as well as existing private sector standards and certifications such as SOC 1 and SOC 2.

Vulnerability Patching Guidance.—The Committee notes that NIST last updated Special Publication 800–40, "Guide to Enterprise Patch Management Technologies", in 2013. Given the importance of timely patching to organizations maintaining a robust cybersecurity posture, NIST shall report to the Committee, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, regarding its plans to revise and update this Special Publication.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides $22,000,000 for forensic science research, an increase of $2,200,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Within these funds, the Committee provides no less than $3,500,000 to support the Organization of 22 Scientific Area Committees and no less than $1,500,000 to support technical merit evaluations previously funded by transfer from the Department of Justice.

Circular Economy.—The Committee supports the proposed expansion of NIST's work on the circular economy and provides an increase of $4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for these activities with plastics and other materials in the supply chain. Within these funds, not less than $1,000,000 shall be to support further work on other classes of materials including electronics waste, battery and solar waste, and other waste streams.

Workforce Diversity.—The Committee strongly supports NIST's initiative to increase equity and diversity in the standards workforce. The recommendation therefore provides no less than $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for this purpose.

Pyrrhotite Testing and Mitigation.—The recommendation includes not less than $2,000,000 for NIST to continue its efforts with academic research partners to study and develop a reliable and cost-effective standard for testing for the presence of excessive amounts of the mineral pyrrhotite in concrete used in residential foundations and municipal structures that can cause premature cracking and structural failure. In addition to funding widespread sample collection and studies needed to develop standardized tests, the investigation of mitigation strategies should also be robustly supported by NIST with these funds.

Regenerative Medicine Standards.—The Committee provides $2,500,000 for NIST to continue the work on Regenerative Medicine Standards to improve measurement assurance and standards coordination for regenerative therapies, including: completion of a regenerative medicine assay validation and innovation core to provide laboratory support for evaluation of standardized assays, conducting inter-laboratory studies to improve measurement assurance and develop appropriate reference materials, and coordination of stakeholders for efficient development and implementation of relevant standards.

Calibration Laboratory for Oceanographic Sensors.—The Committee recognizes a critical need for capacity in calibration of ocean sensors that is inhibiting maximum use of ocean sensing technologies. The Committee encourages NIST to support these technologies.

Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program.—The Committee recognizes the value of the Baldrige Program and the impact that it has on the performance of organizations that adopt its best practices. Therefore, the Committee provides no less than $2,500,000 for the Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program.

National Construction Safety Team Act Investigations.—NIST has a vitally important responsibility under the National Construction Safety Team Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–231) to investigate building collapses to understand the source of failure and to provide recommendations for how to rectify any shortcomings in existing building standards in order to prevent future similar disasters. The Committee therefore provides $22,000,000 for this critical work.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee recommends $331,500,000 for Industrial Technology Services, including $275,000,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program and $56,500,000 for Manufacturing USA, which represent increases of $125,000,000 and $40,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted levels, respectively.

MEP Supply Chain Database.—The Committee notes that the U.S. supply chain experienced widespread and significant disruptions in 2020 due to the COVID–19 pandemic. These issues exposed the need for manufacturers and suppliers to be able to communicate more effectively so as to rapidly respond when various national emergencies occur. The Committee provides up to $10,000,000 for NIST to create a national supply chain database for MEP Centers that would connect manufacturers and suppliers across the country in order to enhance the Nation's preparedness for future events that could disrupt supply chains.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for NIST construction, an increase of $20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. 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 $6,458,136,000 in discretionary funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is $1,027,529,000 above fiscal year 2021.

The Committee's program and project recommendations for NOAA are included in the consolidated funding tables below and in narrative direction throughout this report. The Committee reminds NOAA that any deviations from the amounts included in the tables below are subject to section 505 requirements of this Act. When executing its budget for fiscal year 2022, NOAA shall incorporate the funding levels established in both the table and the narrative direction.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total program level of $4,689,458,000 under Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) for the coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite, and other programs of NOAA. This total funding consists of $4,425,787,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of $246,171,000 from balances in the "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries" account and $17,500,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The direct appropriation of $4,425,787,000 is $585,487,000 above fiscal year 2021.

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

Extramural research.—The Committee continues to support NOAA's ongoing 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.

Climate Change Adaptation and Resilient Infrastructure.—NOAA plays a vital role in providing accurate climate data and projections to other Federal agencies, States, Tribes, and the private sector, which is essential to the Nation's ability to prepare for and adapt to the changing climate. Executive Order 14008, "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad", requires Federal agencies to complete, and regularly update, Climate Action Plans. NOAA shall support the effort led by the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) and in collaboration with the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), to develop guidance to Federal agencies on the formulation of such plans. To support these efforts, and to expand the provision of forward-looking climate information generally, the recommendation includes no less than $10,000,000 from amounts provided for broader climate services at the National Ocean Service, the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, and the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.

As part of this larger effort to expand the provision of climate information and services, NOAA shall also identify and support the utilization by NIST of an authoritative set of climate information that emphasizes forward-looking climate data and projections to be utilized by NIST in their standard-setting process. These data shall

include projections of both chronic climate impacts, such as sea level rise, and extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts. This effort shall include building internal capacity to aid both Federal and non-Federal bodies to develop standards, building codes, and voluntary standards that take into account increasingly extreme weather events and other climate change challenges. In coordination with NIST, NOAA shall provide the Committee, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, an assessment of priority Federal agency needs for these data, including infrastructure planning decision support tools.

Oyster Aquaculture, Research, and Restoration.—The Committee provides up to $10,000,000 to support ongoing research on shellfish genetics to improve shellfish survival and growth rates and to classify and preserve natural genetic variation. As part of this work, NOAA is encouraged to support regional partnerships with research institutions on the Gulf of Mexico, East, and West Coasts.

Mississippi River Restoration and Resiliency Strategy.—The Committee recognizes that the Mississippi River basin from Minnesota to Louisiana is a vital American waterway. The Committee continues to urge the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to participate and coordinate as an essential federal stakeholder with the Environmental Protection Agency's development of the Mississippi River Restoration and Resiliency Strategy, as directed in House Report 116–455. NOAA is also directed to engage with the U.S. Geological Survey as they host the Mississippi River Science Forum and to contribute to the proceedings as a Federal agency with relevant scientific expertise.

Nature-based Flood Mitigation Measures.—The Committee recognizes that environment-based mitigation measures such as the creation of wetlands, conservation easements, and natural flood plains to slow the flow rate of rivers, creeks, and streams, are innovative tools to mitigate the severity of future floods in the Great Lakes region. In addition to flood protection, such mitigation and climate resiliency measures offer both aesthetic and recreational value and provide a variety of environmental and conservation benefits including erosion control, species habitat, and improved air and water quality. The Committee urges NOAA to participate and coordinate as an essential Federal stakeholder with the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as well as State, local, and Tribal governments, and business and nonprofit stakeholders, on developing and supporting conservation and nature-based flood mitigation measures to reduce the impact of floods on communities, lives, and livelihoods in the Great Lakes region.

Fire Weather.—The Committee is concerned with the increasing number and severity of wildfires, especially in the Western United States, and notes the important role NOAA plays in providing advanced notice of wildfire risks and active wildfire-weather coupled forecasts. The recommendation therefore provides a total of $15,000,000 to fully support fire weather initiatives across NOAA. The Committee encourages NOAA to utilize its satellite and artificial intelligence assets in these efforts and to continue working with interested Federal, State, Tribal, and local partners and land

managers to improve information dissemination related to wildfire events.

The Committee is additionally concerned about the need for additional resources to ensure that our Nation's science agencies are better prepared to help in the prediction and response to wildfires and therefore directs NOAA to conduct a workforce needs assessment on the training and potential need for additional Incident Meteorologists for wildfires and other extreme events. NOAA shall brief the Committee on the results of this assessment no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

National Ocean Service.—The recommendation provides $706,500,000 for National Ocean Service (NOS) Operations, Research, and Facilities, an increase of $86,800,000 above the fiscal year 2021 level.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	$183,000
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	32,000
IOOS Regional Obervations	50,000
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	265,000
Coastal Science and Assessment	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	101,000
Competitive Research	28,000
Coastal Science and Assessment	129,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	62,000
Coastal Zone Mangement Grants	82,500
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	38,000
Coral Reef Program	38,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	30,500
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	61,500
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	312,500
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$706,500

Sea Level Rise.—The Committee commends NOAA for its strong proposal to increase the Nation's understanding of the risk of sea level rise and to provide information and services to State, Territory, Tribal, and local governments, as well as private citizens, to support long range coastal planning and infrastructure investments. The recommendation includes no less than $30,000,000 for these efforts across NOS.

Navigation, Observations, and Positioning.—The Committee provides $183,000,000 for Navigation, Observations, and Positioning, $20,500,000 above the level provided in fiscal year 2021. As part of these efforts, the Committee directs NOS to partner with States to provide accessible, high resolution integrated ocean and coastal mapping of U.S. nearshore waters to support navigation, infrastructure, habitat mapping, restoration projects, resource management, emergency response, coastal resiliency, and hazard studies.

The recommendation also includes up to $8,000,000 for the Regional Geospatial Modeling Grants program.

Marine Debris.—The recommendation includes an increase of no less than $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for the Marine Debris program to address the pervasive problem of marine pollution in coastal waters around the country. Within the funds available, the Committee provides $1,000,000 to create a regional pilot program to coordinate with Federal, State, or Tribal partners on efforts to inventory and remove derelict vessels and fishing gear, with a goal of developing a cost-effective national strategy for mitigating these sources of marine debris.

Integrated Ocean Observing System.—The Committee continues to support the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) and provides $50,000,000, an increase of $9,500,000 over the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The Committee provides not less than $3,000,000 to support the ongoing pilot IOOS, launched in fiscal year 2020 to enhance the nation's capacity for monitoring and detection of Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) by leveraging the expertise of the IOOS regional associations—including through expanding the deployment of in-situ observing assets—in order to improve HABs warning and forecast accuracy. IOOS is directed to coordinate with the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science on the implementation of these funds.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee remains highly concerned about the increasing prevalence of HABs in every U.S. State and territory and the corresponding impacts on human health, drinking water, fisheries, and the broader economy. The Committee provides $28,000,000 for Competitive Research, including not less than $15,000,000 for HABs research. This research shall include the impacts of HAB-causing nutrient impacts from nitrogen and phosphorus as they enter coastal areas from tributaries. Further research should prioritize development of methods of prevention, mitigation, and control to reduce the frequency, severity, and impacts of HAB events in freshwater and saltwater systems and provide special attention to research in areas most economically and environmentally impacted by HABs, including the possible contamination of drinking water. The Committee encourages NOAA to work to ensure that new technology and mitigation efforts have minimal environmental impacts. For all HABs-related work, NOAA shall coordinate with the Interagency Working Group on Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act.

Further, within funds provided for Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration, NOAA, in collaboration with IOOS, the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, and other relevant stakeholders, shall develop an implementation plan for a National Harmful Algal Bloom Observing Network (HABON). This plan shall include a discussion of how it will incorporate existing assets and research efforts, as well as a five-year funding profile for operational monitoring and forecasting of HABs nationwide. This report shall be provided to the Committee not later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act.

Great Lakes HABs.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NOAA's work to diagnose and track the changing climate, nutrient loading, and water quality impacts within the Great Lakes. The Lakes are ecologically productive but also home to destructive an-

nual HABs that threaten the region. No later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, NOAA shall brief the Committee on efforts to coordinate with the other Federal agencies in the Great Lakes region, its joint efforts to manage and diagnose water quality problems, and shall provide a summary of resources NOAA is making available within the Great Lakes basin to address HABs.

Blue Carbon.—The Committee notes the importance of the coastal zone as a potential carbon sink and the increased public interest in blue carbon. The recommendation includes no less than $2,000,000 for NOAA to expand its scientific and research efforts to understand the relative emissions and absorption potential of carbon pollution associated with various human activities in the coastal zone so as to inform future planning decisions regarding their carbon impacts. The ultimate goal of this research shall be to create a national map and inventory of coastal and marine blue carbon ecosystems. The Committee encourages NOAA to collaborate with other interested Federal agencies and other non-Federal stakeholders as part of their coastal work, including the U.S. Geological Survey, as well as the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Coastal Zone Management.—The Committee provides $62,000,000 for Coastal Zone Management and Services, including no less than $4,000,000 for implementation of the Digital Coast Act (Public Law 116–234) and activities to support it. Within these funds, the recommendation also includes no less than $3,500,000 for Regional Ocean Data Portals.

Ocean Economy of the Territories.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report on the steps NOAA has taken to expand the scope of the Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW) dataset to include the Nation's territories. The Committee expects regular updates from NOAA on its plans to characterize the ocean economies of the five U.S. territories, and directs other bureaus within the Department of Commerce, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Census Bureau, to cooperate on this effort.

Coastal Zone Management Grants and the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund.—The recommendation includes $82,500,000 for Coastal Zone Management Grants and $38,000,000 for the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund, including for project planning and design, including watershed scale planning and technical assistance to identify where and what specific coastal resilience projects will provide the greatest benefit in preparation for expected climate impacts, such as sea level rise.

Coral Reefs.—The Committee continues to be greatly concerned by the deterioration of the Nation's coral reefs, which are suffering from record levels of bleaching and disease. The recommendation therefore includes $38,000,000 for the Coral Reef Program. Within the increases provided for the Coral Reef Program and Competitive Research, NOAA shall expand its collaborative work with external academic partners that conduct scientific research for the conservation of corals and coral reef ecosystems, including those that are experiencing an increasing prevalence of disease outbreaks. The Committee recognizes that science sponsored through such collaboration is imperative for management of these coral reefs for ecosystem resilience and for the 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 its boundaries. Collaborative research focused on coral disease and degradation is required to address current declines in reef health and productivity in U.S waters in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Caribbean. Examples of this work include identifying the pathogens causing the disease, conducting appropriate disease interventions and remediations, researching resilient coral species and disease-resistant genetic strains of corals, and supporting restoration of appropriate and diverse coral species.

Further, within the funds provided for the Coral Reef Program, the Committee provides up to $10,000,000 for NOS to continue to work with academic institutions and non-governmental research organizations on innovative active restoration projects to restore degraded coral reefs. The Committee intends the funding to support coral restoration implementation and capacity building for both corals and herbivores; advancing community stewardship and restoration maintenance; and incorporation of next generation technology innovation with external partners to promote resilience and restoration efficiencies.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System.—The Committee provides an increase of $2,000,000 over the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). The Committee strongly supports this important partnership between NOAA and the coastal States and territories that protects and studies estuarine systems and encourages the continued expansion of the network.

Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.—The Committee provides $61,500,000 for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, which is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The Committee encourages the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries to collaborate with the Office of Ocean Exploration and Research to map and characterize the National Marine Sanctuaries, including through the use of telepresence technology as appropriate.

National Marine Sanctuaries Designations.—The Committee continues to support the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries and the expansion of the network of protected marine and Great Lakes areas. The Committee notes that a number of sites have languished in the inventory of successful nominations without progressing to final designation as new National Marine Sanctuaries despite support from the Committee to move them forward. Therefore, the Committee directs NOAA, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, to provide the Committee with a briefing on plans to make final determinations on the areas which have been successfully nominated for consideration for designation.

Marine National Monuments.—Within funding provided for National Marine Sanctuaries, up to $1,200,000 may be used for competitive research and management grants for existing marine national monuments administered by NOS, provided such grants are subject to a 100 percent non-Federal match.

National Marine Fisheries Service.—The Committee recommends $1,044,590,000 for National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Operations, Research, and Facilities, which is $79,728,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. NMFS shall continue to provide

quarterly updates to the Committee consistent with direction in fiscal year 2021.

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	$146,500
Species Recovery Grants	7,500
Atlantic Salmon	6,500
Pacific Salmon	70,500
Protected Resources Science and Management	231,000
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	162,000
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	192,500
Observers and Training	55,468
Fisheries Management Program and Services	133,750
Aquaculture	17,500
Salmon Management Activities	66,000
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	43,000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,372
Fisheries Science and Management	673,590
Enforcement	78,500
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	61,500
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$1,044,590

Offshore Wind.—The Committee applauds the President's initiative to support the growth of offshore wind energy as part of the broader goal of reducing carbon emissions. As such, the recommendation includes no less than $20,380,000 for NMFS' initiatives in support of wind energy.

Transition to Climate-Ready Fishery Management.—The Committee recognizes the serious impacts of climate change on fisheries and protected species, and the corresponding need for increased resources to prepare for climate-ready management of living marine resources. Sustainable fisheries management and protected species conservation is made more challenging by climate change driven impacts, including changes to the distribution, productivity, and abundance of fish stocks, protected species, and the habitats on which they depend. The Committee supports NMFS' proposals to address these new requirements and provides $20,000,000 overall to support this work, including $10,000,000 within Protected Resources Science and Management to support climate vulnerable species and $10,000,000 within Fisheries Science and Management to prioritize activities that will make fisheries and fishing-dependent communities more adaptable to climate change. NMFS is also directed to increase the scope and pace of efforts and consider new initiatives that will maintain sustainability and yield greater stability in Federal fishery and protected species management as the oceans change.

Protected Resources Science and Management.—The recommendation includes $231,000,000 for Protected Resources

Science and Management, an increase of $25,336,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Within this amount, the Committee provides no less than $5,000,000 for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance grant program. The Committee further directs NMFS to continue to prioritize reducing the backlog of Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act permit applications.

The Committee recognizes that the existing backlog is due, in part, to disagreements between NMFS and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding the consideration of environmental baselines for in-water construction permit applications. This continued interagency dispute is unacceptable. The Committee therefore directs NOAA, no later than 15 days after the enactment of this Act, to report to the Committee on plans for resolving the ongoing interagency conflict and finding resolution on the backlog of pending permit applications in a timely manner.

North Atlantic Right Whales.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides no less than $16,900,000 for research and monitoring of North Atlantic right whales. Within this funding, up to $3,500,000 is provided for NOAA to address State and industry priorities addressing fishery data gaps to support improved modeling and analysis to inform future regulatory changes, including vessel or gear tracking or other harvester reporting enhancements to improve co-occurrence models of fishing activity and whale presence.

Southern Resident Killer Whales.—The Committee provides not less than $2,000,000 for the Southern Resident Killer Whales program for research and monitoring to improve the recovery of the species. The Committee further encourages NMFS to support existing partnerships between Federal and State agencies, Native American tribes, public ports, and nonprofits to monitor and reduce noise impacts on this endangered species.

Foreign Fisheries.—The Committee provides $1,000,000 to NMFS to ensure sufficient implementation of the Fish and Fish Product Import Provisions Section 101(a)(2) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. NMFS shall use these funds to analyze the data provided by nations and to provide technical assistance to nations to comply with these provisions. NMFS shall prioritize the use of any funds for technical assistance to those fisheries interacting with endangered species. NMFS may use contractors to ensure that deadlines are met, but shall prioritize hiring staff with the increased funds for this initiative.

Pacific Salmon.—The Committee provides $70,500,000 for Pacific Salmon, $3,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The recommendation provides no less than $5,000,000 within Pacific Salmon to implement NMFS' Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans (HGMPs) and to continue to address the backlog of HGMPs as directed in previous fiscal years.

The Committee directs NOAA to examine opportunities to leverage the existing civilian conservation corps model to develop a dedicated workforce to accomplish priority salmon habitat improvement projects and other priority near-shore restoration goals that have been identified as part of the recovery strategy for one or more of the twenty-eight populations of salmon and steelhead currently

listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments.—The Committee provides $192,500,000 for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, $16,573,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Within these funds, no less than $24,000,000 is provided for Fisheries 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 Committee encourages NMFS to support collaborative programs focused on improving recreational fishery data collection. The recommendation also directs NMFS to deliver technical support, as needed, to the Gulf States to prioritize and ensure successful implementation of each State plan.

South Atlantic Reef Fish.—NMFS is encouraged to leverage efficiencies learned through the Gulf of Mexico red snapper process to better the science and management of the South Atlantic red snapper and other reef fish. NMFS shall consider employing the independent and alternative stock assessment strategies used in the Gulf of Mexico to supplement NMFS assessments of reef fish in the South Atlantic. The Committee provides up to $1,800,000 for these activities and encourages NMFS to incorporate this data into the agency's own stock assessments as expeditiously as possible.

State Management for Recreational Red Snapper.—Within the amount provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee encourages NMFS to continue to work with the Gulf States to ensure successful implementation of State management for recreational red snapper. These efforts shall be a priority for NOAA and shall be done in coordination with the Gulf States. In addition, state agency independent data should be incorporated into NOAA stock assessments as expeditiously as possible.

Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish.—Within funding for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee encourages NMFS to continue to support Gulf of Mexico reef fish surveys, research, and sampling.

For-Hire Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Implementation.—The agreement provides no less than $2,250,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services and $1,500,000 within Enforcement to support the continued and timely implementation of electronic monitoring and reporting.

Video Review of Electronic Monitoring Data.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the Committee provides no less than $400,000 for the video review of the West Coast Groundfish electronic monitoring data and $400,000 for the video review of the Gulf of Alaska partial coverage electronic monitoring data.

Pacific Bluefin Tuna.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the depleted status of the iconic Pacific bluefin tuna and therefore encourages NMFS to take a strong position in international negotiations, including by supporting the adoption of strict and more precautionary harvest control rules that ensure measurable interim progress in rebuilding the stock, in order to recover the population to sustainable levels by no later than 2034. The Committee provides up to $2,000,000 to continue and expand ef-

forts to support the rebuilding of this stock and directs NMFS to provide resources to support engagement of the Pacific Fishery Management Council and U.S. stakeholders in the formulation of a strong U.S. position throughout the international negotiations to ensure continued progress on the international recovery plan.

Carbon Sequestration Through Aquaculture.—The Committee recognizes advances in aquaculture such as deep-water kelp sequestration and oyster farming play an important role in mitigating the impacts of a changing climate. Like land forests, kelp forests act as powerful carbon banks, removing up to 20 times more carbon per acre than land forests. The Committee encourages NOAA and the Office of Aquaculture to support sustainable carbon sequestration demonstration projects in deep ocean water.

Salmon Management Activities.—The Committee provides an increase of $4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted amount for Salmon Management Activities. This level includes no less than $41,500,000 for the Pacific Salmon Treaty activities and no less than $24,000,000 for Mitchell Act Hatcheries.

Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported Fishing.—The Committee is troubled by the increasing accounts of Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) fishing—not only in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone but around the world—which is a threat to the health of the oceans, undermines honest businesses and fishers who play by the rules, and enables human trafficking, forced labor, and other criminal activity. The recommendation includes an increase of $3,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for Enforcement to address IUU fishing, among other enforcement priorities. Within these funds, the Committee directs NMFS to expand efforts to detect and deter IUU fishing through the use of emerging technologies available from the private sector.

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

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.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.—The Committee recommends $684,500,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) Operations, Research, and Facilities, which represents an increase of $113,910,000 over fiscal year 2021.

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Climate Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	$120,000
Regional Climate Data and Information	59,000
Climate Competitive Research	74,000

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH—Continued

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Climate Research	253,000
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	87,500
U.S. Weather Research Program	33,750
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	17,000
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	13,000
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	151,250
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	37,500
National Sea Grant College Program	85,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	14,500
Ocean Exploration and Research	44,500
Integrated Ocean Acidification	17,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	59,750
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	2,000
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	260,250
Innovative Research and Technology:	
High Performance Computing Initiatives	18,000
Uncrewed Systems	2,000
Innovative Research and Technology	20,000
Total, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Operations, Research, and Facilities	684,500

Climate Research.—The Committee continues to be alarmed by the impacts of the changing climate and notes the critical importance of NOAA's climate change science and research to inform decisions about how best to prepare and adapt to these changes. The Committee, therefore, provides $253,000,000 for Climate Research, an increase of $71,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

Methane Emissions.—Like carbon dioxide, methane is a powerful greenhouse gas that is increasingly more prevalent in our atmosphere. Unlike carbon dioxide, however, methane only remains in the atmosphere for a relatively short amount of time, and as such, mitigation of these emissions can have a more near-term effect on the climate system. Unfortunately, there is limited understanding of the natural and anthropogenic sources and drivers of methane emissions that limits the accuracy of climate models and inhibits the proper prioritization of mitigation efforts. As part of the increase provided for Sustained Atmospheric Observations, the Committee directs OAR to increase its focus on methane as an important greenhouse gas and to increase efforts to improve the understanding of the sources and drivers of both anthropogenic and natural methane emissions.

Atmospheric Baseline Observatories.—The Committee supports the work of the Global Monitoring Laboratory and its Atmospheric Baseline Observatories, which have provided measurements of the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere for over 60 years that are the basis of the world-renowned Keeling Curve and whose data is used by more than 500 external partners and stakeholders. The Committee provides not less than $4,500,000 to modernize these

observatories' aging infrastructure to ensure measurement integrity and safety of the observatory facilities.

Earth's Radiation Budget.—The Committee provides $11,000,000 for continued modeling, assessments, and, as possible, observations and monitoring of stratospheric conditions and the Earth's radiation budget. Within these funds, the Committee directs OAR, in coordination with other Federal agencies, as appropriate, to improve the understanding of the impact of atmospheric aerosols on radiative forcing, as well as on the formation of clouds, precipitation, and extreme weather to include observations and modeling of the impact of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and modeling of proposals to inject material to affect climate and solar climate interventions.

Climate Services.—As the Nation continues to experience the increasingly disruptive impacts of climate change, NOAA's role as a provider of climate data, models, projections, and services is becoming more prominent and critical to the continued prosperity of our society. The Committee directs NOAA, across line offices, to coordinate efforts to provide improved and expanded climate services in order to improve customer service and integrate climate products. Further, a number of community project funding awards will support efforts to expand climate research and the provision of climate services. Where feasible, NOAA shall partner with these local efforts to meet the rapidly growing needs of the Nation for high quality climate products and information.

As part of these efforts, the Committee supports the proposed expansion of the Regional Integrated Climate Sciences and Assessments (RICSA) program, formerly known as the Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments program, with the long-term goal of comprehensive coverage of the Nation to provide high quality climate information and extension services to help local, State, and private leaders make informed decisions as they adapt to the changing climate. As such, the Committee includes $25,000,000, which is $3,200,000 above the requested amount, to launch the Climate-Smart Communities Initiative and expand the RICSA program. The Committee further encourages NOAA to more proactively engage with local stakeholders to provide extension services.

Infrasonic Weather Monitoring Research.—Within funding for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to support external opportunities with academic institutions in promising areas of weather-related research that may advance NOAA's mission and benefit society, including infrasonic methods of monitoring extreme weather.

VORTEX–USA.—The recommendation includes no less than $7,000,000 for the VORTEX–SE program within the VORTEX–USA initiative. The Committee looks forward to a briefing on OAR's proposed plan for the VORTEX USA initiative as directed in Public Law 116–260.

Sensor Fusion for Snow Water Resource Management.—The Committee supports NOAA's activities to improve snow water resource monitoring to improve operational forecasts at NOAA's National Water Center (NWC). The Committee encourages NOAA to pursue

research activities to demonstrate and integrate into the NWC's National Water Model accurately calibrated and validated snow water equivalent estimates at high resolution through extensive airborne and field experiments throughout the western United States.

Wind Turbine Radar Interference.— The Committee supports the rapidly growing wind energy industry as part of the effort to reduce carbon emissions. The Committee recognizes, however, that without proper mitigations and considerations, wind farms can interfere with NEXRAD weather radars. To ensure maximum compatibility between wind energy development and NEXRAD systems, the Committee encourages NOAA, working with the Wind Turbine Radar Interference Mitigation working group and industry, to identify, test, and validate proposed technical solutions to reduce potential wind turbine impacts to NEXRAD radar data. The Committee also encourages NOAA, the Wind Turbine Radar Interference Mitigation Working Group, and industry to fully explore other non-technical mitigation options. Not later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, NOAA shall, in collaboration with other Federal agencies, industry, and academia, provide the Committee with an update to the 2019 Joint USAF/NOAA Report to Congress that details the status of scientific research of technical solutions and cooperation between government and industry on non-technical mitigation options.

Flood Mapping Technologies.—The Committee recognizes that innovative, science-based flood mapping technologies help communities and businesses to better prepare for and mitigate flood-related disasters. Weather-based technologies provide real-time information on soil moisture, watersheds, precipitation, and stream levels to ensure communities in flood susceptible areas have the proper resources to respond before flooding disasters occur, and to help minimize impacts and associated damages. The Committee encourages NOAA to continue to support advancing weather and flood mapping technologies and enhanced data collection, and to partner with interested Federal agencies, Tribes, institutions of higher education, and State centers to become more resilient to flood disasters, such as with Joint Technology Transfer Initiative (JTTI) activities.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee provides $37,500,000 for Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes. NOAA shall expand its works on genomics within the increased funds, including work on HABs with regard to real-time forecasting of HABs and their toxicity, and testing of remote observing systems and environmental sample processors. Further, the Committee expects NOAA to fully fund these cooperative institutes at appropriate levels in future years, including well-established institutes focused on watershed impacts on marine and Great Lakes ecosystems, remote sensing, and long-term monitoring of the impacts of environmental hazards on marine and Great Lakes ecosystem health. NOAA shall further support partnerships with universities on ocean observations, hurricane monitoring, ocean glider research, and research related to offshore wind energy.

Sea Grant Resilient Coasts Initiative.—Of the funds provided for Sea Grant, no less than $10,000,000 shall be for the Sea Grant Re-

silient Coasts Initiative. As part of this program, 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.

Sea Grant Support for the Seafood Industry.—The U.S. fishing and seafood sector experienced broad declines in 2020 as a result of the COVID–19 pandemic. The Committee supports the ongoing work of NOAA programs such as Sea Grant in assisting in business diversification and economic recovery during the COVID–19 pandemic for fishermen, aquaculturists, and recreational charters through state Sea Grant programs. The Committee encourages the National Sea Grant program to identify areas of collaboration within the Department of Commerce and other federal agencies to advance business diversification efforts of coastal businesses to make the coastal industries more viable and resilient to disruptions in their economic markets as well as disruption to access or changing ocean conditions. Further, the recommendation includes up to $2,000,000 for Sea Grant to work with NMFS to build a consortium of researchers, government officials, technical assistance providers, and fishing and aquaculture community partners to support local and regional seafood systems (LRSS). Catalyzing LRSS will help to ensure the seafood sector is resilient to future shocks and will also contribute to the economic prosperity of coastal communities.

Highly Migratory Species.—The Committee provides an additional $2,000,000 within Sea Grant to collaborate with the NMFS Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Research Initiative, for competitive extramural research exclusively for Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico HMS. Additional research is needed for collection of NOAA-prioritized scientific information to significantly improve fisheries management at both the domestic and international levels for these species that inject hundreds of millions of dollars into coastal communities and the Nation. Many HMS are threatened by overfishing or environmental challenges and are urgently in need of improved, science-based management and conservation, either regionally or throughout their distribution. The additional funding will enable NOAA to implement a set of management-based HMS research needs and priorities established in fiscal year 2020.

American Lobster Research.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee encourages the continued funding of partnerships between State agencies, academia, and industry to address American lobster research priorities. Research should focus on stock resilience in the face of environmental changes, including life history parameters, distribution and abundance, and species interactions, with the purpose of informing future management actions.

Sea Grant Aquaculture Research Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NOAA's aquaculture research and development activities that help coastal communities maintain a safe and sustainable local seafood supply through research and technology transfer to support and expand America's aquaculture industry. As such, the Committee provides $14,500,000 for the Sea Grant Aquaculture Research Program.

Sea Grant Knauss Fellowship Program.—Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, NOAA is directed to brief the Committee on steps the agency is taking to implement section 3 of the National

Sea Grant College Program Amendments Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–221).

Ocean Exploration and Research.—The Committee rejects the requested decrease in funding for Ocean Exploration and Research and instead provides $44,500,000 and encourages NOAA to map and characterize the Nation's Exclusive Economic Zone and Extended Continental Shelf. NOAA is encouraged to work with the Department of Education and other relevant agencies to continue fundamental ocean exploration in which open source data are collected for the oceanographic community and private industries in real-time through telepresence technology that would be applied to educational research.

Deep Seabed Mining.—The Committee provides $1,000,000 from Ocean Exploration and Research, for NOAA, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, to seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the environmental impacts of deep seabed mining, including assessment of potential impacts to deep seabed habitat and species from exploratory or extractive activities; assessment of the potential impacts of sediment plumes from disturbance of the deep seabed on the marine ecosystems and biota; and approximate quantification of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with deep seabed mining, including possible emissions from the release of greenhouse gases sequestered in the seabed.

Integrated Ocean Acidification Program.—The Committee is increasingly concerned about the growing impacts of ocean acidification on coastal communities and industries and therefore provides $17,000,000 for the Integrated Ocean Acidification program. Within the increase, NOAA shall, in partnership with academia and the private sector, prioritize efforts at understanding, monitoring, and mitigating coastal ocean acidification, especially where it impacts fisheries and aquaculture. To allow NOAA's partners around the nation to scale up their regional-level monitoring programs, develop modeling tools, and improve coordination with regional stakeholders, the Committee encourages the Integrated Ocean Acidification program, in partnership with IOOS and Sea Grant, to make multi-year, competitive grant awards to university partners to operate regional-scale research and education centers to address the impacts of ocean acidification.

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.

Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring.—The recommendation provides $59,750,000 for Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring. Within the increase, NOAA shall expand coverage of biogeochemical and Deep Argo floats to improve ecological and sub-seasonal-to-seasonal weather forecasting as well as to provide observational data on the health and state of the ocean, par-

ticularly in the deep sea, the tropics, and the Arctic. Further, NOAA is directed to encourage international partners to meet their obligations for shared ocean science and observations.

Uncrewed Systems.—Within Innovative Research and Technology, $2,000,000 is provided in support of the proposal for Uncrewed Systems. The Committee further encourages NOAA to address potential new challenges in the areas of data organization, automation, scale, processing, and presentation.

National Weather Service.—The Committee recommends $1,218,113,000 for National Weather Service (NWS) Operations, Research, and Facilities, which is $117,337,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The Committee reaffirms its commitment to the weather enterprise and the necessity of maintaining within the Federal Government the mission of protecting life and property.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Observations	$245,750
Central Processing	108,472
Analyze, Forecast and Support	565,097
Dissemination	117,646
Science and Technology Integration	181,148
Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$1,218,113

NWS Staffing.—The Committee remains concerned about continuing reports 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, including by filling all vacancies as expeditiously as possible. In its fiscal year 2022 spend plan, NWS shall follow direction as provided in fiscal year 2021 regarding details of all NWS funded positions. The Committee further directs NWS to continue the quarterly briefings to the Committee consistent with prior year direction.

National Mesonet Program.—The recommendation includes not less than $24,000,000 for the National Mesonet Program to allow the program to leverage large investments by other sponsors, enable the program to increase the number of observations, include new types of data, and introduce innovative capabilities to address capacity and coverage gaps.

Sub-seasonal to Seasonal Decision Support Services.—The recommendation includes no less than $5,000,000 for the proposals across NWS for Sub-Seasonal to Seasonal Decision Support Services.

Low Altitude Rainfall.—The Committee is concerned about the limitations of NEXRAD due to its ineffectiveness in calculating low altitude rainfall, below 7,000 feet, in low lying areas on the edges of the radars' scannable range, lack of river gauges and lack of ground truth stations. The Committee therefore encourages NWS to install additional small data collection devices to better assess rainfall, water levels, and related climate data. NWS is urged to

focus on watersheds where underestimates of local rainfall has led to damage of water infrastructure.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee continues to support the Tsunami Warning Program and provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 level for this critical program.

Dissemination.—The Committee is very troubled by the ongoing issues with NWS' forecast dissemination systems. The recommendation therefore includes an increase of $39,284,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. NWS shall provide monthly updates to the Committee on the status of the ongoing problems with its dissemination systems and its progress in carrying out the Integrated Dissemination Program plan.

Atlas-14.—The Committee provides up to $1,450,000 within Science and Technology Integration for NWS to partner with interested states or regions to update their respective Atlas-14 precipitation frequency estimates.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service.—The Committee recommends $348,086,000 for National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems:	
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	$202,000
Product Development, Readiness and Application	47,000
Office of Space Commerce	10,000
U.S. Group on Earth Observations	1,000
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	260,000
National Centers for Environmental Information	88,086
Total, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$348,086

Wildfire Demonstration Products.—The Committee supports NOAA's ongoing efforts to develop and provide new wildfire products which are critically important to informing the public about wildfire dangers and to supporting firefighters and other first responders. The Committee is aware and supports the fact that as part of the product development process, NOAA makes demonstration versions available online and that these products are rapidly adopted by external stakeholders. The Committee further understands that the rapid adoption of these demonstration products by external stakeholders has caused both hardware and software failures. The Committee directs NOAA to prioritize the availability of demonstration products that have been adopted by external stakeholders, particularly first responders, and provides no less than $500,000 within the Office of Satellite and Product Operations for this purpose.

Office of Space Commerce.—The Committee provides $10,000,000 for the Office of Space Commerce and directs NOAA to continue the pilot program established by Public Law 116–260, for which no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted amount is provided.

National Centers for Environmental Information.—The Committee continues to support the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) and their efforts to provide more products and services for the Nation. Of the funds provided for NCEI, no less than $13,500,000 shall be for the Regional Climate Services, including no less than $10,000,000 for the Regional Climate Centers. NOAA shall continue to prioritize hiring to meet the demand for climate services, most notably by filling the vacant Regional Climate Services Director positions.

Mission Support.—The recommendation includes $364,316,000 for Mission Support Operations, Research, and Facilities.

MISSION SUPPORT

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Mission Support Services:	
Executive Leadership	$30,000
Mission Services and Management	185,000
IT Security	35,365
Payment to the DOC Working Capital Fund	67,867
Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvements	5,000
Mission Support Services	323,232
Office of Education:	
BWET Regional Programs	12,000
José E. Serrano Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions	22,000
NOAA Education Program Base	7,084
Office of Education	41,084
Total, Mission Support, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$364,316

Office of Education.—The Committee recognizes that the changing climate and increasing degradation of our environment will necessitate greater future investments in these scientific fields and their corresponding workforces. Consequently, the recommendation includes $41,084,000 for NOAA's Office of Education, an increase of $8,084,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Further, as part of all of its educational programming, the Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize improving Americans' understanding of climate change, including providing formal and informal learning opportunities to individuals of all ages, including individuals of diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds, emphasizing actionable information to help people understand and promote implementation of new technologies, programs, and incentives related to climate change, climate adaptation and mitigation, and climate resilience.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO).—The recommendation includes $299,373,000 for the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Operations, Research, and Facilities. The Committee appreciates the clear and concise regular briefings provided by OMAO's leadership and encourages them to continue with the same frequency and detail as in fiscal year 2021.

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	$194,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	37,500
Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations	14,500
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	53,373
Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$299,373

Marine Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee appreciates and supports the proposal to increase the number of days at sea, and further directs OMAO to continue to implement the progressive maintenance program developed over the last few years to keep NOAA's ships available and operational at the highest possible rate. The Committee notes that missions in the Pacific Islands and territories have been delayed due to a lack of ship availability and the pandemic. The increase in funding for Marine Operations and Maintenance is intended, in part, to alleviate these constraints. The Committee directs NOAA to submit a report on its plan to ensure adequate ship time for the critical missions in this region no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Monitoring of Atmospheric Rivers.—Improving understanding of atmospheric rivers is critical to preparing for concentrated rain storms and flooding along the U.S. West Coast. Therefore, the Committee provides no less than $2,300,000 for use of airborne assets to conduct increased winter storm observations to better observe and predict these extreme weather events.

NOAA Community Project Funding.—The recommendation includes $23,980,000 for Community Projects as detailed in the table below. The Committee directs NOAA to provide the amounts listed in the table consistent with NOAA's existing authorities, jurisdictions, and procedures, as appropriate. NOAA shall further perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

Recipient	Project	Amount
Alabama State Port Authority	Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS) Sensors, Port of Mobile.	$233,000
Coastal Preservation Network	Restoration & Stabilization of Two On-Water Platforms on Flushing Bay.	$263,000
Columbia River Inter Tribal Fish Commission	Upgrade and Expand the Coastal Margin Observation and Prediction Program.	$760,000
Florida International University	Aquarius Coral Reef Observatory	$1,135,000
Florida International University	Greater Biscayne Bay Harmful Algae Bloom Monitoring Program.	$2,000,000
George Mason University	Virginia Climate Center	$1,979,000
Greater Farallones Association	Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Kelp Recovery.	$500,000
Museum of Science, Inc.	National Center for Education and Conservation of Florida's Coral Reef.	$1,150,000
NOAA's James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory at Sandy Hook.	Social and Ecological Resilience Projects for New Jersey Coasts and Oceans.	$480,000
NOAA's Northeast Fisheries Science Center	Planning for the Future of Maine's Lobster Fishery and Right Whale Protections.	$200,000
Northern Illinois University	Understanding and Mitigating Future Weather and Climate Risks to Agriculture.	$660,000

Recipient	Project	Amount
Oceans Initiative	Targeted Acoustic Startle Technology (TAST) at the Ballard Locks.	$322,000
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Whale Entanglement Risk Reduction Research	$100,000
San Diego Unified Port District	Habitat-Friendly Shoreline Structures	$1,000,000
San Jose State University Research Foundation	Wildfire Interdisciplinary Research Center	$1,150,000
Texas State University	Texas State University Meadows Center Climate Change Impact on Water Initiative.	$2,000,000
The Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	Waikiki Marine Life Conservation District Coral Restoration.	$415,000
The Marine Mammal Center	Emergency Marine Mammal Field Response, Research, and Rehabilitation.	$500,000
The Nature Conservancy Hawai'i	Putting People to Work Supporting Community-Based Co-Management of Coastal Resources in Hawai'i.	$500,000
The Nurture Nature Center	CREATE Resilience Research and Community Learning Hub.	$140,000
The Regents of the University of California, Scripps Institute of Oceanography.	Mobile LiDAR System	$800,000
Town of Hempstead, New York	Marine Nature Study Area	$130,000
University of Alaska Anchorage	Engaging Diverse Communities in Stewardship of Wild Salmon in Cook Inlet.	$750,000
University of Hawai'i	Moku o Lo'e Marine Laboratory Refuge Eco-Friendly Sea Wall Research.	$200,000
University of Maine	Maine Climate Coordination Center	$990,000
University of Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island Integrated Plastics Research.	$1,000,000
University of South Florida	Observing Infrastructure to Address Flooding Risks due to Climate Change at the Community Level.	$2,000,000
University of Wisconsin-Madison, Space Science and Engineering Center.	Next Generation Scanning High-Resolution Interferometer Sounder (S–HIS) Aircraft Instrument.	$1,200,000
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Columbia River Pinniped Removal	$892,000
Waterfront Alliance, Inc.	Flushing Meadows Corona Park: A Hub for Climate Resilience.	$531,000

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total program level of $1,998,000,000 for Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction (PAC), of which $1,985,000,000 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	$4,000
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	4,000
Total, NOS–PAC	8,000
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	53,500
National Weather Service:	
Observations	24,000
Central Processing	68,000
Dissemination	9,934

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	17,000
Total, NWS–PAC	118,934
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:	
Common Ground Services	73,633
Geostationary Earth Orbit	623,247
Low Earth Orbit	512,730
Space Weather	203,506
Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering	68,500
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS–PAC	1,482,066
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	43,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	95,500
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	75,000
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	120,000
Total, OMAO–PAC	290,500
Total, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	$1,998,000

Research Supercomputing.—The Committee recognizes the importance of supercomputing capacity to further research efforts regarding weather and climate modeling and therefore recommends $53,500,000 for OAR Research Supercomputing.

Quarterly Satellite Reports.—The Committee directs the Department of Commerce to continue to provide oversight of NOAA's satellite programs as directed in fiscal year 2021. NOAA shall also continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all NOAA satellite programs not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, consistent with prior years.

America's Next Generation Weather Satellite System.—The Committee supports NOAA's next generation weather architecture plan, as developed through the NOAA Satellite Observing System Architecture (NSOSA) study and recognizes that many of that study's recommendations are included in the request. The recommendation directs NOAA to provide the Committee with a five-year budget plan that outlines how it intends to fully develop NSOSA. This plan shall be submitted to the Committee not later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act.

Commercial Data.—The Committee provides $17,000,000 for the purchase and piloting of commercial weather data. Within these funds and consistent with direction from the Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow (PROSWIFT) Act, the Committee provides up to $5,000,000 for a Commercial Space Weather Data Pilot for NOAA to collaborate with commercial companies for the testing and analysis of space weather data.

NOAA Construction.—There is significant concern that several NMFS laboratories will soon be unable to perform basic scientific

functions, given the age of the infrastructure, state of disrepair, and changing physical environments in which they are located. The Committee therefore directs NOAA, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, to provide the Committee with a five-year budget framework to address regional facility modernization planning and redevelopment of priority labs in the Northwest, Northeast, and Southeast regions. NOAA is further encouraged to initiate the planning process, given the distressed state of these facilities, to help facilitate a competitive solicitation process for proposals from academic and nonprofit partners to co-locate NMFS laboratories, as a means of leveraging research efforts and enhancing scientific capabilities.

Vessel Recapitalization and Capital Improvements.—The Committee reaffirms its support for NOAA's Fleet Recapitalization Plan by, as in prior fiscal years, providing the requested amount for Vessel Recapitalization. The Committee expects that NOAA will ensure that these new vessels facilitate the reduction of gaps in mission coverage as current ships fall into disrepair or are decommissioned. During the recapitalization process, NOAA is encouraged to evaluate its fleet plan regularly and consider cost-effective alternatives such as vessel leasing or chartering for meeting NOAA's mission requirements. The recommendation also includes $63,000,000 for the midlife maintenance of the NOAA Ship *Ronald H. Brown.* The Committee directs NOAA, in all future budget submissions to Congress, to detail all operational and maintenance requirements in addition to capital requirements of vessels and aircraft to maintain the optimal operational tempo necessary to meet NOAA's missions.

Hurricane Hunters.—The recommendation includes an increase of $100,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for hurricane hunter aircraft. These funds shall be used to: (1) complete the outfitting with scientific equipment of the recently acquired Gulfstream 550; (2) perform the service depot level maintenance for the P–3 Orion hurricane hunter aircraft; and (3) exercise the contract option to acquire a second Gulfstream 550 to support hurricane surveillance and other missions.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The Committee provides $65,000,000 for Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

The Committee recommends $349,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund, which is the same as fiscal year 2020. 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.

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

The Committee recommends $252,587,000 for Departmental Management (DM), $124,464,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $41,092,000 below the request. This amount includes funding for DM Salaries and Expenses, the Renovation and Modernization of the Herbert C. Hoover Building, the Department of Commerce Nonrecurring Expenses Fund, and the Office of Inspector General.

PPE Filter Industrial Base Expansion Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that during the COVID–19 global pandemic, the Nation has experienced a severe gap in manufacturing and supply chain industrial base to produce and deliver Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to our military, first responders, medical and industrial workers. The Committee supports efforts to bolster the domestic production, including the supply chain, of PPE. The Committee further notes the proposal to establish a new office within the Department to support and monitor domestic manufacturing capacity and supply chains of products that are necessary for the health, safety, and security of our Nation. As part of any efforts to support domestic manufacturing and supply chains, the Committee directs the Department to prioritize the production of PPE as among the most critical of such products as evidenced by the COVID–19 pandemic.

EOP Office of Manufacturing and Industrial Innovation.—The Committee appreciates the engagement between the Administration and Congress to elevate manufacturing to the highest levels within the Executive Office of the President through the creation of an Office of Manufacturing and Industrial Innovation. Given the Department of Commerce's jurisdiction over existing manufacturing programs and initiatives, the Committee highlights the importance of robust participation and engagement with the Administration's efforts to reassert America's manufacturing legacy, especially in strategies to re-shore critical manufacturing and further advanced manufacturing.

Human Rights Violations.—The Committee is concerned with violence and threats shown towards human rights activists around the world, and notes some of this has occurred in nations with which the United States has trade agreements with enforceable protections. The Committee encourages the Department to more actively engage with trade partner nations, alongside the U.S. Trade Representative, to end these human rights violations and report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on enforcement actions it has taken to promote compliance with labor and environmental obligations.

Data Collection in U.S. Territories.—Executive Order 13985, "Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government", directed Federal agencies to address existing gaps in access to Federal programs among historically underserved communities. The Committee directs the Department provide the Committee, no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, an action plan for bringing all of the U.S. territories fully into the programs and surveys of data collection managed by agencies such as BEA and the Census Bureau on the same terms as States. The plan should include a specific timeline for each territory and cost estimates for implementation. The Committee recognizes the prior work done by the Department related

to Puerto Rico in this area in compliance with recommendations from the 2016 Bipartisan Congressional Task Force on Economic Growth in Puerto Rico and expects the plan to include updates on any progress related to survey and data expansion for Puerto Rico as well as any revisions to cost assumptions previously reported to the Committee.

Regional Biosecurity Plan.—The Department shall continue to submit a report alongside its annual budget justifications describing the activities of the Department during the prior fiscal year to implement the *Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii*—a strategic plan developed jointly by the Department and other Federal and non-Federal entities to prevent and control the introduction of invasive species in the U.S. Pacific region. The report shall include an update of the Departmental activities accomplished in implementation of the plan and next steps and planned activities for further execution of the plan, including estimates of funding that will be obligated toward the implementation and future year requirements.

Remanufactured Products and Reclaimed Materials.—The Committee notes that House Report 116–455 directed the Department to study strategies to strengthen regional and local remanufacturing markets, and urges the Department to provide the results of this study to the Committee no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act. The Committee further directs the Department, in conjunction with the National Advisory Council on Innovation and Entrepreneurship, to build on the information gathered within this report to study strategies to safely extract cobalt, copper, nickel, and other critical minerals from industrial and electronic waste streams, and make recommendations for developing regional or local markets to encourage domestic, responsible, and sustainable sources of reclaimed critical minerals.

Solid Sodium Cyanide Briquettes.—The Committee is aware that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has an ongoing investigation, in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Transportation, regarding the national security, health, and safety implications of imports of solid sodium cyanide briquettes as described in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260. The Committee encourages the Secretary of Commerce to make Department resources available, upon request, to support this ongoing investigation.

Economic Assessment of Reducing Carbon Emissions from Public Schools.—The Committee recognizes the importance of reducing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions and the new target for the United States to achieve a 50 percent reduction from 2005 levels in economy-wide net greenhouse gas pollution by 2030. The Committee recognizes the Secretary of Commerce is one of many Departmental leaders on the National Climate Task Force established through Executive Order 14008, "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad", and in this role will coordinate, alongside the Secretaries of Labor and Energy, the development of a comprehensive plan to create jobs and stimulate clean energy industries. As part of these ongoing efforts, the Committee strongly encourages the Department of Commerce, in consultation with the Departments of Energy, Education, and Labor, to conduct a study assessing the economic impact on the domestic clean energy and

energy efficiency sectors of making all public school facilities net zero-carbon emitting by 2030, including projected job growth, benefits to students, teachers, and schools, and recommendations for implementation. The Committee recommends the Department publish a report on its findings from this study on its publicly available website within 30 days following the conclusion of the study.

Interstate Commerce.—The Committee remains concerned about the Electronic Export Information (EEI) requirements located in 15 CFR Part 30, which mandate reporting for certain goods between the States and Puerto Rico. The Committee understands that the Department, in coordination with the Government of Puerto Rico, established a working group to explore alternative options, and that the Census Bureau is evaluating public comments received through a Federal Register Notice concerning the overall impact of the removal of EEI filing requirements for shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Committee reminds the Department that the 2016 Bipartisan Congressional Task Force on Economic Growth in Puerto Rico recommended the Department conduct a thorough evaluation of its regulations requiring EEI filings and assess alternative data sets that could be used without modification. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report directed in House Report 116–455 on the analysis of alternatives and timeline for implementation.

Congressional Budget Justification Materials.—The Committee remains frustrated with the piecemeal rollout of congressional budget justification materials by the Department. These delays hamper the Committee's ability to review the Department's budget request holistically. The Committee directs the Department, in coordination with OMB, to ensure that all materials are provided in a timely manner following the release of the budget, and that the justification materials are submitted cohesively.

Investigations and Threat Management Service Division.—The Committee remains concerned by a recent Washington Post investigation published in May 2021 that unearthed troubling evidence that the Investigations and Threat Management Service (ITMS) Division within the Office of Intelligence and Security had been engaging in poorly managed law enforcement functions that far exceeded the scope of the unit's legal authority, with little internal oversight. The Committee understands that the Department suspended ITMS investigative operations, and that any new investigations must be approved by the Office of General Counsel on a case-by-case basis. The Committee appreciates the Department's efforts to treat this matter seriously and directs the Department to brief the Committee on its findings when internal reviews have been completed.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $87,500,000 for DM Salaries and Expenses, $14,500,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $4,246,000 below the request. The recommendation does not assume the adjustment to base for certain positions that are not currently funded. The recommendation includes the requested $5,783,000 increase to support the Department's implementation of Executive Order 13873, "Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain", alongside the investments provided to BIS and

NTIA. The Committee understands the important role the Department will play in protecting Americans' sensitive personal data from collection and utilization by foreign adversaries through connected software applications. However, the Committee does not support providing this funding to the Office of Intelligence and Security, as requested, and instead recommends the funds be managed through the Office of the Secretary.

The recommendation assumes the Department will assume funding for the Office of Native American Business Development in compliance with the Indian Community Economic Enhancement Act (Public Law 116–261).

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

The Committee recommends $1,100,000 for the salaries and expenses needed to continue the operation of the renovation project of the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

NONRECURRING EXPENSES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $126,900,000 for the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund that was established in the fiscal year 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The recommendation includes the requested new authorities for the Department to address upgrades to cybersecurity and provides $106,900,000 for these purposes. The Committee understands that this funding will enable the Department to employ a "whole of Commerce" approach to mature cybersecurity practices for protecting high value data and network infrastructures, acquiring tools to increase the identification of cybersecurity risks on an ongoing basis, prioritizing those risks based on potential impacts, and enabling cybersecurity personnel to mitigate the most significant problems first. The Department is directed to review whether these expenses are better positioned in the components and to ensure future budget justifications clearly highlight these investments. The Department is encouraged both to develop a clear process for the bureaus to advocate for their cybersecurity requirements and to brief the Committee on its implementation plans no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act. Should transfers be necessary, the Committee directs the Department to provide these notifications in one package so the Committee may evaluate the Department's requirements as a whole.

The recommendation includes the $20,000,000 requested for the Department's efforts to modernize its financial systems through Business Application Solutions. The Committee understands that the Department is evaluating how it can standardize appropriations and periods of availability across the Department for more consistent planning, programming, budgeting, and execution. The Committee looks forward to receiving the Department's analysis as directed in House Report 116–101.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends a total of $46,463,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which includes the requested transfers for oversight activities from USPTO, the Census Bureau, and NOAA PAC, and recommends a direct appropriation of

$37,087,000. Additionally, $2,000,000 is derived from the Public Safety Trust Fund for oversight of FirstNet. The Committee expects the OIG to continue its oversight work on cybersecurity, satellite procurements, telework, patent quality, and the work of the Census Bureau.

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 appropriations accounts and require 15 days advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations for certain actions.

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.

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

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

Section 112 allows the Secretary of Commerce to waive the cost sharing requirements for funds provided in this Act under sections 306, 306A, and 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $148,264,000 for Department of Justice, General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, which is $29,264,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and $5,000,000 above the request. The funding will maintain current operations of the Department's leadership offices, and includes requested increases for infrastructure; record management; compliance with requirements of Public Law 116–435, the Evidence Act of 2018, for evidence-based policymaking; and improved personnel operations. It also provides funding to continue the work of the new National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight.

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

Department Leadership	$18,418,000
Intergovernmental Relations/External Affairs	$11,887,000
Executive Support/Professional Responsibility	$17,463,000
Justice Management Division	$95,496,000
National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight	$5,000,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$148,264,000

Prosecutions Related to January 6, 2021 Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Violent Extremism and Domestic Terrorism—The Committee expects the Department to seek prosecution of all persons involved in the attack on the U.S. Capitol as part of an insurrectionary effort to interfere with Congress and the exercise of its Constitutional duties, to include tabulating the 2020 election results, and to threaten and inflict violence on Congress, its Members and public servants.

The Committee has included funding increases under General Legal Activities, the United States Attorneys, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to ensure all responsible for the attack on January 6, and those who would undermine our system of government by law through violence and criminal action, are investigated and prosecuted. Additional funding is also included under the United States Marshals Service (USMS) to increase capacity to meet and deter such violent actors.

Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016.—The bill includes not less than $13,500,000 for the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division, the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Community Relations Service, and in grant assistance, as authorized by the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325), to investigate and prosecute previously unresolved civil rights era "cold case" murders suspected of having been racially motivated. The Department of Justice (DOJ) shall continue to include, as part of the annual spending plan required under section 505 of this Act, details on actual and projected spending, by agency and appropriation, to carry out the Emmett Till Act. The Committee directs the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office for Victims of Crime to continue pro-

viding grants for cold case DNA investigations to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in their investigation and prosecution of unsolved civil rights cold cases. In addition, the Attorney General is directed to make full use of his authority to support and carry out the objectives of Public Law 115–426, the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018. These resources and oversight provided will continue efforts to solve outstanding civil rights crimes, improve public engagement with the Department, and bring healing, truth, and peace to the affected families, friends, communities, and our entire Nation.

Combating Hate Crimes.—The Committee applauds the Attorney General's March 30, 2021, Memorandum directing a 30-day review, and commitment to a whole-of-agency approach to addressing hate-based violence and incidents against the Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) community. The Committee also urges the Department to ensure a community-based approach and engagement with the AAPI community in devising solutions and tools that serve the needs of the community. Activities should include expanding culturally competent and linguistically appropriate public education campaigns, and, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the COVID–19 Health Equity Task Force, recommending best practices to mitigate racially discriminatory language in describing the COVID–19 pandemic.

National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight.—The bill includes $5,000,000 to continue the efforts of the National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight established pursuant to the direction in the Explanatory Statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Public Law 116–260. The Task Force shall support the Attorney General and coordinate the detection and referral of complaints regarding incidents of alleged law enforcement misconduct nationwide, in consultation with professional law enforcement associations, labor organizations, and community-based organizations. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report on progress made in this regard not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Use of force database.—The Committee has included $5,000,000 under State and Local Justice Assistance for the continued development and operation of a database concerning substantiated instances of excessive use of force related to law enforcement matters and officer misconduct, as established under section 222 of the fiscal year 2021 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Public Law 116–260. The Department is directed to improve and enhance progress in ensuring oversight and accountability in policing conduct by adopting and implementing the provisions set forth regarding the establishment of a National Police Misconduct Registry, to include content, requirements for submission of misconduct records, public access to such information, and certification requirements for hiring, pursuant to sections 201 and 202 of H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021.

Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies.—The Committee strongly supports efforts to develop and implement consistent accreditation standards for Federal, State, and local law enforcement, and notes that consistent standards, informed by broadly-applica-

ble model guidelines and best practices, can ensure community accountability and promote policing with a guardian mentality. The Committee looks forward to receiving the recommendations of the Attorney General as specified in the Explanatory Statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Public Law 116–260, in consultation with law enforcement accreditation organizations nationwide, informed by analysis of existing accreditation standards and methodology, as well as by the May 2015 recommendations of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing.

National Use-of-Force Data Collection (NUOFDC).—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report required by the Explanatory Statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Public Law 116–260, on the status of consultations by the Attorney General and FBI Director with the heads of each Federal law enforcement agency in furtherance of universal participation in the NUOFDC. The Department is also reminded to submit not later than December 21, 2021, the report required by the aforesaid Explanatory Statement identifying those agencies that are not participating in the collection, and in each case, their explanation for such nonparticipation. In addition, the Committee reminds the Department and the FBI of the requirements to brief the Committees on the current status of NUOFDC and participation therein, and to submit a report, not later than September 21, 2021, as specified in the Explanatory Statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Public Law 116–260. That report is to include details on collecting NUOFDC data and an assessment of strategies to increase Federal, State, and local law enforcement agency participation.

DOJ Law Enforcement Agencies' Use of Force Policies.—The Department is reminded to comply with direction in the Explanatory Statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Public Law 116–260, to review the policies governing the use of deadly force and less-than-lethal force for all of its law enforcement components, including the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), to ensure they are current and comply with the Department's Deadly Force Policy and statutory requirements, and to maintain these policies on its public-facing website.

Training for Law Enforcement Officers.—The Committee supports vigorous action to improve training for all Federal, State and local law enforcement officers, to cover racial profiling, implicit bias, de-escalation, and procedural justice; the use of force and the duty for officers to intervene when witnessing the use of excessive force against civilians, and establish standards for such training to be adopted nationwide. The Committee, therefore, directs the Attorney General to work with the Secretary of Homeland Security to continue efforts to implement such a program, including mandatory training for all Federal law enforcement officers, and to develop standards that can be applied in hiring and performance assessments. The standards should also be designed to serve as a standard for State and local governments to meet to be eligible for Federal grant funding, including for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants and Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grants. The Committee directs the Attorney General to undertake this ef-

fort based on requirements set forth in H.R. 1280 as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021.

The Committee additionally reminds the Department to submit the report directed by the Explanatory Statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Public Law 116–260, on its implementation of evidence-based training programs on de-escalation, the use-of-force, and the protection of civil rights that are broadly applicable and scalable to all Federal law enforcement agencies, including but not limited to curriculum topics and the availability of training capacity and space. The Department is also reminded of the requirement to report not later than December 21, 2021 on consultations with each Federal law enforcement agency and provide a determination of whether each agency provides training consistent with the aforementioned programs.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).—The Committee continues direction, as specified in the Explanatory Statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Public Law 116–260, including with regard to NICS notifications to State and local authorities, and publication of monthly data on the Justice Department website by State and prohibition category.

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) facility audits.—PREA facility audits are key to helping agencies move their sexual abuse prevention and response policies from written documents to everyday practices. Congress recently made changes to the audit process to ensure greater oversight of the audit process and improved audits. The Committee supports DOJ providing the necessary resources to carry out this work.

Federal police and Federal Task Force Officer cameras and accountability.—The Committee strongly supports the adoption of rigorous and consistent standards for the use of body-worn, vehicle-borne, and other video and camera technology used to record Federal police interaction with civilians while engaged in law enforcement activity. The Committee supports the June 2021 announcement that Federal law enforcement officers shall wear body-worn cameras when making arrests or in pre-planned operations, and the October 2020 announcement that DOJ will permit State, local, territorial, and Tribal task force officers to use bodyworn cameras on Federal Task forces around the Nation. To ensure such technology is used effectively and facilitates safety for both the public and the law enforcement officers, as well as to support transparency and accountability, the Committee directs the Attorney General to adopt the requirements set forth in H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021, Title III, Subtitle C, Part I, the Federal Police Camera and Accountability Act, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021.

DNA Sample Collection from Immigration Detainees.—The Committee reminds the Department to submit as soon as possible the report directed by the Explanatory Statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 Appropriations Act on the FBI role in the collection, use, and retention of DNA samples collected on the basis of the final rule "DNA Sample Collection from Immigration Detainees" (March 9, 2020), and the impact of that policy on FBI DNA sample testing processing rates.

Working capital fund and non-appropriated fund budget requests and spending plans.—The Committee directs DOJ to continue to include detailed breakouts of non-appropriated funding sources with its budget submissions and expenditure plans, as directed in the fiscal year 2021 Appropriations Act, and to continue quarterly reports on the collections, balances, and obligations of such funds.

Facial Recognition Technology.—The Committee is concerned about reports that government agencies may have made improper use, for purposes of biometric identification, of a facial recognition technology (FRT) platform comprising billions of open-source photos, and is aware of serious concerns about the potential for FRT to be used in ways that may conflict with Constitutional and civil rights, and policy concerns. At the same time, the Committee understands that the Department has identified circumstances where FRT can serve important purposes, including as an investigative tool to identify individuals involved in terrorism, espionage, or other serious crimes that pose threats to national security and public safety; develop leads to locate fugitives; and help identify missing or trafficked children. The Committee directs the Department to develop ethical policies for the use of FRT that would enable such use subject to privacy protection and incorporating recommendations by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). Furthermore, DOJ grant funding should not be made available for FRT applications until such privacy and use policies have been established and incorporated into grant conditions administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). The Committee directs the Department to report not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the status of establishing such policies.

Gun violence.—The Committee supports committing resources to prevent gun violence, and to support evidence-based violence prevention and intervention programs, including to better understand and address the radicalization of young people through online and social media platforms.

Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) opinions.—The Committee is aware that in 2004, nineteen former senior OLC officials authored a document entitled "Principles to Guide the Office of Legal Counsel," which included a principle that "OLC should publicly disclose its written legal opinions in a timely manner, absent strong reasons for delay or nondisclosure." The signers noted that such disclosure ". . . helps to ensure executive branch adherence to the rule of law [and] promotes confidence in the lawfulness of governmental action. . . [It] also adds an important voice to the development of constitutional meaning . . . and a particularly valuable perspective on legal issues regarding which the executive branch possesses relevant expertise. . . ." The Committee agrees with this argument for transparency, and its alignment with the precedent for the public reporting of judicial decisions. While the Committee understands that some OLC advice should properly remain confidential, it also agrees with the views of the OLC signers noted above that OLC should "consider the circumstances in which advice should be kept confidential, with a presumption in favor of publication."

The Committee therefore asks the Attorney General to direct OLC to publish on a publicly accessible website all legal opinions and related materials, except in those instances where the Attorney General determines that release would cause a specific identifiable

harm to the national defense or foreign policy interests; information contained in the opinion relates to the appointment of a specific individual not confirmed to Federal office; or information contained in the opinion is specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than sections 552 and 552b of title 5, United States Code). For final OLC opinions for which the text is withheld in full or in substantial part, the Attorney General should provide Congress a written explanation detailing why the text was withheld.

In addition, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General should submit to the Committee a report that lists each OLC opinion currently in effect that has been: designated by the Attorney General or his/her designee as final; followed by government officials or contractors; relied on to formulate current legal guidance; or cited in another OLC opinion. For each such opinion, subject only to redactions provided for by law and the need to protect a specific interest outweighs public interest in disclosure, the report should indicate the title and date of issuance, the signer, and the recipient identified in the opinion. An update of this list should be submitted to the Committee with its future annual budget requests.

Immigration Vetting.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) as it provides Congress with timely, fact-based, and non-partisan information, including on changes to our nation's immigration vetting system. The Committee directs the GAO to report to the Committees of jurisdiction not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act regarding: (1) how, if at all, screening and vetting practices for applicants seeking refugee status in the United States as members of categories established by the Lautenberg and Specter Amendments (the Lautenberg Amendment) have changed over time; (2) what Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Department of State data indicate about the numbers, characteristics, and outcomes of applications submitted under the Lautenberg Amendment; (3) what DHS and State Department data indicate about the status and timeframes of pending applications submitted under the Lautenberg Amendment; and (4) how Federal agencies coordinate with international and bilateral partners.

Prison contracts.—The Committee directs that any DOJ agency that enters into a contract or agreement with, and provides funding to, a nongovernmental entity or state or local government entity for the purpose of incarcerating or detaining Federal prisoners or detainees in non-Federal prison, jail, correctional or detention facility, shall include as a material term in any contract, agreement, or renewal of a contract or agreement with any nongovernmental or governmental entity regarding the incarceration or detention of Federal prisoners or detainees in a non-Federal prison, jail, correctional, or detention facility that the Agency shall be deemed to have access to all information of the contractor entity related to: (1) the incarceration, detention, treatment or condition of Federal prisoners or detainees; (2) any costs or the expenditure of any funds related to the contract or agreement (with the exception of firm fixed-price contracts); and (3) any other information related to the performance of the contract or agreement. In addition, such contractor should be subject to disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552

and provide access to such information requested pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(3)(A).

White Supremacist Infiltration in Law Enforcement.—The Committee remains deeply concerned with the urgent threat that White supremacist and extremist infiltration in law enforcement poses to our national security, noting the continued relevance of concerns raised in the 2006 FBI Intelligence Assessment, "White Supremacist Infiltration of Law Enforcement" that was released in response to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. While the Committee notes the apparent lack of public information about this sensitive security vulnerability in intervening years, it recognizes that the FBI recently released a May 2021 report, "Strategic Intelligence Assessment and Data on Domestic Terrorism", in compliance with congressional direction in the fiscal year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, and in 2020 began to publish an Annual Report on Terrorism. While the Committee understands constraints on publishing sensitive information on active investigations or intelligence assessments, it supports greater transparency and public information on this issue, and also expects the Department and the FBI to share new and significant information related to such threats with the Committee on a regular and continuing basis, to include consideration of intelligence assessments on the relationship of racially motivated violent extremism, including supremacist violence, to law enforcement.

Savanna's Act.—The Committee urges DOJ to swiftly implement all provisions of Savanna's Act (Public Law 116–206). The Committee understands the Department is taking steps to implement the Act and expects to receive the first required annual report by October 2021.

SUPPORT Act Enforcement.—The Committee recognizes the need to combat abusive practices in the addiction treatment and recovery industries, specifically the payment of kickbacks for referrals to recovery homes, clinical treatment facilities, and laboratories. DOJ shall make every effort to fully enforce Section 8122 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, including the investigation and prosecution of potential violations. The Committee understands that DOJ is limited in the information it can share about its investigations, but directs DOJ to report not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the status of its prosecutorial efforts to enforce the SUPPORT Act.

Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System (C–UAS).—The Committee recommends that DOJ continue to research, test, and evaluate, as appropriate, the use of C–UAS in support of the United States Marshals Service, the Bureau of Prisons, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to prevent drug and weapons trafficking. The Committee supports continued coordination and collaboration between the Department and the Federal Aviation Administration with respect to testing and evaluation of such technology, in accordance with subsection (a) of 49 U.S.C. 44810.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).—The ADA requires certain businesses to make accommodations for people with disabilities. Web content should be accessible to blind users, deaf users, and those who must navigate by voice, screen readers, or other as-

sistive technologies. The Committee recognizes that a lack of uniform website accessibility standards, as required by the ADA, can cause confusion and disadvantage small businesses that provide essential services for our communities. The Committee expects DOJ in fiscal year 2022 to clarify such standards pursuant to the ADA.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The Committee notes that the Federal government has had to assume broader law enforcement and judicial responsibilities in Oklahoma as a result of the 2020 *McGirt* Supreme Court ruling, for which the Department has never been resourced. The Committee supports the President's fiscal year 2022 request of $70,000,000 to implement public safety measures required to comply with the *McGirt* decision. Additionally, the Committee expects DOJ to closely monitor the *McGirt*-related enforcement programs and provide the Committee as soon as possible an estimate of long-term costs of sustaining those programs.

Coroners.—As the nation's public health infrastructure recovers from the shocks of COVID, the Committee notes the difficult strain that coroners face as front-line health employees in ensuring accurate, efficient, and quick access to reliable information about the cause of death, and that their work informs the fairness of our criminal justice system.

Federal obscenity prosecution.—The Committee supports the work of DOJ in investigating and prosecuting major producers and distributors of hardcore adult pornography that meets the Supreme Court test for obscenity. Such enforcement is necessary to protect the welfare of families and children as traffickers in illegal adult obscenity seek to extend their influence through advances in technology. The Committee directs DOJ to increase its efforts in enforcing Federal obscenity laws.

Northern Triangle Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs).—The Committee is concerned by reports of engagement by TCOs in drug trafficking, dangerous human smuggling and trafficking, and the targeting of legitimate businesses along drug trafficking routes across the Northern Triangle countries, particularly in Guatemala. Destabilizing legitimate businesses increases dependence on TCOs for security and financial support and reduces the economic opportunity and safety that deter migration. In order to disrupt the ability of TCOs to smuggle illicit drugs and persons to the United States along these routes, the Committee encourages DOJ, DEA, OPDAT, and ICITAP in coordination with OCDETF and other Federal agencies, to provide technical assistance to increase the capacity of host country criminal justice partners in responding to and disrupting these activities.

Data Analytics.—The proliferation of digital services has resulted in vast amounts of data being collected concerning virtually every aspect of life. While the field of data analytics has made tremendous strides in industry, these efforts have not translated well to law enforcement. As a result, the FBI now finds itself with overwhelming amounts of digital and multimedia data to process as part of conducting investigations, while also addressing requirements for data privacy and minimization. This can often lead to delays as large digital and multimedia data sets are dissected in an effort to find the right data. In order to advance law enforcement-specific data analytics, the Committee encourages the FBI, with the National Institute of Justice, to partner with universities

on research focused on developing and advancing tools and technologies that will provide data solutions to quickly and accurately acquire and analyze digital and multimedia data sets, overcoming the obstacles that currently face law enforcement.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $113,024,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology (JIST), which is $79,024,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the request. The Department was one of nine Federal agencies targeted in the SolarWinds supply chain attack, and the Committee supports the JIST request of $78,786,000 to address immediate cybersecurity response needs and modernize cybersecurity capabilities. This includes Justice Security Operations Center modernization; endpoint detection and response and logging capability; upgraded cloud security; and centralized identity authentication. The Department is also expected to make use of recovered balances from prior year obligations or its discretionary transfer authority to meet any other emergent 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 $891,190,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), of which $4,000,000 is from immigration examination fees. The recommendation is $157,190,000 above fiscal year 2021 and equal to the request. The Committee recognizes that beginning in fiscal year 2008, EOIR has received, through transfer, $4,000,000 from immigration examination fees collected by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This fee is the primary funding source for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) within DHS. The Committee encourages EOIR to engage with its DHS counterparts regarding EOIR's requirements that need to be considered as part of any future USCIS fee rules and during its annual budget formulation process.

The recommendation supports the level of funding requested to hire an additional 100 immigration judges and support personnel. The Committee emphasizes that the primary mission of the EOIR is to adjudicate immigration cases by fairly, expeditiously, and uniformly interpreting and administering the Nation's immigration laws, and it is critical that EOIR hires highly qualified, diverse immigration judges to ensure the adjudication process is impartial and consistent with due process. The Committee is aware that EOIR is evaluating its training program and directs EOIR to update the Committee on any changes to the program following its review. Further, the Committee directs consistency in its training for all current and new immigration judge hires. The Committee directs EOIR to continue to submit monthly reports on performance and immigration judge hiring, as directed in the fiscal year 2021 Explanatory Statement, including additional information on the status of hiring support personnel.

The recommendation also supports the $55,628,000 increase to support efficiencies to reduce the over 1.3 million case backlog, including increased funding to transcribe audio recordings for cases on appeal and scanning existing paper records into an electronic format. The Committee notes there are other efficiencies proposed, including surging existing contracts to support expeditious onboarding of new hires as well as funding toward more digital licenses for teleworking capabilities. The Committee expects EOIR to ensure its efforts to expeditiously onboard new hires will not sacrifice the integrity of its hiring practices. Further, the Committee expects these investments will be revised to make its systems available nationwide and more user-friendly and accessible for attorneys and unrepresented individuals, including non-English speakers. The Committee directs EOIR to provide a quarterly report on all expenditures during the fiscal year, including contract activities with details on each contract, including the purpose of the contract; the type, cost, and schedule commitments associated with the contract; the historical funding for the program the contract will support, if applicable; a schedule for planned obligations; and the statement of work associated with the contract.

Additionally, the Committee looks forward to receiving EOIR's implementation plan for the Unified Immigration Portal, in coordination with DHS, as directed in the fiscal year 2021 Explanatory Statement.

The Committee acknowledges the progress EOIR has made in recent years to increase staffing in its efforts to reduce the current case backlog. However, the Committee notes EOIR has stated that even with the proposed program increases, the agency expects the pending caseload to continue to grow. The Committee is equally aware that EOIR's ability to reduce the pending caseload backlog is predicated on the receipt of Notice to Appear (NTA) documents issued by DHS in a given year being less than EOIR's completion capacity. While the Committee supports the investments requested, the Committee needs to better understand the return on its investments. Therefore, the Committee directs EOIR, within the resources provided, to develop a resource optimization strategy that shall include a workload staffing model to inform EOIR's annual requirements. The strategy should focus on including existing and optimal staffing levels, for both immigration judges and support personnel, as well as information technology modernization and physical infrastructure requirements, with the goal of reducing the case backlog. The Committee recommends this strategy be evaluated on an annual basis and used to inform EOIR's annual budget submission. The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee, no later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on its efforts to develop this strategy.

Within the amounts provided, the recommendation provides $50,000,000 to fund non-personnel requirements, which include increasing courtroom space required to support additional staff. As part of the recommended resource optimization strategy, the Committee directs EOIR to ensure costs associated with courtroom buildouts are included in its plan. Additionally, courtroom buildout costs should be more closely aligned with the schedule to onboard additional immigration judges and support personnel. As part of its efforts, the Committee recommends EOIR continue its ongoing

work with the General Services Administration but encourages EOIR to also collaborate with DHS to explore co-location opportunities for DHS and DOJ components with immigration-related responsibilities. The Committee makes these funds available for five fiscal years to ensure EOIR makes a concerted effort to obligate these funds as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Legal Orientation Program (LOP).—For the Legal Orientation Program and related activities, the recommendation includes $28,500,000, of which $3,500,000 is for the Immigration Court Helpdesk (ICH) program. The LOP improves the efficiency of court proceedings, reduces court costs, and helps ensure fairness and due process. The Committee directs the Department to continue LOP without interruption, including all component parts, including the Legal Orientation Program for Custodians of Unaccompanied Children (LOPC) and the ICH. The recommended funding will allow for the expansion of LOP and ICH to provide services to additional individuals in immigration court proceedings. The Committee supports access to LOP and ICHs and looks forward to receiving EOIR's evaluation of expanding this program to all detention facilities and immigration courts as directed in House Report 116–101. The Committee reminds EOIR that funding for this program is mandated by law and any diversion from the funds' intended purpose or transfer of these funds outside of the fiscal year appropriated must be formally communicated and convincingly justified to the Committee.

Immigration case quotas.—The Committee understands the importance of performance metrics, but remains concerned with the performance review standards that went into effect October 1, 2018, which require immigration judges to complete a quota of 700 case completions per year to receive a satisfactory review. Although the Committee appreciates efforts to reduce the current backlog, tying an immigration judge's performance to case completion threatens due process and affects judicial independence. Section 217 of this Act prohibits EOIR's use of case completion quotas for immigration judge performance reviews.

The Committee is aware that pursuant to Executive Order 14012, "Restoring Faith in Our Legal Immigration Systems and Strengthening Integration and Inclusion Efforts for New Americans", EOIR is reviewing existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, and other similar agency actions, to include the case quotas policies put into effect in 2018. The Committee directs EOIR to keep the Committee updated on any changes to this and all policies following its review.

Video teleconferencing.—The Committee recognizes the unique role hearings conducted via video teleconferencing (VTC) played in 2020 while the Nation faced the challenges of the COVID–19 global pandemic. The Committee also acknowledges the updated Policy Memorandum issued in November 2020 regarding "Immigration Court Hearings Conducted by Telephone and Video Teleconferencing". The Committee expects that pursuant to Executive Order 14012, this policy is also under review, and directs EOIR to keep the Committee updated on any changes to the existing policy following its review. The Committee encourages EOIR to evaluate whether the current policy is equally applicable for children under the age of 18. The Committee urges EOIR to consider methods to

permit respondents to elect for VTC hearings versus in-person hearings similar to VTC policies under the Social Security Administration. EOIR shall continue to follow the directives regarding real-time data collection and quarterly reporting described in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–93.

Court Operations during COVID–19 Pandemic.—The Committee is aware of concerns that immigration judges issued *in absentia* deportation orders during the pandemic. According to the DOJ OIG's April 2021 Pandemic Response Report, "Limited-Scope Review of the Executive Office for Immigration Review's Response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic" (21–063), EOIR was unable to determine whether this was the case because this information is not tracked in the official record, and because a respondent may not have informed the immigration court that the reason for a failure to appear was due to COVID–19 illness or exposure. As recommended by the OIG, EOIR should ensure that immigration judges are responsive in a timely manner to requests for continuances by respondents who represent that they have recently experienced symptoms of, or have been exposed to, COVID–19 and should encourage immigration judges to fully consider continuance requests.

Interpretation Services.—Within the funds provided, EOIR is directed to properly fund interpretation services, and continues direction for EOIR to ensure appropriate language access is available for all respondents, including indigenous language speakers. EOIR should inform the Committees of operational requirements needed to enable optimal interpretation services and should identify any possible opportunities for sharing of interpreter resources with other Federal agencies, including DHS. EOIR is further directed to continue to submit the quarterly reports required by the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–93.

Legal Representation Pilot.—The Committee provides $50,000,000 under State and Local Justice Assistance for competitive grants to qualified non-profit organizations for a pilot program to increase representation for children and families. The amount is $35,000,000 above the request.

Alternatives to Detention (ATD) Program.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing and analysis of alternatives directed in House Report 116–455 to improve the timeliness of resolving cases before EOIR for individuals in the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $127,184,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), $16,619,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the request. The recommendation includes $5,850,000 requested for critical information technology and secure facilities.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $14,238,000 for the United States Parole Commission.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $1,077,673,000 for General Legal Activities. Within the total provided, the Committee includes $5,000,000 for the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division (CRT) to implement the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act. The recommendation also includes an increase of not less than $10,000,000 within the Civil Rights Division for additional expenses relating to the enforcement of section 210401 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12601), criminal enforcement under sections 241 and 242 of title 18, United States Code, and administrative enforcement by the Department, including compliance with consent decrees or judgments entered into under such section 210401. The Committee directs the Department to report on progress in these efforts not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee also includes requested targeted increases, including: $14,900,000 for COVID–19 criminal fraud and civil litigation; $20,700,000 for investments in critical civil rights priorities to include voting rights, fair housing, and disability rights; $5,000,000 to enhance environmental justice enforcement; $2,600,000 for critical information technology for INTERPOL Washington; $10,900,000 to enhance the executive clemency function; and $6,000,000 for the Office for Access to Justice. An additional $2,500,000 is provided to the Criminal Division for enhanced intellectual property rights enforcement, and $1,000,000 more is provided to the Criminal Division to enforce the Global Magnitsky Act. Within funding provided, the Committee directs the Department to continue to reduce its Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty-related backlog and prioritize human trafficking investigations. It also encourages the Department to exercise its authority to investigate and prosecute past, present, and future criminal violations of the Hatch Act.

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

Office of the Solicitor General	$14,087,000
Tax Division	$116,169,000
Criminal Division	$218,673,000
Civil Division	$328,537,000
Environment and Natural Resources Division	$133,738,000
Office of Legal Counsel	$9,872,000
Civil Rights Division	$193,181,000
Office for Access to Justice (A2J)	$6,000,000
INTERPOL	$40,993,000
Office of Pardon Attorney	$16,423,000
Total, General Legal Activities	$1,077,673,000

Voting Rights Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned that multiple factors including the effects of the Supreme Court's decision in *Shelby County* v. *Holder*; the increasing proposal and adoption of restrictive, discriminatory State and local voting policies following the 2020 Presidential Election; and the ongoing need to negotiate agreements that ensure compliance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA) will require the Voting Section of the Civil

Rights Division (CRT) to undertake an increased caseload of resource-intensive litigation to meet its responsibility under the VRA to ensure equal access to elections regardless of race, ethnicity, and linguistic ability. The Committee includes the requested increase of $20,700,000 for civil rights priorities, and directs that a significant amount of this increase be applied to expenses relating to the enforcement of Sections 2, 4(e), 5, 10, 11, 203, and 208 of the VRA (52 U.S.C. §§ 10301–10311; 10503–10505; 10508).

Section 203 compliance.—The Committee appreciates receiving the Department's January 2020 report on 2018 and 2019 investigations pursuant to Section 203 of the VRA, and reiterates the importance of enforcing the VRA language assistance provisions on behalf of the covered language minorities, and making data on such enforcement publicly available. The Committee directs DOJ to include in its fiscal year 2023 budget request an update of that report for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, to include the number of Section 203 cases investigated, broken down by language(s) involved; the number of investigations opened and number closed, by reason closed (e.g., not enough evidence of noncompliance available, no evidence of non-compliance, etc.); the average number of Section 203 investigations per attorney; and the average length of time per Section 203 investigation.

Civil Rights Division Performance and Workload.—The committee notes that the CRT budget justification has historically lacked sufficient detail to track the program implementation for specific CRT sections. The Committee remains interested in understanding CRT section caseloads and performance metrics related to enforcement of anti-discrimination laws such as, but not limited to, fair housing and voting rights enforcement, and directs the Department to include such detail in future budget requests.

Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit.—The Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division (CRT) plays a lead role in the Department's efforts to enforce laws against human trafficking, including both sex trafficking and forced labor. Working with U.S. Attorneys Offices nationwide, and leading the multi-agency Anti-Trafficking Coordination Team (ACTeam) initiative, the CRT Criminal Section's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU) leads prosecutions of novel, complex, multi-jurisdictional, and international cases. HTPU prosecutors work closely with Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) and law enforcement agencies to streamline fast-moving trafficking investigations, ensure consistent application of trafficking statutes, and identify multijurisdictional trafficking networks. The Committee directs the Department to prioritize the goal of ending modern day slavery and human exploitation and urges the Department, within the additional funding provided in this bill, to expand the HTPU in order to sufficiently support the U.S. Attorney's Offices.

Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act.—The Committee includes an additional $1,000,000 to enhance efforts of the Criminal and Civil Divisions to assemble and vet the large number of case files of individuals and entities subject to sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

Animal fighting.—Animal fighting is a crime that causes undue suffering to animals and is often connected with violent crime and

drug trafficking. The Committee supports vigorous enforcement of the Federal animal fighting statutes (7 U.S.C. § 2156 and 18 U.S.C. § 49) and other laws related to animal welfare crime, which the Department in 2014 determined would be administered concurrently by both ENRD and U.S. Attorneys' Offices. The Committee is aware of expressions of interest in the establishment of a new section to focus on animal fighting crime enforcement. However, the Committee understands that the current ENRD organization, which leverages complementary jurisdictions and workforce resources of the Environmental Crimes Section (ECS) and Wildlife and Marine Resources Section (WMRS), has achieved notable success in recent years with impactful prosecutions. DOJ is strongly encouraged to make it a priority to investigate and prosecute violations of animal welfare laws, and to include in future budget requests any requirements for resources or organization changes needed to support this effort.

Illegal Streaming Services.—Streaming has fast become a dominant distribution medium for copyrighted works, both through legally licensed means and illegal piracy services. In addition to the significant consumer threats posed by streaming piracy services identified by the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Homeland Security, a 2019 study estimated that streaming piracy drains at least $29.2 billion annually from the U.S. economy and that 80 percent of copyright piracy occurs via streaming. Congress responded to the Department's repeated calls to close the legal loophole that treated streaming piracy differently than other forms of digital piracy with the bipartisan Protecting Lawful Streaming Act, enacted within the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, which authorized DOJ to bring felony cases against services designed for the express purpose of illegally streaming copyrighted works. Because of the harm to American consumers and creative community, the Committee directs the Department to prioritize streaming piracy cases and to detail within existing reports on copyright enforcement activities the actions it brings under 18 U.S.C. § 2319C.

Fair Housing Act Enforcement.—The Committee is aware that in 2016 the Civil Rights Division and the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity of the Department of Housing and Urban Development issued a joint statement entitled "State and Local Land Use Laws and Practices and the Application of the Fair Housing Act." The Committee directs CRT to conduct further analysis on this subject to determine when State and local zoning and land use policy violates Federal law.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The recommendation includes $21,738,000, as requested, as a reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for the 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 $201,176,000 for salaries and expenses of the Antitrust Division (ATR), $16,652,000 above fiscal year 2021 and the same as the request. The recommended funding level is offset by $138,000,000 in estimated fee collections for a net

direct appropriation of $63,176,000. The Committee recognizes the danger consolidation and monopoly power pose to our economy and democracy and supports the requested increases to address the increasing complexity of ATR's growing workload, including international and technology elements of that workload. The Committee therefore includes the increased funding requested, particularly for information technology to protect and manage sensitive business information.

Commodity Benchmark Merger.—The Committee expects DOJ, as part of its review of the proposed merger of commodity information and benchmark administrators, to consider whether anticompetitive and deceptive conduct has been used in setting the Midwest Premium (MWP) for the pricing of aluminum. The Committee directs the Department to consider behavioral remedies, consistent with federal antitrust laws, to end anticompetitive and deceptive pricing of the MWP. The Department shall also consider, as part of such a remedy, whether to mandate that only actual "closed" market transactions be used in assessing the price of the MWP, rather than to base such pricing on bids and offers that have not been consummated.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The Committee recommends $2,534,248,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) and the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, which is $192,071,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $5,000,000 below the request. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows: $1,912,792,000 for criminal litigation; $592,139,000 for civil litigation; and $29,317,000 for legal education.

The recommendation fully funds increases needed to sustain operations at the fiscal year 2021 level. It also provides requested increases of $26,380,000 to address fraud related to the COVID–19 pandemic; $40,000,000 to support significant workload increases associated with domestic terrorism cases; and $33,000,000 to fund the costs of meeting Federal responsibilities mandated pursuant to the U.S. Supreme Court's 2020 *McGirt* v. *Oklahoma* decision. It also includes $5,000,000 to support the EOUSA eLitigation initiative. Finally, the Committee provides $10,000,000 for continued enforcement of section 210401 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12601), criminal enforcement under sections 241 and 242 of title 18, United States Code, and administrative enforcement by the Department, including compliance with consent decrees or judgments entered into under such section 210401.

Human trafficking.—The recommendation continues bill language requiring that each U.S. Attorney Office (USAO) participate in human trafficking task forces, and DOJ shall continue to submit semiannual reports on the performance of these task forces. USAOs work closely with Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities to investigate and prosecute sex trafficking cases. Each USAO takes a victim-centered approach to human trafficking, partnering with non-governmental organizations to ensure that trafficking victims receive the trauma recovery and outreach services they need, while prosecuting traffickers to the fullest extent authorized by Congress.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $246,593,000 for the United States Trustee Program (USTP), which is $14,232,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and equal to the request. The Committee has included the requested increase of $7,915,000 to ensure the Trustees can meet growing bankruptcy filing workload following the COVID–19 pandemic.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $2,434,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC), which is $68,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and equal to the request.

DOJ Review of Confiscated Properties in Honduras.—The Committee is aware that several U.S. citizens have longstanding claims against Honduras that remain unresolved. The Committee further notes that significant assistance to the central governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras has been conditioned on various factors including measurable efforts to combat corruption. Yet to date, little or no progress has been made in resolving claims involving real property confiscated from Americans. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Attorney General to provide to the appropriate congressional committees, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report with recommendations on how best to resolve the aforementioned longstanding claims of U.S. citizens against Honduras, including an assessment as to whether a program for Honduras should be created within the FCSC in order to resolve these claims.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The Committee recommends $270,000,000, which is the same amount as fiscal year 2021, 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 $22,000,000 for the Community Relations Service (CRS), which is $4,000,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $1,961,000 above the request. The recommendation includes not less than $1,500,000, as authorized, to implement Public Law 114–325, the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act. The recommendation also includes an additional $3,300,000 for expanded conflict resolution efforts, to include mediation and conciliation services for communities experiencing tensions, as authorized in section 116(2) of H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021.

CRS has a unique role to play in the Justice Department. While not a law enforcement agency, CRS operates in all U.S. States and territories to advance justice and reconciliation by working with all parties, including State and local government units, private and

public organizations, civil rights groups, and community leaders, to uncover the underlying interests of all involved in conflicts and engaging in healing and conflict resolution. It facilitates the development of mutual understanding in communities challenged by tension and helps them develop local capacity and tools to defuse tension and prevent hate crimes from reoccurring. It also complements DOJ law enforcement activities, particularly when those activities involve members of vulnerable and marginalized communities. The Committee expects these efforts to expand, and CRS's services to be offered in more communities, in Fiscal Year 2022.

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 2021 amount and the budget request.

Section 528 of this Act requires the Department to submit a spending plan for fiscal year 2022. 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 $1,625,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service (USMS), which is $129,000,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $15,550,000 below the request. The recommendation includes requested increases to enhance missing child investigations pursuant to the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act; upgrade USMS fugitive apprehension communications technology; equip task force officers with bodyworn cameras; assume expanded workload mandated by the *McGirt* v. *Oklahoma* Supreme Court decision; and meet growing costs to return international fugitives to stand trial in the United States. The Committee also includes $23,432,000 to enhance judicial security, and $6,689,000 to expand USMS special operations capacity to address domestic terrorism and violent crime. The Committee also sustains funding to enforce laws relating to international travel of sex offenders, including through the Angel Watch Center.

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

Judicial and Courthouse Security	$561,723,000
Fugitive Apprehension	$643,783,000
Prisoner Security and Transportation	$276,297,000
Protection of Witnesses	$66,019,000
Tactical Operations	$77,178,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$1,625,000,000

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $15,000,000, which is the same amount as fiscal year 2021 and 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 $2,165,000,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention, which is $118,391,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $5,015,000 below the request. The funding includes the requested funding to facilitate transition from commercial contract detention facilities to facilities owned and operated by Federal, State, or local government, with associated program oversight, and $7,178,000 in funding for IT infrastructure.

Contract Detention.—The USMS does not own or operate any of its own facilities and has historically heavily relied on contract facility operators to maintain the necessary flexibility to manage fluctuating populations in an efficient and cost-effective way that best supports the courts as well as those in custody awaiting court action. However, Executive Order 14006 eliminates USMS ability to continue or enter into new contract facility operations. The Committee is concerned with the impact of this EO on the USMS. Within ninety days of enactment, the Department shall publish a report and brief the Committee on the impact of E.O. 14006 on the USMS, to include the effects on custody and transportation logistics, budgets and finances.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $123,093,000 for the National Security Division (NSD), which is $5,642,000 above fiscal year 2021 and equal to the request. This amount will sustain NSD operations at no less than the fiscal year 2021 level to address its national security and counterterrorism workload, including its responsibilities under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). The Committee has included the requested increase for enhanced intelligence collection and oversight to support NSD's FISA mission, combat terrorism and respond to cyber attacks. The Committee encourages NSD to enhance its efforts in foreign investment review, counterintelligence and export control, and victim support, as well as intelligence collection, oversight, insider threat prevention, and activities to counter and prevent domestic terrorism.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends $550,458,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, which is equal to both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the request. Funds included under this heading will support interagency Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), which target high-level drug trafficking organizations through coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigations. This funding level will sustain operations at no less than the fiscal year 2021 level.

Decision unit subtotals.—The recommendation includes the requested funding of $381,513,000 for investigations and $168,945,000 for prosecutions. The Committee expects OCDETF to continue 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 continue to focus on targeting opioid trafficking organizations.

Full-Time Equivalents (FTE).—The Committee directs the Department to submit an updated report on historical investigative and prosecutorial FTE levels for OCDETF concurrent with its fiscal year 2023 budget request as specified in the fiscal year 2021 Appropriations Act.

Transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) in the Caribbean.—The Committee is deeply concerned with the threats posed by TCOs operating in the Caribbean, particularly in and around Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Committee is especially concerned with the pervasively high homicide rates in the two U.S. territories and that such crime is linked to illegal narcotics trafficking in the region. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Caribbean Corridor Strike Force, the OCDETF Co-located Strike Force in Puerto Rico, to tackle these threats, and expects OCDETF to continue efforts to identify, disrupt, and dismantle drug trafficking and money laundering organizations in the Caribbean. OCDETF is directed to submit a report to the Committee detailing these efforts within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $10,219,858,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is $471,172,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $6,000,000 above the request. The recommendation includes funding to sustain all programs carried out in fiscal year 2021, to include not less than $125,000,000 to boost the capacity and speed of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), and continues $5,000,000 in funding as authorized to implement the Emmett Till Civil Rights Act. It also includes an increase of $5,000,000 for the Corruption/Civil Rights Section for additional expenses relating to the enforcement of section 210401 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12601), criminal enforcement under sections 241 and 242 of title 18, United States Code, and administrative enforcement by the Department, including compliance with consent decrees or judgments entered into under such section 210401. The recommendation includes requested increases of $45,000,000 to counter domestic terrorism; $40,000,000 to address significant new cyberthreats, particularly from foreign actors, and $15,230,000 for FBI cybersecurity; $18,792,000 for emergent counterintelligence requirements; $25,500,000 to enable the FBI to meet new workload as a result of the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* Supreme

Court decision; and $6,208,000 to support the use of body-worn cameras by State and local law enforcement participating in FBI task forces. The Committee also encourages the FBI to sustain its efforts to investigate fraud, white-collar, and hate crimes, and build on its successes in human trafficking investigations. In a post-COVID–19 environment, it is essential that the FBI allocate its resources, agents and staff based on the unique threats and workload of each field office to meet the highest FBI priorities.

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

Intelligence	$1,900,553,000
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	$4,145,057,000
Criminal Enterprise and Federal Crimes	$3,549,658,000
Criminal Justice Services	$624,590,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$10,219,858,000

Hate Crimes Statistics Act (HCSA).—The Committee is concerned that incomplete reporting of hate crime data to the FBI hinders critically needed efforts to understand, prevent, and mitigate the harms of hate crime. The Committee urges the FBI to conduct outreach and provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies that have not consistently reported hate crimes data, with particular attention to small agencies with the fewest resources for administrative management and data analysis. In addition, the Committee continues to urge State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to include the cost of participation in the FBI's HCSA program for the purposes of calculating extraordinary expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes under Public Law 111–84, section 4704(b)(3).

Counterterrorism Division.—The mission of the Counterterrorism Division is to identify and disrupt potential terrorist plots by individuals or terror cells freezing terrorist finances, sharing information with law enforcement and intelligence partners worldwide, and providing strategic and operational threat analysis to the wider intelligence community. The Committee supports sustained funding for all Division efforts and includes the requested increase of $45,000,000 to address the elevated threat of domestic terrorism.

FISA Compliance.—The Committee directs the FBI, within increased funding provided in this bill, to bolster and enhance FISA compliance, audit, and training programs across the FBI and its field divisions. Improving FISA compliance and training is critical to the oversight of the authority.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee is gravely concerned with the significant threat posed by cyberattacks on government agencies, economic institutions, and essential infrastructure. The potential damage from such threats, with recent examples including the SolarWinds supply chain attack, leads the Committee to strongly support increased investment and to recommend including the $40,000,000 increase to address such cyberthreats as well as $15,230,000 to bolster the FBI's own cybersecurity. The Committee directs the FBI to provide a briefing on the details of its cyber investments, including potential information-sharing collaboration with vulnerable communities such as the energy and academic research sectors, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Cybersecurity Information Sharing.—The Committee is concerned with the security of our nation's sensitive networks and encourages the establishment and enhancement of two-way information sharing between cleared sector partners and the U.S. Government. In order to strengthen the security of critical network sectors, the Committee encourages the FBI as part of its cybersecurity enhancements included in this bill, to consider how it might leverage partnerships between the FBI (such as through its Innovation Center), academia and private industry through its Office of Private Sector improve information sharing for the energy and electricity sector and the academic research institution sector.

Cyber Programs.—The Committee strongly supports the Cyber Assistant Legal Attaché (ALAT) program, which facilitates intelligence sharing and helps coordinate joint law enforcement investigations, in the U.S. and working at key overseas missions. Eliminating safe havens for cyber criminals is a key priority, and international cooperation is essential to holding bad actors accountable. The Committee therefore encourages the FBI to consider increasing funding for the Cyber ALAT program.

Cyber Threat Response.—The Committee strongly supports the Bureau's activities in furtherance of its role as the lead agency for threat response pursuant to Presidential Policy Directive 41. The Committee encourages the FBI to consider increasing funding for the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force as part of its essential mission and support information sharing for cyber threat investigations.

Resources to Address Domestic White Supremacist Terrorist Activity.—The recent surge of domestic terrorism cases poses difficult challenges to the security of our nation. The Committee is aware that the FBI, jointly with the National Counterterrorism Center and Department of Homeland Security, released in May 2021 its report titled, "Strategic Intelligence Assessment and Data on Domestic Terrorism." It is also cognizant of the multifaceted approach to domestic terrorism exercised by the FBI and its Federal, State and local partners, through the FBI's own Counterterrorism Division, through its many Joint Terrorism Task Forces, and with partner agencies across the national security and law enforcement communities. The Committee has included the requested increase of $45,000,000 to expand FBI programs to counter domestic terrorism, and requests the FBI to include with its fiscal year 2022 expenditure plan details on the scale and prevalence of domestic terrorism threats, based on the terminology used by the FBI, and a breakout of resources to pursue such threats, to include costs of personnel, operations, facilities and services.

Elder fraud.—The Committee is concerned about the sharp rise in fraud perpetrated against senior citizens who are wrongly brought under guardianship or have their assets mismanaged or stolen. The Committee is aware that the FBI participates in the Elder Fraud and Elder Justice Initiatives and has Elder Fraud Strike Forces at six of its field offices. It is also aware that the Department has a National Elder Fraud Hotline, and that the FBI has complementary channels to report elder fraud perpetrated by foreign actors, in addition to the FBI tiplines and the Internet Crime Complaint Center. The Committee directs the FBI to put increased energy into efforts to prevent or investigate such guardian-

ship abuse, including enforcement of Public Law 115–70, the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act of 2017 (EAPPA), and provide detailed reporting on the FBI's progress in reducing such fraud, to include data on cases closed and convictions made, as part of the annual EAPPA report to Congress, and to request any necessary funding and staffing for such efforts in its fiscal year 2023 budget request.

Disability Questions in Use of Force Data.—The National Use of Force Data Collection program is a vital tool used by the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) in its efforts to combat the excessive use of force by law enforcement against the civilian population. Willing Federal and local police organizations respond to a questionnaire issued by the FBI, the answers to which help identify those law enforcement organizations that would benefit from remedial intervention. The Committee is concerned about the lack of a mental health crisis intervention program question, and a deaf and hard of hearing sensitivity awareness training question, which would collect the necessary data that could be used to combat the excessive use of force against people with disabilities. Without the data that addresses whether a police organization already has a mental health crisis intervention program in place, or whether a police organization provides deaf and hard of hearing sensitivity training for its officers, the excessive use of force used by a police organization that could have benefitted from such programs might continue undeterred. The Committee strongly encourages the FBI to include these two questions in the questionnaire used in its National Use of Force Data Collection program. In addition, the Committee strongly encourages the FBI to release this data to the public as with the other data released to the public through this program.

Counter Explosives Research.—The Committee supports the critical counter explosive mission of the Critical Incidence Response Group, and is aware that the FBI is completing work this year on its Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center. It is also aware that traditional Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) or Homemade Explosive Devices (HED) include not just ground based possibly airborne explosive threats, such as via unmanned aerial vehicles. Therefore, the Committee encourages the FBI, as it pursues its counter-explosives mission, to consider expanding its ongoing research through its Research and Prototyping for IED Defeat (RAPID) program to bridge science and technology gaps needed to defeat both ground and airborne security threats and mitigate emerging IED/HED threats while also providing for improved training programs for counterterrorism and hazardous device personnel.

Ranking Domestic Terrorism Threats.—The Committee expects the FBI to align its efforts in proportion to its threat assessments. In 2020, the FBI assessed the greatest terrorism threat to the United States was from lone actors or small cells who typically radicalize online and look to attack soft targets with easily accessible weapons, and in testimony before the Committee expressed confidence that this assessment remains accurate. Furthermore, the FBI noted such threats manifested as both Domestic Violent Extremists (DVEs) and Homegrown Violent Extremists (HVEs), two distinct threats, both of which are located primarily in the

United States and typically radicalize and mobilize to violence on their own. The FBI has further noted that the DVE threat continues to be from those the FBI categorizes as Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremists (RMVEs), specifically those who advocate for the superiority of the white race, and who were the primary source of fatalities perpetrated by DVEs in 2018 and 2019.

The Committee understands that the FBI is working to comply with the provisions of the fiscal year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act to provide documents that include threat category descriptions and terrorist threat rankings, consistent with requirements to protect sources, methods and ongoing investigations, and are developed as part of the Bureau's Threat Review and Prioritization (TRP). The Committee directs the FBI to provide the Committee such documents as part of the normal budget review process, as well as when requested or as new threat scenarios develop, to ensure this Committee has the necessary insight into the alignment of threats and resource allocation. The Committee supports the FBI's ongoing practice of conducting annual training to ensure compliance with civil rights and civil liberties laws and regulations, and urges FBI to consult with civil society stakeholders to improve public confidence in its threat prioritization.

National Instant Background Check System (NICS).—Federal Firearms Licensees rely on NICS to be effective to ensure the lawful transfer of firearms to law-abiding citizens. To keep up with the growing number of background checks, the growing number of gun owners (an estimated 8,400,000 first time buyers in 2020), and to help ensure that firearms stay out of the wrong hands, additional resources are needed to provide timely and accurate determinations of an individual's eligibility to purchase or own a firearm under federal law. NICS verifies that a prospective purchaser does not have a criminal record or isn't otherwise ineligible to purchase or own a firearm. Providing NICS with the necessary resources will help to: ensure that NICS remains operational benefiting the lawful commerce of firearms throughout the U.S.; prevent further application backlogs; and protect lives in Alabama and throughout the nation by helping to keep firearms out of the wrong hands. The Committee therefore directs the FBI to provide NICS with no less than $125,000,000.

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

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $61,895,000, which is the same as 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, including necessary secure work environment building and modifications, and includes

the requested increase of $10,000,000 for necessary safety and security upgrades at Quantico.

The Committee remains greatly concerned about the risks and continuing costs associated with operating in the current, unsatisfactory headquarters, and urges the Department to answer longstanding concerns that have been raised by the Committee, and to submit a formal prospectus to be reviewed and approved by the appropriate committees of Congress.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends total budget authority of $2,920,181,000 for Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) salaries and expenses, of which $511,659,000 is derived from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund, and $2,408,522,000 is provided by direct appropriation. The recommended appropriation is $123,419,000 above fiscal year 2021 and equal to the request.

The funding sustains core activities at the fiscal year 2021 level, and includes the requested increase of $4,700,000 to ensure DEA can equip its task force officers with body-worn cameras, and to cover the increased workload resulting from the *McGirt* v. *Oklahoma* Supreme Court ruling. In addition, the Committee includes $3,745,000 and an associated 25 new positions to support DEA's expanded community drug prevention partnerships, Operation Engage. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit for salaries and expenses as follows:

International Enforcement	$470,111,000
Domestic Enforcement	$1,925,862,000
State and Local Assistance	$12,549,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$2,408,522,000

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

Marijuana Research and E-cigarette or Vaping use-Associated Lung Injury (EVALI).—The Committee is aware that DEA recently published a rule (effective January 19, 2021) in 2020 DEA that amended regulations to facilitate the cultivation of marijuana for research purposes and other licit purposes to enhance compliance with the Controlled Substances Act, including registering cultivators consistent with treaty obligations. The Committee also understand that since the issuance of this new rule, DEA has registered additional growers, and supports DEA continuing efforts in support of such scientific research, and allowing Federal researchers to test marijuana products to characterize toxicological risks and health effects associated with EVALI products and the administration of those products in research subjects.

Ryan Haight Act.—The Committee continues to place a priority on reducing the crisis of prescription drug abuse and recognizes that some controlled substances, such as those employed in medication-assisted treatment, can be a critical part of treatment and

should be available as clinically appropriate. During the COVID–19 pandemic, the DEA has acted to avoid disruptions in this necessary care by allowing providers to prescribe controlled substances via telemedicine regardless of the location of the patient. Prior to the pandemic, Congress directed DEA to expand access with similar flexibility. The Committee continues to urge the agency to review its policies to ensure access to safe, appropriate care post-pandemic. Accordingly, the Committee requests that DEA complete its statutory requirement, pursuant to Section 3232 of Public Law 115–271, to promulgate regulations clarifying the limited circumstances in which Special Registration for Telemedicine may occur under the Ryan Haight Act.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $1,554,461,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which is $70,574,000 above fiscal year 2021 and equal to the request. Bill language is included to prohibit the transfer of ATF's current enforcement authorities. A general provision is also included to prohibit the move of ATF's National Canine Training Center or the ATF National Canine Division.

The recommendation assumes that within the resources provided, ATF will prioritize funding for the National Firearms Act Division to improve firearms licensing processing timelines. The Committee is concerned about the large number of pending applications awaiting processing by ATF. As of May 2021, more than 90 percent of these applications are ATF Form 4, Tax Paid Transfer and Registration of Firearm, which remains in paper form, and current processing times take several months. In 2013, ATF established eForms, an electronic filing process, to reduce submission and processing times as well as data entry processing backlogs. The Committee is aware ATF is currently developing ATF Form 4 into eForms and encourages ATF to prioritize funding for this continued development within the funds provided. Completing the modernization of the processing system and automating ATF Form 4 applications is critical and will free up additional resources for improved customer service and prevent backlogs from continuing to mount.

The Committee understands that it may be beneficial to ensure third-party processors can access ATF's eForm electronic filing system as third-party assistance to transferees may serve to reduce submission errors and increase efficiency. The Committee looks forward to receiving the study directed in House Report 116–455 regarding the feasibility of allowing third-party processors access to ATF's eForm electronic filing system to further the goals of shortening processing times, reducing submission errors, and increasing efficiency. The Committee directs ATF to utilize its findings in order to work to enable meaningful third-party access, while safeguarding individual privacy and tax-sensitive information, at the time ATF commences electronic submission of Form 4 filings or as soon as practicable thereafter.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN).—The Committee supports the $5,336,000 increase toward expanding the

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) correlation capacity at the NIBIN National Correlation and Training Center (NNCTC), enhancing the NIBIN Enforcement Support System (NESS), and increasing field support for ATF Field Divisions and Federal law enforcement partners. 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 expansion of NIBIN.

The Committee continues to support efforts to expand the use of NIBIN and to ensure all law enforcement agencies have access to NIBIN's correlation services and appreciates the investments being made by state and local partners to collect and share ballistics evidence across geographically separated law enforcement jurisdictions, and encourages ATF to continue to build on these investments. The Committee supports efforts to include both cartridge casings and bullets, where feasible, in the NIBIN program and encourages the Department to promote NIBIN as a critical forensic science tool and to identify opportunities to build partnerships with institutions of higher education to use NIBIN as part of their criminal justice training programs.

The Committee is aware of efforts by ATF to increase NIBIN presence on the Southwest border, including an increase to Crime Gun Intelligence Centers allotted to Southwest border field offices and an upcoming deployment of ATF's Mobile Command Center to the region. The Committee supports and encourages ATF to continue these efforts. Further, the Committee is aware that the ATF's Firearms Trafficking Task Forces are working to combat the illegal flow of firearms into Mexico and encourages ATF, within the amounts provided, to continue its work with intergovernmental partners, including DHS, toward these efforts and encourages colocation with law enforcement partners where feasible.

Federal Firearm Licensee Theft.—The Committee supports the request for additional Industry Operations Investigators (IOIs) to support the prioritization and investigation of Federal Firearm Licensee (FFL) burglaries and robberies. The Committee recognizes that ATF has explored utilizing ATF's National Center for Explosives Training and Research (NCETR) to conduct training for incoming IOI classes in light of capacity challenges at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), due in large part to the pandemic. The Committee encourages ATF to continue to work with FLETC to ensure ATF is able to onboard and train the maximum number of IOIs in the fiscal year and directs ATF to update the Committee, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, on its efforts to achieve its hiring goals.

Firearms Trafficking Report.—On April 7, 2021, the Administration announced "Initial Actions to Address the Gun Violence Public Health Epidemic", which included a directive for the Department to issue a new, comprehensive report on firearms trafficking and annual updates necessary to give policymakers the information they need to help address firearms trafficking today. The Committee directs ATF to update the Committee on any resource requirements to support the annual delivery of this report.

Privately Made Firearms.—The Committee is concerned about the emergence of privately made firearms (PMFs) or "ghost guns"—

firearms made from parts without serial numbers or background checks—as a weapon of choice for violent criminals or those who would normally be prohibited from purchasing a firearm. These weapons pose an equal threat to both the public and law enforcement. The Committee notes that pursuant to a Presidential directive, ATF recently issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking redefining the meaning of "frame or receiver" and requiring PMFs to be marked when taken into inventory by FFLs. The proposed rule also contains data on the rate that Federal and state law enforcement agencies encounter PMFs. ATF has also revised its guidance to law enforcement agencies on how to report PMF crime gun recoveries to improve data collection.

The Committee encourages DOJ, through ATF, to create a searchable database of privately made firearms reported by law enforcement to ATF, to develop better methods to track the recovery of such firearms used in crimes, and to assist State and local law enforcement in recording data related to the recovery of such crime guns. DOJ and ATF should assess how persons prohibited from possessing firearms, including minors and gun traffickers, are gaining access to such firearms, and report their findings to the Committee with recommendations to address such access not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Violent Gun Crime Reduction.—On June 22, 2021, the DOJ announced its plans to launch five cross-jurisdictional firearms trafficking strike forces to help reduce violent crime by addressing illegal gun trafficking in significant firearms trafficking corridors across the country as part of the Department's broader Violent Crime Reduction Initiative, announced on May 26, 2021, which supports local communities in preventing, investigating, and prosecuting gun violence and other violent crime. This effort, coupled with two new, proposed pilot grant programs totaling $50,000,000 under State and Local Justice Assistance that are aimed at incentivizing State, local, and tribal law enforcement to pursue voluntary gun buyback or relinquishment programs as well as red flag laws, are important investments in fighting the systemic growth in gun related violence and crimes across our country.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $7,865,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which is $156,625,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $194,607,000 above the request. The Committee recommendation includes the requested funding of not less than $409,483,000 to sustain implementation of Public Law 115–391, the First Step Act of 2018 (FSA), to continue to expand and develop opportunities for incarcerated individuals to participate in evidence-based, recidivism-reducing programming and productive activities. The recommendation sustains BOP operations at no less than fiscal year 2021 level of operations, and provides an additional amount of $194,607,000 for BOP to sustain and increase hiring efforts to reduce the use of staff augmentation and understaffing at high-security institutions.

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

Inmate Care and Programs	$2,989,673,000
Institution Security and Administration	3,652,035,000
Management and Administration	334,239,000
Contract Confinement	889,053,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	7,865,000,000

Augmentation, Reassignment and Staffing.—Overcrowding remains a serious threat to correctional officer safety, particularly at medium- and high-security facilities. To meet staffing needs, BOP routinely relies on the practice of augmentation or reassignment, whereby a non-custody correctional employee is assigned custody responsibilities, rather than limiting such practice to rare or exceptional circumstances. The Committee has provided $194,607,000 above the request to enable BOP to hire more full-time correctional officers until such augmentation or reassignment is no longer needed, as well as to improve staffing beyond mission-critical levels in custody and all other departments. The Committee expects BOP to increase staffing, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 Appropriations Act, and to eliminate staffing shortfalls that the Committee understands have grown and in cases led to significant overtime costs. In filling staff vacancies, the Committee expects BOP to ensure that comparable institutions, including those with changing missions, should have comparable staffing levels. BOP shall continue to follow directions in Public Law 116–260, the fiscal year 2021 Appropriations Act, on (1) reporting on its use of augmentation and reduction of such use; (2) reporting on its inmate-to-correctional officer ratio and progress in ensuring each high-security institution housing unit has at least two correctional officers on duty for each shift; and (3) reducing vacancy rates.

BOP Retention Bonuses.—The Committee recognizes that agencies have the authority to approve a retention incentive without Office of Personnel Management (OPM) approval for payments of up to 10 percent for a group or category of employees. OPM approval is required when an agency would like to exceed these limits, based on critical agency need. Under an OPM retention incentive waiver, an agency could approve a retention incentive of up to 50 percent of basic pay. The Committee encourages BOP to work with OPM to provide retention incentives for groups and categories of employees at BOP facilities in which 10 percent or more of the total available positions are vacant, prioritizing facilities with the largest number of vacancies, and to include funding for such incentives in future budget requests.

Direct hire authority.—The Committee is aware that BOP has requested the Office of Personnel and Management (OPM) to delegate direct hire authority to BOP facilities. To ensure the safety of staff and inmates, the Committee once again encourages BOP to continue to work with OPM to provide direct hire authority for BOP facilities in which ten percent or more of the total available positions are vacant, prioritizing facilities with the largest number of vacancies.

First Step Act (FSA) Productive Activity.—BOP is directed to utilize qualified incarcerated inmates to instruct or tutor FSA Evi-

dence-Based Recidivism Reduction Programs, per existing BOP policy, as a First Step Act Productive Activity.

Animal-assisted Therapy Classes for Incarcerated Women.—The Committee is concerned that with 70 percent of incarcerated women in the United States responsible for a minor child, disruption to the mother-child bond when mothers are incarcerated places both populations at high risk for mental health problems and intergenerational incarceration. The Committee is also concerned that incarcerated women traditionally and persistently lack access to rehabilitation and reintegration support. However, the Committee is encouraged by the success of innovative parenting programs that incorporate animal-assisted therapy to help incarcerated mothers process trauma-based feelings, reduce anxiety, depression, and stress, while increasing parenting knowledge, and provide a supportive environment for their children during reunification efforts in a custodial setting. The Committee encourages DOJ to support animal-assisted therapy parenting programs, as part of existing BOP parenting classes.

Medically Assisted Treatment.—The Committee encourages the Bureau of Prisons to make abstinence-based relapse prevention treatment options available to inmates with a history of opioid dependence.

Contraband interdiction.—The Committee continues to urge BOP to explore ways to reduce the amount of contraband that enters its facilities without restricting inmate rights to receive postal mail or interfere with delivery of verifiable legal mail, to include enabling facilities to receive pre-screened postal mail and packages, to eliminate contraband risk while ensuring continuing, prompt delivery of communications with loved ones and legal counsel. Such solutions should optimize security while minimizing any additional cost or infrastructure for mail processing. The Committee notes the recent incidents of BOP staff being endangered by toxic chemicals from mailed drug contraband. It is specifically expected that mail screening will occur in specialized locations so as to streamline mail inspection and maximize the safety those screening the mail, with suitable protective clothing and equipment.

Contraband cellphones.—The Committee remains concerned about the rising use of contraband cellular phones and devices in facilities administered by BOP or under contract with them, and continues its direction to BOP to act on the recommendations of its fiscal year 2016 report to Congress, to include, as appropriate, managed access or other technology, to thwart illegal inmate telecommunications while not interfering with legitimate spectrum use.

Land Mobile Radio.—The Committee considers Land Mobile Radio (LMR) communications and video security equipment used by BOP to be critical to officer and inmate safety and security. In an environment where other alternative forms of communication and security measures cannot be employed, LMR and video security continue to be the only safe and secure methods for BOP facilities and personnel. Therefore, the Committee urges BOP, within funding provided, to invest in necessary radio and video security upgrades.

Employee firearms.—The Lieutenant Osvaldo Albarati Correctional Officer Self-Protection Act of 2018 (Section 202 of the First

Step Act (Public Law 115–391)) requires that each Federal penal or correctional institution provide a secure storage area located outside of the secure perimeter of the institution for employees to store firearms or allow employees to store firearms in a vehicle lockbox. The Committee directs the BOP Director to continue to report to the Committee on progress in implementing the Act, as specified in House Report 116–455.

COVID–19 Practices.—The Committee supports efforts to ensure that Federal detainees are held in humane conditions, especially those that are detained in federally operated facilities. The Committee is concerned with reports coming out of the Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC) in Brooklyn, NY. The Committee understands that the spread of the coronavirus was difficult to manage in congregate correctional settings; however, the rate of infection and the repeated spikes in cases at the MDC exceeded those at other facilities, including the nearby MCC New York. Therefore, the Committee directs DOJ to report to the Committee not later than October 2022 on protocols followed by MDC Brooklyn and MCC New York to reduce the spread of COVID–19 and the protocols in place to provide medical care to detainees. Furthermore, the report should assess whether inadequate care under the public health emergency constituted a violation of the Federal right, as defined in section 3626, under Subchapter C of chapter 229 of Part II of title 18, United States Code, or criminal violations under 18 U.S.C. 242 with respect to the chronic conditions that have impacted detainees. Such report shall include (to the extent BOP recorded such information):

a. the number of cells, holding areas, or other communal detainee settings that receive filtered air through HEPA filters;

b. a detailed explanation of lockdowns, including justifications provided by prison staff during each such lockdown;

d. accommodations provided by prison staff to ensure that all medical, dietary, and hygienic needs were met;

e. documentation of how frequently detainees were given new masks throughout the pandemic;

f. documentation of the provision of PPE to staff, including which staff received N 95 masks, and how often;

g. documentation of the provision of sanitizing wipes and spray to the detainees' housing units;

h. documentation of informational materials on vaccination being provided to detainees prior to BOP offering them COVID–19 vaccinations;

i. documentation of BOP's efforts to offer the vaccine to every person in BOP custody, in accordance with recent Executive Orders; and

j. information regarding how notification to family members was made in cases of COVID–19-related hospitalization or death.

Federal Inmate COVID–19 Transfer.—The Committee expects both BOP and USMS to test convicts and inmates for COVID–19 and wait for a negative test result before executing transfers between BOP facilities. The Committee understands that following a DOJ Office of Inspector General (OIG) recommendation, the USMS adopted a policy requiring its facilities to conduct testing of USMS prisoners for COVID–19 in accordance with Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidance, to the maximum extent possible, prior to

any transfer to other detention facilities or to BOP custody for the duration of the pandemic. The Committee also understands that BOP, as a matter of policy, does not transfer COVID–19 positive inmates and follows CDC guidance for handling such inmates. The Committee directs BOP and USMS to submit a report not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act describing each instance where this policy was not followed, including reasons for waiving the policy, the date of the transfer, number of inmates transferred, and the facilities transferring and receiving the inmates. The report should also describe protocols in place to limit COVID–19 infections related to newly convicted COVID–19 positive inmates entering BOP facilities, including asymptomatic inmates, and recommendations on improving intake and transfer protocols to better prevent infection.

BOP COVID–19 Testing.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Prisons to attempt to provide onsite COVID–19 testing to all employees who request it within 24 hours of such request. Where such testing is requested but not possible, BOP should report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the details of such instances, to include dates, facilities, and number of employees affected.

Vaccination in Prison.—The risk of acquiring a communicable disease is significantly higher among the imprisoned population compared with the broader community. The CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends universal vaccination for hepatitis B and several other immunizations in high-risk settings such as correctional facilities. Those in correctional facilities often have several risk factors for communicable diseases like hepatitis B, such as injection drug use, multiple sex partners, and tattoos or body piercings. The prevalence rate of current or previous hepatitis B infection among incarcerated individuals ranges from 13 percent to 47 percent, and the prevalence of chronic hepatitis B infection is estimated to be two to six times higher than the general population. Research has shown that prisons need a great deal of support to effectively respond to and manage an infectious disease outbreak. BOP policy requires that Federally-managed and contract prison observation steps include an assessment of inmate immunizations and the provision of basic medical care, including preventive health services such as immunizations. However, an August 2016 report by the DOJ Office of the Inspector General (OIG) found that contract prisons, in particular, were out of compliance with this policy. The Committee recognizes that administering vaccinations may be complicated by the movement of prisoners between facilities and jurisdictions, sometimes before a vaccination series can be completed. Nonetheless, the Committee expects the Department to strive to improve vaccination rates as much as possible. The Committee therefore directs the Attorney General to report to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on efforts to improve compliance with the policy to assess inmate populations and administer necessary vaccinations. The report should identify gaps in services and barriers to the provision of immunization services as well as recommend steps, such as potential collaboration with health organizations, to address the issues raised in the OIG report.

Private Sector Partnerships.—The Committee notes that Section 102 of the First Step Act (Public Law 115–391) directs the Attorney General to develop policies for the warden of each BOP institution to enter into partnerships with private entities that employ prisoners or assist prisoners in prerelease custody or supervised release in finding employment. The Committee recognizes the barriers to entering the labor market for formerly incarcerated individuals and the role stable employment plays in reducing recidivism. The Committee directs the BOP to build formal partnerships with private sector businesses and local BOP facilities to promote the development of job pipelines for individuals leaving incarceration.

Voting rights.—Several jurisdictions authorize BOP to provide voting access and education in Federal prisons. The Committee directs the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to prioritize enabling all eligible persons in BOP custody to access the ballot and ensure that all those in custody have the information and resources needed to exercise their fundamental right to vote.

Overtime.—The committee recognizes that the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has employees that either work or are mandated to work overtime but are not being paid at a true overtime rate. The Committee directs BOP to compensate all employees at full overtime rate, by giving them the same rights and protection as other employees and removing all references of an employee being FLSA exempt or non-exempt.

Improving Methods for Reducing Recidivism.—The Committee encourages DOJ to explore programs that reduce offender recidivism and end repeated cycles of violence and abuse by teaching skills for reducing stress, processing past trauma, and providing practical knowledge of how to cope with negative emotions. The Committee further encourages the DOJ to explore rehabilitation methods such as mindfulness and meditation that encourage incarcerated individuals to live to each one's highest potential and contribute to society.

Residential Re-entry Centers.—The Committee directs BOP to accelerate efforts to establish Federal residential re-entry centers (RRC), also known as halfway houses, in United States District Court districts that currently lack such facilities, especially prioritizing regions where no FRRC is within reasonable and accessible distance. The Committee directs BOP to report no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the status of its efforts, impediments to progress, and any resourcing needs.

Educational Programs.—The Committee supports the U.S. Department of Justice'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.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $185,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. This amount is $58,000,000 above fiscal year 2021, and $6,006,000 above the request. The Committee urges BOP to utilize its existing resources

to mitigate the high crowding rates at its high security facilities that are contributing to increases in the number of serious assaults, and to move forward with ongoing facilities planning and new construction that supports that objective.

Modernization and repair.—The Committee expects the Bureau to apply the funding to reduce its longstanding maintenance and repair (M&R) backlog and directs BOP to prioritize its funding for repairs that address life and safety issues, and facilities assessed as having deficiencies of a geological and seismic nature. BOP shall continue to provide monthly status of construction reports and notify the Committee of any changes reflected in those reports. The Committee also directs BOP to develop a schedule and timeline for repairs of facilities with geological and seismic deficiencies and include updates in the monthly M&R reports.

Perimeter.—The Committee is aware of the growing concerns of dangerous contraband within the prison system including cellphones, drug paraphernalia, and weapons and the ability to deliver these items via drone or merely launching these objects over the physical barriers (walls) of the prison. Currently, perimeter security is primarily maintained through physical barriers, with a network of cameras that give security personnel views of the physical area surrounding the facility. The Committee is aware that BOP has been investigating counter-Unmanned Aircraft System (C-UAS), and encourages it to continue to intensify its efforts at identifying proven technology, based on the appropriate and relevant environmental conditions at its facilities, and to continue to keep the Committee advised of its progress in such efforts.

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 2021.

STATE AND LOCAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).—The Crime Victims Fund is not financed by taxpayer dollars but by fines and penalties paid by criminals. By statute, the Fund is dedicated solely to supporting victim services. The Committee recognizes the importance of these grants and the essential life-saving services provided to victims within State, local, and tribal jurisdictions, including domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, and child abuse treatment programs. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to fund these programs. 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 it is taking to ensure Crime Victims Fund resources are reaching communities most affected by violence.

The Committee notes that funding from the Crime Victims Fund, under 34 U.S.C. 20103, may be used by the Department to fund the salaries of personnel who provide services to victims of crime, to the extent that such personnel provide such services. The Committee encourages the Department to offer such support.

The recommendation includes a 5 percent set-aside for Tribal Victims Assistance within the Crime Victims Fund. The Office for Victims of Crime is directed to consult closely with Tribal stakeholders to improve services for Tribal victims of crime, to include expanded purpose areas described in the OVC final rule effective August 8, 2016. OVC shall continue to follow direction required by House Report 116–455 regarding grant application requirements, accountability, and assistance. The Department is directed to give Tribes maximum flexibility in use of funds in order to best meet the unique needs of victims in Tribal communities. The Department is also directed to streamline administrative requirements as much as possible to increase accessibility for those most in need in Indian Country.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $753,800,000 for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), which is $240,300,000 above fiscal year 2021. Funds are to be distributed as follows:

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
STOP Grants	$223,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	50,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	2,500
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	22,000
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention	(5,000)
Improving Criminal Justice Response (formally Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies)	70,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Domestic Violence Firearms Lethality Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Victims Services	100,000
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	47,000
Violence on College Campuses	38,000
HBCU, HSI and Tribal Colleges	(4,000)
Civil Legal Assistance	65,000
Elder Abuse Grant Program	10,000
Family Civil Justice	20,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	10,000
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	2,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	2,000
Indian Country Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	1,000
Tribal Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction	5,500
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	3,500
National Deaf Services Line	5,000
Restorative Justice Responses and Evaluations	20,300
Support to Transgender Victims	2,000
Tech Assist for Community-Based Organizations	5,000
Culturally Specific Programs	40,000
Outreach to Underserved Victims	2,000
Emerging Issues Related to Violence Against Women	5,000
Tribal Special Assistant US Attorneys	3,000
Total, Office of Violence Against Women	$753,800

Family Justice Center.—The Department of Justice should provide robust funding to Family Justice Centers from the amount

made available for the Improving Criminal Justice Responses to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking Program as authorized by Part U, Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies, of the 1968 Act.

Rural victims.—The Committee is concerned about the rise in the number of sexual assaults in rural communities. Victims of sexual assault living in rural communities are often reluctant to report to law enforcement for fear of being exposed. The Committee encourages the OVW to implement projects that reduce barriers to the reporting of crime in rural areas, colonias, and persistent poverty counties and report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act. Such report shall include a description of the progress made since delivery of the report on the same topic as required in House Report 116–455.

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

Sexual Abuse Services in Detention Hotline.—There continues to be a significant need related to incarcerated individuals who do not have access to victim services. The Committee is interested in providing resources toward creating a national hotline that would provide sexual abuse and rape crisis counseling services to incarcerated individuals across the country. The Committee commends OVW and BJA for partnering on an initiative to identify what a national service line would require to be responsive to Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Standards as well as identify the unique needs of incarcerated survivors. The Committee looks forward to the results of this initiative and directs DOJ to report on the status of its findings within 90 days of enactment of this Act. A national hotline would not only help incarcerated survivors, but it would also further meaningful PREA compliance.

Studies on child custody and divorce in domestic violence cases.—The Committee recognizes that laws and regulations at the State and local levels may trap domestic violence victims in abusive marriages, harming both them and their children. The Committee directs DOJ, in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), to conduct a study investigating whether victims who raise evidence of domestic violence are more likely to lose primary custody of children to an abusive partner or to the State, including: (1) a review of State laws, regulations, and practices on how child neglect and custody situations are handled in domestic violence situations; and (2) a list of recommendations on how to restructure State laws, regulations, and practices to better protect victims of domestic violence and their children. The Committee also directs the DOJ, in coordination with HHS, to conduct a study on the direct and collateral economic costs and risks experienced by victims of domestic violence who divorce their abusive partners. Such study should include an examination of how related personal financial issues impact domestic violence victims, including the payment of alimony, legal fees, spousal support, or the division of property, disaggregated on the basis of whether the domestic violence victim has higher earnings than their partner; and provide recommendations on how to restructure law, regulations, and practices governing divorce to better support victims of domestic vi-

olence in leaving abusive situations. The Committee directs the Department to provide a status report on this request within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Technology Facilitated Harassment.—The Committee is concerned with the increased instances of severe harassment, stalking, and threats transmitted in interstate commerce in violation of federal law. These targeted attacks against Internet users, particularly women, have resulted in the release of personal information, forced individuals to flee their homes, have had a chilling effect on free expression, and are limiting access to economic opportunity. The Committee strongly urges the Department to intensify its efforts to combat this destructive abuse and expects to see increased investigations and prosecutions of these crimes.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

The Committee recommends $95,000,000 for Research, Evaluation and Statistics, which is $13,000,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $9,000,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Bureau of Justice Statistics	$50,000
National Institute of Justice	45,000
Domestic Radicalization Research	(12,000)
Research on School Safety	(1,000)
Study of Clearinghouse for Online Extremism	(500)
Data on Stops and Searches	(500)
Total, Research, Evaluation and Statistics	$95,000

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).—The Committee recognizes the importance of the timely release of data on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical for policymakers and researchers to understand in combating crime and advancing equality in the justice system. The Committee's recommendation provides $50,000,000 for BJS, an increase of $5,000,000 above fiscal year 2021. This increase is provided to ensure that BJS has sufficient resources to clear any backlogs in data and report releases and ensure the timely release of data going forward. The increased funding should also be used to initiate the process of redesigning its public website in accordance with current statistical agency best practices for disseminating information in an accessible and usable format. The Committee directs BJS to provide a report no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act detailing the agency's resource needs associated with such redesign.

Incarcerated Population Communications.—The Committee directs NIJ to report on the feasibility and appropriateness of utilizing artificial intelligence, machine learning, natural language processing, and other technologies to monitor, analyze, and transcribe legally authorized, nonprivileged incarcerated population communications into actionable intelligence for legitimate Federal purposes, including, but not limited to, national security, homeland

security, violent crime prevention, recidivism reduction, inmate mental health—including suicide prevention—and other purposes as the Department deems appropriate. The report should identify current gaps in such actionable intelligence and identify potential collaborations to address identified disparities. The Committee encourages the Department to engage with stakeholders in the course of examining the feasibility of utilizing such a system.

Police Use of Force Against Pets.— It has been estimated that thousands of dogs are killed annually by law enforcement officers. Many States and municipalities do not require that police shootings directed at pets be reported. However, data from some localities suggests that anywhere from 25–75 percent of all law enforcement firearms discharges are directed at dogs, and that these incidents are geographically clustered in low income communities of color where police shootings involving people are also concentrated. Police shootings directed at pets escalate encounters with policed communities and erode trust in law enforcement. The Committee is concerned about the lack of data and reporting requirements for such encounters, and urges the Department to include these incidents involving pets in any nationwide Federal database created to track law enforcement's use of force against people, or to provide Congress with a report within 180 days on how the Department can collect and maintain comprehensive data on law enforcement's use of force against people and pets, as well any policy recommendations needed to implement that data collection.

Solitary Confinement Data Collection.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Justice Statistics to collect data on solitary confinement practices, including frequency, conditions of solitary confinement, duration of solitary confinement, the impact of solitary confinement on an individual's physical and social-emotional health, and the recidivism rate of individuals who have experienced solitary confinement. The Committee directs the BJS to report back to the Committee annually on this topic, with the first report due not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ).—The recommendation includes $45,000,000 for NIJ. Within this amount, the Committee recommends $12,000,000 for domestic radicalization research, $1,000,000 for school safety research, $500,000 for research on online extremism, and $500,000 for the evaluation of data on stops and searches. In addition, $2,500,000 is to be transferred from the Office on Violence Against Women for research and evaluation on violence against Indian women.

Access to Mental Health Services for Law Enforcement.—The committee recognizes that traumatic law enforcement work and vicarious trauma has been shown to increase law enforcement officers' risk of developing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, which can be associated with major depression, panic attacks, phobias, mania, substance use, and increased risk of suicide. To ensure officers have access to services that can address the impact of traumatic law enforcement work, the Committee directs NIJ to conduct an evaluation of access to mental health, wellness, and resiliency services within law enforcement and offer recommendations to the Committee to improve access to these services for State, local, and Tribal law enforcement.

Community-Based Public Safety Strategies.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the many challenges faced by expansive policing schemes—particularly in communities of color where over criminalization and rising police brutality has shattered public trust in law enforcement while having little impact on community violence. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to conduct a study on the most successful, non-carceral and non-punitive ways to encourage public safety and provide recommendations on ways to reduce harm and improve health without criminalizing minority communities.

Evaluation of Data on Stops and Searches.—Within the funds provided in this account, $500,000 is included for analysis and evaluation of the data collected under the program, funded in this bill under Byrne JAG, for competitive demonstration grants to State and local law enforcement agencies to develop and implement data collection programs on hit rates for stops and searches by law enforcement officers, consistent with section 333 of H.R. 1280 as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021.

Law Enforcement Study Addressing Delayed Responses to Questions.—As part of the Committee's concerns about the accountability of law enforcement, the Committee directs the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to conduct a nationwide study of the prevalence and effect of any law, rule, or procedure that allows a law enforcement officer to delay the response to questions posed by a local internal affairs officer, or review board on the investigative integrity and prosecution of law enforcement misconduct, including pre-interview warnings and termination policies, consistent with requirements as described in section 115 of H.R. 1280 as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department shall: (1) submit to the Committee a report containing the results of the initial analysis conducted under subsection (a)(2) of such section 115; (2) make the report submitted under subparagraph (A) available to the public; and (3) identify the jurisdictions for which the study described in subsection (a)(1) of such section 115 is to be conducted. In addition, not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit to the Committee a report containing the results of the data collected under this section and publish the report in the Federal Register.

National System to Monitor Abuse in Youth Serving Organizations.—The Department is directed to work with a public institution of higher education conduct a feasibility study on establishing a Federal system to count and track substantiated cases of sexual abuse and other forms of child maltreatment in the nation's youth serving organizations (e.g. sports, scouting, religious institutions, camps, and schools).

Study of Clearinghouse for Online Extremism.—To respond to the elevated threat of domestic extremist violence, the Committee recognizes the need to address the role of social media and other online content in fueling extremist violence without infringing on civil liberties. Therefore, the Committee recommends $500,000 for NIJ to conduct a study on the feasibility, costs, and operational options for an independent nonprofit clearinghouse for online extremist content that could proactively investigate online threats without providing surveillance powers to law enforcement. The Committee

directs the Department to submit the findings of its report to Congress and to the public within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

White Supremacist Domestic Radicalization Research.—The Committee is alarmed at warnings from the FBI and other authorities that white supremacists and violent anti-government domestic extremists pose the greatest present risk to national security. These groups are infiltrating security and law enforcement agencies and the military, including seeking to recruit members from within them, and pose a deep and continuing threat to our country's national security by disrupting ongoing investigations of white extremist organizations and routinely harassing Black, Latino, and other minority communities. To respond to this elevated threat, which manifested in the attempted insurrection of January 6, 2021, the Committee provides an increase of $6,000,000 over fiscal year 2021 funding for research concerning domestic white supremacy and violent anti-government ideology, and directs the National Institute of Justice to direct this increase toward research efforts that trace the most common methods and sites of radicalization of Americans to white supremacist and violent anti-government extremism. The Department is encouraged to partner with academic institutions to evaluate the effectiveness of existing targeted violence and terrorism prevention programs in matching investments to relative sources of threat and in increasing understanding of and effectiveness at countering white supremacist and violent anti-government extremism.

STATE AND LOCAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $3,045,469,000 for State and Local Justice Assistance programs, which is $1,131,469,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $996,469,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

STATE AND LOCAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	$684,469
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	(13,000)
Smart Policing	(8,000)
Smart Prosecution	(10,000)
NamUS	(2,400)
Training Program to improve Responses to People with Mental Illness	(10,000)
John R. Justice Grant Program	(4,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	(17,000)
Kevin and Avonte's Law	(3,000)
National Center for Forensics	(4,000)
Project Safe Neighborhoods	(20,000)
Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review	(15,000)
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	(14,000)
National Center for Restorative Justice	(6,000)
Ashanti Alert Network	(1,000)
Family Alternative Sentencing Pilot	(7,000)
Child Advocacy Training	(1,000)
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	(9,000)
Managed Access Systems	(3,000)
Public Safety Innovation Grants	(5,000)
Technical Assistance to Law Enforcement-Use of Force Reporting	(15,000)
Data Collection Programs on Hit Rates for Stops and Searches	(5,000)

STATE AND LOCAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Police Reform in Jurisdictions Responding to Litigation	(7,200)
Law Enforcement Training	(42,000)
Byrne Discretionary Community Project Grants	(102,769)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	244,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	95,000
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Cybercrime Prevention	13,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	(2,500)
Internet of Things	(2,000)
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,500
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vests Partnerships	30,000
Transfer to NIST/OLES	(1,500)
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check Systems (NCIS) Initiative	100,000
NICS Acts Record Improvement Program	(25,000)
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	33,000
DNA Initiative	158,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	(120,000)
State and Local Forensic Activities	(19,000)
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	(13,000)
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants	(6,000)
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog	60,000
CASA—Special Advocates	14,000
Indian Tribal Assistance	50,000
Second Chance Act/ Reoffender Reentry	125,000
Smart Probation	(8,000)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	(5,000)
Pay for Success	(7,500)
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	(5,000)
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	(5,000)
Opioid Initiative	458,000
Drug Courts	(110,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act	(45,000)
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	(40,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	(40,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring	(33,000)
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program	(190,000)
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act of 2018	2,500
STOP School Violence Act	87,000
Emmett Till Grants	3,000
Hate Crimes Prevention Act Grants	70,000
Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice	30,000
Community Trust Initiative	95,000
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	(35,000)
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	(35,000)
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	(25,000)
Law Enforcement Accountability Grants	400,000
Pattern and Practice Investigations	(100,000)
Independent Investigation of Law Enforcement Officers	(250,000)
Community-Based Improvement to Law Enforcement	(25,000)
Pilot Programs to Address Police Misconduct	(25,000)
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	10,000
Community Violence Intervention Initiative	90,000
Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws	40,000
Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Pilot Program	10,000
Public Defender Improvement Program	25,000
Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies	20,000
Legal Representation Pilot for Immigrant Children and Families	50,000
Study of Lethality Assessment Programs	2,000
Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry	10,000
Pretrial Incarceration Reduction Pilot Program	10,000
Police Misconduct Database	5,000
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	$3,045,469

Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) Formula program.—In addition to the carveouts mentioned in the table above. The recommendation includes $360,100,000 for the Byrne JAG Formula grant program, equal to the fiscal year 2021 level. 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. Use of this funding is broad and flexible to address community needs and fill gaps within State and local criminal justice systems such as strategic planning, research, testing, training, equipment, technical assistance, prevention programs, innovation programs and community partnerships.

The Committee would like to reiterate the following allowable uses of Byrne JAG formula grant funding: body-worn cameras; gun-shot detection technology; law enforcement training including immersive training; newer, more efficient forensics testing tools; reality-based training programs that utilize role-playing and live-action scenarios for law enforcement officers; radio communications to provide secure communications systems; medication-assisted drug treatment; and supporting expungement and record clearing initiatives.

Police Reform.—Combatting crime and keeping our Nation safe remains a top priority of the Committee. However, the Committee is aware that communities across our Nation have called for reforms in State and local law enforcement agencies. To support these much-needed reform efforts, the Committee recommends funding for the following programs and reform strategies.

The Committee recommends $400,000,000 for police accountability grants, including $100,000,000 for grants to assist states in conducting pattern and practice investigations of law enforcement and $250,000,000 for grants to States and tribes to assist in implementing statutes providing for independent investigation of law enforcement officers.

In addition, the Committee recommends $25,000,000 to develop pilot programs and implement effective standards and programs in the areas of training, hiring and recruitment, and oversight that are designed to improve management and address misconduct by law enforcement officers. The pilot program shall be consistent with the requirements as described in section 114(d) of H.R. 1280 as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021, including: (1) training on law enforcement policies, practices, and procedures addressing training and instruction to comply with cited accreditation standards; (2) policies, procedures, and practices for recruitment, hiring, retention, and promotion of diverse law enforcement officers; (3) oversight/complaint procedures, including the establishment of civilian review boards or analogous procedures; (4) juvenile justice and school safety, including standards relating to interaction and communication with juveniles, physical contact, use of lethal and nonlethal force, notification of a parent or guardian, interviews and questioning, custodial interrogation, audio and video recording, conditions of custody, alternatives to arrest, refer-

ral to child protection agencies, and removal from school grounds or campus; and (5) victim services, including psychological counseling, for individuals and communities impacted by law enforcement misconduct.

Furthermore, the Committee recommends $25,000,000 for grants to community-based organizations, as authorized by subsections (b) and (c) of section 114 of H.R. 1280 as passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021, to study and implement: (1) effective management, training, recruiting, hiring, and oversight standards and programs to promote effective community and problem solving strategies for law enforcement agencies; or (2) effective strategies and solutions to public safety, including strategies that do not rely on Federal and local law enforcement agency responses. The studies shall address standards relating to administrative due process, residency requirements, compensation and benefits, use of force, racial profiling, early warning systems, juvenile justice, school safety, civilian review boards or analogous procedures, or research into the effectiveness of existing programs, projects, or other activities designed to address misconduct by law enforcement officers.

Technical Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies.—The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for grants that will support: (1) the cost of assisting the State or Indian Tribe in which the law enforcement agency is located in complying with the reporting requirements described in section 224 of H.R. 1280; (2) the cost of establishing necessary systems required to investigate and report incidents as required under subsection (b)(4); (3) public awareness campaigns designed to gain information from the public on use of force by or against local and tribal law enforcement officers, including shootings, which may include tip lines, hotlines, and public service announcements; and (4) use of force training for law enforcement agencies and personnel, including training on de-escalation, implicit bias, crisis intervention techniques, and adolescent development.

Police Accountability and Community Engagement.—The Committee urges the Department to make funds available to help nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, community groups, youth groups, and faith-based organizations facilitate organized dialogues that bring together community members and law enforcement officers so that they may collaborate to develop shared goals that will enhance the collective safety of the community. The dialogues should include diverse groups of community members, local elected officials, law enforcement leaders and officers, business leaders, and community members, including youth groups, to assess the state of police-community relations in states and local communities. The Department is further urged to partner with these organizations to develop strategies that will result in concrete action items that will improve the relationships between the police and the communities and further the goal of enhancing collective safety.

The Committee urges the Department to work with community-based organizations to identify and develop opportunities to train law enforcement officers with respect to encounters with individuals suffering from impaired mental health, homelessness, and addiction; to identify areas where social workers may be able to sup-

port law enforcement agencies; and to provide guidance regarding the development and implementation of co-responder programs, which involve social workers or other mental health professionals working alongside law enforcement officers so that they arrive and address situations together.

State and Local Law Enforcement Training Grants.—The Committee recommends $42,000,000 for training for State and local law enforcement officers on racial profiling, implicit bias, de-escalation, use of force, the duty to intervene when witnessing other officers using excessive force, and procedural justice. The Committee urges the Department to place the highest priority on applications from grantees who can demonstrate quantitative results from evidence-based training programs that will address these areas of concern.

The Committee directs the Department to review the benefits of using virtual reality de-escalation training and the use of humane remote restraint devices to enable law enforcement the ability to restrain an uncooperative subject without requiring the infliction of pain. Providing such training and equipment can significantly improve the ability of law enforcement to de-escalate confrontations with non-compliant subjects and avoid potentially lethal use of force, particularly with respect to individuals with mental health conditions. The Department is directed to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of using this type of training. The Committee notes that NIJ funding may be used for such research.

In addition, the Committee directs the Department to assist small jurisdictions and small law enforcement agencies as they work through the application process related to grants for police training and police accreditation. The Committee further urges the Department to ensure that grants funded under this program also help address the unique challenges of policing in immigrant communities.

Public Safety Innovation Grants.—The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the development of best practices for, and the creation of, local task forces on public safety innovation. Such task forces shall be administrative entities, created from partnerships between community-based organizations and other local stakeholders, to explore and develop innovative law enforcement and non-law enforcement strategies to enhance just and equitable public safety, repair breaches of trust between law enforcement agencies and the communities they pledge to serve, and enhance accountability of law enforcement officers.

Gunshot detection for Service Weapons.—The Committee notes the need for accurate, timely and dependable technology to record actual shots fired in an incident involving law enforcement weapons, to communicate that information to police dispatchers and to initiate body camera recording in such incidents. The Committee encourages DOJ to evaluate such technology and report to the Committee, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, with an assessment of its potential value for Federal, State and local law enforcement.

Consent Decrees and Other Litigation Related to Police Practices.—The Committee recommends $7,200,000 for the establishment of a new grant program to provide funding to police departments for police training, equipment, and other necessities to help

comply with law enforcement reform efforts as a result of litigation, including consent decrees, out-of-court settlements, memoranda of understanding, findings, technical assistance, and recommendation letters provided by reform authorities. The Committee is aware of the Civil Rights Division's increasing investigations into law enforcement agencies and the resulting consent decrees currently being enforced. The Committee is also aware of the benefits received by the local communities and their citizens after a consent decree has been successfully enforced and the required reforms implemented. The Committee believes funding will cover the resource gap needed to fully implement such reform efforts and enable local governments to share with the Federal Government the cost of implementing the decree. Grant funding can be used for police training, equipment purchases, and other items deemed as necessary to establish the reforms cited in the consent decree. Local governments must share at least 25% of the cost of the consent decree implementation.

Stops and Searches Data Collection.—The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for up to five competitive demonstration grants to State and local law enforcement agencies to develop and implement data collection programs on hit rates for stops and searches by law enforcement officers, including $500,000 for the Bureau of Justice Statistics to collect and analyze the data submitted to the Department under this program by State and local law enforcement agencies.

Combatting Justice Inequality.—Where justice is denied, no one is safe. The United States has one of the highest incarceration rates in the world. Unfortunately, the majority of those who are incarcerated matriculated from underserved and poorer communities. The Committee recommends funding for the following programs focused on combatting justice inequality and the disparities that exist within.

Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review.—The Committee recognizes the need for legal representation and investigation services for individuals with post-conviction claims of innocence. The Committee recommends $15,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000 over fiscal year 2021, for the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review program. Individuals exonerated in 2019 spent an average of about 13 years incarcerated for their wrongful convictions, and 47 percent of 2019 exonerations (67 of the total 143 exonerations) were a result of the work of innocence organizations. This program works to improve the quality and effectiveness of representation in death penalty cases through State level training for both the prosecutors who represent the public and the defense attorneys who represent indigent defendants in State capital cases, including forensic training. Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful convictions, the Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the appropriated amount to the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grant programs shall be used to support Wrongful Conviction Review grantees providing high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants in postconviction claims of innocence. Wrongful Conviction Review grantees shall be nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and/or State or local public defender offices that have inhouse post-conviction represen-

tation programs that show demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. Grant funds shall support grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims; case review, evaluation, and management; experts; potentially exonerative forensic testing; and investigation services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.

National Center for Restorative Justice.—The Committee recommends $6,000,000, which is an increase of $3,000,00 over fiscal year 2021, to support research on restorative justice, focusing on how best to provide direct services to address social inequities. Funds should be awarded through a competitive solicitation to academic institutions to implement the project.

Family Alternative Sentencing Pilot.—The Committee recommends $7,000,000, which is an increase of $3,500,000 over fiscal year 2021, to support family-based alternative sentencing programs for parents who are in the criminal justice system. The Committee notes that decades of research have shown that incarcerating parents creates poor outcomes for children. Often the lack of parental support and supervision results in increased crime and harm to communities, particularly in the communities of color most affected by mass incarceration. This program allows judges to waive a sentence of incarceration for eligible individuals who are parents or caregivers and instead impose a sentence of community custody with additional conditions for treatment and programming. The Committee supports the Department entering into partnerships with State, local, and community agencies to provide grants and technical support toward the creation of such alternative sentencing programs.

Pretrial Incarceration.—The Committee is concerned with the increasing rates of pretrial incarceration in rural counties and small and mid-sized cities. The Committee encourages the Department of Justice to explore evidence-based initiatives and alternatives to incarceration to reduce the rate and duration of pretrial incarceration. The Committee encourages the Bureau of Justice Assistance to establish a competitive grant pilot program to support local government entities, in partnership with qualified nonprofit organizations, to establish programs to reduce pretrial incarceration in local jails. Special consideration should be given to applications from small metropolitan, micropolitan, or noncore jurisdictions with the highest incarceration rates that are not currently in decline.

Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Program.—The Department is encouraged to prioritize grant awards for law enforcement agencies that utilize Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program models. These pre-arrest diversion programs give police the authority to divert low-level, non-violent offenders to community-based treatment instead of processing an arrest. Within the amounts provided for the Comprehensive Opioid Stimulants and Substance Abuse program (COSSAP), no less than $11,000,000 shall continue to be made available for sites employing models consistent with LEAD.

Legal Representation Pilot for Immigrant Children and Families.—The Committee provides $50,000,000 for the Department to establish a competitive grant program to qualified non-profit organizations for a pilot program to increase representation for immi-

grant children and families in civil proceedings. The amount is $35,000,000 above the request and $50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 level. The Committee recognizes the compelling need to ensure due process for children and families who seek asylum and who must navigate a complex legal system for processing of asylum claims. The Committee supports coordination with grantees and organizations who offer other types of legal assistance or services to immigrants seeking asylum or other forms of legal protection. As with any new pilot program, the Committee expects the Department to assess this program with metrics that will be scaled appropriately to evaluate how this initial investment could be further enhanced to represent a larger portion of un-represented individuals and the impact that it may have on improving attendance rates and decreasing court costs. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the OJP shall brief the Committee on its implementation plan for this pilot.

Combatting Hate.—The Committee is alarmed by the persistent, frequent occurrence of hate crimes across the country, particularly targeting Asian, Latino, and other communities perceived as having immigrant origins, LGBTQ individuals, Black individuals, and members of religious minority groups. The enactment of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84) provided the Federal Government with more tools and data to help States address and combat these bias-motivated attacks. The recommendation provides $70,000,000 for grant opportunities authorized in section 4704 of Public Law 111–84 to help States, localities, and tribal law enforcement agencies to conduct educational outreach and training on hate crimes and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes. The Committee further urges the Department and agency recipients of these grants to prioritize efforts to identify, investigate, report on, and prevent hate crimes that occur online or are related to bias-motivated harassment and criminal activity occurring online. DOJ is urged to conduct outreach and provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies that have not consistently reported hate crimes data, with particular attention to small agencies with the fewest resources for administrative management and data analysis.

The Committee encourages the Department of Justice to prioritize grants to entities that propose to use funding to bolster community resilience to hate; to establish multilingual online or application-based portals to collect hate crime reports; and to conduct community education to prevent hate crimes motivated by animus toward a victim's actual or perceived gender, race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity. The Committee recommends that the Department expand culturally competent and linguistically appropriate public education campaigns that encourage people affected by hate crime to seek the Department's assistance. As with any new program, the Committee expects the Department to assess this program with metrics that will be scaled appropriately to evaluate the program's overall effectiveness. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the OJP shall brief the Committee on its implementation plan for this program.

Community Support for Victims of Hate Crime.— In addition to the Matthew Shepard grants, the Committee recommends

$30,000,000 for grants awarded to community-based organizations that will further community-based strategies for conflict resolution and community empowerment and education. Grants will be provided to community-based organizations and civil rights groups to implement and facilitate educational classes and community services for defendants convicted of hate crimes directly related to the community harmed by the offense; culturally competent and linguistically appropriate public education campaigns on the collection of data and public reporting of hate crimes; safety ambassadors to escort vulnerable community members in public places; in-language support for victims and/or surviving families of hate crimes, including mental health support; provide upstander, de-escalation trainings in multiple languages; and other community-based strategies deemed appropriate for communities of color and other vulnerable and historically disadvantaged communities.

The Committee is also concerned by the amplification that results from the increasingly interconnected problems of misogyny and white supremacy. The Committee recommends that the Department of Justice develop a comprehensive strategy to counter growing misogyny and gender- and gender identity-related hate crimes. This program should address the whole life cycle of hate, from awareness, to intervention, to rehabilitation, and victim services, in order to support comprehensive, evidence-based, whole-of-society programs that counter the drivers of gender-based hate.

The Committee recognizes that individuals and communities that perpetrators of hate crimes target are frequently the same individuals and communities that have been historically discriminated against and overrepresented among those investigated, arrested, convicted, and incarcerated by law enforcement officials. Hate crime victims include noncitizens and people with immigrant family members who may fear immigration enforcement-related consequences of contact with law enforcement. For these and other reasons, communities affected by hate crime have called for increased investment in community-based social support and advocacy for victims as a necessary complement to law enforcement involvement in preventing and responding to hate crime. Accordingly, the Committee directs the agency to prioritize grants from programs for which institutions of higher education and nongovernmental nonprofit organizations are eligible to those applicants that are institutions of higher education and nonprofit organizations that propose to use funding to provide services that reduce the risk of hate crime or to provide legal, material, social, and other support to people and institutions affected by hate crimes.

Violence Prevention and Intervention.—The Committee remains focused on keeping our Nation safe by providing grant opportunities for violence prevention and intervention efforts. The table above includes many grant programs focused in this area as well as the following highlights.

Community-Based Violence Intervention Program.—The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for this new grant program in collaboration with the CDC to implement evidence-based community violence interventions locally that will assist local communities in developing comprehensive violence prevention and reduction programs, including efforts to address gang and gun violence, based on partnerships between community residents, law enforcement, local

government agencies, and other community stakeholders. Within the recommended amount, $10,000,000 will be directed to focus on youth-based programs and will be funded within Juvenile Justice Programs. The Committee expects the Department to assess this program with metrics that will be scaled appropriately to evaluate the program's overall effectiveness. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the OJP shall brief the Committee on its implementation plan for this program.

National Criminal History Improvement Program.—The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for NCHIP to support States, territories, and tribes in ensuring the effective and efficient exchange of complete and accurate criminal-history records. These records are necessary for criminal-justice decisions on pretrial release, career-criminal charging, sentencing, and correctional assignments; and for pre-employment, licensing, and other noncriminal-justice decision-making purposes. The Committee is aware that many State laws and policies provide for the expungement or sealing of certain criminal records, making it possible for people with past convictions to access employment and housing, or exercise their social and civic rights, but many States do not have the resources for appropriate technology to effectively implement such policies. The Committee urges the Department to ensure that grants made under the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) are made available for supporting the implementation of records systems that allow for the efficient expungement or sealing of criminal history records.

Rural Violent Crime Initiative.—The Committee recommends $9,000,000 to support competitive grants and technical assistance to small law enforcement agencies in rural locations to address the unique challenges these departments face in combatting violent crime.

Stop School Violence Act.—The Committee recommends $140,000,000 for the STOP School Violence Act grant program. Within this amount, $87,000,000 is provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for evidence-based school safety programs outlined in the Act and $53,000,000 is provided within the Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) program. The Committee directs the offices to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, tribes, and school districts of funding availability upon release, increase training and technical assistance for school district applicants, and provide microgrants for school districts, including rural, tribal, and low-resourced schools. Through the STOP School Violence Act program, school districts should use funds for security hardening measures; evidence-based school threat assessments and trainings for school personnel and students to identify threats of school violence; locks, lighting, ballistic glass and other deterrent measures; safety and security of school premises by utilizing design elements and principles; and technology for expedited notification of local law enforcement during an emergency and other measures determined to provide significant improvement in physical security of schools.

The Committee recognizes the significant emotional impact of the COVID–19 pandemic on youth and teachers and directs BJA to prioritize evidence-based programming and students to identify warning signs and prevent tragedies such as suicide, mental health

crisis, and interpersonal violence; develop and operate school-based teams to help receive, triage, and intervene when warning signs are reported; and create and implement anonymous reporting systems, among other allowable uses, as permitted under the Act.

Restricting Online Obscenity.—The Committee is concerned that the expansion of unrestricted Wi-Fi in Government, Educational, and Commercial facilities is creating unsafe public environments due to the freely available access to online obscenity. The Committee encourages the Department to award Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Cybercrime Prevention grants for programs that encourage greater corporate, government, and institutional responsibility for safer, more secure public Wi-Fi networks using readily available technology solutions to filter illegal child abuse images and obscene content.

Internet Safety Grants.—The Committee is concerned that existing Federal laws to prevent the Internet-enabled exploitation of children have not been adequately enforced, leading to increased harm to minors from obscenity, child pornography, predation, sex trafficking, and cyberbullying. Within funding provided for the Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Cybercrime Prevention grant program, the Department is encouraged to support grants to nonprofit organizations to produce Internet safety programs, using a comprehensive, evidence-based curriculum, to educate law enforcement and adults about the dangers children face on the Internet.

Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Pilot.—The Committee provides $10,000,000 for a new pilot program that will develop, and expand where viable, State, local, and tribal gun buyback programs with an emphasis on buying back assault-style weapons and high-capacity magazines in order to reduce the number in circulation. The Committee also understands that there is a national need to support State, local, and tribal law enforcement to develop effective firearm relinquishment programs with an emphasis on removing firearms from individuals newly prohibited from possessing them. The Committee understands the program is intended to incentivize State, local, and tribal voluntary programs, and that some States have existing programs. The Committee encourages equal consideration for both new and existing programs as the grants are evaluated and awarded. As with any new pilot program, the Committee expects the Department to assess this program with metrics that will be scaled appropriately to evaluate the program's overall effectiveness. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the OJP shall brief the Committee on its implementation plan for this pilot.

Incentivization Program for Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws.—The Committee provides $40,000,000 for a new pilot program aimed to incentivize States to either establish or refine existing gun licensing and "red flag" laws, which allow courts to issue temporary removal orders of firearms for anyone who presents a danger to themselves or others. The Committee believes this increase will assist in expanding the presence of "red flag laws" and gun licensing laws across the country and could aid in the development of a greater body of evidence to systematically assess how these laws can be effectively and fairly implemented to ultimately reduce the number of incidents of gun-related violence that have systematically risen in our country. The Committee is aware that there are over a dozen States that have some form of "red flag laws" in

place. The Committee encourages equal consideration for both new and existing programs as the grants are evaluated and awarded. As with any new pilot program, the Committee expects the Department to assess this program with metrics that will be scaled appropriately to evaluate the program's overall effectiveness. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the OJP shall brief the Committee on its implementation plan for this pilot.

Hospital Based Victims of Violent Crime Interventions.—The Committee is aware of the considerable success of crime victim advocacy programs that utilize teams of advocates who intervene with violently-injured victims and their families immediately upon their presenting at a hospital emergency department and continue to do so throughout their hospitalization. Such programs have shown improvements in victim self-empowerment; improved utilization of victim support services; and a reduced likelihood of re-victimization of those who suffer penetrating wounds. The Committee instructs the Department to support expansion of programs that utilize this in-hospital, team-based approach and to support research to validate their outcomes relative to assistance programs that do not engage with victims until after their hospital discharge.

Mentally Ill Offender Act.—The Committee recommends $45,000,000 for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program. The Committee is aware that there can be a correlation between those suffering from mental health disturbances and repeat criminal offenders. Therefore, the Committee recommends that funds allocated to the Mentally Ill Offender Act should prioritize the operational expenses for centers that provide assistance to those with severe mental health needs who are at risk of recidivism. These mental health centers can provide, but are not limited to, the following services: crisis care, residential treatment, outpatient mental health and primary care services, and community re-entry supports. The Committee recommends that funding levels for grants made be commensurate with demonstrated community needs.

The Committee commends the Administration's effort to expand partnerships between mental health providers and law enforcement agencies. To increase effective community policing, the Committee encourages the Department to prioritize Byrne JAG applications that establish or continue policing initiatives focused on mental health response.

The Committee is concerned about the high rates of re-incarceration among individuals with serious mental illness due to the inadequate management of their illness and encourages the Department to include long-acting injectable anti-psychotic medications as an allowable expense to improve treatment adherence and reduce risk for relapse and re-incarceration.

Cybercrime as an Area of Emphasis.—The Attorney General shall identify the hiring of cybercrime analysts and investigators and training of law enforcement personnel and emergency dispatch personnel in areas of cybercrime as an Area of Emphasis and prioritize grant applications that will spend JAG funds to hire and retain those personnel for fiscal year 2022. Prioritized grant application activities specifically include training for State or local law enforcement personnel relating to cybercrimes against individuals; training for State or local emergency dispatch personnel relating to

cybercrimes against individuals; and the hiring of cybercrime analysts and investigators.

DNA Initiative.—The Committee recommends $158,000,000 for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements to strengthen and improve Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. The Committee expects that OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority in order to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. Within funds provided, $120,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, $13,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, and $6,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, of which up to $2,000,000 shall be expended to establish a Forensic Nursing Center of Excellence. A Forensic Nursing Center of Excellence is identified as establishing a level of excellence in forensic nursing and is qualified to prepare current and future sexual assault nurse examiners/forensic nurse examiners to be profession-ready and meet the applicable State certification and licensure requirements. The Center shall provide training and supervision to nurses with the purpose of increasing sexual assault forensic nurse capacity in rural areas, and in support of population-specific programs and hospitals including, but not limited to, underserved or historically underfunded communities. Any hospital receiving these funds shall promote best practices in forensic nursing throughout the State while continuing to research and develop the highest standards of care.

Rapid DNA.—The Committee understands that under certain conditions, Rapid DNA technology can help law enforcement agencies quickly compare DNA samples against profiles in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) and determine possible connections between a suspect and known criminal activity or facilitate exoneration of innocent suspects. The Committee encourages DOJ to consider supporting broad deployment of Rapid DNA technology that meets FBI quality assurance standards to help local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies meet their mission requirements, improve the efficacy and efficiency of investigations, and protect and bring justice to the innocent.

Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution (PREA) Audit Quality Initiative.—Facility audits are a key component in helping agencies move their sexual abuse prevention and response policies from written documents to everyday practices. Congress enhanced the audit process in 2018 to ensure greater oversight of the audit process and improved audits. More than two years later, these changes have not been fully implemented by the PREA Management Office, in large part due to insufficient resources. The Committee supports the Department providing the necessary resources.

Opioid Abuse.—The recommendation includes $458,000,000 for programs to reduce opioid abuse, as authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (CARA; Public Law 114–198). Within this amount is $110,000,000 for drug courts; $45,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; $40,000,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), $40,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; $33,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; and $190,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Pro-

gram (COAP), which includes no less than $11,000,000 for additional replication sites employing the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) model, with applicants demonstration a plan for sustainability of LEAD model diversion programs, prioritizing sites with geographic barriers.

The Committee recognizes that the COVID–19 pandemic has heightened the need to provide virtual transitional substance abuse and misuse services to individuals who are incarcerated and who struggle with substance abuse issues. By building on and leveraging investments in medication assisted treatment and telehealth services, the Committee supports programs that offer internet-based substance abuse and misuse education, peer coaching and case management. Such programs facilitate a seamless transition from jails to the community and reduce relapse and recidivism. The Committee encourages the Department to support programs at no less than $10,000,000 that provide comprehensive, virtual transition of care from jails to the community for individuals struggling with substance abuse and misuse challenges. Priority shall be given to under-served and under-resourced communities.

The Committee is concerned about the growing epidemic of prescription drug and heroin abuse and its impact on law enforcement, and notes that funds within this account may be used for the implementation of medication-assisted treatment to help maintain abstinence from all opioids and heroin.

Promoting Positive Outcomes for Veterans in the Criminal Justice System.—The Committee recommends the Department focus on programs that train local, State, and Native American law enforcement on techniques and procedures for identifying and de-escalating initial contact with veterans suffering from mental health and substance use disorders. The Committee further recommends the Department focus on programs to divert these veterans from the criminal justice system and instead offer access to appropriate medical and/or mental health treatment, to include such techniques as mindfulness, meditation, and other alternative therapies. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on programs that support these goals. The report shall include information on current programs, including funding that supports such programs, and results.

Supporting Local Communities.—The recommendation includes $102,769,000 for Byrne Discretionary Community Project Grants, which includes $100,754,000 for community projects and $2,015,000 for related agency administrative expenses, to assist State, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to prevent crime, improve the criminal justice system, provide victims' services, and for other related activities. These project recommendations will allow recipients the opportunity to establish and enhance any of a variety of equipment, technology and/or programs to encourage the continuation and enhancement of community policing efforts within their jurisdictions. The accompanying table details funding for congressionally-designated activities, which are incorporated by reference in the bill:

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY COMMUNITY PROJECT GRANTS

Recipient	Project	Amount
A New Way of Life	A New Way of Life Safe Homes—Women's Reentry and Economic Development Initiative.	$250,000
Adams County Government	Expanding Services to Domestic Violence Victims in Adams County	2,000,000
Ak-Chin Indian Community Police Department.	Ak-Chin Indian Community Police Department Equipment Modernization.	500,000
Allegheny Police Chiefs Inc.	Body-Worn Camera and Technology Project	550,000
Alliance for Gun Responsibility Foundation.	Restorative Justice for Youth—South King County	300,000
Bell County	Bell County Sheriff's Department 2021 Equipment Modernization Plan	1,563,000
Bexar County Sheriff's Office	Bexar County Sheriff's Office Animal Cruelty Investigations Unit	82,000
Bowie State University	Institute for Restorative Justice and Practices	750,000
Broward County Sheriff's Office	Broward County Mental Health Diversion Project	563,000
Calhoun County Sherriff's Department.	Calhoun County Safe Schools Initiative	1,700,000
Carroll County Sheriff's Office	Body-Worn Cameras, In-Car Cameras, for Carrol County Sheriff's Office.	1,429,000
Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	Cherokee County Training Facility Equipment	340,000
CHOICES for Victims of Domestic Violence, dba LSS CHOICES.	Safe Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	750,000
City of Albuquerque, Family and Community Services.	Trauma Recovery Center—Services for Victims of Violent Crime	1,000,000
City of Alexandria (VA)	Pilot Deployment of Body-Worn Cameras in the Alexandria Police Department.	600,000
City of Alexandria (LA)	City of Alexandria Police Body-Worn Camera Upgrade Project	276,000
City of Baltimore	9-1-1 Diversion Pilot Expansion	2,000,000
City of Belton	City of Belton Public Safety Equipment	374,000
City of Burien	City of Burien Enhanced Youth Services	300,000
City of Charlotte	Cure Violence Charlotte Implementation	1,000,000
City of Clearwater, Florida	Clearwater Police Department Mental Health Co-Responder Program	144,000
City of Deerfield Beach, Florida	Security Technology Enhancements	595,000
City of Detroit—Detroit Police Department.	Ceasefire Detroit Violence Reduction Program	715,000
City of El Paso	El Paso Police Department Body-Worn Camera Program	525,000
City of Fresno Police Department	Advance Peace Fresno—Violence Prevention and Intervention Program.	300,000
City of Glendale	Expansion of Forensic Testing Services for the Verdugo Regional Crime Laboratory.	700,000
City of Hollywood	Hollywood Police Department Body-Worn Cameras	1,702,000
City of Huntington	Hydraulic Lift and Associated Equipment for Motor Vehicle Investigations.	4,000
City of Indianapolis	Mental Health Diversion Program	1,000,000
City of Largo, FL	Police Officers Body-Worn Cameras for Largo Police Department	230,000
City of Los Angeles, Office of City Homelessness Initiatives.	CIRCLE 24/7: Crisis and Incident Response through Community-Led Engagement.	1,500,000
City of Manassas Police Department.	Law Enforcement Mental Health and Domestic Violence Case Management Team.	270,000
City of Mansfield Division of Police.	City of Mansfield Division of Police Gun-shot Detection Program	50,000
City of McAllen	City of Mcallen Police Forensics Equipment	250,000
City of Napa	Napa County Public Safety Radio and Communication Upgrade Project.	1,800,000
City of New Haven	New Haven Community Crisis Response Team (NH CCRT)	2,000,000
City of New York, Office to Prevent Gun Violence.	Crisis Management System (CMS)	3,000,000
City of Omaha	Encompass Omaha: A Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program	527,000
City of Orlando	City of Orlando Police Department Next Generation Body-Worn Cameras.	1,200,000
City of Pelham, Georgia	City of Pelham—Radio Communications System Upgrade	225,000
City of Portland	City of Portland Violence Prevention Outreach	200,000
City of Rialto	City of Rialto Body-Worn Camera Upgrade	700,000
City of San Jose Police Department.	Mobile Crisis Assessment Team	1,000,000
City of Selma, Alabama	Community Oriented Policing Services in Selma, Alabama	550,000
City of Simi Valley	Simi Valley Radio Replacement	1,000,000
City of Stanton	North Orange County Public Safety Task Force	5,000,000

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY COMMUNITY PROJECT GRANTS—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
City of Stockton	Safer Streets—Safer Communities: Group Gun Violence Reduction, Ceasefire, and Firearms Reduction Program.	1,000,000
City of Syracuse	Body-Worn Cameras for the City of Syracuse	140,000
City of Thornton	Body-Worn Cameras for the Thornton Police Department	310,000
City of Tracy Police Department	City of Tracy Crime Reduction Program	255,000
City of Vallejo Police Department	Vallejo Police Department Community Mobile Mental Health Response Unit Pilot Program.	900,000
Cocaine and Alcohol Awareness Program, Incorporated.	Cocaine and Alcohol Awareness Program, Incorporated (CAAP, Inc) Community Corrections Program.	671,000
Community Leaders Roundtable of Seattle, d.b.a. CHOOSE 180.	Snohomish County Community-Based Diversion with CHOOSE 180	246,000
County of El Paso, Texas	The Crisis Intervention Team	2,015,000
County of Placer	Placer County Body-Worn Camera Program	580,000
County of Ventura	Ventura County Cold Case and Sexual Assault Investigation	950,000
Deerpark Town Police Dept.	Deer Park Body-Worn Cameras	30,000
Delaware Criminal Justice Council	Statewide Body-Worn Camera Project	1,600,000
Delaware Criminal Justice Council	Statewide Violence Reduction Project	1,900,000
Durham County Government	Community Violence Intervention Project	250,000
East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office	East Baton Rouge Rapid DNA System	686,000
Eastern Michigan University	Prisoner Reentry Services	250,000
Educate Youth Ypsilanti	Police Community Relations Training Program	149,000
Essex County Sheriff's Department	STAR Program (Supporting Transitions and Reentry)	850,000
Family Service of Rhode Island (FSRI).	Police Go Team Critical Services and Expansion	413,000
Forrest County Sheriff's Office	Forrest County Sheriff's Office Radios & Body-Worn Cameras	500,000
Forsyth County Government	Forsyth County Substance Abuse and Intervention Program	90,000
Forsyth County Government	Crisis Intervention Team	235,000
Genesee County	Genesee County Justice Partnership for Reform	768,000
Graham County Sheriff's Department.	Graham County In-Car Radios for Patrol Cars	91,000
Graham County Sheriff's Department.	Graham County Sheriff Body-Worn Camera Project	53,000
Hennepin County	Hennepin County Family Dependency Treatment Court	500,000
Homestead Police Department	Homestead Police Department Body-Worn Camera Program	750,000
Houston Police Department	Houston Police Department Advocates for Violent Crime Victims	975,000
Huckleberry House, Inc.	Central Ohio Youth Homelessness Support for Victims of Crime	610,000
JEVS Human Services	The Choice is Yours	400,000
Johnstown Police Department	Johnstown Police Department Mobile Office Technology Project	79,000
Kansas City, Missouri Health Department.	Aim4Peace Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program	250,000
Kings County	King's County Deputy Sheriff's Body-Worn Camera Project	413,000
Lackawanna County Government	Lackawanna County Gun and Gang Reduction and Intelligence Project (GGRIP).	2,000,000
Lansing Police Department	Lansing Police Department—Lansing Crisis Assessment Team (LCAT)	1,342,000
Law Enforcement Planning Commission.	Modular Medical Examiner's Office Suite—Equipment	659,000
Lifebridge Health, Inc.	LifeBridge Health Community Violence Cessation	600,000
Los Angeles Brotherhood Crusade, Black United Fund, Inc..	Brotherhood Crusade and 2nd Call: Answering the Second Call—A Holistic, Culturally-Responsive, Trauma-Informed Re-Entry Program.	220,000
Louisiana Office of State Police	Less-Than-Lethal Technology Training Center Equipment	2,300,000
Lower Richland Alumni Foundation.	The Lower Richland Alumni Foundation Community Cares Project	800,000
Lucas County Sheriff's Office	Lucas County Jail Mental Health Evaluation and Stabilization Wing Planning and Design.	2,000,000
Lutheran Settlement House	Strengthening Supports for Victims of Domestic Violence	125,000
Marion County Prosecutors Office	Marion County Prosecutor's Office Second Chance Workshops	96,000
Menifee County Sheriff's Office	Menifee County Schools Security Project	529,000
Miami-Dade Police Department	Operation Safe Ride—Public Safety Program	2,010,000
Morrow County Sheriff's Office	Morrow County Sheriff's Office Radio Communications System	288,000
Mothers in Charge	Mothers In Charge Prevention, Intervention and Education (PIE)	100,000
Municipality of Utuado	Law Enforcement Equipment and Technology for the Utuado Municipal Police.	116,000
National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform.	Youth ALIVE! and Community & Youth Outreach (CYO)	500,000
Nevada Department of Public Safety Parole and Probation.	From Supervision to Success—Recidivism Reduction Program	235,000

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY COMMUNITY PROJECT GRANTS—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
New Britain Police Department	Improving Community Youth & Police Relations in New Britain	15,000
New Hanover County Sheriff's Department.	Forensic DNA Technology	400,000
New York City Police Department	Critical Response Command K9-Training and Equipment	350,000
New York City Police Department	Forensic Equipment	2,000,000
New York City Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	550,000
Newark Community Street Team, Inc..	Newark Community Street Team High Risk Intervention Expansion	471,000
NMI Judiciary	Technical Assistance to Determine the Viability of a Mental Health Treatment Court with a Specific Docket for Veterans.	303,000
Oak Park Department of Public Safety.	Oak Park Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras	560,000
Orange County	Coordinated Reentry Center—Programs and Services	5,000,000
Pinellas County Justice Center	Pinellas County Intercept Unit	200,000
Portage County Sheriff's Office	Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras for Patrol	616,000
Prince William County Police Department.	Police Use of Force Assessment, Evaluation, and Analysis	250,000
Raleigh/Wake City-County Bureau of Identification.	Raleigh/Wake City-County Bureau of Identification DNA Testing Equipment.	500,000
Ramsey County	Ramsey County Community Violence Prevention Project	900,000
Safelight, Inc.	Safelight Child Advocacy Center	300,000
Samadhi Center Inc.	Samadhi Center SNUGS Program	430,000
San Antonino Police Department	San Antonio Mental Health Unit Expansion	1,000,000
Schuylkill County	Schuylkill County Intermediate Punishment Facility Equipment	1,064,000
Southern Methodist University	Combatting Human Trafficking	1,187,000
Spokane Sheriff's Department	Spokane Sheriff's Department Rapid DNA Technology	480,000
Stafford Township Police Department.	On POINT—Proactive Outreach in Needs and Treatment Program Expansion.	32,000
State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources.	DLNR/Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement Academy Program.	340,000
The City of Grand Rapids	Cure Violence Grand Rapids	600,000
The City of Opa-Locka Police Department.	Opa-Locka Gunshot Detection Violence Reduction Initiative	109,000
The Connie Rice Institute for Urban Peace.	Urban Peace Institute and Chapter TWO: South Los Angeles Peace Ambassadors.	220,000
Toberman Neighborhood Center	Toberman Neighborhood Center San Pedro Violence Interruption through Gang Deterrence Program.	1,000,000
U.S. Institute Against Human Trafficking.	Combatting Human Trafficking in the State of Florida	750,000
University of Maryland Medical Center R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Violence Prevention Program.	University of Maryland Medical Center R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Violence Prevention Program.	497,000
University of South Alabama	Department Community-Based Crisis Intervention Training and Support for Primary Responders.	500,000
University Park Police Department	University Park Police Department Body-Worn Cameras	20,000
UTEC, Inc.	Supports for Proven Risk Youth and Young Adults in Haverhill	500,000
Village of Hoffman Estates	Village of Hoffman Estates Domestic Violence Project	150,000
Village of Maywood	Maywood Alternative Policing Strategies, Junior (MAPS, JR)	621,000
Virginia Commonwealth University	Richmond, Virginia Gun Violence Prevention Framework	996,000
Wolcott Police Department	Fixed Network Equipment Upgrade for Wolcott Police Department	3,200,000
Young Women's Christian Association of Greater Los Angeles.	YWCA Greater Los Angeles Sexual Assault Response Team Project (SART).	300,000

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $494,000,000 for Juvenile Justice programs, which is $148,000,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $302,000,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Part B—State Formula	$80,000
Grants:	
Emergency Planning—Juvenile Detention Facilities	(500)
Youth Mentoring Grants	110,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	60,000
Prevention of Trafficking of Girls	(6,000)
Tribal Youth	(14,000)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	(500)
Girls in the Justice System	(9,000)
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	(12,000)
Children Exposed to Violence	(10,000)
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	40,000
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	109,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	5,000
Juvenile Indigent Defense	10,000
Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative	50,000
Community Violence Intervention Initiative	10,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	20,000
Total, Juvenile Justice	$494,000

Alternatives to Youth Incarceration.—The Committee recommends $50,000,000 to develop a new initiative to fund states to close and repurpose youth prisons. Funding should be used by State grantees to support a robust planning process to help redirect resources freed up by youth prison closures to support more effective alternatives to incarceration and community-based programs for system-involved youth; needed services and opportunities outside of the justice system; and to address economic impact of youth prison closures on communities, such as the re-employment of laid-off employees of youth prisons. In addition, the Committee expects these funds would be utilized to assist States in closing youth prisons and directing State and local resources to support more effective community-based services and supports for young people involved in the juvenile justice system and their families, as well as provide workforce development for correctional staff who will need new employment upon facility closures.

Arts-based programs.—The Committee strongly supports a comprehensive and innovative approach to programs that work to improve the lives of the youth in our communities. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is encouraged to partner with leaders in the arts communities and art stakeholders to establish a demonstration program focused on providing competitive grants to partnerships between arts organizations and juvenile justice systems, programs, and nonprofit organizations, to pilot promising and effective art-based and art therapy models for youth at-risk of, or engaged with, the juvenile justice systems.

Missing and Exploited Children Programs.—The recommendation includes $109,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, which is $15,000,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $11,000,000 below the request.

The Committee recommends $60,000,000 for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) program as authorized under Public Law 110–401. The Depart-

ment is directed to include in its ICAC Task Force grant solicitation a prioritization of proactive investigations of suspects possessing, distributing, or producing violent and sadistic child sexual abuse imagery. The Committee also encourages the Department to encourage ICAC grantees to dedicate increased efforts to proactive investigations, which have demonstrated potential to rescue children.

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 Committee recognizes the diverse and unique challenges identified in the report to Congress directed by the Ashlynne Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act (Public Law 115–166) for the integration of State AMBER Alert communications plans and tribal systems. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends no less than $4,400,000 for the operation and activities of the existing AMBER Alert program. Of the funds provided for AMBER Alert activities, $1,000,000 shall be directed to addressing State/tribal integration consistent with (1) the findings of the report directed in Public Law 115–166 and (2) a long-term budget and plan by the Department for implementation across all States with affected Tribal communities. The Committee directs the Department to submit to the Committee a long-term budget and plan for implementation across all States with affected tribal communities, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Transparency.—The Committee recognizes the important work done by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) to find missing children, reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimization. According to estimates, Federal funding comprised over 80 percent of NCMEC's budget for exploited children programs in 2019 and over 70 percent in 2020. Despite this significant Federal financial support, as a private non-profit organization, NCMEC is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and has minimal statutory disclosure requirements. In order to better understand whether NCMEC is working effectively to achieve its organizational mission, the Committee directs the agency to issue a report within 60 days of the enactment of this Act that includes statistics for the preceding year detailing: (1) the number of tips to the Cybertipline containing child sexual abuse material (CSAM) disaggregated by how many images and videos are deemed to be unique using hash-matching technology; (2) the number of tips to the Cybertipline containing CSAM with unique images and videos after deconfliction or deduplication of visually similar imagery; (3) the number of unique image and video files reviewed by the Child Victim Identification Program (CVIP); (4) the total number of unique image and video files reviewed by the CVIP disaggregated by whether there was a known or suspected relationship between the suspected offender and the victim, including disaggregation by the type of relationship; and (5) the number of unidentified minor victims added to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's image repository for the first time.

Preventing trafficking of girls.—The recommendation includes $6,000,000 for grants for nonprofits and other nongovernmental en-

tities that have undergone rigorous evaluation and have a successful track record of administering research-based prevention and early intervention programs for girls who are vulnerable to trafficking and are most likely to end up in the juvenile justice system. Funds shall be used to scale up and replicate these programs. This expansion will bolster prevention and early intervention strategies and curricula throughout the country, and place vulnerable girls on a path toward success, stability, and long-term contribution to our society.

Victims of Child Abuse Programs.—The recommendation includes $40,000,000 for Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) programs, which is $10,000,000 above fiscal year 2021. The Committee is aware that statutes of limitation laws have prevented survivors of child sexual abuse, child exploitation, and child sex trafficking from seeking justice when their trauma causes them to delay disclosure of their abuse until later in life. The Department is encouraged to prioritize awards to grantees in States that are actively working to review and revise civil and criminal statutes of limitations laws and avenues for reviving time-barred civil claims for child sexual abuse, child exploitation, and child sex trafficking for adults who were a child at the time of the sexual abuse claim in question.

Youth mentoring grants.—The recommendation includes $110,000,000 for youth mentoring grants, which is $10,000,000 above fiscal year 2021.

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 can 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 believes that the Department must take a more aggressive approach to disrupt the school-to-prison pipeline and limit out-of-school suspensions. The Committee encourages the Department to explore implementing programs that are focused on disadvantaged students of color in elementary and secondary school; available to all schools in all districts; and include a curriculum that prevents unnecessary trauma and harm; incorporates positive alternatives to suspension, in-school arrests, and expulsion; and promotes educational development and attainment. The Committee looks forward to the report directed in House Reports 116–101 and 116–455, detailing how the Department could partner with relevant stakeholders to implement such a program.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total of $156,800,000 for the Public Safety Officer Benefits program, which is $13,000,000 above fiscal year 2021 and the same as the request. Within the funds provided, $122,000,000 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, $34,800,000 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.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $450,881,000 for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Programs, which is $64,881,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $200,119,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
COPS Hiring Grants	$245,000
Improving Tribal Law Enforcement Resources	(29,500)
Regional Information Sharing Activities	(44,000)
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act	(8,000)
Tribal Access Program	(3,000)
Civilian Review Boards	(4,000)
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	35,000
Police Act	11,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	15,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	35,000
STOP School Violence Act	53,000
COPS Technology and Equipment Community Projects	56,881
Total, Community Oriented Policing Services	$450,881

Active shooter response.—The recommendation includes $11,000,000 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.

As Congress works to reduce gun violence by enacting universal background checks and other gun safety measures, it is critical that all educational institutions, including our schools and universities, receive adequate training and assistance in responding to active shooter situations and that such training involves campus police officers who are particularly critical to the initial response in these situations.

The Committee directs the Department of Justice to ensure that such grants authorized under the POLICE Act be made available for primary schools, secondary schools, and college campuses, and that such training is integrated with campus police officers and local law enforcement.

The Department shall report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment, on the number of schools that have received active shooter training and the number of schools' campus police officer units that have received active shooter training in connection with this program over the last three fiscal years.

Community Policing Development (CPD).—The Committee recommends $35,000,000 for CPD, for competitive grants provided directly to law enforcement, including training programs. Of this amount, (1) $15,000,000 is for officer training in de-escalation techniques, of which no less than $4,000,000 is for grants to regional de-escalation training centers that are administered by accredited institutions of higher education and offer de-escalation training certified by a national certification program; (2) $5,000,000 is for assisting agencies with gaining accreditation to ensure compliance with national and international standards covering all aspects of law enforcement policies, procedures, practices, and operations, of which no less than $1,500,000 is to be provided for small and rural law enforcement agencies for this purpose; (3) $3,000,000 is for the CPD Micrograms program, which provides funding for demonstration and pilot projects that offer creative ideas to advance crime fighting, community engagement, problem solving, and organizational changes to support community policing; (4) $2,000,000 is for grants to support tolerance, diversity, and anti-bias training programs offered by organizations with well-established experience training law enforcement personnel and criminal justice professionals; and (5) $10,000,000 for grants to States to embed mental and behavioral health services with law enforcement, including training programs. The Committee directs the Department to provide a status update on the program within 60 days of the enactment of this Act.

Civilian Review Boards.—Within the amount provided for COPS, the Committee recommends $4,000,000 for grants for the development of best practices for, and the creation of, civilian review boards to oversee local police departments. Civilian review boards funded under this program should be independent and adequately resourced, have investigatory authority and staff subpoena power, have representative community diversity, have policy making authority, provide advocates for civilian complainants, have mandatory police power to conduct hearings, and conduct statistical studies on prevailing complaint trends.

Law Enforcement Screening and Training to Eliminate Bias.—The Committee recognizes the importance to effective policing of law enforcement personnel reflecting the communities they serve, and of officers identifying and eliminating biases that impair their ability to earn and maintain community trust, and carry out their duties fairly. In addition, to fulfill their mission, law enforcement agencies should implement best practices to prevent active proponents of white supremacy and violent anti-government extremism from joining their ranks, and to eliminate such individuals from officers corps. The Committee encourages the Department to provide the highest priority to COPS Hiring program applicants and law enforcement agencies that request support for screening and counseling programs to identify and prevent the radicalization of applicants and personnel who endorse violent and hateful extremist movements. The Committee further encourages the Department to prioritize COPS Hiring grants to program applicants and law enforcement agencies that require their employees to complete trainings on ethnic and racial bias, racial profiling, gender bias, sexual orientation and gender identity bias, and/or cultural diversity.

Police Accountability and Community.—The Committee urges the Department to make funds available to help nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, community groups, youth groups, and faith-based organizations facilitate organized dialogues that bring together community members and law enforcement officers so that they may collaborate to develop shared goals that will enhance the collective safety of the community. The dialogues should include diverse groups of community members, local elected officials, law enforcement leaders and officers, business leaders, and community members, including youth groups, to assess the state of police-community relations in States and local communities. The Department is further urged to partner with these organizations to develop strategies that will result in concrete action items that will improve the relationships between the police and the communities and further the goal of enhancing collective safety. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit a progress report to the Committee on the results of the dialogues as well as on any law enforcement practices that have changed as a result of the dialogues.

Regional Information Sharing Activities.—Regional information sharing activities play a key role in assisting our local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies fight crime and terrorism. This recommendation provides $44,000,000, which is $4,000,000 above fiscal year 2021 for grants to State and local law enforcement for these activities.

STOP School Violence Act.—The recommendation includes $53,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2021 level for evidence-based school hardening measures including metal detectors, locks, lighting, ballistic glass, and other deterrent measures in coordination with law enforcement, as well as training for local law enforcement officers to prevent student violence, technology for expedited notification of local law enforcement during an emergency, and other measures determined to provide significant improvement in physical security of schools.

School resource officers.—The Committee supports strategies that improve school climate in order to reduce harmful, disproportionate suspensions, expulsions, and arrests of students of color, and to protect the civil liberties of students in school.

COPS Technology and Equipment Community Projects.—The recommendation includes $56,881,000 for grants to State, local, and Tribal law enforcement which includes $55,766,000 for community projects and $1,115,000 for related agency administrative expenses, to develop and acquire effective technologies and interoperable communications that assist in responding to and preventing crime. These project recommendations will allow recipients the opportunity to establish and enhance any of a variety of technical equipment and/or programs to encourage the continuation and enhancement of community policing efforts within their jurisdictions. These projects should help improve police effectiveness and the flow of information among law enforcement agencies, local government service providers, and the communities they serve.

COPS is directed to ensure that all equipment funded under this program meets the requirements of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Office of Law Enforcement Standards. The ac-

companying table details funding for congressionally designated activities, which are incorporated by reference in the bill:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Recipient	Project	Amount
Camden County Police Department	Cameras to Monitor Illegal Dumping	$500,000
Chicago Police Department	Chicago Integrated Intelligence Strategy Program Equipment	500,000
Chittenden County Public Safety Authority.	Chittenden County Public Safety Authority Regional Dispatch Center—Equipment.	750,000
City of Alamo	City of Alamo Police Radio Equipment	540,000
City of Clinton Police Department	Radio Upgrades and Repeater Placement	173,000
City of Elk Grove	Elk Grove Police Department Communications Center Equipment	520,000
City of Fremont	City of Fremont Emergency Dispatch System	250,000
City of Glendale	Glendale 911 Communication Center Upgrades	480,000
City of Greensboro	Computer Aided Dispatch System Replacement for the City of Greensboro, NC.	3,000,000
City of Huntington	Nationally Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) Terminal	219,000
City of Lemoore	City of Lemoore Police Dispatch	1,000,000
City of Monroeville	Monroeville Police Department Security Cameras	125,000
City of Monrovia	Monrovia Public Safety Critical Communications Replacement Project	843,000
City of Pomona—Police Department.	Police Radio Upgrades	3,404,000
City of Saint Paul	Saint Paul Police Department Portable Radio Replacement	2,000,000
City of Sparks	First Responder Radio Equipment	1,000,000
City of Suffolk	Suffolk Emergency Communication Center Computer Aided Dispatching (CAD) and Police Records Management System (RMS) Replacement.	3,492,000
City of Tampa	COPS Technology Enhancement	382,000
City of Vancouver	City of Vancouver Police Camera Program	1,500,000
City of West Wendover	Police Interoperability Equipment	376,000
City of Wilkes-Barre	City of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania's Community Policing Technology and Equipment Initiative.	2,100,000
City of Winston-Salem, NC	Winston-Salem Police Department Real Time Crime Center Technology Upgrades.	273,000
Coos County	Coos County Emergency Radio Communications System	231,000
County of Northampton	Eastern Shore of Virginia's Regional Public Safety Radio Communications System.	8,245,000
Gary Police Department	Technology Upgrades—Gary Police Department	500,000
Hamilton County Department of Communications.	Hamilton County P25 Radio System Enhancement	1,600,000
Hillsdale County Sheriff's Office	Communication Technology Improvement	210,000
Johnson County Fiscal Court	Johnson County First Responder Communications Project	859,000
Manchester Police Department	Manchester Gunshot Recognition Technology	300,000
Marion County—Finance Department.	Marion County Public Safety Radio System Upgrade and Repairs	1,200,000
Montgomery County Sheriff's Office	Montgomery County Sheriff's Office License Plate Reader	25,000
Nevada County Sheriff's Department.	Nevada County Sheriff's Office Radio Infrastructure Improvements	4,800,000
Norwich Police Department	Norwich Police Department Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Management System.	700,000
Oceanside Police Department	In-Car Camera System	587,000
Pinellas County Government	Pinellas County Consolidated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System	1,750,000
Prince George's County Government	Mobile Camera System	442,000
San Luis Obispo County	County of San Luis Obispo Public Safety Communication System	5,600,000
South Beaver Township Police Department.	South Beaver Township Police Department Communication System Improvement Project.	224,000
SouthCom Combined Dispatch Center.	SouthCom Technology Upgrades	276,000
Strafford County Sheriff's Department.	Strafford County Sheriff Radio Systems	752,000
The Borough of Leonia	The Strengthening Public Safety Communications Project	250,000
Town of Paradise	Upgraded Radios for Paradise Police Department	615,000
Union City Police Department	Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) for a Safer Union City	1,100,000
Union County, New Jersey	Union County, New Jersey, Law Enforcement Interoperable Communications Expansion and Upgrades.	1,270,000
Village of East Alton	East Alton Law Enforcement Cameras	25,000

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT COMMUNITY PROJECTS—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
Waterford Township Police Department.	911 Dispatch-Emergency Operations Center Technology Upgrades	250,000
Westmoreland County Department of Public Safety.	Westmoreland County Department of Public Safety Backup 9-1-1	528,000

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 require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 203 establishes that the Director of the Bureau of Prisons is obliged 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 204 establishes requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

Section 205 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 206 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 207 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 208 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 209 prohibits the use of funds for OMB Circular A–76 competitions for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

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

Section 211 permits up to 2 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs to be used for training and technical assistance, and 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 provides cost-share waivers for certain DOJ grant programs.

Section 213 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 214 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 215 permits DOJ to participate in Performance Partnership Pilot collaboration programs.

Section 216 provides for the use of offsetting collections credited to and made available in the Working Capital Fund.

Section 217 prohibits EOIR's use of case completion quotas in immigration judge performance evaluations.

Section 218 prohibits funds to move a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives facility.

Section 219 the awarding of funds under the Byrne JAG or COPS programs unless the United States Attorney General certifies that the recipient State or unit of local government satisfies several conditions.

Section 220 prohibits Department of Justice funding from being made available to any law enforcement agency of any State, unit of local government, or federally-recognized Tribal Government unless the Attorney General has certified that such agency has begun or completed the process of receiving accreditation from a law enforcement accreditation organization approved by the Attorney General.

Section 221 prohibits the awarding of funds under the Byrne JAG or COPS programs unless the United States Attorney General certifies that the recipient State or unit of local government has in effect a law prohibiting sexual activity while acting under color of law.

Section 222 authorizes a National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The Committee recommends $7,152,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which is $1,608,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

Climate Change Adaptation.—The Committee supports the direction provided by Executive Order 14008 regarding climate adaptation and resilience and the mandate for each Federal agency to produce annual Climate Action Plans. The Committee is concerned about the quality of these action plans and the climate information on which they are based. Therefore, the Committee provides $500,000 and directs OSTP, in collaboration with NOAA and the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), to develop, and make public, guidance for Federal agencies as they create and update their Climate Action Plans and annual progress reports to (1) assist agencies in identifying and accessing quality and appropriate

climate information; (2) ensure consistent application of climate information parameters, including but not limited to timeframes, emissions scenarios, and risk tolerance levels; (3) ensure appropriate interpretation of climate information; and (4) ensure consistency across agencies with regard to the scope of the evaluations of the impacts of climate change to their operations, capabilities, facilities, and public services.

Further, the Committee directs OSTP, in collaboration with NOAA and USGCRP, to review agency Climate Action Plans to assess the appropriateness of the climate information that was used, including parameters such as the timeframes, emissions scenarios, and risk tolerance. OSTP shall, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, provide the Committee with a detailed briefing on the findings from this review as well as its plan to provide guidance to the agencies to improve the quality and consistency of future climate action plans.

Federally Funded Scientific Research.—The Committee recognizes the considerable progress made by OSTP in bringing to completion the department and agency public access plans called for by the OSTP Memorandum "Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research," issued February 22, 2013. The Committee understands that 22 departments and agencies with annual expenditures on research and development of $100,000,000 or more now have completed their public access plans for increasing access to peer-reviewed scholarly publications and digital data resulting from Federally funded research. The Committee encourages OSTP to continue its efforts to coordinate the implementation of public access policies across Federal departments and agencies and to identify additional opportunities to enhance access to the results of Federally funded research. The Committee received OSTP's quarterly progress reports regarding department and agency public access planning efforts, the most recent report being issued on January 9, 2017. Further, OSTP shall report to the Committee on an annual basis on the progress of departments and agencies in implementing their public access plans, including relevant measures of progress, and regarding additional steps being taken to improve access to the results of Federally funded research. In addition, at least 90 days prior to making any changes to the Federal Government's public access policies as outlined in the 2013 OSTP memorandum on "Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research", the Committee directs OSTP to submit to the Committee a report on the costs and budgetary impact of such changes. The report shall include a complete analysis of any newly-created costs, including any potential new costs for grant recipients.

Arctic Observing System.—The Committee recognizes the significant impacts of the changing climate in the Arctic, which have dramatically outpaced the changes on the rest of the planet. Unfortunately, the Nation's ability to monitor, detect, and understand marine, terrestrial, and atmospheric changes and their implications for the rest of the planet is limited by the insufficient observing facilities in the Arctic. The Committee therefore directs OSTP, no later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, to provide the Committee with a report on the need to establish and maintain a sustained Arctic observing network, including recommendations on

the implementation and construction of such a network. The report should be developed in coordination with relevant Federal agencies and include ally Arctic nations, as appropriate.

Microbiome.—The Committee requests an update from the National Science and Technology Council on the implementation of the Interagency Strategic Plan for Microbiome Research, which was developed by the Microbiome Interagency Working Group, and in particular, any proposal for the continuation of the plan at its completion in 2022. The Committee encourages OSTP to prioritize leveraging the National Microbiome Data Collaborative at the Department of Energy to ensure cross-agency collaboration and integration of microbiome datasets.

Career Technical Education (CTE) and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) Education and Workforce Pipeline Strategy.—The Committee supports improving the coordination of Federal efforts involved in growing and sustaining a robust STEM and skilled technical workforce. The Committee recognizes the Office of Science and Technology Policy's coordinating role of federal programs and activities relating to STEM education on the Committee on STEM Education. The Committee directs the Director to participate and coordinate as an essential federal stakeholder with department secretaries working to create a national CTE and STEM Education and Workforce Pipeline Strategy.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

The Committee recommends $1,965,000 for the National Space Council, which is equal to the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and equal to the request.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $25,038,400,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is an increase of $1,767,122,000 over the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $236,900,000 above the request.

NASA's fiscal year 2022 request places a welcome emphasis on Earth science and aeronautics research, and STEM education, while also continuing human exploration and increasing our understanding of the solar system and beyond. NASA is meeting its responsibility to help lead a whole-of-government approach to helping Americans prepare for and respond to a changing climate. NASA's research will dramatically improve and streamline the collection and analysis of data that is critical to enhancing our understanding of climate change and our response to it. For the first time since fiscal year 2017, the Administration's budget submission requests funding for the Office of STEM Engagement (OSTEM), and proposes a significant increase to that account. The Committee supports this increase and includes funding to greatly expand NASA's Office of STEM Engagement.

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 2022, NASA shall incorporate

the funding levels established in both the table and the narrative direction.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Science:	
Earth Science	$2,250,000
Planetary Science	3,234,800
Astrophysics	1,446,300
James Webb Space Telescope	175,400
Heliophysics	773,000
Biological and Physical Science	90,000
Total, Science	7,969,500
Aeronautics	935,000
Space Technology	1,280,000
Exploration:	
Orion Multi-purpose Crew Vehicle	1,406,700
Space Launch System (SLS) Vehicle Deployment	2,635,900
Exploration Ground Systems	690,000
Exploration Research and Development	2,546,700
Total, Exploration	7,279,300
Space Operations	3,961,300
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)	147,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services	3,030,000
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	390,300
Office of Inspector General	46,000
Total, NASA	$25,038,400

SCIENCE

The Committee provides $7,969,500,000 for Science, which is $668,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $38,100,000 above the request.

Earth Science.—The recommendation includes $2,250,000,000 for Earth Science programs, which is $250,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the request. NASA's budget submission reflects a renewed focus on Earth science, which was sorely lacking in the prior Administration's requests. Climate change is a global crisis, and this research is critical to helping Americans understand the nature of climate change and how to effectively respond.

Earth Science Research and Analysis.—The Committee recommends no less than $363,800,000 for Earth Science Research and Analysis, which is equal to the requested level.

Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, ocean Ecosystem (PACE).—The Committee provides $119,400,000, which is $25,700,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and equal to the Administration's request. The data to be generated by PACE builds upon a multi-dec-

ade effort by NASA and other Federal agencies to generate information from space that helps, for example, to characterize and assess the health of the fisheries environment and to more accurately assess the status of fish stocks, as well as to help identify the extent and duration of harmful algal blooms. Such unique observational information cannot be replicated elsewhere, and industry itself does not have the financial means to acquire wide scale data such as that generated by PACE and its precursor missions. The Committee directs NASA to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment on NASA's efforts to maintain a 2022 launch date for this mission.

Climate Absolute Radiance and Refractivity Observatory (CLARREO) Pathfinder.—The Committee provides $19,000,000 for this mission, $5,500,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $500,000 above the Administration's request. The Committee welcomes NASA's inclusion of adequate funding in this year's budget request, as directed by the fiscal year 2021 Committee report.

Deep Space Climate Observatory (DSCOVR).—The Committee supports DSCOVR's continued operations through 2023 and recommends full funding for this important inter-agency initiative to maintain the nation's real-time solar wind monitoring capabilities, which are critical to the accuracy and lead time of NOAA's space weather alerts and forecasts.

Small Satellite Launch Services.—To enhance the breadth of research achieved using small satellite platforms and bolster NASA's overall scientific objectives, the Committee directs NASA to continue its work with commercial industry to examine ways for small satellite missions to procure launch services that are more tailored to their mission dependent orbits, locations, and schedules, while minimizing launch costs.

University Small Satellite missions.—The Committee supports NASA's collaborative efforts with U.S. colleges and universities to conduct research through small spacecraft missions, including CubeSat and SmallSat missions. The Committee believes these competitively selected projects led by principal investigators at institutions of higher education help train the next generation of scientists and provide much-needed research. The Committee directs NASA to provide not less than $30,000,000 for these missions.

Earth Science Decadal.—The Committee supports the Administration's plan to consolidate upcoming missions recommended by the National Academy of Sciences' Decadal Survey for Earth Science and Applications from Space into its Earth Observatory System approach. As such, the Committee supports the Administration's request, which will fund the Mass Change and Surface Biology and Geology missions, as well as two missions to address Aerosols and Clouds, Convection and Precipitation.

Planetary Defense.—The Committee provides $197,200,000 for Planetary Defense, which is equal to the request. The Committee recognizes NASA did not previously have the resources to invest in the capabilities required to satisfy its mandate to detect 90 percent of objects greater than 140 meters that threaten Earth by 2020. In keeping with prior congressional direction, the Committee also directs that not less than $143,200,000 shall be for the Near-Earth Object Surveyor Mission (NEO Surveyor). The Committee wel-

comes NASA's commitment to the NEO Surveyor mission and to a 2026 launch date, and directs NASA to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, on the fulfillment of its NEO mandate and development progress of both the NEO Surveyor and DART missions.

Double Asteroid Redirection Test.—Within the funds provided for Planetary Defense, the Committee recommends not less than $11,100,000, equal to the request, to ensure that the Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART) technology demonstration mission is ready for launch in fiscal year 2022. The Committee understands that this mission can be accomplished with NASA participation only using ground-based telescopes and radars to provide the needed measurements to assess the degree of deflection resulting from the DART impactor, and that this telescope support is already baselined in the NASA mission.

Lunar Discovery and Exploration.—The Committee provides $497,300,000 for Lunar Discovery and Exploration, including $22,100,000 for continued operation of the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter and $107,200,000 for the Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover (VIPER) mission to the South Pole of the Moon to search for and sample lunar water ice. These funds are equal to the request. The Committee supports NASA's commitment to utilizing public-private partnerships to advance its lunar science and exploration agenda and encourages the agency to leverage the resources and expertise of both private industry and universities in pursuit of these goals. The Committee directs that the Lunar Discovery and Exploration program adhere to the lunar science priorities established by decadal surveys and the National Research Council's Scientific Context for the Exploration of the Moon, and that activities funded within the program meet both lunar science and human exploration needs.

Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS).—The Committee provides the full budget request for Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS), which will help grow the space economy and create lasting, affordable commercial operations on the Moon. The Committee applauds the recent addition of new companies into the CLPS portfolio and the awarding of new commercial delivery contracts.

New Frontiers missions.—The Committee provides $271,700,000 for New Frontiers missions, including $201,100,000 for Dragonfly, which is equal to the budget request. The New Frontiers program explores our solar system with medium-class spacecraft missions. Within the New Frontiers program, possible mission destinations and the science goals for each competitive opportunity are limited to specific science targets announced for the competition aligned with the scientific goals and priorities as described in the Planetary Science Decadal Survey. The Committee also supports continuation of the Juno mission and urges NASA to include sufficient funding in its fiscal year 2023 budget submission to do the critical engineering and navigation calculations needed to continue the entire approved science scope of the Juno mission extension.

Small Innovative Missions for Planetary Exploration (SIMPLEx).—SIMPLEx are the only competitive planetary science missions that innovative commercial companies can lead, and the only planetary small spacecraft program within all of NASA. The Com-

mittee supports SIMPLEx solicitations and encourages NASA to consider ways to maximize opportunities for SIMPLEx missions, including the potential for dedicated smallsat launch, in addition to the current option of using rideshare on large launch vehicles, which will further accelerate and enhance overall planetary science mission objectives.

Venus Technology Project.—Within Planetary Science, the recommendation includes no less than $10,000,000, equal to the request, for Venus Technology and technology demonstrations for Venus Discovery, including Venus surface science instrumentation work.

Mars Exploration Program.—The Committee provides $267,800,000, which is $32,600,000 below the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and equal to the requested level. This level reflects the establishment of the Mars Sample Return as a separate mission.

Mars Sample Return.—The Committee provides $688,000,000 million for Mars Sample Return, $34,800,000 above the request. The Committee does so in recognition of the important impact that the successful landing and operation of the Mars Perseverance rover is having for the nation and the scientific research community. In fulfillment of the objective to cache and return samples to Earth, and as the highest priority of the Planetary Science decadal survey, funding is provided for the Mars Sample Return mission to meet a 2026 launch window.

Jupiter Europa Missions.—The Committee provides $472,100,000, which is $68,600,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and equal to the request level, for the Europa Clipper Mission. The Clipper mission will explore Europa, the smallest of the four Galilean moons orbiting Jupiter, and investigate its habitability. The Committee reiterates that following a full and open competition, the Administrator is not limited to the launch vehicles listed in the NLS-II contract of the Launch Services Program as of the date of the enactment of this Act, and the Europa Clipper Mission may launch on a commercial launch vehicle, if NASA makes such an award, in order to support a 2024 launch to reduce overall mission costs and complexity and expedite science results as supported by the decadal survey.

Icy Satellites Surface Technology.—The Committee directs that not less than $14,200,000 shall be for Icy Satellites Surface Technology to meet the science goals for the Jupiter Europa mission as recommended in previous Planetary Science Decadal surveys and to enable a lander and Ocean Worlds Technology mission by the next decade, based on input from the next Planetary Science Decadal survey. Investments in landing, mobility, sampling, communications, autonomous operations, and power technology for low-temperature environments should be prioritized.

Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA).—The Committee rejects the Administration's request to terminate SOFIA and provides $85,200,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2021 level. SOFIA can undertake astronomical observations not possible with other ground-based or space-based telescopes available today. SOFIA has made significant recent scientific discoveries, including detecting, for the first time, helium hydride in interstellar space, which is thought to be the first molecule ever

formed in the early universe, as well as identifying compelling evidence of water on the Moon, for the first time, in its sunlit regions.

Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope.—The Committee provides $501,600,000, which is equal to the request, and supports a mission launch in 2025. This mission was included as the highest priority in the 2010 Astrophysics Decadal Survey. Within this total, the recommended amount shall include continued development of the coronagraph as a technology demonstration mission.

Astrophysics Explorers.—The Committee provides $277,700,000 for the Astrophysics Explorer program. The Committee is encouraged by NASA's commitment to accelerate the cadence of Astrophysics Explorer missions and to establish a new line of small Pioneer-class missions that leverage advancements in low-cost platforms such as CubeSats and balloons to support groundbreaking science. The Committee recognizes that such activities can improve scientific understanding while simultaneously developing the scientific workforce through increased research opportunities for students and faculty.

Astrophysics Research.—The Committee recognizes the role of the Astrophysics Research program in supporting the development of novel astrophysics observation technologies that lay the foundation of future mission architectures, and recommends $279,100,000. A strong research program maximizes the scientific value of space-based missions by ensuring that the data collected through such observations can continue to provide new insights into the mechanisms behind cosmological phenomena. The Committee also understands that supporting these activities through extramural grant funding contributes to the long-term viability of the U.S. astrophysics community.

James Webb Space Telescope (JWST).—The Committee provides $175,400,000, which is equal to the Administration's requested level.

Heliophysics Technology.—The Committee appreciates NASA including this account in its fiscal year 2022 budget request, and provides the requested funding. The Committee recognizes the critical role that technology development programs play in enabling novel and transformative capabilities and mission concepts and notes the contributions of these programs in other divisions within the Science Mission Directorate. Activities supported by such programs in Heliophysics can help sustain a robust community of technologists with unique connections to the discipline while also contributing to the workforce development pipeline through funded research and technology development at universities.

Solar Terrestrial Probes.—The Committee recommends $253,300,000 for the Solar Terrestrial Probes program. The Committee supports NASA's implementation of the Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe (IMAP) and the Dynamical Neutral Atmosphere-Ionosphere Coupling (DYNAMIC) mission as competitively selected, cost-capped, and principal investigator-led missions in accordance with the recommendations of the Decadal Survey. The Committee also directs that within these funds, not less than $21,400,000, $600,000 above the request, is provided for the continuation of the Magnetospheric Multiscale (MMS) mission.

AERONAUTICS

The Committee provides $935,000,000 for Aeronautics, which is $106,300,000 greater than the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $20,200,000 above the requested level.

Hypersonics Technology Project.—Within amounts provided, not less than $50,000,000 is for NASA's ongoing Hypersonics Technology Project (HTP), which is $10,000,000 above the request. Hypersonic flight involves speeds of Mach 5 and above and holds the potential for new military and civilian capabilities and to boost American leadership in new commercial flight technology applications. Program managers should continue to coordinate closely with partners in the Department of Defense (DOD) to enable NASA to leverage investments in ground and flight activities and to develop and validate advanced physics-based computational models as building blocks toward a long-term vision for high-speed, hypersonic and high Mach air transport. The Committee strongly encourages NASA to continue to explore additional opportunities to increase hypersonics research, including reusable vehicle technologies, hypersonic propulsion systems, and high temperature materials, including advancement of next-generation Carbon-Carbon composite and other advanced material development. No less than $15,000,000 of HTP funds should be prioritized for collaborations with academia and industry, including potential public-private partnerships as appropriate, with the goal of advancing hypersonic and high Mach technologies that meet both NASA's strategic goals as well as industry needs, with particular emphasis on reducing the environmental and operational barriers to flight at these speeds. The committee also notes the opportunities for commercial hypersonic usage, or low-speed hypersonic flight at Mach four to Mach five to enable development of the next generation of commercial aeronautics travel.

University-led Aeronautics Materials Research.—Within funding for the Aeronautics, the Committee provides up to $10,000,000 to advance university-led aeronautics materials research for structural applications. With this funding, the Committee encourages NASA to partner with academic institutions that have strong capabilities in aviation, aerospace structures, inspection and the associated predictive life-cycle performance, and materials testing, inspection, and evaluation, to reduce material system time to acceptance.

Aerosciences Evaluation and Test Capabilities.—The Committee fully funds the Aerosciences Evaluation and Test Capabilities wind tunnel management program at the Administration request, and directs NASA to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment regarding NASA's Aerosciences Evaluation and Test Capabilities (AETC) portfolio, which includes NASA wind tunnels, propulsion test facilities, and specialty tunnels. Because the Committee is aware that NASA is coordinating with DOD to repair the Hypersonics Tunnel Facility (HTF), such report should include a status of the NASA/Department of Defense coordinated assessment of the HTF.

Integrated Aviation Systems Program (IASP).—The Committee provides $311,700,000 for IASP, which is $10,200,000 above the request. These funds support components of NASA's critical work on

the Sustainable Flight National Partnership (SFNP), Low-Boom Flight Demonstration Mission, and the Advanced Air Mobility Mission. Taken together, these efforts have the potential to significantly reduce aircraft emissions and improve the efficiency of air travel.

Sustainable Flight Demonstrator Project.—The Committee strongly supports NASA's planned Sustainable Flight Demonstrator Project (SFD) development and production of the Transonic Truss Brace Wing (TTBW) Subsonic X-Plane, which will demonstrate critical new structures, including the TTBW and high rate composites manufacturing, as well as new propulsion technologies on a national flight demonstrator platform. The Committee directs NASA to provide a report on the Agency's roadmap, technologies, and milestones for the program from development to flight, not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Electric Aircraft.—With the development of the X–57 electric aircraft, the Committee is encouraged by the capabilities that this aircraft brings to NASA and the agency's efforts to help develop the electric aircraft market. Because of the national significance of this program, the Committee directs NASA to provide a report to the Committee, not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, on NASA's plans to test and validate this aircraft's electronic power system, as well as its strategy for continued flight testing. The report should include a description of any additional infrastructure necessary, the estimated cost of the needed infrastructure, and recommendations that would assist NASA in testing and further developing this cutting-edge technology.

Electric Air Flight.—The Committee encourages NASA to strengthen its collaborations with the Department of Energy and national laboratories to overcome energy storage challenges for mobility such as electric air flight. The Committee is encouraged by NASA's efforts within its Electrified Powertrain Flight Demonstration project, which focuses on flight demonstrations that advance the state-of-the-art in megawatt-class more-electric aircraft to enable enduring leadership of the U.S. aviation industry for the benefit of the country and the U.S. flying public.

Electrified Aircraft Propulsion Demonstrator.—The Committee encourages NASA to accelerate research and development for next generation commercial engine technologies for Electrified Aircraft Propulsion, Electrified Aircraft Propulsion Demonstrator (EPFD), and Hybrid Thermally Efficient Core (HyTEC). The Committee also encourages NASA to accelerate research and development for the Small Core Gas Turbine and High- Rate Composite, which will offer both fuel consumption and carbon emission savings for Single Aisle aircraft.

Autonomous Aircraft Systems.—Autonomous aircraft systems are an emerging technology that benefits the civil, scientific, and defense sectors. NASA's efforts to test these systems have helped pave the way in assisting the Federal Aviation Administration in developing autonomous aircraft standards and will provide much-needed data to safely integrate this technology into the National Airspace System. NASA is directed to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment on NASA's strategy on furthering autonomous aircraft system technology, including addressing flight testing resources, protocols, and operations. The report should also

include information on how NASA plans to work with the Federal Aviation Administration on validating and regulating these systems to safely coexist with other air traffic, including air traffic from the Department of Defense.

High-Performance Chase Aircraft.—The Committee understands the value of high-performance chase aircraft, such as F/A–18 and F–15 aircraft, which enhance NASA's unique research capabilities. The Committee is aware that some of NASA's current chase aircraft are having end-of-life issues, and maintenance costs are increasing to sustain the aging aircraft for test requirements. Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NASA to provide a briefing to the Committee on the strategy NASA is taking to resolve this issue in a timely manner, ensuring relevant NASA Centers have the necessary chase aircraft to support its testing mission. The Committee also directs NASA, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, to begin providing quarterly status updates to the Committee on the progress being made, challenges, and approaches to resolve this issue.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $1,280,000,000 for Space Technology, which is $180,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $145,000,000 below the request. Investments in Space Technology hold promise for solving some of the biggest challenges facing the space economy, including improving space situational awareness, orbital debris management and spacecraft power. The Committee directs NASA to collaborate with universities to develop technologies applicable to forthcoming, scheduled missions.

Space Technology Mission Directorate.—The Committee reaffirms its support for the independence of the Space Technology Mission Directorate and recognizes that its current status enables it to support the development of a wide array of various technologies. 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. This approach also ensures that NASA technologists and their external partners maintain the ability to address long-term strategic goals rather than only focusing on short-term, mission-specific objectives. In addition, the Directorate's direct engagement with the academic community is supporting the development of the next generation of space technologists. The Committee directs NASA to preserve the Directorate's focus across NASA and in support of each of the mission directorates.

Regional Economic Development.—The Committee provides $8,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2021 appropriation. NASA's regional economic development program focuses on partnerships with State and regional economic development organizations as they expand space-related commercial opportunities designed to address NASA mission needs. To ensure that the Agency has a vision and metrics for success with these funds, NASA is directed to report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment on how it will use these funds. Such a report shall contain clear metrics for success, including an accounting of the partnerships

with economic development entities for Federal, state, and regional economic development agencies with experience in this area.

Solar Electric Propulsion.—The Committee provides $40,000,000 to continue work on solar electric propulsion activities, which is $8,700,000 below the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $15,800,000 above the requested level. 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. Solar electric propulsion will enable more efficient orbit transfer of spacecraft and accommodate the increasing power demands for government and commercial satellites. The Committee also encourages the Agency to begin envisioning the next generation Solar Electric Propulsion thruster systems.

On-Orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing.—The Committee provides $227,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and the request, for the On-Orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing-1 (OSAM–1) mission, formerly known as Restore-L. The Committee encourages NASA to provide funding for On-orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing-2 (OSAM–2, Archinaut) at not less than the requested level. The Committee recognizes the potential of on-orbit satellite servicing to NASA, its Federal agency partners and the private sector, and thus urges NASA to consider future opportunities to develop Operational Demonstration, On-Orbit Robotic Assembly and Manufacturing of RF Antennas (OSAM–3), and to report to the Committee on planned funding in fiscal year 2022 to be used for these activities, given the potential benefit of OSAM–3 capabilities to Earth Science missions. The Committee further directs NASA to continue to work with the interagency community and commercial partners to assess opportunities for the collaborative development and adoption of OSAM capabilities.

Flight Opportunities Program.—The Committee provides $30,000,000, which is $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $5,000,000 above the request 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. As a growing number of commercial space companies are providing low-cost and frequent access to suborbital space for humans and research payloads, the Flight Opportunities Program should also expand its contributions to NASA's broader science and technology development missions. An increase in funding will allow NASA to leverage additional commercial capabilities offered in the market and provide a channel for frequent and cost-effective research to support exploration and understanding our home planet.

Nuclear Thermal Propulsion.—The Committee provides $110,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2021 enacted amount, and $110,000,000 more than the Administration's requested level, for continued development and demonstration of a nuclear thermal propulsion system. The Committee looks forward to receiving the agency's plan for the design of an NTP flight demonstration system that was required in Public Law 116–260, and strongly encourages the continued design of an NTP flight dem-

onstration program. Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NASA to provide a report detailing whether the establishment of a Nuclear Thermal Propulsion and Nuclear Power Office in the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate could accelerate NTP development to prepare for future deep space missions.

Nuclear Electric Propulsion (NEP).—The Committee is encouraged by the great potential for space nuclear propulsion technologies relating to nuclear electric propulsion. As the National Academies identified in a February 2021 report, a multi-year research program would need to include subsystem development, prototype systems, ground testing, and cargo missions as a means of flight qualification prior to first crewed use. The agency is directed to respond to the National Academies conclusion and shall indicate its plans to develop consistent metrics and technical expertise to allow for opportunities to utilize NEP to meet space exploration mission requirements. The Committee also notes that key partners in the national laboratories possess capabilities needed to reach the frontiers of scientific development for nuclear electric power. The Committee provides that at least $10,000,000 shall be utilized to begin a systematic approach to Nuclear Electric Propulsion, to chart the basic framework needed in this frontier of investment. Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, NASA, in coordination with other relevant Federal departments and agencies such as the Department of Energy, shall submit a multi-year plan for in-space propulsion-system demonstration for NEP.

Fission Surface Power.—The Committee supports NASA's efforts to complete research, design work, test plan, and cost analysis for a Low-Enriched Uranium space power reactor. The Committee notes the importance of utilizing surface fission power to facilitate long term habitation on the Moon and Mars. As part of the fiscal year 2023 budget submission, NASA should provide the Committee with a long-term plan on how it intends to implement an achievable Fission Surface Power program.

Tipping Point Solicitations for Lunar Infrastructure.—The Committee supports NASA's efforts to advance a wide range of technologies with benefits for many missions across the agency. In particular, the Lunar Surface Innovation Initiative (LSII) plays a key role in supporting infrastructure technologies that will enable robust robotic and human exploration activity on the Moon. The Committee supports the LSII's broad engagement with industry from across the country and urges NASA to advance a new round of lunar infrastructure-related solicitations in Fiscal Year 2022.

Moon-to-Mars Landing Demonstrations.—To support Moon-to-Mars specific technologies, crosscutting applications for the commercial space economy, as well as science and robotic exploration toward other planetary bodies and destinations, within Space Technology, the Committee provides no less than $75,000,000 for demonstration efforts to allow industry to compete for public-private partnership opportunities focused on high-level, NASA-defined objectives.

Personal Protective Equipment Manufacturing.—The Committee is aware of the unique manufacturing requirements for certain personal protection equipment used on the International Space Station (ISS). The Committee therefore encourages NASA to explore ways

to sustain or enhance domestic manufacturing of personal protection equipment for the ISS and commercial stations.

EXPLORATION

The Committee provides $7,279,300,000 for Exploration, which is $1,147,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $398,600,000 above the requested level.

Orion.—The Committee provides $1,406,700,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the requested level for Orion. With advanced life support, communications and navigation capabilities, the Orion spacecraft will take humans deeper into space than ever before, and thus is an integral part of the Artemis program. NASA shall keep the Committee informed of the status of activities related to Orion, the European Service Module, and ongoing activities related to integration of Orion with Space Launch System and associated ground infrastructure.

Space Launch System (SLS).—The Committee provides $2,635,900,000, $50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation, and $148,900,000 above the Administration's request. Within the amount provided, not less than $579,000,000 is provided for SLS Block 1B Development, which is $100,000,000 above the Administration's request. Additionally, the Committee encourages NASA to study the procedures required to designate an integrator for private sector customers who wish to acquire an SLS vehicle. The Committee also directs NASA to engage an independent reviewer with aerospace production management experience to conduct a review of SLS completion costs and provide such reviewer with direct access to SLS program managers and production and pricing data, to determine how the cost of future flights of the SLS can be reduced. Further, the Committee directs NASA to undertake all work necessary in fiscal year 2022 toward completion of the SLS Block 1B as though the Block 1B were in the critical path for Exploration Mission-3.

Exploration Ground Systems (EGS).—The Committee provides $690,000,000, which is $100,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $100,000,000 greater than the requested level, for Exploration Ground Systems (EGS). Within this amount, the Committee provides $165,300,000 for the Second Mobile Launcher (ML–2). The Committee is troubled by NASA's failure to provide details on the rising cost of the ML–2 in its budget proposal, and directs NASA to report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment with a revised cost estimate, both phased and in total.

Advanced Exploration Systems.—The Committee provides $195,000,000, which is equal to the request, for Advanced Exploration Systems. Within funding provided, the Committee encourages NASA to advance the study and applicability of ionic liquid-based sorption advanced technologies in addition to the potential benefits of non-planar continuous composite fiber molding for high-volume parts needed in space. The Committee also provides up to $10,000,000 to support Advancing Assembly of Deep-Space Long Duration Habitation and Exploration Systems within the NextSTEP Habitation program.

Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities.— As part of the formulation of the fiscal year 2023 budget request, the Committee directs NASA to evaluate the need, timing, and procurement of

Human Landing Systems for transport of useful heavy cargo to the lunar surface in support of a sustainable Moon to Mars program.

Human Landing System (HLS).—The Committee includes no less than $1,345,000,000 for the HLS, which is no less than $150,000,000 above the request. While the Committee has elected not to further fence or condition funds for the Human Landing System program at this time due to the current Government Accountability Office (GAO) protest on the HLS Appendix H selection, the Committee urges NASA to bolster competition in lander development and production and improve the United States' prospects for landing astronauts on the Moon in 2024.

Human exploration programs.—The Committee directs GAO to 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 the Human Landing Systems program, and to include integration and software development issues that cut across these programs. In addition, the Committee directs GAO to review NASA's lunar-focused programs, including the Gateway program and other programs or projects that are expected to have an estimated life-cycle cost over $250,000,000, as part of GAO's semiannual assessment of NASA major projects. Separately, the Committee directs GAO to continue conducting in-depth reviews of NASA's lunar-focused programs. GAO shall report on the acquisition progress of these programs, as well as any challenges NASA faces in implementing its lunar efforts, as applicable. GAO shall provide periodic updates to the Committee on these reviews.

SPACE OPERATIONS

The Committee provides $3,961,300,000 for Space Operations, which is $26,900,000 below the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $56,100,000 below the requested level.

Commercial Crew and Cargo Program.—The Committee strongly encourages NASA to invest these funds into a diverse group of cargo suppliers, with varying capabilities, to be able to meet future mission sizes, needs, and goals.

Commercial Crew Program.—The Committee supports NASA's efforts to enhance human research capabilities on the International Space Station and acknowledges the increased crew transportation capability offered through NASA's Commercial Crew Program partners. The Committee directs NASA to continue assessing the Commercial Crew manifest for opportunities to conduct additional research and report on these findings no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Sub-Orbital Crew Program.—Within the funds provided for the Commercial Crew and Cargo program, NASA is provided up to $10,000,000 for Sub-Orbital Crew. With this funding, and through the Flight Opportunities program in the Space Technology account, the Committee directs NASA, to the greatest extent practicable, to support flights for non-NASA personnel. Further, as NASA works to develop its Suborbital Crew Program, the Committee encourages NASA to assess whether it should establish a relevant program office to qualify commercial U.S. suborbital vehicles and procure flights for NASA personnel, while prioritizing safety and avoiding

duplicative existing Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) vehicle licensure processes.

21st Century Launch Complex Program.—Within the amounts provided for Space Operations, the recommendation includes up to $20,000,000 for the 21st Century Launch Complex Program. The Committee remains concerned with efforts directed toward filling critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety gaps at NASA launch facilities, and further urges NASA to take into consideration the full potential of all NASA-owned launch complexes in awarding the funds.

Rocket Propulsion Test program.—The recommendation includes the requested amount of $47,800,000 for the Rocket Propulsion Test program, which is $200,000 greater than the fiscal year 2021 appropriation. The Committee encourages NASA to prioritize facility and fixed infrastructure improvements specific to infrastructure that is shared among users of the facility in a continued effort to attract and facilitate commercial partnerships at NASA's test centers. NASA is directed to report to the Committee, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment, on the specific uses of Rocket Propulsion Test Program funds over the past three fiscal years and expected uses in fiscal year 2022, including allocations of resources to specific NASA centers.

Space Communications and Navigation (SCaN).—The recommendation includes $42,000,000 for the Communications Services Program (CSP), consistent with the budget submission, to begin deploying and testing the use of commercial services in the next generation LEO space communications system. With the proliferation of satellites capable of providing for NASA's communications needs, this program represents a significant opportunity to deliver more economical and efficient services. However, the Committee is concerned that NASA lacks a clear long-term vision for this program and is concerned about the proposal to consolidate CSP under SCaN. Therefore, NASA is directed to report to the Committee on its delineation of responsibilities for the program, CSP independence, and an explanation of how the program goals differ from those of SCaN.

Domestic Launch Services.—The Committee recognizes that global competition in the spaces launch market is increasing, and the United States remains the only nation with domestic competition in this field. The Committee also recognizes that NASA is dependent on a healthy domestic industrial base and first-rate space transportation infrastructure for United States launch providers, and that the U.S. Government has made and continues to make major, strategic investments in the Nation's space transportation capabilities. Therefore, the Committee underscores the value of using domestic launch providers, U.S.-manufactured launch vehicles, and U.S. launch sites.

Commercial Low-Earth Orbit Development.—The Committee recommends $45,000,000, which is $28,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and is $56,100,000 below the request. The Committee is concerned that NASA lacks clear goals and metrics for the transition away from the International Space Station (ISS). Therefore, NASA is directed to report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on its plans for the transition away from the ISS, including an assessment of future requirements for

maintaining a continuous human presence in low-Earth orbit, an overview of current industry capabilities, and NASA's plans for ensuring government-sponsored continued on-orbit science research. Such report should also discuss expectations for how NASA will sustain global leadership in space science research in the absence of a NASA-owned and operated station. The Committee appreciates receiving the report directed in House Report 116–455 assessing the costs, benefits, and challenges of repurposing launch vehicle upper stages as free-flying platforms for habitation or industrial modules. In fiscal year 2022, the Committee directs the Agency to consider making funding within Commercial LEO Development available to support free-flying robotic LEO Commercial Space platform development and related technologies.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS (STEM) ENGAGEMENT

The Committee provides $147,000,000 for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement, which is $20,000,000 greater than the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and equal to the budget request. STEM is consistent with NASA's mission to inspire America's students, create learning opportunities, and enlighten inquisitive minds.

National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program.—The recommendation includes $60,000,000 for the Space Grant program. This amount will allow each State consortium to receive $1 million in base funding, which 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 $26,000,000 for EPSCoR, consistent with the budget request.

Minority University Research and Education Project (MUREP).—The recommendation includes $48,000,000 for MUREP.

Next Generation STEM.—The recommendation includes $13,000,000 for Next Generation STEM. The Committee appreciates NASA's relationships with TEAM II participants, museums, and planetariums through STEM Education and Accountability Projects (SEAP), as well as the productive use of cooperative agreements with NASA Visitor Centers, and encourages NASA to continue these successful partnerships. The Committee also encourages NASA to continue using OSTEM funding to support STEM partnerships.

K–12 Designed Payloads.—The Committee encourages NASA's Office of STEM Engagement to work in coordination with the Space Technology Mission Directorate to create opportunities for students in K–12 to fly payloads onboard commercial suborbital vehicles and to ensure that these opportunities focus on a wide demographic of students, especially those in underrepresented areas.

SAFETY, SECURITY AND MISSION SERVICES

The Committee provides $3,030,000,000 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is $93,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and $19,200,000 less than the requested level.

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.

Cybersecurity.—Within Safety, Security and Mission Services, the Committee directs NASA to provide not less than $612,200,000 for Information Technology, consistent with the request.

Science, Space, and Technology Education Trust Fund.—The Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 1989 (Public Law 100–404) established and funded the Science, Space, and Technology Education Trust Fund, with the funds required to be subsequently invested in special issue securities, earning interest from the corpus fund to be credited to the Trust Fund for the purpose of making grants for programs directed at improving science, space, and technology education in the United States. Recipients of these grants are required to provide matching funds from non-Federal sources. The Committee is aware that, due to current interest rates, interest derived from the corpus fund may soon be insufficient to meet the levels of legally required disbursements of funds, as specified in the original Act. Therefore, up to $1,000,000 is made available from amounts under this heading.

Mission Support Future Architecture Program.—The Committee directs the Administrator to report to the Committee on impacts and operating losses experienced by NASA Centers, as well as any efficiencies gained, as a result of implementation of the Mission Support Future Architecture Program (MAP) program, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

IV&V Program.—The Committee directs that within the amounts provided, not less than $39,400,000 is for NASA's IV&V Program and, if necessary, NASA is directed to fund additional IV&V activities from within the mission directorates that make use of IV&V services.

Community Projects.—Within the appropriation for Safety, Security and Mission Services, the Committee recommendation also provides funds for the following Community Projects:

NASA COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Recipient	Recipient	Amount
Louisiana State University, National Center for Advanced Manufacturing.	Aerospace Systems and Technology Development	$5,000,000
Oklahoma State University	6G Innovations	$1,000,000
Oklahoma State University	Rapid Assured Fully Transparent Integrated Circuit Platform Project.	$1,200,000
Rancho Cucamonga Public Library	Second Story and Beyond Project	$1,000,000
Rush University Medical Center	REACH for Information Technology Training	$650,000

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The Committee provides $390,300,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is $38,200,000 below the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and equal to the requested level.

Construction.—The recommendation includes $315,600,000 for Construction of Facilities, minor revitalization, planning and design, and demolition, including the highest repair priorities described in the Administration's request.

Environmental Compliance and Restoration.—The recommendation includes $74,700,000, which is $31,200,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and equal to the requested level, for Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities. NASA's Environmental Compliance and Restoration (ECR) program cleans up hazardous materials and waste products released to the surface or groundwater at NASA installations, NASA-owned industrial plants supporting NASA activities, current or former sites where NASA operations have contributed to environmental problems, and other sites where the Agency is legally obligated to address hazardous pollutants.

Santa Susana Field Laboratory.—The Committee is pleased with the progress of building demolition at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory but remains concerned about soil remediation. The Committee understands that NASA is working with the State of California under the 2007 Consent Order and 2010 Administrative Order on Consent regarding soil and groundwater cleanup at the site and on expediting the State's environmental impact report. The Committee encourages NASA to continue working with the State of California on cleanup of the site.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $46,000,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, which is $1,800,000 above the fiscal year 2021 appropriation and equal to the requested level.

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 provisions that require 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 provision that limits the availability of funds for certain activities until a plan is submitted.

The bill allows for the transfer of funds from Exploration to Construction.

The bill includes a provision that provides NASA with additional flexibility to ensure completion of construction projects undertaken with fiscal year 2021 funds.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Committee recommends $9,634,036,000 for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is $1,147,277,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $535,264,000 below the request.

In addition, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) included $600,000,000 for the National Science Foundation to fund or extend new and existing research grants, cooperative

agreements, scholarships, fellowships, and apprenticeships, and related administrative expenses to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

NSF supports research and education in all major scientific and engineering disciplines through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other forms of assistance within the United States. The Committee continues to support science, the academic community, and the next generation of scientists, mathematicians, astronomers, and engineers across the country. With increased funding levels, the Committee looks forward to the advancement of NSF priority investments that will stimulate innovation, identify new industries, accelerate the translation of research results into practice, and cultivate the diverse workforce needed to power our country forward.

The recommendation includes up to $3,120,480,000 for investments in Advanced Manufacturing, Advanced Wireless, Artificial Intelligence, Biotechnology, Clean Energy Technology, Microelectronics and Semiconductors, Quantum Information Science and the U.S. Global Change Research Program. To ensure collaboration with industry, build on existing programs across the government, and get these important research investments to market, the Committee supports NSF's proposal to create a Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships funded within the Research and Related Activities account.

Broadening participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics will fuel innovation and provide additional expertise to solve complex problems. In support of NSF's mission to broaden participation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, the Committee recommends up to $1,394,000,000 towards these efforts. Within this amount, strong increases are provided to advance equity in science. Embracing the contributions of all will produce better science and create a better society. Lastly, the Committee accepts NSF's proposal to consolidate the Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP) within Education and Human Resources.

In addition, 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. The Committee supports basic research in fundamental science areas and expects that as NSF uses the 10 Big Ideas as a focusing tool, the funding for the fundamental scientific disciplines will be maintained. Unless otherwise noted, within amounts provided, NSF shall allocate no less than fiscal year 2021 levels to support its existing scientific 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 that they may provide the support needed for cutting edge research.

Climate Science and Sustainability Research.—The recommendation provides $1,202,000,000 for climate and clean energy-related research, including $440,000,000 for Clean Energy Technology and $762,000,000 for the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

Artificial Intelligence (Al).—The Committee believes it is important to maintain leadership in artificial intelligence and commends NSF for continuing to prioritize investments in this area. The Committee recognizes the potential of artificial intelligence to transform the economy, foster economic growth, support national security, and enhance well-being.

To continue the progress in this emerging field, the recommendation includes up to $724,000,000 to support AI-related grants and interdisciplinary research initiatives, which is $112,430,000 above fiscal year 2021 and equal to the request. The committee also recommends that of this funding increase, at least $50,000,000 will go toward workforce development for AI and other emerging technologies, including education programs for non-computer science students, with focused outreach to community colleges, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and other Minority Serving Institutions.

In addition, the Committee encourages NSF to increase the pipeline of students graduating with AI and data literacy through partnerships, cooperative agreements, and other pilot mechanisms. The Committee continues to urge NSF to invest in the ethical and safe development of AI. The Committee acknowledges receiving the NSF Leadership and Investments in Artificial Intelligence Research Report and further encourages NSF to report to the Committee on any cooperative projects on Artificial Intelligence between United States entities and international partners.

Quantum Information Science and Technology.—The Committee supports NSF's research program in quantum information science and technology in support of the Department's authorized activities included in sections 301 and 302 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368). This emerging field of science promises to yield revolutionary new approaches to computing, sensing and communication. Accordingly, the Committee recommends up to $205,000,000 toward activities as authorized under Section 301 of the National Quantum Initiative and up to $50,000,000 toward the National Quantum Information Science Research Centers as authorized under section 302 of the National Quantum Initiative Act.

Artificial Intelligence and Bias.—The Committee is looking forward to the report on artificial intelligence and bias as directed in House Report 116–455. The Committee recognizes the importance of studying the impact that algorithms have on protected classes and for developing an understanding of what kinds of discrimination and bias protected classes face in these particular activities.

Disinformation and Misinformation.—The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for NSF to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on the current understanding of the spread of COVID–19-related disinformation and misinformation on the internet and social media platforms.

The study shall address: (1) the roles disinformation and misinformation have played in the public response to COVID–19, including public acceptance of and demand for COVID–19 vaccines; (2) the sources, both foreign and domestic, of COVID–19-related disinformation and misinformation, and the mechanisms by which that disinformation and misinformation influence the public de-

bate; (3) the role social media plays in the dissemination and promotion of COVID–19-related disinformation and misinformation content and the role social media platforms play in the organization of groups seeking to spread COVID–19-related disinformation and misinformation; (4) the potential financial returns for creators or distributors of COVID–19-related disinformation and misinformation and the role such financial incentives play in the propagation of COVID–19-related disinformation and misinformation; (5) potential strategies to mitigate the dissemination and negative impacts of COVID–19-related disinformation and misinformation (and specifically the dissemination of disinformation and misinformation on social media), including through improved disclosures and addressing information literacy; and (6) an analysis of: (a) the limitations of the mitigation strategies described in paragraph (5); and (b) how the strategies can be implemented without infringing on the constitutional rights and civil liberties of the people of the United States.

Misinformation and Disinformation Resiliency.—The Committee directs NSF to fund research grants on how to counter influence from foreign adversaries on social media platforms and into building public resilience against misinformation and disinformation. The NSF shall focus grant awards toward research projects that evaluate which activities help the public understand concepts such as media literacy and digital citizenship, the role of cognitive bias in powering information campaigns, responsible content sharing, and the prevalence of malicious online influence. To the extent practicable, NSF should engage other Federal agencies to help identify areas of research that will provide insight that can mitigate adversarial online influence.

Divestment activities.—The Committee is aware that NSF is working with a variety of academic, private sector, and other government agencies with respect to the future operation of some of its observatories. NSF shall continue to keep the Committee informed regarding the status of these activities. 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.

Lead Detection Testing and Monitoring.—The Committee encourages NSF to support funding for next-generation approaches to low-cost, high-quality lead testing detection and monitoring tools.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends $7,695,729,000 for Research and Related Activities, which is $785,960,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $443,981,000 below 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 high-paying jobs for the future. The Committee supports NSF's proposal to create the Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships within the Research and Related Activities account.

Astronomy.—U.S.-based astronomy researchers and facilities funded through NSF continue to make groundbreaking discoveries utilizing world-class scientific research instruments and facilities. NSF funding enables research in the U.S., at facilities across the

globe, and at observatories operated by universities, including the National Optical Astronomy Observatories, the National Radio Astronomy Observatories, The Arecibo Observatory, and the National Solar Observatory. As NSF determines the appropriate levels of support for astronomy research grants by scientists and students engaged in ground-breaking research and investments, the Committee expects NSF to continue its support of world-class scientific research facilities and instrumentation to maximize its investments in research while preliminarily preparing for facility upgrades and activities associated with supporting the next Astrophysics decadal. In addition to this support, partnerships should be explored when feasible to maximize research capabilities at such facilities.

Arecibo Observatory.—The Committee notes the significant loss to U.S. scientific research and capabilities resulting from the uncontrolled collapse of the iconic 305-meter radio telescope platform at the Arecibo Observatory (AO). The Committee recognizes that many of the instruments on the collapsed platform were crucial to science at AO, which fostered multiple discoveries and achievements in STEM fields, including astronomy and planetary sciences. The Committee further recognizes that future scientific capabilities at AO are currently being explored with community input, including an extended workshop to discuss future options with the scientific and educational communities in June, 2021. NSF is directed to report to the Committee not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on the status of this effort, as well as clean-up efforts, repairs and preservation of associated AO facilities and surrounding areas including the reflector dish, and forensic evaluations of the collapse.

Combating Anti-Asian Hate Crimes and Incidents.—The Committee supports the President's directive to combat anti-Asian hate and bigotry and supports NSF's research to address systemic racism and violence in our nation. The Committee directs NSF to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the date of enactment, on the status of this research.

Carbon Dioxide Removal.—The Committee encourages NSF to prioritize research into carbon dioxide removal and utilization technologies, such as direct air capture, direct capture from emission sources, terrestrial and biological carbon removal, carbon mineralization, ocean-based carbon removal, and carbon conversion. The Committee further encourages NSF to fund research and development of these carbon dioxide removal technologies, and direct air capture materials research that includes early-stage application of sorbents, solvents, membranes, and related components.

Critical Minerals.—The Committee recognizes the important role of NSF in carrying out activities for critical minerals as authorized by the Energy Act of 2020, and encourages cooperation with other agencies to the maximum extent possible in order to promote a secure and robust critical minerals supply chain and build a strong critical minerals workforce.

Dyslexia.—The Committee believes it is important to continue research on the science of dyslexia and encourages NSF to support multi-directorate, merit reviewed, and competitively awarded research on the science of specific learning disabilities, including dyslexia, such as research on the early identification of children and students with dyslexia, professional development for teachers and

administrators of students with dyslexia, curricula and educational tools needed for children with dyslexia, and implementation and scaling of successful models of dyslexia intervention.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—The recommendation includes no less than $227,000,000 for the EPSCoR program to help targeted jurisdictions strengthen STEM capacity and capability to broaden the expertise base, impact jurisdictional economic growth, and develop a skilled workforce capable of generating high-tech jobs in all States of the nation. EPSCoR states have many unmet needs, including equipment and computing/networking resources, sufficient numbers of researchers, especially at the graduate and post-doctoral levels, and better integration into regular NSF programs, which co-funding can help overcome.

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).—The Committee supports the work of the Oceans and Human Health program to better understand the public health risk of environmental exposures and encourages NSF to continue to support research into the human health impacts of HABs in marine coastal regions, the Great Lakes Basin, and freshwater systems. HABs jeopardize the integrity of drinking water resources in these regions. The Committee further encourages research to help understand the impacts of dissolved nitrogen and phosphorous in the systems, and to understand their impacts on HAB's incidences. The recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 level for HAB research activities.

High-Performance Computing.—The Committee commends NSF on its continuing commitment to its 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 developing and supporting systems that facilitate tremendous leaps in computational capabilities including artificial intelligence, storage, quantum computing, simulations, and data analyses that enable a broad range of scientific research. NSF should further commit to supporting access to at-scale data resources for advancing science in these fields, and likewise commit to expanding scientist access to these resources. Leading edge high-performance computing infrastructure is vital for continued U.S. world leadership and international scientific competitiveness, particularly given computational investments and technical achievements in high-performance computing by other nations, notably China and Japan. The Committee encourages NSF to continue supporting its programs focused on providing world-class leadership computing for the national open science community.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Excellence in Research.—The Committee is supportive of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Excellence in Research program and as such, includes $33,960,000. This initiative provides strategic programs and opportunities for HBCUs that stimulate sustainable improvement in their research and development capacity and competitiveness. The Committee supports the recommendations outlined in the 2016 report to Congress from the NSF Subcommittee on Advancing Historically Black Colleges and Universities pursuant to instructions from Congress in fiscal year 2016. The report specifies strategies for accelerating greater HBCU participation in larger research directorates, and in the Broadening Participation

programs in the Education and Human Resources directorate. The Committee directs NSF to use research infrastructure improvement grants, co-funding programs, and other innovative mechanisms to boost HBCU participation and capacity throughout NSF research programs.

IceCube Neutrino Observatory.—The Committee supports research at the IceCube Neutrino Observatory, a national facility that enables a wide array of internationally collaborative scientific research in ground-based neutrino astrophysics. The IceCube Neutrino Observatory Upgrade project was on schedule and maintained technical progress during the COVID pandemic, but required access to the South Pole was severely curtailed both for people and cargo. The Committee encourages NSF to continue its support of this program at the requested levels.

Industrial Innovation and Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes that NSF's Industrial Innovation and Partnerships programs have long supported activities in advanced manufacturing of U.S. steel, and supports the continuation of these activities in fiscal year 2022.

Innovation Corps.—The Committee recognizes the value of translating basic research for public benefit, and the recommendation includes $40,000,000 for the Innovation Corps program to continue to build on the initial successes of its highly innovative public-private partnership model and recent expansion of the program to additional academic institutions.

International Ocean Discovery Program.—The recommendation includes $48,000,000 for the International Ocean Discovery Program as requested.

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics.—The Committee encourages the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) to undertake a study to identify, compile, and analyze existing nationwide data, and conduct survey research as necessary, to better understand the national cyber workforce. The Committee directs NSF to provide the funding necessary to conduct this study and report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

National Solar Observatory.—The Committee commends NSF's ongoing efforts to partner with academic institutions and the National Solar Observatory (NSO) to operate the Richard B. Dunn Solar Telescope (DST) that provides opportunities for solar astronomers to continue to use DST and its associated instrumentation, in the continental United States, in addition to the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope. The Committee encourages NSF to continue its partnerships to ensure this valuable resource is available for research and educational programs.

Navigating the New Arctic.—The Committee recognizes the critical need for greater understanding of the impact that Arctic warming will have on the environmental and socio-economic conditions of communities along the eastern coast of North America. As NSF continues the Navigating the New Arctic program, the Committee urges NSF to address Arctic change in the North Atlantic including coordination activities, expanded observation networks and other research infrastructure, and workforce training.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBE) Sciences.—The Committee supports SBE and recognizes the fundamental importance of

its research for advancing our understanding of human behavior and its application to a wide range of human systems, including public health, national defense and security, education and learning, and the integration of human and machine. SBE funds over half of our nation's university-based social and behavioral science research but remains the smallest of NSF directorates. The Committee believes this research provides an evidence-based understanding of the human condition, resulting in more-informed policymaking and better-informed spending on a full range of national issues. The Committee encourages NSF to continue its support of these programs.

Sustainable Chemistry Research.—The Committee recognizes the intent of Congress with enactment of the Sustainable Chemistry Research and Development Act of 2019, namely, that NSF and other agencies integrate sustainable chemistry principles and practices into existing research, development, demonstration, commercialization, education, and public outreach programs and activities and, where appropriate, expand or create new opportunities for funding to support such activities. To that end, the recommendation includes up to $2,500,000 to establish the Sustainable Chemistry Basic Research program authorized under section 509 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p–3). NSF shall consult with a broad range of stakeholders within the chemistry community, including nonprofits, academia, and industry. NSF is directed to brief the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter on implementation of the program.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $249,000,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction, which is $8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 level and equal to the request. The recommendation includes the following requested amounts: $1,000,000 for enhanced oversight; $90,000,000 for Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization; $36,000,000 for the Large Hadron Collider Upgrade; $76,250,000 for Mid-scale Research Infrastructure; $5,000,000 for Regional Class Research Vessels; and $40,750,000 for the Vera C. Rubin Observatory. NSF shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on the activities funded in this account.

Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics 2020 (Astro2020).—NSF funding enables astronomical research in the U.S., at facilities across the globe, and through its flagship observatories at NSF's National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory, the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, and the National Solar Observatory. NSF should continue its support for existing astronomical facilities in its budget planning, including through its Windows on the Universe Big Idea. As Congress awaits recommendations from the 2020 Astrophysics and Astronomy Decadal Survey, the Committee also reiterates its support for preliminary investments in emerging priority facilities, such as the next generation Very Large Array and the Extremely Large Telescopes. The Committee is aware that NSF is providing funding in preparation for

these future facilities, and the Committee encourages NSF to continue to do so over the coming year.

Infrastructure planning.—The Committee is concerned about NSF's planning for the construction and development of the next-generation of competitive large-scale facilities to support NSF-funded science disciplines, including ground-based telescopes. Failure to plan for the next generation of facilities handicaps the U.S. science community and risks our nation's global leadership in science. The Committee encourages NSF to develop a comprehensive and prioritized list of large-scale facilities requested by NSF-supported science disciplines.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The Committee recommends $1,274,270,000 for Education and Human Resources, which is $319,270,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $13,000,000 below the request. The Committee accepts NSF's proposal to consolidate the Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP) within Education and Human Resources.

Broadening participation programs.—To broaden the participation of underrepresented populations in STEM education programs and, ultimately, the STEM workforce, the recommendation provides for Focused Programs, Geographic Diversity Programs, and Emphasis Programs that span across both the Research and Related Activities directorate and the Education and Human Resources directorate including $12,000,000 for Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate; $39,000,000 for Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology; $46,000,000 for HBCU—Undergraduate Program; $69,500,000 for Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation; $67,000,000 for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program; and $21,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program. The Improving Undergraduate STEM Education: Hispanic-Serving Institutions (IUSE: HSI) program, managed and funded equally in the Division of Human Resource Development and the Division of Undergraduate Education, is provided $28,000,000 through each division, for a total of $56,000,000. Lastly, $45,500,000 is provided for NSF INCLUDES and $20,500,000 for ADVANCE.

Bioprocessing and Workforce Development.—The Committee recognizes that the COVID–19 pandemic has underscored the Committee's concerns regarding the severe shortage of bioprocess scientists, engineers, technicians, and operators with the training and skills required to scale up advanced manufacturing processes that can respond rapidly and efficiently to global outbreaks and pandemics. Supply chain challenges—including cold storage, transportation and the time-sensitive nature of delivery—are just a sampling of the challenges facing the public health community. The Committee strongly believes that to maintain global leadership in the areas of biologics, advanced vaccines, and cell and gene therapies, increased investments to enhance the capacity of bioprocessing training facilities with integrated hands-on academic education, industry training, and workforce development are critical. Therefore, the Committee directs NSF to make investments promoting transdisciplinary workforce development, through training and education programs in the bioprocessing field to address the workforce gap and promote American ingenuity in this rapidly

evolving field. The Committee strongly encourages NSF to look to institutions of higher education that have successfully demonstrated national and international collaborations when providing resources for these initiatives.

CyberCorps®, Scholarships for Service.—No less than $70,000,000 is provided, of which up to $6,500,000 should be used to continue work with community colleges that have a strong program in cybersecurity, either standalone or in collaboration with a 4-year institution, as demonstrated by the National Security Agency and the Department of Homeland Security designation as a Center of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance Cyber Defense 2-year education, or equivalent evidence.

The National Science Foundation is encouraged to use the additional funding to increase the number of scholarships awarded at participating institutions and to increase the number of institutions that receive grants to participate in the program.

IUSE Program.—The Committee supports the Improving Undergraduate STEM Education (IUSE) Program, and the recommendation provides no less than $90,000,000 for program activities.

Marine and Ocean Sciences, Technology, Engineering, and Policy.—The Committee recognizes the dearth of minority students and faculty studying and teaching in the areas of Marine and Ocean Sciences, Technology, Engineering, and Policy and encourages NSF to invest in programs that enable a robust academic environment for underrepresented minorities in these fields. NSF's Division of Graduate Education should convene leaders from Minority Serving Institutions, other graduate-level institutions, and Marine Institutes to conceptualize and establish programs that will grow the pipeline of underrepresented minorities in the aforementioned areas.

Quantum Computing at MSIs.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue support for quantum information science and engineering and especially collaborations with Minority Serving Institutions that are helping to train a quantum-ready workforce. This will help to grow U.S. national competitiveness in quantum information sciences by ensuring a diverse ready workforce is being developed as mandated in the Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368).

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends $390,017,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management, which is $44,377,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $78,280,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Committee recommends $4,600,000 for the National Science Board, which is $100,000 over fiscal year 2021 and equal to the request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $20,420,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is $2,570,000 above fiscal year 2021 and the equal to 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 $13,000,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights, which is $500,000 above fiscal year 2021 and equal to the request. Within the amounts provided, $1,000,000 is for the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys. The Commission on Civil Rights is directed to provide a spend plan for the funds for this Commission, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Field Hearings.—The Commission is encouraged to conduct field hearings on priority topic areas such as the treatment and diversion of mentally ill persons in our Nation's criminal justice system. The Commission should also consider investigating the related civil rights implications and disparate impacts of remote learning on the educational system during COVID–19.

Policing Reform.—The Committee commends the Commission for its report, Police Use of Force: An Examination of Modern Policing Practices, and directs the Commission to continue disseminating the findings and recommendations on constitutional policing reform found in that report and other related Commission reports.

Donations.—The Committee includes bill language granting the Commission the authority to accept donations to carry out its mission, similar to authority provided to 45 other Federal agencies. The Commission shall provide the Committee quarterly updates on all gifts and donations, as well as the terms of, and specific activities funded by, the gift or donation. Additionally, anticipated funding from gifts or donations shall be included in the Commission's annual spending plan submitted to the Committee pursuant to section 528 of this Act.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $445,933,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which is $41,443,000 above fiscal year 2021 and equal to the request. This increase will allow the EEOC to continue its prioritization of the enforcement of Federal anti-discrimination laws and to pursue litigation and strategic initiatives quickly and aggressively. In addition, funding is provided to increase front-line and investigative staff to reduce wait times for intake appointments, provide live help via the hotlines, modernize information technology, and improve the EEOC's meth-

ods of data collection, reporting, and access. The Committee directs the EEOC to provide a detailed hiring plan, organized by fiscal quarter, within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

EEOC Training Resources on Workplace Harassment and Discrimination.—The EEOC is directed to engage in education and outreach activities, including providing training and technical assistance, for those with rights and responsibilities under employment antidiscrimination laws. Within the increased funding provided, the Committee expects the EEOC to develop and disseminate resource materials on comprehensive trainings to foster respectful workplaces free of harassment and discrimination, including best practices and training resources that address the needs of a diverse set of workplaces. The EEOC is directed to increase public awareness regarding access to workplace trainings, in addition to educating the public about the EEOC's overall work on this subject, including detailed information on how to report instances of harassment or discrimination. Resources and public education campaigns should be made available in multiple languages. The EEOC is directed to submit to the Committee, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a detailed plan and schedule for implementing these efforts.

Summary of Equal Pay Data and Report.—The Committee is looking forward to the final report from the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. CNSTAT is evaluating the quality and utility of data collected from U.S. employers by the EEOC through the EEO–1 Project, regarding compensation and hours worked. The Committee expects a thorough, transparent review of the data and looks forward to receiving the report upon completion no later than December 2021.

Nondiscrimination report.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report mandated by the Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 116–133, which directed the EEOC, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget and Office of Personnel Management, to report on its efforts to prevent discrimination in the awarding of Federal grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $118,500,000 for the International Trade Commission (ITC), which is $15,500,000 above both the fiscal year 2021 enacted amount and the President's budget request. The recommendation includes full funding for all information technology requirements, as requested.

The Committee recognizes that under the Trade Promotion Authority reauthorized in 2015 by the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–26), the ITC is required to produce an assessment of the potential economic impact of trade agreements no later than 105 calendar days after such agreements are signed. The Committee recognizes the importance of this work in prior trade agreements.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee recommends $600,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which is $135,000,000 above fiscal year 2021 and equal to the request.

LSC is a nonprofit corporation established to promote equal access to justice and to provide grants for high-quality civil legal assistance to low-income persons. LSC grants help the most vulnerable people, including thousands of low-income individuals, veterans, children, families, and seniors with civil legal assistance with matters addressing family law, including domestic violence, child support, and custody, as well as with housing matters, including evictions and foreclosures. The recommended funding level includes $557,400,000 for basic field grants, an increase of $131,900,000 above fiscal year 2021. The increased funding will enable LSC's grantees to expand their outreach and assist more low-income Americans. With State, local, pro bono, and private sources underfunded, LSC is critical to closing the access-to-justice gap.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The bill continues certain restrictions on the uses of LSC funding. In addition, the bill adopts the proposal to amend the requirement in Section 1007(c) of the LSC Act regarding certain requirements of the Governing Bodies of LSC Recipients.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides $4,000,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission to continue the critical work of the Commission to protect these important species.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

The Committee recommends $72,800,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), which is $2,800,000 above fiscal year 2021 and $200,000 below the request. The Committee notes that Title IX of the United States-Mexico-Canada Implementation (USMCA) Act (Public Law 116–113) included $90,000,000 in supplemental appropriations available to USTR for obligation until fiscal year 2023. The Committee reminds USTR of the quarterly expenditure reports directed in House Report 116–101. The Committee directs the continuation of these reports for fiscal year 2022 and expects the inclusion of all funds provided to USTR, including supplemental appropriations, in its reports to the Committee, including information on staffing that supports the implementation of the USMCA.

Bilateral Trade Agreements.—As the USTR continues multiple and simultaneous bilateral trade agreement discussions on behalf of the United States with various countries, including China and India, the Committee encourages USTR to continue to prioritize key U.S. export markets to ensure U.S. exporters are treated fairly, and where applicable, USTR is encouraged to prioritize resources to monitor compliance with trade obligations and enforce terms of

such agreements. The Committee supports USTR's work to provide equitable market access for United States exports, including American-produced boric acid and America-grown almonds, pistachios, and walnuts, in India, and fresh citrus and other specialty crops, in China, and urges USTR to continue to prioritize fair treatment for American companies and enforcement of all of our trading partners' obligations. Further, USTR is directed to consult with the appropriate authorizing Committees, including the House Committee on Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committee, regarding the inclusion of language related to Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act (Public Law 104–104) in any current trade or future trade agreement negotiations.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $57,800,000 for the salaries and expenses of USTR to support its current services and additional funding to support efforts to onboard additional staff.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $15,000,000, as requested, 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 (Public Law 114–125).

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $7,600,000 for the State Justice Institute, which is $600,000 above fiscal year 2021.

The additional funding is provided to enhance the Institute's efforts to help State courts address the unique challenges of the opioid epidemic, mental health issues, juvenile justice, child abuse, and technology in State courts.

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 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 2022. 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 requires the Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation to conduct reviews of activities funded in this Act and requires certifications regarding conflicts of interest.

Section 514 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 515 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 516 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 517 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 518 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 519 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2022 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2022.

Section 520 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 521 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances from the Department of Justice.

Section 522 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 523 prohibits the use of funds, under certain circumstances, 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.

Section 524 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 525 requires funds, to the extent practicable, to be used to purchase light bulbs that are "Energy Star" qualified or have the "Federal Energy Management Program" designation.

Section 526 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 527 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 528 requires each department and agency funded in the bill to submit spending plans.

Section 529 prohibits funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 530 prohibits funds from being used by the Department of Justice or Drug Enforcement Administration in contravention of section 7606 of Agricultural Act of 2014.

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

Section 532 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 533 requires not less than 10 percent of the funds provided for certain programs be provided to persistent poverty counties or any Territory or possession of the United States.

Section 534 requires a report regarding construction of a new headquarters for the FBI.

Section 535 prohibits funds from being used to prevent a Member of Congress from entering Federal facilities to conduct oversight.

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

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 1

Date: July 15, 2021
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2022
Motion by: Mr. Aderholt
Description of Motion: Prohibits Justice Department funds in the bill from being used to pay for an abortion, except in the case of rape or incest, or if the life of the mother were to be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.
Results: Not Adopted 25 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cline	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cole	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Case
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Ms. Clark
Mr. Fleischmann	Mr. Crist
Mr. Fortenberry	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Garcia	Mr. Espaillat
Mr. Gonzales	Ms. Frankel
Ms. Granger	Mr. Harder
Dr. Harris	Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Hinson	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Joyce	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Moolenaar	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Newhouse	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Palazzo	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Reschenthaler	Ms. Meng
Mr. Rogers	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Rutherford	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Price
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Valadao	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Womack	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

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 2

Date: July 15, 2021
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2022
Motion by: Mr. Calvert
Description of Motion: Prohibits funds in the bill from being used to support, allow, or facilitate the negotiation or approval of the "Waiver from Certain Provisions of the TRIPS Agreement for the Prevention, Containment, and Treatment of COVID-19" put forth by India and South Africa, or any other measure at the World Trade Organization to waive intellectual property rights.
Results: Not Adopted 25 yeas to 33 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Amodei	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cline	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Cole	Mr. Case
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Ms. Clark
Mr. Fleischmann	Mr. Crist
Mr. Fortenberry	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Garcia	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Gonzales	Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Granger	Ms. Frankel
Dr. Harris	Mr. Harder
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Ms. Kaptur
Mrs. Hinson	Mr. Kilmer
Mr. Joyce	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Moolenaar	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Newhouse	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Palazzo	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Reschenthaler	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Rogers	Ms. Meng
Mr. Rutherford	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Price
Mr. Valadao	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Womack	Ms. Roybal-Allard
	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

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 3

Date: July 15, 2021
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2022
Motion by: Mr. Rutherford
Description of Motion: Strikes sections 219, 220, and 221 from the bill.
Results: Not Adopted 25 yeas to 33 nays

Members Voting Yea
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

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 4

Date: July 15, 2021
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2022
Motion by: Mr. Cline
Description of Motion: Eliminates funding for the pilot program for gun buyback and relinquishment, and adds $10,000,000 to the Justice Department's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit.
Results: Not Adopted 25 yeas to 33 nays

Members Voting Yea
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

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 5

Date: July 15, 2021
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2022
Motion by: Mr. Garcia
Description of Motion: Transfers $8,580,000 from the National Science Foundation, Research and Related Activities account to the National Science Foundation, Office of Inspector General account.
Results: Not Adopted 25 yeas to 33 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Amodei	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cline	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Cole	Mr. Case
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Ms. Clark
Mr. Fleischmann	Mr. Crist
Mr. Fortenberry	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Garcia	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Gonzales	Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Granger	Ms. Frankel
Dr. Harris	Mr. Harder
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Ms. Kaptur
Mrs. Hinson	Mr. Kilmer
Mr. Joyce	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Moolenaar	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Newhouse	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Palazzo	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Reschenthaler	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Rogers	Ms. Meng
Mr. Rutherford	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Price
Mr. Valadao	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Womack	Ms. Roybal-Allard
	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

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 6

Date: July 15, 2021
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2022
Motion by: Mrs. Hinson
Description of Motion: Prohibits funds in the bill from being used to implement, administer, or enforce Executive Order 14006 regarding privately operated criminal detention facilities; and transfers $75,000,000 from the U.S. Marshals Service, Federal Prisoner Detention account to the Drug Enforcement Administration, Salaries and Expenses account.
Results: Not Adopted 27 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Amodei	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Carter	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Cline	Mr. Case
Mr. Cole	Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Crist
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Fleischmann	Mr. Espaillat
Mr. Fortenberry	Ms. Frankel
Mr. Garcia	Mr. Harder
Mr. Gonzales	Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Granger	Mr. Kilmer
Dr. Harris	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Mrs. Lawrence
Mrs. Hinson	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Joyce	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Moolenaar	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Newhouse	Ms. Meng
Mr. Palazzo	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Reschenthaler	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Price
Mr. Rutherford	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Simpson	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Valadao	Mr. Ryan
Mr. Womack	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

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 7

Date: July 15, 2021
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Bill, FY 2022
Motion by: Mr. Price
Description of Motion: To report the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill to the House, as amended.
Results: Adopted 33 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea
Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Ms. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

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.

RESCISSIONS

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 Justice:	
Working Capital Fund	$108,400,000
Office of Justice Programs	90,000,000
Community Oriented Policing Services	15,000,000
Office on Violence Against Women	15,000,000

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Columbia River Inter Tribal Fish Commission.	Portland, OR	Upgrade and Expand the Coastal Margin Observation and Prediction Program.	$760,000	Bonamici
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Alabama State Port Authority	Mobile, AL	Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS) Sensors, Port of Mobile.	$233,000	Carl
DOC	NOAA–ORF	University of Hawai'i	Kaneohe, HI	Moku o Lo'e Marine Laboratory Refuge Eco-Friendly Sea Wall Research.	$200,000	Case
DOC	NOAA–ORF	The Hawai'I Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	Honolulu, HI	Waikiki Marine Life Conservation District Coral Restoration.	$415,000	Case
DOC	NOAA–ORF	George Mason University	Fairfax, VA	Virginia Climate Center	$1,979,000	Connolly
DOC	NOAA–ORF	University of South Florida	St. Petersburg, FL.	Observing Infrastructure to Address Flooding Risks due to Climate Change at the Community Level.	$2,000,000	Crist
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Florida International University	Miami, FL	Aquarius Coral Reef Observatory	$1,135,000	Diaz-Balart; Gimenez
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Texas State University	San Marcos, TX	Texas State University Meadows Center Climate Change Impact on Water Initiative.	$2,000,000	Doggett
DOC	NOAA–ORF	The Marine Mammal Center	Sausalito, California.	Emergency Marine Mammal Field Response, Research, and Rehabilitation.	$500,000	Huffman
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Greater Farallones Association	San Francisco, CA.	Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Kelp Recovery.	$500,000	Huffman
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Oceans Initiative	Seattle, WA	Targeted Acoustic Startle Technology (TAST) at the Ballard Locks.	$322,000	Jayapal
DOC	NOAA–ORF	The Nature Conservancy Hawai'i	Honolulu, Hawaii	Putting People to Work Supporting Community-Based Co-Management of Coastal Resources in Hawai'i.	$500,000	Kahele
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Northern Illinois University	Dekalb, IL	Understanding and Mitigating Future Weather and Climate Risks to Agriculture.	$660,000	Kinzinger
DOC	NOAA–ORF	University of Rhode Island	Kingston, RI	University of Rhode Island Integrated Plastics Research.	$1,000,000	Langevin
DOC	NOAA–ORF	The Regents of the University of California, Scripps Institute of Oceanography.	La Jolla, CA	Mobile LiDAR System	$800,000	Levin (CA)
DOC	NOAA–ORF	San Jose State University Research Foundation.	San Jose, CA	Wildfire Interdisciplinary Research Center	$1,150,000	Lofgren

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Waterfront Alliance, Inc.	New York, NY	Flushing Meadows Corona Park: A Hub for Climate Resilience.	$531,000	Meng
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Coastal Preservation Network	College Point, NY.	Restoration & Stabilization of Two On-Water Platforms on Flushing Bay.	$263,000	Ocasio-Cortez
DOC	NOAA–ORF	NOAA's James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory at Sandy Hook.	Highlands, NJ	Social and Ecological Resilience Projects for New Jersey Coasts and Oceans.	$480,000	Pallone
DOC	NOAA–ORF	San Diego Unified Port District	San Diego, CA	Habitat-Friendly Shoreline Structures	$1,000,000	Peters
DOC	NOAA–ORF	University of Maine	Orono, ME	Maine Climate Coordination Center	$990,000	Pingree
DOC	NOAA–ORF	NOAA's Northeast Fisheries Science Center.	Augusta, ME	Planning for the Future of Maine's Lobster Fishery and Right Whale Protections.	$200,000	Pingree
DOC	NOAA–ORF	University of Wisconsin-Madison, Space Science and Engineering Center.	Madison, WI	Next Generation Scanning High-Resolution Interferometer Sounder (S–HIS) Aircraft Instrument.	$1,200,000	Pocan
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Town of Hempstead, New York	Hempstead, NY	Marine Nature Study Area	$130,000	Rice (NY)
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Florida International University	Miami, FL	Greater Biscayne Bay Harmful Algae Bloom Monitoring Program.	$2,000,000	Salazar
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Museum of Science, Inc.	Miami, FL	National Center for Education and Conservation of Florida's Coral Reef.	$1,150,000	Salazar
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Olympia, WA	Columbia River Pinniped Removal	$892,000	Schrader; Herrera Beutler
DOC	NOAA–ORF	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Newport, OR	Whale Entanglement Risk Reduction Research	$100,000	Schrader
DOC	NOAA–ORF	The Nurture Nature Center	Easton, PA	CREATE Resilience Research and Community Learning Hub.	$140,000	Wild
DOC	NOAA–ORF	University of Alaska Anchorage	Homer, AK	Engaging Diverse Communities in Stewardship of Wild Salmon in Cook Inlet.	$750,000	Young
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Sparks	Sparks, NV	First Responder Radio Equipment	$1,000,000	Amodei
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of West Wendover	West Wendover, NV.	Police Interoperability Equipment	$376,000	Amodei
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Elk Grove	Elk Grove, CA	Elk Grove Police Department Communications Center Equipment.	$520,000	Bera
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pinellas County Government	Clearwater, FL	Pinellas County Consolidated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System.	$1,750,000	Bilirakis

DOJ	COPS Tech	Village of East Alton	East Alton, IL	East Alton Law Enforcement Cameras	$25,000	Bost
DOJ	COPS Tech	Prince George's County Government.	Prince George's County, MD.	Mobile Camera System	$442,000	Brown
DOJ	COPS Tech	San Luis Obispo County	San Luis Obispo County, CA.	County of San Luis Obispo Public Safety Communication System.	$5,600,000	Carbajal
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Monroeville	Monroeville, AL	Monroeville Police Department Security Cameras	$125,000	Carl
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre, PA	City of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania's Community Policing Technology and Equipment Initiative.	$2,100,000	Cartwright
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Tampa	Tampa, FL	COPS Technology Enhancement	$382,000	Castor (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Hamilton County Department of Communications.	Cincinnati, OH	Hamilton County P25 Radio System Enhancement	$1,600,000	Chabot
DOJ	COPS Tech	Norwich Police Department	Norwich, CT	Norwich Police Department Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Management System.	$700,000	Courtney
DOJ	COPS Tech	Coos County	Coos County, OR	Coos County Emergency Radio Communications System.	$231,000	DeFazio
DOJ	COPS Tech	Montgomery County Sheriff's Office.	Montgomery County, NY.	Montgomery County Sheriff's Office License Plate Reader.	$25,000	Delgado
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Glendale	Glendale, AZ	Glendale 911 Communication Center Upgrades	$480,000	Gallego
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Alamo	Alamo, TX	City of Alamo Police Radio Equipment	$540,000	Gonzalez, Vicente (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Vancouver	Vancouver, WA	City of Vancouver Police Camera Program	$1,500,000	Herrera Beutler
DOJ	COPS Tech	SouthCom Combined Dispatch Center.	Matteson, IL	SouthCom Technology Upgrades	$276,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Nevada County Sheriff's Department.	Nevada City, CA	Nevada County Sheriff's Office Radio Infrastructure Improvements.	$4,800,000	LaMalfa
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Paradise	Paradise, CA	Upgraded Radios for Paradise Police Department	$615,000	LaMalfa
DOJ	COPS Tech	South Beaver Township Police Department.	South Beaver Township, PA.	South Beaver Township Police Department Communication System Improvement Project.	$224,000	Lamb
DOJ	COPS Tech	Oceanside Police Department	Oceanside, CA	In-Car Camera System	$587,000	Levin (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Northampton	Northampton County, VA.	Eastern Shore of Virginia's Regional Public Safety Radio Communications System.	$8,245,000	Luria
DOJ	COPS Tech	Union County, New Jersey	Union County, NJ	Union County, New Jersey, Law Enforcement Interoperable Communications Expansion and Upgrades.	$1,270,000	Malinowski
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Greensboro	Greensboro, NC	Computer Aided Dispatch System Replacement for the City of Greensboro, NC.	$3,000,000	Manning
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Winston-Salem, NC	Winston-Salem, NC.	Winston-Salem Police Department Real Time Crime Center Technology Upgrades.	$273,000	Manning
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Saint Paul	Saint Paul, MN	Saint Paul Police Department Portable Radio Replacement.	$2,000,000	McCollum

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Huntington	Huntington, WV	Nationally Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) Terminal.	$219,000	Miller (WV)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Gary Police Department	Gary, IN	Technology Upgrades—Gary Police Department	$500,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Monrovia	Monrovia, CA	Monrovia Public Safety Critical Communications Replacement Project.	$843,000	Napolitano
DOJ	COPS Tech	Camden County Police Department.	Camden County, NJ.	Cameras to Monitor Illegal Dumping	$500,000	Norcross
DOJ	COPS Tech	Manchester Police Department	Manchester, NH	Manchester Gunshot Recognition Technology	$300,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Strafford County Sheriff's Department.	Strafford County, NH.	Strafford County Sheriff Radio Systems	$752,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	The Borough of Leonia	Leonia, NJ	The Strengthening Public Safety Communications Project.	$250,000	Pascrell
DOJ	COPS Tech	Chicago Police Department	Chicago, IL	Chicago Integrated Intelligence Strategy Program Equipment.	$500,000	Quigley
DOJ	COPS Tech	Westmoreland County Department of Public Safety.	Greensburg, PA	Westmoreland County Department of Public Safety Backup 9-1-1.	$528,000	Reschenthaler
DOJ	COPS Tech	Johnson County Fiscal Court	Paintsville, KY	Johnson County First Responder Communications Project.	$859,000	Rogers (KY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Clinton Police Department	Clinton, NC	Radio Upgrades and Repeater Placement	$173,000	Rouzer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Marion County—Finance Department.	Marion County, OR.	Marion County Public Safety Radio System Upgrade and Repairs.	$1,200,000	Schrader
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Suffolk	Suffolk, VA	Suffolk Emergency Communication Center Computer Aided Dispatching (CAD) and Police Records Management System (RMS) Replacement.	$3,492,000	Scott (VA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Union City Police Department	Union City, NJ	Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) for a Safer Union City.	$1,100,000	Sires
DOJ	COPS Tech	Waterford Township Police Department.	Waterford, MI	911 Dispatch-Emergency Operations Center Technology Upgrades.	$250,000	Stevens
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Fremont	Fremont, CA	City of Fremont Emergency Dispatch System	$250,000	Swalwell
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Pomona—Police Department.	Pomona, CA	Police Radio Upgrades	$3,404,000	Torres (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Lemoore	Lemoore, CA	City of Lemoore Police Dispatch	$1,000,000	Valadao
DOJ	COPS Tech	Hillsdale County Sheriff's Office	Hillsdale, MI	Communication Technology Improvement	$210,000	Walberg

DOJ	COPS Tech	Chittenden County Public Safety Authority.	Chittenden County, VT.	Chittenden County Public Safety Authority Regional Dispatch Center—Equipment.	$750,000	Welch
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Charlotte	Charlotte, NC	Cure Violence Charlotte Implementation	$1,000,000	Adams
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Rialto	Rialto, CA	City of Rialto Body-Worn Camera Upgrade	$700,000	Aguilar
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Southern Methodist University	Dallas, TX	Combatting Human Trafficking	$1,187,000	Allred
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Omaha	Omaha, NE	Encompass Omaha: A Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program.	$527,000	Bacon
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Mansfield Division of Police.	Mansfield, OH	City of Mansfield Division of Police Gun-shot Detection Program.	$50,000	Balderson
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Morrow County Sheriff's Office	Mt. Gilead, OH	Morrow County Sheriff's Office Radio Communications System.	$288,000	Balderson
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Menifee County Sheriff's Office	Frenchburg, KY	Menifee County Schools Security Project	$529,000	Barr
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Toberman Neighborhood Center	San Pedro, CA	Toberman Neighborhood Center San Pedro Violence Interruption through Gang Deterrence Program.	$1,000,000	Diaz Barragán
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	A New Way of Life	Los Angeles, CA	A New Way of Life Safe Homes—Women's Reentry and Economic Development Initiative.	$250,000	Bass
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Los Angeles Brotherhood Crusade, Black United Fund, Inc..	Los Angeles, CA	Brotherhood Crusade and 2nd Call: Answering the Second Call—A Holistic, Culturally-Responsive, Trauma-Informed Re-Entry Program.	$220,000	Bass
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	The Connie Rice Institute for Urban Peace.	Los Angeles, CA	Urban Peace Institute and Chapter TWO: South Los Angeles Peace Ambassadors.	$220,000	Bass
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Young Women's Christian Association of Greater Los Angeles.	Los Angeles, CA	YWCA Greater Los Angeles Sexual Assault Response Team Project (SART).	$300,000	Bass
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	CHOICES for Victims of Domestic Violence, dba LSS CHOICES.	Worthington, OH	Safe Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	$750,000	Beatty
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Huckleberry House, Inc.	Columbus, OH	Central Ohio Youth Homelessness Support for Victims of Crime.	$610,000	Beatty
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Alexandria (VA)	Alexandria, VA	Pilot Deployment of Body-Worn Cameras in the Alexandria Police Department.	$600,000	Beyer
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Pinellas County Justice Center	Clearwater, FL	Pinellas County Intercept Unit	$200,000	Bilirakis
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	U.S. Institute Against Human Trafficking.	Tampa, FL	Combatting Human Trafficking in the State of Florida.	$750,000	Bilirakis
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Pelham, Georgia	Pelham, GA	City of Pelham—Radio Communications System Upgrade.	$225,000	Bishop (GA)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Portland	Portland, OR	City of Portland Violence Prevention Outreach	$200,000	Blumenauer
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Delaware Criminal Justice Council	Wilmington, DE	Statewide Body-Worn Camera Project	$1,600,000	Blunt Rochester
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Delaware Criminal Justice Council	Wilmington, DE	Statewide Violence Reduction Project	$1,900,000	Blunt Rochester
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Forsyth County Government	Forsyth County, GA.	Forsyth County Substance Abuse and Intervention Program.	$90,000	Bourdeaux

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Forsyth County Government	Forsyth County, GA.	Crisis Intervention Team	$235,000	Bourdeaux
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Lutheran Settlement House	Philadelphia, PA	Strengthening Supports for Victims of Domestic Violence.	$125,000	Boyle
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Mothers in Charge	Philadelphia, PA	Mothers In Charge Prevention, Intervention and Education (PIE).	$100,000	Boyle
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	County of Ventura	Ventura County, CA.	Ventura County Cold Case and Sexual Assault Investigation.	$950,000	Brownley
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	University of South Alabama	Mobile, AL	Department Community-Based Crisis Intervention Training and Support for Primary Responders.	$500,000	Carl
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Indianapolis	Indianapolis, IN	Mental Health Diversion Program	$1,000,000	Carson
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Marion County Prosecutors Office	Marion County, IN.	Marion County Prosecutor's Office Second Chance Workshops.	$96,000	Carson
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Bell County	Bell County, TX	Bell County Sheriff's Department 2021 Equipment Modernization Plan.	$1,563,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Belton	Belton, TX	City of Belton Public Safety Equipment	$374,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Lackawanna County Government	Lackawanna County, PA.	Lackawanna County Gun and Gang Reduction and Intelligence Project (GGRIP).	$2,000,000	Cartwright
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Graham County Sheriff's Department.	Robbinsville, NC	Graham County In-Car Radios for Patrol Cars	$91,000	Cawthorn
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Graham County Sheriff's Department.	Robbinsville, NC	Graham County Sheriff Body-Worn Camera Project	$53,000	Cawthorn
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Safelight, Inc.	Hendersonville, NC.	Safelight Child Advocacy Center	$300,000	Cawthorn
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Family Service of Rhode Island (FSRI).	Providence, RI	Police Go Team Critical Services and Expansion	$413,000	Cicilline
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of New York, Office to Prevent Gun Violence.	New York, NY	Crisis Management System (CMS)	$3,000,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Kansas City, Missouri Health Department.	Kansas City, MO	Aim4Peace Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program.	$250,000	Cleaver
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Lower Richland Alumni Foundation.	Columbia, SC	The Lower Richland Alumni Foundation Community Cares Project.	$800,000	Clyburn

DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Cocaine and Alcohol Awareness Program, Incorporated.	Memphis, TN	Cocaine and Alcohol Awareness Program, Incorporated (CAAP, Inc) Community Corrections Program.	$671,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Orange County	Orange County, CA.	Coordinated Reentry Center—Programs and Services.	$5,000,000	Correa
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Fresno Police Department	Fresno, CA	Advance Peace Fresno—Violence Prevention and Intervention Program.	$300,000	Costa
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Clearwater, Florida	Clearwater, FL	Clearwater Police Department Mental Health Co-Responder Program.	$144,000	Crist
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Largo, FL	Largo, FL	Police Officers Body-Worn Cameras for Largo Police Department.	$230,000	Crist
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Village of Maywood	Village of Maywood, IL.	Maywood Alternative Policing Strategies, Junior (MAPS, JR).	$621,000	Davis, Danny K. (IL)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	JEVS Human Services	Philadelphia, PA	The Choice is Yours	$400,000	Dean
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of New Haven	New Haven, CT	New Haven Community Crisis Response Team (NH–CCRT).	$2,000,000	DeLauro
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Community Leaders Roundtable of Seattle, d.b.a. CHOOSE 180.	Burien, WA	Snohomish County Community-Based Diversion with CHOOSE 180.	$246,000	DelBene
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Samadhi Center Inc.	Kingston, NY	Samadhi Center SNUGS Program	$430,000	Delgado
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Broward County Sheriff's Office	Broward County, FL.	Broward County Mental Health Diversion Project	$563,000	Deutch
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Deerfield Beach, Florida	Deerfield Beach, FL.	Security Technology Enhancements	$595,000	Deutch
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Eastern Michigan University	Ypsilanti, MI	Prisoner Reentry Services	$250,000	Dingell
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Educate Youth Ypsilanti	Ypsilanti, MI	Police Community Relations Training Program	$149,000	Dingell
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of El Paso	El Paso, TX	El Paso Police Department Body-Worn Camera Program.	$525,000	Escobar
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	County of El Paso, Texas	El Paso County, TX.	The Crisis Intervention Team	$2,015,000	Escobar
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Simi Valley	Simi Valley, CA	Simi Valley Radio Replacement	$1,000,000	Garcia (CA)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Homestead Police Department	Homestead, FL	Homestead Police Department Body-Worn Camera Program.	$750,000	Gimenez
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Miami-Dade Police Department	Doral, FL	Operation Safe Ride—Public Safety Program	$2,010,000	Gimenez
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Bexar County Sheriff's Office	San Antonio, TX	Bexar County Sheriff's Office Animal Cruelty Investigations Unit.	$82,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	San Antonino Police Department	San Antonio, TX	San Antonio Mental Health Unit Expansion	$1,000,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of McAllen	Mcallen, TX	City of Mcallen Police Forensics Equipment	$250,000	Gonzalez, Vicente (TX)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Municipality of Utuado	Utuado, PR	Law Enforcement Equipment and Technology for the Utuado Municipal Police.	$116,000	González-Colón
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office	Baton Rouge, LA	East Baton Rouge Rapid DNA System	$686,000	Graves (LA)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Louisiana Office of State Police	Baton Rouge, LA	Less-Than-Lethal Technology Training Center Equipment.	$2,300,000	Graves (LA)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Tracy Police Department	Tracy, CA	City of Tracy Crime Reduction Program	$255,000	Harder (CA)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	New Britain Police Department	New Britain, CT	Improving Community Youth & Police Relations in New Britain.	$15,000	Hayes
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Wolcott Police Department	Wolcott, CT	Fixed Network Equipment Upgrade for Wolcott Police Department.	$3,200,000	Hayes
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Nevada Department of Public Safety Parole and Probation.	Carson City, NV	From Supervision to Success—Recidivism Reduction Program.	$235,000	Horsford
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Bowie State University	Bowie, MD	Institute for Restorative Justice and Practices	$750,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Houston Police Department	Houston, TX	Houston Police Department Advocates for Violent Crime Victims.	$975,000	Jackson Lee; Fletcher
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Alliance for Gun Responsibility Foundation.	Seattle, WA	Restorative Justice for Youth—South King County	$300,000	Jayapal
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Burien	Burien, WA	City of Burien Enhanced Youth Services	$300,000	Jayapal
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Johnstown Police Department	Johnstown, PA	Johnstown Police Department Mobile Office Technology Project.	$79,000	Joyce (PA)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources.	Honolulu, HI	DLNR/Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement Academy Program.	$340,000	Kahele
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Lucas County Sheriff's Office	Lucas County, OH.	Lucas County Jail Mental Health Evaluation and Stabilization Wing Planning and Design.	$2,000,000	Kaptur
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Syracuse	Syracuse, NY	Body-Worn Cameras for the City of Syracuse	$140,000	Katko
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	University Park Police Department	University Park, IL.	University Park Police Department Body-Worn Cameras.	$20,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Genesee County	Genesee County, MI.	Genesee County Justice Partnership for Reform	$768,000	Kildee
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Stanton	Stanton, CA	North Orange County Public Safety Task Force	$5,000,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Stafford Township Police Department.	Stafford Township, NJ.	On POINT—Proactive Outreach in Needs and Treatment Program Expansion.	$32,000	Kim (NJ)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Portage County Sheriff's Office	Portage County, WI.	Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras for Patrol	$616,000	Kind
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Village of Hoffman Estates	Hoffman Estates, IL.	Village of Hoffman Estates Domestic Violence Project.	$150,000	Krishnamoorthi
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	County of Placer	Auburn, CA	Placer County Body-Worn Camera Program	$580,000	LaMalfa

DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Allegheny Police Chiefs Inc.	Gibsonia, PA	Body-Worn Camera and Technology Project	$550,000	Lamb
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Detroit—Detroit Police Department.	Detroit, MI	Ceasefire Detroit Violence Reduction Program	$715,000	Lawrence
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Oak Park Department of Public Safety.	Oak Park, MI	Oak Park Body-Worn and In Car Cameras	$560,000	Lawrence
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform.	Oakland, CA	Youth ALIVE! and Community & Youth Outreach (CYO).	$500,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Alexandria (LA)	Alexandria, LA	City of Alexandria Police Body-Worn Camera Upgrade Project.	$276,000	Letlow
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Los Angeles, Office of City Homelessness Initiatives.	Los Angeles, CA	CIRCLE 24/7: Crisis and Incident Response through Community-Led Engagement.	$1,500,000	Lieu
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of San Jose Police Department.	San Jose, CA	Mobile Crisis Assessment Team	$1,000,000	Lofgren
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	New York City Police Department	New York, NY	Critical Response Command K9-Training and Equipment.	$350,000	Malliotakis
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	New York City Police Department	New York, NY	Forensic Equipment	$2,000,000	Malliotakis
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	New York City Police Department	New York, NY	Personal Protective Equipment	$550,000	Malliotakis
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Deerpark Town Police Dept.	Town of Deerpark, NY.	Deer Park Body-Worn Cameras	$30,000	Maloney (NY)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Ramsey County	Ramsey County, MN.	Ramsey County Community Violence Prevention Project.	$900,000	McCollum
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Virginia Commonwealth University	Richmond, VA	Richmond, Virginia Gun Violence Prevention Framework.	$996,000	McEachin
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Stockton	Stockton, CA	Safer Streets—Safer Communities: Group Gun Violence Reduction, Ceasefire, and Firearms Reduction Program.	$1,000,000	McNerney
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Calhoun County Sherriff's Department.	Battle Creek, MI	Calhoun County Safe Schools Initiative	$1,700,000	Meijer
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	The City of Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids, MI.	Cure Violence Grand Rapids	$600,000	Meijer
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Schuylkill County	Pottsville, PA	Schuylkill County Intermediate Punishment Facility Equipment.	$1,064,000	Meuser
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Huntington	Huntington, WV	Hydraulic Lift and Associated Equipment for Motor Vehicle Investigations.	$4,000	Miller (WV)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Essex County Sheriff's Department.	Essex County, MA.	STAR Program (Supporting Transitions and Reentry).	$850,000	Moulton
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Orlando	Orlando, FL	City of Orlando Police Department Next Generation Body-Worn Cameras.	$1,200,000	Murphy (FL); Demings
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Ak-Chin Indian Community Police Department.	Maricopa, AZ	Ak-Chin Indian Community Police Department Equipment Modernization.	$500,000	O'Halleran

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Forrest County Sheriff's Office	Hattiesburg, MS	Forrest County Sheriff's Office Radios & Body-Worn Cameras.	$500,000	Palazzo
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Newark Community Street Team, Inc..	Newark, NJ	Newark Community Street Team High Risk Intervention Expansion.	$471,000	Payne
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Adams County Government	Adams County, CO.	Expanding Services to Domestic Violence Victims in Adams County.	$2,000,000	Perlmutter; Crow; Neguse
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Thornton	Thornton, CO	Body-Worn Cameras for the Thornton Police Department.	$310,000	Perlmutter
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Hennepin County	Hennepin County, MN.	Hennepin County Family Dependency Treatment Court.	$500,000	Phillips
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Law Enforcement Planning Commission.	St. Thomas, VI	Modular Medical Examiner's Office Suite–Equipment.	$659,000	Plaskett
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Durham County Government	Durham County, NC.	Community Violence Intervention Project	$250,000	Price (NC)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Carroll County Sheriff's Office	Carroll County, MD.	Body-Worn Cameras, In-Car Cameras, for Carrol County Sheriff's Office.	$1,429,000	Raskin
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Spokane Sheriff's Department	Spokane, WA	Spokane Sheriff's Department Rapid DNA Technology.	$480,000	Rodgers (WA)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	Centre, AL	Cherokee County Training Facility Equipment	$340,000	Rogers (AL)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Raleigh/Wake City-County Bureau of Identification.	Raleigh, NC	Raleigh/Wake City-County Bureau of Identification DNA Testing Equipment.	$500,000	Ross
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	New Hanover County Sheriff's Department.	Castle Hayne, NC.	Forensic DNA Technology	$400,000	Rouzer
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Baltimore	Baltimore, MD	9-1-1 Diversion Pilot Expansion	$2,000,000	Ruppersberger; Sarbanes
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Lifebridge Health, Inc.	Baltimore, MD	LifeBridge Health Community Violence Cessation	$600,000	Ruppersberger; Sarbanes
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	University of Maryland Medical Center R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Violence Prevention Program.	Baltimore, MD	University of Maryland Medical Center R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Violence Prevention Program.	$497,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	NMI Judiciary	Saipan, MP	Technical Assistance to Determine the Viability of a Mental Health Treatment Court with a Specific Docket for Veterans.	$303,000	Sablan
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Glendale	Glendale, CA	Expansion of Forensic Testing Services for the Verdugo Regional Crime Laboratory.	$700,000	Schiff

DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Selma, Alabama	Selma, AL	Community Oriented Policing Services in Selma, Alabama.	$550,000	Sewell
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Lansing Police Department	Lansing, MI	Lansing Police Department—Lansing Crisis Assessment Team (LCAT).	$1,342,000	Slotkin
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Albuquerque, Family and Community Services.	Albuquerque, NM	Trauma Recovery Center—Services for Victims of Violent Crime.	$1,000,000	Stansbury
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Napa	Napa, CA	Napa County Public Safety Radio and Communication Upgrade Project.	$1,800,000	Thompson (CA)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Vallejo Police Department	Vallejo, CA	Vallejo Police Department Community Mobile Mental Health Response Unit Pilot Program.	$900,000	Thompson (CA)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	UTEC, Inc.	Lowell, MA	Supports for Proven Risk Youth and Young Adults in Haverhill.	$500,000	Trahan
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Kings County	Hanford, CA	King's County Deputy Sheriff's Body-Worn Camera Project.	$413,000	Valadao
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Hollywood	Hollywood, FL	Hollywood Police Department Body-Worn Cameras	$1,702,000	Wasserman Schultz; Wilson (FL)
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	City of Manassas Police Department.	Manassas, VA	Law Enforcement Mental Health and Domestic Violence Case Management Team.	$270,000	Wexton
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	Prince William County Police Department.	Prince William County, VA.	Police Use of Force Assessment, Evaluation, and Analysis.	$250,000	Wexton
DOJ	OJP-Byrne	The City of Opa-Locka Police Department.	Opa-Locka, FL	Opa-Locka Gunshot Detection Violence Reduction Initiative.	$109,000	Wilson (FL)
NASA	SSMS	Rancho Cucamonga Public Library.	Rancho Cucamonga, CA.	Second Story and Beyond Project	$1,000,000	Aguilar
NASA	SSMS	Rush University Medical Center	Chicago, IL	REACH for Information Technology Training	$650,000	Davis, Danny K. (IL)
NASA	SSMS	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater, OK	6G Innovations	$1,000,000	Lucas
NASA	SSMS	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater, OK	Rapid Assured Fully Transparent Integrated Circuit Platform Project.	$1,200,000	Lucas
NASA	SSMS	Louisiana State University, National Center for Advanced Manufacturing.	New Orleans, LA	Aerospace Systems and Technology Development	$5,000,000	Scalise

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 accompanying bill does not propose to repeal or amend a statue or part thereof.

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 Departmental Management, Nonrecurring Expenses Fund, language is included to transfer funds to appropriations within the Department, as may be necessary to carry out technology modernization projects.

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

Section 103 provides language 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 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, General Legal Activities, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under Legal Activities, United States Trustee System Fund, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds.

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

Under National Security Division, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to allow 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.

Under Community Oriented Policing Services, Community Oriented Policing Services Programs, language is included to allow the transfer of funds to the Office of Justice Programs.

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.

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.

Under General Provisions, Section 510 provides for the transfer of funds to the Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General.

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 facilitating business investments, expenses of grants and cooperative agreements, for the pur-

poses 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 for a portion of the 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 materials 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 in-

cluded 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.

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 including 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. Language is also included allowing maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft and vessels; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organiza-

tions 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 two-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. Further, language is included requiring reimbursement for Commerce employees detailed to offices within the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce for more than 90 days. Finally, language is included that limits the Department of Commerce's ability to transfer funds into Salaries and Expenses except in certain circumstances.

In addition, under Renovation and Modernization, language is included making available funds for expenses towards Department of Commerce facilities renovation and modernization.

Additionally, under the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund, language is included making available funds available for a three-year period for expenses towards the modernization of its business application system. Further, language is included providing new authorities for

the Department of Commerce to transfer funds for technology modernization projects, subject to congressional notification.

Moreover, under the Office of Inspector General, language is included making funds available for purposes of carrying out provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978. Additionally, funds are provided from the Public Safety Trust Fund for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the First Responder Network Authority.

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 language for the transfer of funds between Department of Commerce appropriations in certain circumstances and requires the Secretary of Commerce to notify 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.

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

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 de-

posited in the "Immigration Examinations Fee" account. Language is also included making an amount available for a four-year period 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. Language is also included making certain funds available for two years.

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 and information technology 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 and to the Criminal Division. Additional language is included providing funds for the Civil Rights Division related to additional expenses related to enforcement of authorities under Titles 34 and Titles 18 of United States Code, including compliance with consent decrees or judgments. 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. Language is also included regarding the transfer of funds for Civil Division litigation activities, which shall be subject to the provisions of section 505 of this Act. 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, and limiting the amount of funds for official representation and reception expenses. 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. Additional language is included for additional expenses related to enforcement of authorities under Titles 18 and 34 of the United States Code, including compliance with consent decrees or judgments. 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 regarding transfer and deposit of funds into the Chapter 7 Trustee Fund and the special fund established under 28 U.S.C. 1931(a), and for 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. Under Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service, language is included regarding the transfer of funds for conflict resolution 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 included limiting the amount of funds considered "funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance". Language is also included providing that the United States Marshals Service shall be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System.

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. Additional language is provided related to funding for the Corruption/Civil Rights Section for enforcement of authorities under Titles 18 and 34 of the United States Code, including compliance with consent decrees or judgments. Language is included providing for a limitation on official reception and representation 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 allow-

ing 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. Language is included providing for a limitation on official reception and representation expenses. Finally, language is included permitting use of some of the appropriation to reimburse expenses incurred to clean up and safely dispose of certain substances which may present a danger to public health or the environment.

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 making certain funds available for the First Step Act of 2018, and for transfer of some of that funding to the National Institute of Justice for evaluations of programs and activities related to that Act. Language also 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 that 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 to provide for certain specified uses of funding within Byrne Justice Assistance Grants including Public Safety Innovation Grants, Law Enforcement Training, grants to improves reporting on the use of force, hit rates data collection demonstration grants, police report in jurisdictions responding to litigation, Byrne Discretionary Community Projects, 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. Language is also included regarding DNA training and education for law enforcement, correctional personnel, and court officers. Language is included regarding certain time limitations under the Second Chance Act. Additional language is included regarding pattern and practice investigations, independent prosecution of law enforcement, community-based improvement of law enforcement and pilot programs to improve management and address police misconduct. There is further language included regarding the following grant programs; Community-Based Hate Crime Initiative, Law Enforcement Accountability, Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance, Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws, Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Pilot, Public Defender Improvement, Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies, Legal Representation Pilot for Immigrant Children and Families, Study of Lethality Assessment, Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry, Pretrial Incarceration Reduction Pilot and Police Misconduct Database. Furthermore, language is in-

cluded regarding local government use of funds to increase the number of law enforcement officers.

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, including juvenile indigent defense.

Furthermore, language is included waiving a provision of law that terminated the COPS Hiring Program after September 2000. The language also provides for certain funds to be transferred to "Research, Evaluation and Statistics".

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.

Within the COPS Hiring program, language is included regarding the Tribal Resources grant program, Tribal Access Program, Community Policing, the Regional Information Sharing System, Civilian Review Boards, Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act, and a law enforcement technologies and interoperable communications program. In addition, the language includes Police Act grants, Anti-Methamphetamine and Anti-Heroin Task Forces as well as grants under the STOP School Violence 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 require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 203 establishes that the Director of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is obliged 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 204 establishes the Committee's requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

Section 205 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 206 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 207 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 208 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 209 prohibits funding from being used for certain public-private competitions.

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 2 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to OJP to be used for training and technical assistance, and 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 gives the Attorney General the authority to waive matching requirements for Second Chance Act adult and juvenile reentry demonstration projects; State, tribal and local reentry courts; and drug treatment programs.

Section 213 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 214 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 215 provides authority to use certain grant funding for Performance Partnership Pilots.

Section 216 clarifies that amounts credited to and made available in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund as an offsetting collection pursuant to section 11013 of Public Law 107–273 shall be so credited and available.

Section 217 prohibits the use of case closure metrics for immigration judge performance evaluations.

Section 218 prohibits the use of funds to relocate ATF's Canine Training Center or National Canine Division.

Section 219 prohibits funds made available under this Act for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program or Community Oriented Policing Services from being used unless the Attorney General certifies that the State or unit of local government (1) maintains adequate policies and procedures designed to eliminate racial profiling in law enforcement, and has eliminated any existing practices that permit or encourage racial profiling in law enforcement; (2) requires each law enforcement officer in the State or unit of local government to complete training programs on racial profiling, implicit bias, de-escalation, use of force and a duty to intervene in cases where another law enforcement officer is using excessive force against a civilian, and procedural justice; (3) has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers in the State or other jurisdiction from using a chokehold or carotid hold; (4) has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers in the State or other jurisdiction from using less lethal force; (5) has in effect a law that prohibits law enforcement officers in the State or other jurisdiction from using deadly force, (6) has in effect a law that prohibits the issuance of a "no-knock warrant" in a drug case; (7) has provided the United States Attorney General a law enforcement practice report that includes information on the race, ethnicity, age, and gender of the officers and employees of the law enforcement agency and of members of the public involved in, (A) traffic violation stops, (B) pedestrian stops, (C) frisk and body

searches, (D) instances where officers or employees of the law enforcement agency used deadly force; and (8) will not make such funds available to a law enforcement agency that has entered into or renewed any contractual arrangement, including a collective bargaining agreement with a labor organization, that (A) would prevent the Attorney General from seeking or enforcing equitable or declaratory relief against a law enforcement agency engaging in a pattern or practice of unconstitutional misconduct or, (B) conflicts with any terms or conditions contained in a consent decree.

Section 220 prohibits Department of Justice funding from being made available to any law enforcement agency of any State, unit of local government, or Federally recognized Tribal government unless the Attorney General has certified that such agency has begun or completed the process of receiving accreditation from a law enforcement accreditation organization approved by the Attorney General.

Section 221 prohibits the awarding of funds under the Byrne JAG or COPS programs unless the United States Attorney General certifies that the recipient State or unit of local government has in effect a law prohibiting sexual activity while acting under color of law.

Section 222 establishes a National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight.

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 Space Technology, language is included providing for the two-year availability of funds.

Under Exploration, language is included providing for the two-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 Space Operations, language is included providing for the two-year availability of funds.

Additionally, under Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement, 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 two-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 two-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; 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. In addition, language is included for a Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys. Finally, language is included authorizing the Chair to accept donations or gifts to carry out the work of the Commission.

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 $2,650,000,000 during fiscal year 2021, and provides for a transfer of $10,000,000 to the Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing of the fund. It 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 requires certain timetables of audits performed by Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation and the Legal Services Corporation and sets limits and restrictions on the awarding and use of grants or contracts funded by amounts appropriated by this Act.

Section 514 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 515 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 516 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 517 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 518 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 519 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2021 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2021.

Section 520 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 521 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances from the Departments of Commerce and Justice.

Section 522 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 523 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 524 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 525 requires, when practicable, the use of funds in this Act to purchase light bulbs that have the "Energy Star" or "Federal Energy Management Program" designation.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds 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 527 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 528 requires each department and agency funded in the bill to submit spending plans.

Section 529 prohibits the use of funds to pay for unsatisfactory contractor performance.

Section 530 prohibits the use of funds by the Department of Justice or the Drug Enforcement Administration in contravention of a certain section of the Agricultural Act of 2014.

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

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

Section 533 requires not less than 10 percent of the funds provided for certain programs be provided to persistent poverty counties.

Section 534 requires a report regarding a national headquarters for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Section 535 prohibits funds from being used to prevent a Member of Congress from entering Federal facilities to conduct oversight.

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

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in year of authorizations	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	143,410
Economic Development Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	2008	Such sums	30,832	50,610
Economic Development Assistance Programs		Various		382,500
Public Works and Economic Development Act Programs	2008	500,000	349,100	(396,350)
Minority Business Development Agency:				
Minority Business Development	n/a	n/a	n/a	70,023
Economics and Statistics Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	120,500
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	1993	17,900	18,493	89,531
National Institute of Standards and Technology:				
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2013	676,700	609,514	915,570
Industrial technology services	2013	241,709	140,316	331,500
Manufacturing extension partnerships	2013	(165,100)	(126,088)	(275,000)
Construction of research facilities	2013	121,300	58,874	100,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:				
Operations, Research and Facilities:				
National Ocean Service	1993	121,183	150,864	706,500
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration		Various		(101,000)
Competitive Research		Various		(28,000)
Coastal Zone Management and Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	(62,000)
Coastal Zone Management Grants	1999	(50,500)	(52,700)	(82,500)
National Oceans and Security Fund	2019	such sums	(30,000)	(38,000)
Coral Reef Program	2004	(16,000)	(26,100)	(38,000)
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	2005	(40,000)	(58,750)	(61,500)
National Estuarine Research Reserve System..	1999	(4,600)	(4,300)	(30,500)

National Marine Fisheries Services:				1,044,590
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles and Other Species				(146,500)
Species Recoveries Grants	1992	†	†	(7,500)
Atlantic Salmon	1992	†	†	(6,500)
Pacific Salmon	1992	†	†	(70,500)
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services		Various		(162,000)
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments		Various		(192,500)
Observers and Training		Various		(55,468)
Fisheries Management Programs and Services		Various		(133,750)
Salmon Management Activities		Various		(66,000)
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions		Various		(43,000)
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2012	3,400	1,157	(3,372)
Enforcement		Various		(78,500)
Habitat Conservation and Restoration		Various		(61,500)
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	1993	1,589,081	202,172	‡
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	1993	(109,877)	(79,948)	(120,000)
Regional Climate Data and Information		Various		(59,000)
Climate Competitive Research	n/a	n/a	n/a	(74,000)
Ocean and Coastal Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes		Various		(37,500)
Ocean Exploration and Research	2015	(59,436)	(28,000)	(44,500)
Integrated Ocean Acidification	2012	(20,000)	(6,359)	(17,000)
High Performance Computing Initiatives	1996	(4,500)	(6,500)	(18,000)
National Weather Service:	1993	395,822	†	†
Observations		Various		(245,750)
Central Processing	1993	∫	∫	(108,472)
Analyze, Forecast and Support		Various		(565,097)
Dissemination	1993	∫	∫	(117,646)
Science and Technology Integration		Various		(181,148)
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:				348,086
Office of Satellite and Production Operations	1993	†	†	(202,000)
Product Development, Readiness and Application	1993	†	†	(47,000)
Office of Space Commerce	n/a	n/a	n/a	(10,000)
Group on Earth Observations	1993	n/a	n/a	(1,000)
National Centers for Environmental Information	1993	39,596	32,646	(88,086)
Mission Support:				
Mission Support Services	1993	75,750	71,433	323,232
NOAA Office of Education	n/a	n/a	n/a	41,084
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:				
Marine Operations and Maintenance	1993	68,518	61,222	194,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	1993	10,336	9,872	37,500

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in year of authorizations	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations	n/a	n/a	n/a	14,500
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction:				
National Ocean Service:				
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,000
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	2005	6,000	10,000	4,000
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:				
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	n/a	n/a	n/a	53,500
National Weather Service:				
Observations	1993	†	84,516	24,000
Central Processing	n/a	n/a	n/a	68,000
Dissemination	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,934
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	n/a	n/a	n/a	17,000
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:				
Common Ground Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	73,633
Geostationary Earth Orbit	n/a	n/a	n/a	623,247
Low Earth Orbit	n/a	n/a	n/a	512,730
Space Weather	n/a	n/a	n/a	203,506
Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering	n/a	n/a	n/a	68,500
Satellite CDA Facility	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,450
Mission Support:				
NOAA Construction	1993	94,500	64,500	43,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:				
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	1997	such sums	n/a	95,500
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	2009	90,000	80,000	65,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	349
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	2013	such sums	5,000	0
Fisheries Finance Program Account	n/a	n/a	n/a	−18,000
Departmental Management:				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	87,500
Renovation and Modernization	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,100
Office of Inspector General	n/a	n/a	n/a	37,087

Department of Justice:				
General Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	181,561	105,805	148,264
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009	204,152	80,000	113,024
Executive Office for Immigration Review	2009¶	n/a	n/a	891,190
Office of Inspector General	2009	81,922	80,681	127,184
United States Parole Commission:				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	12,711	12,570	14,238
Legal Activities:				
Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities	2009	764,526	805,655	1,077,673
Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division	2009	162,488	157,788	201,176
Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys	2009	1,829,194	1,851,336	2,534,248
Salaries and Expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2009	1,429	1,823	2,434
Fee and Expenses of Witnesses	2009	203,755	168,300	224,000
Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service	2009	10,977	9,873	22,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund (discretionary)	2009	22,000	20,990	20,514
United States Marshals Service	2009	900,178	954,000	3,805,000
Salaries and Expenses		§	(960,000)	(1,625,000)
Construction		§	(4,000)	(15,000)
Federal Prison Detention	2009	1,858,509	1,355,319	(2,165,000)
National Security Division:				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	123,093
Interagency Law Enforcement:				
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009	744,593	515,000	550,458
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009	6,480,608	7,301,191	10,281,753
Salaries and Expenses		§	(7,182,700)	(10,219,858)
Construction		§	(153,491)	(61,895)
Drug Enforcement Administration:				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	1,930,462	1,959,084	2,408,522
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives:				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	1,038,939	1,078,215	1,554,461
Construction	2009			
Federal Prison System	2009	5,698,292	6,171,561	8,052,700
Salaries and Expenses		§	(5,600,792)	(7,865,000)
Building and Facilities		§	(575,807)	(185,000)
Office on Violence Against Women:				
Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs:				
STOP Grants	2018	222,000	222,000	223,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	2018	35,000	35,000	50,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,500

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in year of authorizations	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Consolidated Youth-oriented Program		Various		22,000
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Improving Criminal Justice Response	2018	73,000	53,000	70,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4,000)
Domestic Violence Firearms Lethality Reduction Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Victims Services	2018	40,000	35,000	100,000
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	2018	50,000	40,000	47,000
Violence on College Campuses	2018	12,000	20,000	38,000
Civil Legal Assistance	2018	57,000	45,000	65,000
Elder Abuse Grant Program	2018	9,000	5,000	6,000
Family Civil Justice		Various		20,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	2018	9,000	6,000	10,000
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	2018	1,000	500	2,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	2015	1,000	940	2,000
Indian Country-Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000
Tribal Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,500
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	2019	5,000	1,500	3,500
National Deaf Services Line	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Restorative Justice Responses and Evaluations	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,300
Support to Transgender Victims	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,000
Tech Assist for Community-Based Organizations	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Emerging Issues Related to Violence Against Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Tribal Special Assistant US Attorneys	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,000
Office on Justice Programs:				
Research Evaluation and Statistics:				
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995	33,000	32,335	50,000
National Institute of Justice	1995	33,000	58,879	45,000
Domestic Radicalization Research	n/a	n/a	n/a	(12,000)
Study of Clearinghouse for Online Extremism	n/a	n/a	n/a	(500)
Data on Stops and Searches	n/a	n/a	n/a	(500)
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:				
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012	1,095,000	470,000	684,469
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(13,000)

Smart Policing	n/a	n/a	n/a	(8,000)
Smart Prosecution	n/a	n/a	n/a	(10,000)
NamUS	n/a	n/a	n/a	(2,400)
Training Program to Improve Responses to People with Mental Illness	n/a	n/a	n/a	(10,000)
John R. Justice Grant Program	2014	n/a	Such sums	(4,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	2010	40,000	15,000	(17,000)
National Center for Forensics	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4,000)
Project Safe Neighborhoods	2021	n/a	20,000	(20,000)
Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review	2021	n/a	7,000	(15,000)
Community Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	n/a	n/a	n/a	(6,000)
National Center for Restorative Justice	n/a	n/a	n/a	(6,000)
Family Alternative Sentencing Pilot Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	(7,000)
Child Advocacy Training	n/a	n/a	n/a	(1,000)
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(9,000)
Managed Access Systems	n/a	n/a	n/a	(3,000)
Public Safety Innovation Grants	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)
Technical Assistance to Law Enforcement-Use of Force Reporting	n/a	n/a	n/a	(15,000)
Data Collection Programs on Hit Rates for Stops and Searches	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)
Police Reform in Jurisdictions Responding to Litigation	n/a	n/a	n/a	(7,200)
Law Enforcement Training	n/a	n/a	n/a	(42,000)
Byrne Discretionary Community Project Grants	n/a	n/a	n/a	(102,769)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011	950,000	n/a	244,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	2009	Such sums	18,000	20,500
National Sex Offender Public Website	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	2021	n/a	33,000	33,000
DNA Initiative.				
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	2021	n/a	8,000	(13,000)
State and Local Forensic Activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	(19,000)
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog	n/a	n/a	n/a	60,000
CASA–Special Advocates	2018	12,000	12,000	14,000
Indian Tribe Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	50,000
Second Chance Act/Reoffender Reentry.				
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)
Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)
Opioid Initiative.				
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	2000	Such sums	63,000	(40,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act	2021	Such sums	35,000	(45,000)
Hate Crimes Prevention Act Grants	2012	n/a	5,000	70,000
Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice	n/a	n/a	n/a	30,000
Community Trust Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	95,000

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in year of authorizations	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Body-won Camera Partnership	n/a	n/a	n/a	(35,000)
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(35,000)
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	(25,000)
Law Enforcement Accountability Grants	n/a	n/a	n/a	400,000
Pattern and Practice Investigations	n/a	n/a	n/a	(100,000)
Independent Investigation of Law Enforcement Officers	n/a	n/a	n/a	(250,000)
Community-Based Improvement to Law Enforcement	n/a	n/a	n/a	(25,000)
Pilot Programs to Address Police Misconduct	n/a	n/a	n/a	(25,000)
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	2016	20,000	n/a	10,000
Community Violence Intervention Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	90,000
Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws	n/a	n/a	n/a	40,000
Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Pilot Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000
Public Defender Improvement Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000
Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000
Legal Representation Pilot for Immigrant Children and Families	n/a	n/a	n/a	50,000
Study of Lethality Assessment Programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,000
Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000
Pretrial Incarceration Reduction Pilot Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000
Police Misconduct Database	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Juvenile Justice Programs:				
Youth Mentoring Grants	2007	Such sums	§§	110,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	n/a	n/a	n/a	60,000
Prevention of Trafficking of Girls	n/a	n/a	n/a	(6,000)
Tribal Youth	n/a	n/a	n/a	(14,000)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	n/a	n/a	n/a	(500)
Girls in the Justice System	n/a	n/a	n/a	(9,000)
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(12,000)
Children Exposed to Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	(10,000)
Training for Judicial Personnel	2018	2,300	2,000	5,000
Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	50,000
Community Violence Intervention Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	2012	Such sums	n/a	20,000

Community Oriented Policing Services:				
COPS Hiring Grants	2009	1,047,117	1,000,000	245,000
Regional information sharing activities	2003	100,000	29,000	(44,000)
Tribal Access Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	(3,000)
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	35,000
POLICE Act				11,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	n/a	n/a	n/a	35,000
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	56,881
Science:				
National Space Council	1990	1,200	2	1,965
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:				
Science	2017	5,500,000	5,764,900	7,969,500
Aeronautics	2017	640,000	660,000	935,000
Space Technology	2017	686,000	686,500	1,280,000
Exploration	2017	4,330,000	4,324,000	7,229,300
Space Operations	2017	5,023,000	4,950,700	3,961,300
STEM Engagement	2017	115,000	100,000	147,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2017	2,788,600	2,768,600	3,030,000
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2017	388,000	360,700	390,300
Office of Inspector General	2017	37,400	37,900	46,000
National Science Foundation:				
Research and Related Activities	2013	6,637,879	5,983,280	7,708,249
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	2013	236,764	196,170	249,000
Education and Human Resources	2013	1,041,762	895,610	1,289,270
Agency Operations and Award Management	2013	363,670	299,400	390,017
Office of the National Science Board	2013	4,906	4,440	4,600
Office of Inspector General	2013	15,049	14,200	20,420
Related Agencies:				
Commission on Civil Rights:				
Salaries and Expenses	1995	9,500	8,904	13,000
International Trade Commission:				
Salaries and Expenses.	2004	57,240	58,925	118,500
Legal Services Corporation:				
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	1980	such sums	300,000	600,000
Marine Mammal Commission:				
Salaries and Expenses	1999	1,750	1,240	4,000
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative:				
Salaries and Expenses	2004	33,108	41,552	72,800

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in year of authorizations	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
State Justice Institute:				
Salaries and Expenses	2008	7,000	3,760	7,600

* 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 National Integrated Drought Information System Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–423) 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 FY 2011. 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 authorization for this program expired in FY 2007. Since the government was funded by a full-year continuing resolution, the Committee did not provide a specific appropriation for this program.

Comparison With the Budget Resolution

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act requires the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority to contain a statement comparing the levels in the bill to the suballocations submitted under section 302(b) of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the applicable fiscal year.

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) Allocations		This Bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee Allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies				
Discretionary	81,315	77,900	81,315	[1] 77,685
Mandatory	326	339	326	[1] 339

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

Five-Year Outlay Projections

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions of dollars]

	Outlays
Projection of outlays associated wtih the recommendation:	
2022	[1] 47,497
2023	19,617
2024	7,411
2025	3,776
2026 and future years	3,479

[1] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

Assistance to State and Local Governments

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, 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 2022	3,028	[1] 34

[1] 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.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following hearings were used to develop or consider the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022:

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held an oversight hearing on March 18, 2021, entitled "COVID Outbreaks and Management Challenges: Evaluating the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Pandemic Response and the Way Forward." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Michael Carvajal, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held an oversight hearing on March 24, 2021, entitled "Management, Performance Challenges, and COVID Response at the Department of Justice." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Michael Horowitz, Inspector General of the Department of Justice

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on April 14, 2021, entitled "The National Science Foundation's Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Dr. Sethuraman Panchanathan, Director, National Science Foundation

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held an oversight hearing on April 15, 2021, entitled "Increasing Risks of Climate Change and NOAA's Role in Providing Climate Services." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Dr. Steven Volz, Assistant Administrator for NOAA's National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service performing the duties of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Environmental Observation and Prediction

Ms. Nicole R. LeBoeuf, Acting Assistant Administrator for the National Ocean Service

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held an oversight hearing on April 21, 2021, entitled "Oversight of the Economic Development Administration's Role in Pandemic Response." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Dennis Alvord, Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held an oversight hearing on April 29, 2021, entitled "Violent Extremism and Domestic Terrorism in America: The Role and Response of DOJ." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Jill Sanborn, Executive Assistant Director, FBI National Security Branch

Brad Wiegmann, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, DOJ National Security Division

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on May 4, 2021, entitled "Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for The Department of Justice." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Merrick B. Garland, Attorney General of the United States

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on May 6, 2021, entitled "Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for the Department of Commerce." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Gina M. Raimondo, Secretary of Commerce

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on May 19, 2021, entitled "Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for NASA." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Bill Nelson, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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 2021 enacted amounts and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2022:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	541,000	570,315	577,415	+36,415	+7,100
Offsetting fee collections	-11,000	-11,000	-11,000	---	---
Direct appropriation	530,000	559,315	566,415	+36,415	+7,100
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	92,100	62,410	63,410	-28,690	+1,000
Defense function	40,900	80,000	80,000	+39,100	---
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	133,000	142,410	143,410	+10,410	+1,000
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs	305,500	382,500	382,500	+77,000	---
Salaries and expenses	40,500	50,610	50,610	+10,110	---
Total, Economic Development Administration	346,000	433,110	433,110	+87,110	---
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development	48,000	70,023	70,023	+22,023	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	111,855	125,567	120,500	+8,645	-5,067
Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs	288,403	---	309,865	+21,462	+309,865
Periodic censuses and programs	818,241	---	1,132,537	+314,296	+1,132,537
Censuses and Survey Programs	---	1,442,402	---	---	-1,442,402
Subtotal	818,241	1,442,402	1,132,537	+314,296	-309,865
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,106,644	1,442,402	1,442,402	+335,758	---
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	45,500	89,531	89,531	+44,031	---
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	3,695,295	3,993,851	3,993,851	+298,556	---
Offsetting fee collections	-3,695,295	-3,993,851	-3,993,851	-298,556	---
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office	---	---	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	788,000	915,570	937,570	+149,570	+22,000
(transfer out)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	---	---
Industrial Technology Services	166,500	441,650	331,500	+165,000	-110,150
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(150,000)	(275,000)	(275,000)	(+125,000)	---
Manufacturing USA	(16,500)	(166,650)	(56,500)	(+40,000)	(-110,150)
Construction of research facilities	80,000	140,000	100,000	+20,000	-40,000
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	---	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,034,500	1,497,220	1,369,070	+334,570	-128,150
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities	3,840,300	4,689,381	4,425,787	+585,487	-263,594
(by transfer)	(246,171)	(246,171)	(246,171)	---	---
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(-246,171)	(-246,171)	(-246,171)	---	---
Subtotal	3,840,300	4,689,381	4,425,787	+585,487	-263,594
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,532,558	2,226,982	1,985,000	+452,442	-241,982
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65,000	65,000	65,000	---	---
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	349	349	349	---	---
Fisheries Finance Program Account	-7,600	-18,000	-18,000	-10,400	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,430,607	6,963,712	6,458,136	+1,027,529	-505,576

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	73,000	91,746	87,500	+14,500	-4,246
Renovation and Modernization	1,123	1,100	1,100	-23	---
DOC Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	20,000	126,900	126,900	+106,900	---
Office of Inspector General	34,000	37,087	37,087	+3,087	---
Collection from the Public Safety Trust Fund	(-2,000)	(-2,000)	(-2,000)	---	---
Public Safety Trust Fund transfer	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	---	---
Total, Departmental Management	128,123	256,833	252,587	+124,464	-4,246
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	8,914,229	11,580,123	10,945,184	+2,030,955	-634,939
(by transfer)	257,171	257,171	257,171	---	---
(transfer out)	-257,171	-257,171	-257,171	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	119,000	143,264	148,264	+29,264	+5,000
Justice Information Sharing Technology	34,000	113,024	113,024	+79,024	---
Total, General Administration	153,000	256,288	261,288	+108,288	+5,000
Executive Office for Immigration Review	734,000	891,190	891,190	+157,190	---
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Direct appropriation	730,000	887,190	887,190	+157,190	---
Office of Inspector General	110,565	127,184	127,184	+16,619	---
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses	13,539	14,238	14,238	+699	---
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	960,000	1,064,173	1,077,673	+117,673	+13,500
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	17,000	21,738	21,738	+4,738	---
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	184,524	201,176	201,176	+16,652	---
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-150,000	-138,000	-138,000	+12,000	---
Direct appropriation	34,524	63,176	63,176	+28,652	---
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	2,342,177	2,539,248	2,534,248	+192,071	-5,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Trustee System Fund	232,361	246,593	246,593	+14,232	---
Offsetting fee collections	-318,000	-413,000	-450,000	-132,000	-37,000
Direct appropriation	-85,639	-166,407	-203,407	-117,768	-37,000
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,366	2,434	2,434	+68	---
Fees and expenses of witnesses	270,000	270,000	270,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	18,000	20,039	22,000	+4,000	+1,961
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,514	20,514	20,514	---	---
Total, Legal Activities	3,578,942	3,834,915	3,808,376	+229,434	-26,539
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,496,000	1,640,550	1,625,000	+129,000	-15,550
Construction	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---
Federal Prisoner Detention	2,046,609	2,170,015	2,165,000	+118,391	-5,015
Total, United States Marshals Service	3,557,609	3,825,565	3,805,000	+247,391	-20,565
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses	117,451	123,093	123,093	+5,642	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	550,458	550,458	550,458	---	---
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	3,955,042	4,143,762	4,146,196	+191,154	+2,434
Counterintelligence and national security	5,793,644	6,070,096	6,073,662	+280,018	+3,566
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	9,748,686	10,213,858	10,219,858	+471,172	+6,000
Construction	566,100	61,895	61,895	-504,205	---
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,314,786	10,275,753	10,281,753	-33,033	+6,000
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	2,796,762	2,920,181	2,920,181	+123,419	---
Diversion control fund	-460,499	-511,659	-511,659	-51,160	---
Construction	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,386,263	2,408,522	2,408,522	+22,259	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses	1,483,887	1,554,461	1,554,461	+70,574	---
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,483,887	1,554,461	1,554,461	+70,574	---
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	7,708,375	7,670,393	7,865,000	+156,625	+194,607
Buildings and facilities	127,000	178,994	185,000	+58,000	+6,006
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700	2,700	---	---
Total, Federal Prison System	7,838,075	7,852,087	8,052,700	+214,625	+200,613
State and Local Justice Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs	---	---	---	---	---
(by transfer)	(435,000)	(435,000)	(435,000)	---	---
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out)	(-435,000)	(-435,000)	(-435,000)	---	---
Violence Against Women Prevention & Prosecution Programs	78,500	565,000	318,800	+240,300	-246,200

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics	82,000	86,000	95,000	+13,000	+9,000
State and local justice assistance	1,914,000	2,049,000	3,045,469	+1,131,469	+996,469
Juvenile justice programs	346,000	796,000	494,000	+148,000	-302,000
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits	119,000	122,000	122,000	+3,000	---
Disability and education benefits	24,800	34,800	34,800	+10,000	---
Subtotal	143,800	156,800	156,800	+13,000	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs	2,485,800	3,087,800	3,791,269	+1,305,469	+703,469
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs	386,000	651,000	450,881	+64,881	-200,119
Total, State and Local Justice Activities	2,950,300	4,303,800	4,560,950	+1,610,650	+257,150
General Provision					
EO 13929 Database	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
Total, title II, Department of Justice	33,789,875	36,013,554	36,435,213	+2,645,338	+421,659
(by transfer)	435,000	435,000	435,000	---	---
(transfer out)	-435,000	-435,000	-435,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,544	6,652	7,152	+1,608	+500
National Space Council	1,965	1,965	1,965	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science	7,301,000	7,931,400	7,969,500	+668,500	+38,100
Aeronautics	828,700	914,800	935,000	+106,300	+20,200
Space Technology	1,100,000	1,425,000	1,280,000	+180,000	-145,000
Exploration	6,555,400	6,880,400	7,279,300	+723,900	+398,900
Space Operations	3,988,200	4,017,400	3,961,300	-26,900	-56,100
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement	127,000	147,000	147,000	+20,000	---
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2,936,500	3,049,200	3,030,000	+93,500	-19,200
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	390,278	390,300	390,300	+22	---
Office of Inspector General	44,200	46,000	46,000	+1,800	---
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	23,271,278	24,801,500	25,038,400	+1,767,122	+236,900
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	6,838,769	8,062,710	7,618,729	+779,960	-443,981
Defense function	71,000	77,000	77,000	+6,000	---
Subtotal	6,909,769	8,139,710	7,695,729	+785,960	-443,981

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction..	241,000	249,000	249,000	+8,000	---
Education and Human Resources.....	968,000	1,287,270	1,274,270	+306,270	-13,000
Agency Operations and Award Management.....	345,640	468,300	390,017	+44,377	-78,283
Office of the National Science Board.....	4,500	4,600	4,600	+100	---
Office of Inspector General.....	17,850	20,420	20,420	+2,570	---
Total, National Science Foundation.....	8,486,759	10,169,300	9,634,036	+1,147,277	-535,264
Total, Title III, Science.....	31,765,546	34,979,417	34,681,553	+2,916,007	-297,864

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	12,500	13,000	13,000	+500	---
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	404,490	445,933	445,933	+41,443	---
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	103,000	103,000	118,500	+15,500	+15,500
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	465,000	600,000	600,000	+135,000	---
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses	3,769	4,200	4,000	+231	-200
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses	55,000	58,000	57,800	+2,800	-200
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses	7,000	7,600	7,600	+600	---
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	1,065,759	1,246,733	1,261,833	+196,074	+15,100

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec. 510).....	(-10,000)	(-10,000)	(-10,000)	---	---
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer).....	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---	---
DOC National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement Acquisition and Construction (rescission).....	---	-39,250	---	---	+39,250
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission).	-10,000	-24,000	---	+10,000	+24,000
NOAA, Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	-5,000	---	---	+5,000	---
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission).....	-188,000	-108,400	-108,400	+79,600	---
FBI, Salaries and Expenses:					
nondefense (rescission).....	-32,456	---	---	+32,456	---
defense (rescission).....	-47,544	---	---	+47,544	---
DOJ, Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission).....	---	-535,000	---	---	+535,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DOJ Modernization and Repairs	---	-15,000	---	---	+15,000
Office of Justice programs (rescission)	-127,000	-90,000	-90,000	+37,000	---
COPS (rescission)	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	---	---
DOJ, Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs	---	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	---
United States Marshals Service, Federal Prisoner Detention Sec. 541 (emergency)	125,000	---	---	-125,000	---
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses Sec. 542 (Defense, emergency)	106,380	---	---	-106,380	---
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Epenses Sec. 542 (emergency)	72,620	---	---	-72,620	---
Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses Sec. 543 (emergency)	300,000	---	---	-300,000	---
Total, title V, General Provisions	179,000	-841,650	-228,400	-407,400	+613,250

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand total	75,714,409	82,978,177	83,095,383	+7,380,974	+117,206
Appropriations	(75,535,409)	(83,819,827)	(83,323,783)	(+7,788,374)	(-496,044)
Rescissions	(-425,000)	(-841,650)	(-228,400)	(+196,600)	(+613,250)
Emergency appropriations	(604,000)	---	---	(-604,000)	---
(by transfer)	702,171	702,171	702,171	---	---
(transfer out)	-702,171	-702,171	-702,171	---	---
PTO pre-funding payments (Health benefits fund)	-99,000	-104,000	-104,000	-5,000	---
Crime Victims Fund (Sec. 510)	-3,499,000	-1,235,000	-1,285,000	+2,214,000	-50,000
Independent counsel	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000	---
Medicare-eligible retiree health fund contributions, NOAA	1,591	1,617	1,617	+26	---

MINORITY VIEWS

We appreciate the efforts of the Majority in producing a Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations bill that addresses many priorities of Members on both sides of the aisle. We also want to thank Chairman Cartwright and his staff for their diligent efforts to incorporate many of our Members' proposed modifications into his Manager's Amendment.

We are pleased that the bill prioritizes funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and we note that the bill provides funding above last year's level and the Administration's request for the Space Launch System (SLS) and also supports deep space exploration technologies. The independent agencies and programs within the Department of Commerce that ensure compliance with our trade laws and agreements are also well funded.

In addition to these key priorities, the bill addresses issues impacting all of our communities. It increases funding for drug court programs and other vital initiatives that address the opioid epidemic, as well as DNA programs that are helping to analyze the backlog of sexual assault evidence and solve cold cases. Most significantly, we appreciate the inclusion of funding to establish a new Forensic Nursing Center of Excellence program. Increasing the number of sexual assault nurse examiners, particularly in rural and under-resourced areas, is critical to ensuring that survivors are able to access appropriate care and that nurse examiners are equipped to serve as expert witnesses to help bring offenders to justice.

Still, we have substantial unaddressed concerns with this bill. The bill imposes new, unauthorized conditions on many State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs, including the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, and on all of the Community Oriented Policing Services programs. It also imposes these unauthorized conditions on the Byrne Discretionary and COPS Technology and Equipment community projects. Besides encumbering Members' community projects, these conditions will effectively halt funding for many authorized programs with strong bipartisan support.

This funding supports training and equipment purchases across the United States, as well as many other programs, including active shooter response training under the POLICE Act (P.L. 114–199) and suicide prevention measures for police officers under the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act (P.L. 115–113). Conditioning needed funding for local police departments on policies far outside the control of law enforcement is inappropriate, and it may impede communities' efforts to pursue their own police reform agendas.

We are also concerned that this bill eliminates several longstanding riders that historically have enjoyed bipartisan support.

For example, four Second Amendment protections are not retained and language protecting taxpayer dollars from being used by the Department of Justice for abortions is removed. These modifications are particularly objectionable and should be reversed before the bill is finalized.

Finally, in addition to encumbering over $1.1 billion with unattainable pre-conditions, this bill simply spends too much. With a topline increase of over $10 billion and double-digit percentage increases across many of the agencies in this bill, the spending level is irresponsible in the absence of a broader agreement on the federal budget. The lack of fiscal discipline in this bill also jeopardizes the future viability of the Crime Victims Fund. Despite the Subcommittee's substantial allocation, the bill diverts increasingly scarce Crime Victims Fund balances to pay for discretionary programs.

We do commit, as always, to working with the Majority in good faith as we proceed through the legislative process, to cure these and other deficiencies.

KAY GRANGER.
ROBERT ADERHOLT.

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