

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR COMMERCE, JUSTICE,
SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
BILL, 2022

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill provides funding for (1) the Department of Commerce [DOC]; (2) the Department of Justice [DOJ]; (3) several independent science agencies: the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP], the National Space Council; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA], and the National Science Foundation [NSF]; and (4) several related commissions and agencies: the Commission on Civil Rights, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC], the United States International Trade Commission [ITC], the Legal Services Corporation [LSC], the Marine Mammal Commission, the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR], the State Justice Institute [SJI], and the Commission on the State of the U.S. Olympics and Paralympics.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total amount of regular discretionary budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2022 is \$79,677,000,000, which is \$8,554,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for regular discretionary amounts. Additionally, the Committee makes available \$2,650,000,000 through the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] for victim compensation and victim services. This is the same as the President's Request but it outstrips the 3-year average of collections by \$2,067,000,000. The Committee is pleased that the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-27) was signed into law on July 22, 2021, to ensure that the CVF has sufficient, sustainable balances into the future.

The Committee has strived to achieve a careful balance among the competing priorities of law enforcement, national security, economic development, scientific research, and space exploration, while having limited resources.

The DOC is charged with addressing and executing several critical functions, which include ensuring the effective operation of our Nation's world class weather satellites and forecasting severe storms; enforcing trade laws to ensure American businesses can compete on a level playing field; completing a timely and accurate Constitutionally-required Decennial Census; working with distressed communities to spur economic development; and properly managing our Nation's fisheries.

The Committee has made a concerted effort to spur U.S. economic growth both domestically and abroad through investments in the Economic Development Administration and our Nation's trade agencies such as the USTR and the ITC, as well as the Inter-

national Trade Administration and Bureau of Industry and Security within DOC. Together, these agencies help businesses get started, compete internationally, and grow.

Additionally, the changing landscape of criminal activity at home and abroad continues to test the DOJ's ability to deal with and adapt to emerging threats. The Committee believes that our Federal law enforcement agencies must work collaboratively to focus and streamline limited resources in a manner that safeguards taxpayer dollars while preserving public safety. The Committee supports the important mission of the Department of Justice and expects that these additional resources will support the DOJ's proposed budget enhancements, infrastructure expansion, and new agent hiring. The Committee provides robust funding increases for the DOJ. Federal law enforcement and U.S. Attorneys received at least a 4.76 percent increase in Salaries and Expenses funding, enabling the Department to hire new agents, deputy marshals, correctional officers, and attorneys, as well as increase and expand upon existing investigative technical capabilities. The fiscal year 2022 bill increases funding for grants to help State and local law enforcement protect our Nation's communities. Additionally, in spite of the Inspector General's report of extraordinarily poor financial management, the Committee provides a significant increase for the Executive Office of Immigration Review of roughly 15 percent to provide resources needed to enhance productivity and address the large immigration court backlog of more than 1,425,000 cases. The Committee also provides the necessary funding for the Bureau of Prisons to continue implementation of criminal justice reforms and programming created by the First Step Act (Public Law 115-391).

For the science agencies, the Committee builds upon the advances and calculated gains made in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260). The resources provided in this bill enable progress toward the goal of returning Americans to the Moon and enhance America's leadership in space and science. Within NSF, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Committee recommendation supports administration initiatives to enhance American competitiveness through research in climate science and resiliency, quantum computing, artificial intelligence, and other strategic fields. The bill also establishes a new Directorate of Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships within NSF. Given the threats posed by our international competition, recognized by the full Senate in passing S. 1260, the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021, and by climate change, the Committee has chosen to increase investments in science and technology research at higher rates in the fiscal year 2022 bill. At current investment levels, NSF is not meeting the needs of our researchers and innovators. In 2010, the National Science Foundation funded more than 12,500 research proposals. By 2020, that number had fallen to fewer than 12,200. The agency has a low proposal acceptance rate of 28 percent, meaning that a lot of good ideas—and therefore potentially new technology or industries—lack necessary funding to be developed. On average, NSF grants provide less than \$200,000 over about 3 years, not long enough for a grad-

uate student to complete a doctorate degree. In order to fully unleash domestic innovation potential, experts recommend doubling the amount of awards, increasing the duration by at least a year, and increasing the number of proposals funded. This bill helps achieve those goals.

FIGHTING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

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

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

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

Second, the bill requires the Inspectors General of the DOC, DOJ, NASA, NSF, and LSC to conduct reviews of grant and contract funds to ensure funds are being spent appropriately. For projects with persistent accountability issues, such as the Decennial Census and weather satellites, special funding is provided for additional Inspector General scrutiny. In addition, the Government Accountability Office [GAO] will review a random sample of Congressionally-Directed Spending projects.

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

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

Finally, the Committee intends to continue to work with the GAO to expand the review of selected large-scale acquisition and construction projects. Specifically, the Committee directs ongoing GAO reviews of large NASA projects, major research equipment

and facilities construction at the NSF, with reports to the Committee on a biannual basis. The Committee takes strong steps to increase funding to agencies' Inspectors General to ensure strong accountability and oversight of Federal programs.

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

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

Reducing Duplication and Improving Efficiencies.—The Committee directs each agency funded in this bill to report to the Committee, within 1 year of enactment of this act, on all efforts made to address the duplication of Federal programs identified by annual GAO reports along with identifying substantive challenges and legal barriers to implementing GAO's recommendations and suggested legislative recommendations that could help the agency to further reduce duplication.

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

Section 505, contained in the General Provisions of Title V of the bill, provides procedures for the reprogramming of funds. To reprogram is to change the use of funds from the specific purposes provided for in the bill and the accompanying explanatory statement or, in the absence of direction from the Committee, from the specific purposes provided for in the administration's budget request. Each title of the bill has also traditionally included separate provisions that define permissible transfers of resources between appropriation accounts. These transfer authority provisions are also pursuant to section 505 and were initiated in the early 1990s to provide additional flexibility to the agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The Committee expects each department and agency to closely follow the reprogramming procedures listed in section 505. These procedures apply to funds provided under this bill, provided under previous appropriations acts that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2022, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury available to the agencies funded by this bill. Section

505 requires that the Committee be notified by letter, at least 15 days prior to reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, between programs, projects, or activities. Section 505 of this act is also applicable in cases where funding for an activity is reduced by 10 percent. In addition, the Committee is to be notified of reprogramming actions which are less than these amounts if such actions would have the effect of committing the agency to significant funding requirements in future years; increasing funds or personnel by any means for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been previously denied or restricted by Congress; creating new programs, offices, agencies, or commissions or substantially augmenting existing programs, offices, agencies, or commissions; relocating offices or employees; or reorganizing offices, programs, or activities.

The Committee also expects that any items that are subject to interpretation will be reported. The Committee expects that each department and agency funded in the bill will follow these notification policies precisely and will not reallocate resources or reorganize activities prior to submitting the required notifications to the Committee. Reprogramming or transfer requests shall be submitted only in the case of an unforeseen emergency or situation that could not have been anticipated when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Committee directs that all departments and agencies funded within this bill shall submit all of their fiscal year 2023 budget justifications concurrently with the official submission of the administration's budget to Congress. Further, all departments and agencies with classified programs funded within this act are directed to submit their classified budget justification documents to the Committee, through appropriate means, at the same time the unclassified budget justifications are transmitted.

These justifications shall include a sufficient level of detailed data, exhibits, and explanatory statements to support the appropriations requests, including tables that outline each agency's programs, projects, and activities for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. For example, when requesting an enhancement of resources, the justification should detail the existing program and what the new resources would buy. The Committee directs the chief financial officer of each department or agency funded in this act's jurisdiction to ensure that adequate justification is given to each increase, decrease, and staffing and function change proposed in the fiscal year 2023 budget, particularly within the departmental operations and management accounts.

The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2023 submissions will include sufficient detail to justify all programs, projects, and activities contained in each department, agency, office, or commission budget request. Budget justifications are prepared not for the use of the agencies but are the primary tool the Committee uses to evaluate the resource requirements and proposals requested by the administration.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Committee directs the departments and agencies funded in this bill to submit reports by the deadlines detailed herein or to provide advance notification if there is sufficient reason why deadlines cannot be met, along with the expected date of submission.

The Committee also recognizes that some enduring reporting requirements from previous appropriations laws may no longer be necessary for congressional oversight purposes. In the interest of reducing government waste and expediting responses to current report mandates, each department or agency is invited to submit a list of reporting requirements that it considers outdated or no longer relevant for the review of the Committees on Appropriations. Any list submitted for review shall cite the original authority, as well as a justification for eliminating each reporting requirement.

REDUCTIONS-IN-FORCE

The Committee directs departments or agencies funded in the accompanying bill that are planning to conduct a reduction-in-force to notify the Committee in writing 30 days in advance of the date of the proposed personnel action.

APPROPRIATIONS LIAISONS

The Committee prefers to channel the majority of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices or comptroller offices of the departments and agencies which it oversees but reserves the right to call upon any individual or organization in any agency under its jurisdiction.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee recommends a total of \$10,652,156,000 for the Department of Commerce [DOC]. The recommendation is \$1,737,927,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$927,967,000 below the budget request.

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

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$541,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	570,315,000
Committee recommendation	583,815,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$583,815,000 for the International Trade Administration [ITA]. The recommendation is \$42,815,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$13,500,000 above the budget request. The discretionary appropriation is offset by \$11,000,000 in fee collections.

Offsetting Fee Collections.—ITA shall continue to identify and include an accurate assessment of expected fee collections and corresponding expenditures in both its fiscal year 2022 spending plan and in its fiscal year 2023 budget request.

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

Survey of International Air Travelers [SIAT].—The Committee provides the full amount requested to fund SIAT.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement [USMCA] Secretariat.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for ITA to continue to support the U.S. Section of the Secretariat, authorized by the USMCA Implementation Act (Public Law 116–113).

Section 232 Tariff Exclusions.—The Committee provides the requested amount of \$8,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal

year 2021 enacted level, within Enforcement and Compliance [E&C], to increase support for review of requests for exclusion from steel and aluminum tariffs applied under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862). With the increased funding provided, the Committee expects ITA to adequately resource its section 232 tariff exclusion work without continuing to rely on additional resources or personnel from E&C.

Trade Enforcement.—The Committee recognizes the importance of ITA’s trade enforcement and compliance mission and is aware that the number of Antidumping [AD] and Countervailing Duty [CVD] proceedings, including investigations and administrative reviews, is currently at a historically high level. As such, the Committee provides \$6,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level within E&C to establish a ninth enforcement office and hire additional staff to enforce the U.S. AD/CVD laws in support of domestic manufacturers, farmers, and workers.

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

Aluminum Import Monitoring [AIM] System.—Within Enforcement and Compliance, the Committee provides up to \$1,300,000 for staffing and other necessary expenses to support development and implementation of the AIM system. The Committee also encourages ITA to regularly consult with the aluminum industry on market dynamics to ensure the remedy is meeting its stated goal of supporting U.S. aluminum producers.

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

Increased International Commercial Engagement and Export Promotion.—The Committee is concerned by the continuing erosion of the United States’ share of the global export market and believes that the Department must prioritize ITA’s commercial engagement efforts to level the international playing field for U.S. exporters. In particular, the Committee remains concerned that the Federal government does not have adequate resourcing in place to significantly increase exports to Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Pacific region. Therefore, within funding for GM, the Committee provides \$7,000,000 for ITA to increase its international commercial engagement efforts, to include hiring additional staff and establishing new international offices in countries that are of strategic and economic importance and where U.S. exports have declined by at least 10 percent in the last 5 years or where U.S. exports have increased their market share by more than 10 percent in the last 5 years.

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

The Committee is also concerned by China's malign influence that impedes free trade and democratic development. The Committee requests a report, no later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this act, from the Department that outlines a strategy to increase trade and investment between the United States and Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Pacific region. The Committee requests that the Department assess the extent of Chinese investment in these four regions and report whether the Department and relevant agencies have the tools and resources necessary to advance U.S. priorities.

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

International Travel Promotion.—The Committee recognizes the importance of international visitation to the United States in facilitating export promotion through U.S.-based international trade shows and other events. Therefore, the Committee encourages the ITA to coordinate with interagency partners to promote safe international travel to the United States in furtherance of trade promotion goals.

Rural Export Assistance.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to continue to prioritize the Department's efforts to support and expand international trade opportunities for rural businesses and provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level within GM for these purposes.

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

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$133,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	142,410,000
Committee recommendation	142,410,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$142,410,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS]. The recommendation is \$9,410,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

BIS is the principal agency involved in the development, implementation, and enforcement of export controls for commercial tech-

nologies and for many military technologies as a result of export control reform. The Export Enforcement Division detects, prevents, investigates, and assists in the sanctioning of illegal exports of such items.

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

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

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

Section 232 Exclusion Requests.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for contractor support for the product exclusion process for steel and aluminum tariffs applied under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862). The Department shall continue to provide quarterly reports to the Committee, due not later than 15 days after the end of each quarter, on the implementation of the exclusion process. The reports shall include (a) the number of exclusion requests received; (b) the number of exclusion requests approved and denied; (c) the status of efforts to assist small- and medium-sized businesses in navigating the exclusion process; (d) Department-wide staffing levels by bureau for the exclusion process, including information on any staff detailed to complete this task; and (e) Department-wide funding by source appropriation and object class for costs undertaken to process the exclusions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$346,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	433,110,000
Committee recommendation	395,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$395,000,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. The recommendation is \$49,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$38,110,000 below the budget request.

EDA provides grants to local governments and nonprofit agencies for public works, planning, and other projects designed to facilitate economic development. The Committee directs EDA to coordinate with regional development organizations to support projects that will address some of the pressing issues that challenge rural economic development, including the opioid epidemic, inequities in broadband access, and the need for innovation in legacy industries, including in the use and value-added manufacturing of forest prod-

ucts. Funding amounts for the two appropriations accounts under this heading are displayed below.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2021	\$305,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	382,500,000
Committee recommendation	345,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$345,000,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs. The recommendation is \$39,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$37,500,000 below the budget request. EDA is directed to focus on its core programs and mission to aid the most distressed communities across the country. The Committee expects EDA to use all available carryover and prior year recoveries to the maximum extent possible. EDA shall consider geographic equity in making all award decisions and shall ensure that rural projects are adequately represented among those selected for funding. Of the amounts provided, funds are to be distributed as follows, and any deviation shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this act:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Public Works	124,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	40,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms	13,000
Regional Innovation Program	50,000
Partnership Planning	36,500
Technical Assistance	19,000
Research and Evaluation	2,500
Assistance to Power Plant Closure Communities	55,000
STEM Apprenticeships	5,000
Total	345,000

Broadband Projects.—EDA funding provided under Public Works, Economic Adjustment Assistance, and other programs may be used to support broadband infrastructure projects. High-speed broadband is critical to help communities attract new industries and strengthen and grow local economies. EDA is encouraged to prioritize underserved areas and coordinate with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. EDA shall continue to submit annual updates to the Committee describing the number and value of broadband projects supported.

Outdoor Recreation Projects.—The Committee notes that projects supporting outdoor recreation are a catalyst for economic development and should be eligible for EDA funding. EDA is encouraged to consider such projects when consistent with a region’s Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

Economic Adjustment Assistance [EAA].—EAA is EDA’s most flexible economic development program, which provides access to appropriate funding for everything from disaster recovery to business accelerators and incubators. Within funding for EAA, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level

to support EDA's collaborations with the Delta Regional Authority, the Appalachian Regional Commission, and the Northern Border Regional Commission to assist distressed communities. Eligible activities for the Northern Border Regional Commission collaboration shall contribute to the recovery of forest-based economies and may include support for forest-based businesses, outdoor recreation infrastructure, and activities that assist in the recruitment and retention of employees in rural communities within the territory.

Regional Innovation Program [RIP].—The Committee provides \$50,000,000 to EDA for grants under RIP, also referred to as Build to Scale [B2S]. Of the amount provided for RIP grants, no less than \$40,000,000 shall be for the i6 Challenge, also referred to as the B2S Venture Challenge, and no less than \$8,000,000 shall be for Seed Fund Support, also referred to as the B2S Capital Challenge. As part of its spend plan, EDA is directed to provide a detailed justification for any funding provided herein that is intended to be used to support a B2S Industry Challenge in fiscal year 2022. EDA shall continue to ensure that RIP awards go to multiple grantees in multiple and diverse geographic areas, including an increased focus on organizations and States that have not previously received funding from the program. Furthermore, within funds provided for RIP, EDA shall award not less than 40 percent of grants to support rural communities.

University-Based Business Incubators.—Within funding provided under RIP, the Committee directs EDA to invest in university-based, high-tech business incubators to encourage entrepreneurship and promote technology commercialization through business startups. Funding awards should include support for incubator projects where Federal labs and universities are collaborating to stimulate commercialization of research. Furthermore, this activity should support private-public partnerships for economic growth and job creation in areas of high unemployment.

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

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

Assistance to Power Plant Closure Communities.—The Committee notes that closures of energy plants throughout the United States have had a significant effect on the economies of the communities surrounding the plants due to job losses and dramatic reductions to local tax bases. The Committee appreciates the work EDA has undertaken in prior years to assist communities impacted by recent

or scheduled plant closures and provides \$55,000,000 for early-stage strategic planning and economic development projects to assist these communities. Of that amount, no less than \$16,500,000 shall be for assistance to nuclear power plant closure communities, no less than \$5,000,000 shall be for assistance to biomass power plant closure communities, and no less than \$33,500,000 shall be for assistance to coal communities.

Energy Efficiency Projects.—The Committee notes the merit of innovative energy efficiency finance programs that help small businesses, municipally-owned buildings, and public-serving nonprofit organizations reduce energy usage and save money. The Committee encourages EDA to provide technical guidance for any interested applicants under EAA for these purposes.

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math [STEM] Apprenticeships and Workforce Development.—The Committee notes the recent growth of STEM-related industries across the country. Given this trend, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 to create and expand STEM apprenticeship and other workforce training models to help workers develop the skills necessary to join this growing industry. Within the funds provided, The Committee directs EDA to prioritize implementation grants, to the extent practicable.

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

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

Outreach Efforts.—The Committee encourages EDA to enhance outreach initiatives in communities and states that have received disproportionately fewer EDA grant awards from pandemic-related funding opportunities.

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

Locally-Based Health Response and Training Stations.—The Committee encourages EDA to support economic development projects that address disparities in essential health response and

services and create opportunities for workforce training and job creation in rural and economically distressed communities.

Assistance to Manufacturing Communities.—The Committee notes that many cities and towns that once depended on manufacturing plants and the associated supply chain as their economic bases struggle with shrinking populations and economic distress. The Committee encourages EDA to provide technical assistance to communities affected by the decline of the manufacturing economy as these communities apply for support through EAA, Public Works, and other relevant EDA programs to support economic diversification, job creation, capital investment, workforce development, and reemployment opportunities.

Technical Assistance to Distressed Small, Rural, and Underserved Communities.—Within the increase provided to the Technical Assistance program, the Committee encourages EDA to support non-profit organizations to assist economically distressed small, rural, and underserved communities, particularly those affected by the decline of the manufacturing economy, in pre-development activities associated with accessing EDA programs and services.

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

Travel Promotion Activities.—When evaluating applications for EAA grants, EDA shall give fair consideration to applicants requesting funds for travel promotion activities.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$40,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	50,610,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$50,000,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$9,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$610,000 below the budget request.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2021	\$48,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	70,023,000
Committee recommendation	55,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$55,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA]. The recommendation is \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$15,023,000 below the budget request. MBDA is the only Federal agency dedicated to promoting the growth of minority-owned firms and assists small, medium, and large minority business enterprises in increasing revenues and creating jobs. The Committee directs MBDA to allocate \$36,500,000 of its total appropriation toward cooperative agreements, external awards, and grants, including not less than \$18,000,000 to continue MBDA’s traditional Business Center program and Specialty Project Center program. The bill includes language regarding overhead costs.

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

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

Broad Agency Announcement [BAA].—The Committee provides not less than \$10,500,000 for MBDA to continue its BAA program in fiscal year 2022. MBDA is directed to focus awards on innovation and entrepreneurship, formerly incarcerated persons, global women’s empowerment, virtual business development, and access to finance.

Indian Tribes.—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.

Entrepreneurship Pilot.—The Committee provides \$3,000,000 to continue the entrepreneurship pilot with Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Alaska Native Serving Institutions, Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions, and Tribal Colleges and Universities initiated in fiscal year 2021.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$111,855,000
Budget estimate, 2022	125,567,000
Committee recommendation	124,567,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$124,567,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis [ESA]. The recommendation is \$12,712,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$1,000,000 below the budget request. ESA conducts research to provide a better understanding of the U.S. economy, which helps government make more informed policy decisions.

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account.—The Committee recognizes the national economic importance of the outdoor recreation industry. Not less than \$1,500,000 is provided to continue implementing the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–249) in fiscal year 2022. The Committee directs the Department to continue working with the outdoor recreation industry, nongovernmental organizations, and other interested stakeholders to refine the national-level statistics and to continue developing regional statistics.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,106,644,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,442,402,000
Committee recommendation	1,432,402,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,432,402,000 for the Census Bureau. The recommendation is \$325,758,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$10,000,000 below the budget request.

At this time, the recommendation does not accept the proposal to merge Census’s Current Surveys and Programs account with the

Periodic Censuses and Programs account to create a new Censuses and Survey account.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2021	\$288,403,000
Budget estimate, 2022	¹ 309,865,000
Committee recommendation	309,865,000

¹Totals included in the preceding table for the fiscal year 2022 budget request represent the portion of the merged request for this account using the fiscal year 2021 budget structure.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$309,865,000 for current surveys and programs. The recommendation is \$21,462,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request. This account provides for the salaries and expenses associated with the statistical programs of the Bureau of the Census, including measurement of the Nation’s economy and the demographic characteristics of the population.

Survey of Income and Program Participation [SIPP].—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for SIPP.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$818,241,000
Budget estimate, 2022	¹ 1,132,537,000
Committee recommendation	1,122,537,000

¹Totals included in the preceding table for fiscal year 2022 budget request represent the portion of the merged request for this account using the fiscal year 2021 budget structure.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,122,537,000 for periodic censuses and programs. The recommendation is \$304,296,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$10,000,000 below the budget request.

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

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

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

Ensuring the Integrity and Security of Surveys and Data.—The Committee directs the Census Bureau to coordinate with the De-

partment of Homeland Security, and other relevant agencies, to prepare for, prevent, and disrupt cyber intrusions and disinformation campaigns that have the potential to impact survey participation or compromise data collected by the Census Bureau. The Bureau should also coordinate with State and local stakeholders and private industry, as appropriate.

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

American Community Survey [ACS].—The Committee supports the ACS and directs the Bureau to continue using the ACS as a testbed for innovative survey and data processing techniques that can be used across the Bureau. The Committee notes that the ACS is often the primary or only source of data available to State, local, and Federal agencies that need adequate information on a wide range of topics. The data provided is especially important to small towns and rural areas across the country, and the Bureau should ensure that rural areas are covered with the same accuracy as urban areas to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee further expects the Bureau to continue providing updates to the Committee on efforts to evaluate and, where possible, to reduce the number of questions included in the ACS, as well as the steps being taken to ensure that the ACS is conducted as efficiently and unobtrusively as possible.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$45,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	89,531,000
Committee recommendation	80,531,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$80,531,000 for National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$35,031,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$9,000,000 below the budget request.

The Committee retains language from previous years allowing the Secretary to collect reimbursements from other Federal agencies for a portion of the cost resulting from the coordination of spectrum management, analysis, and operations. NTIA shall submit a report to the Committee no later than June 1, 2022, detailing the collection of reimbursements from other agencies.

Federal Advanced Communications Test Site.—The Committee supports NTIA’s efforts to upgrade the test site facility and equipment to provide the Federal Government and industry a facility with modern test equipment that will maintain U.S. leadership in

advanced communications. The Committee provides \$17,700,000 for this investment.

Next Generation Broadband in Rural Areas.—The Committee recognizes that access to broadband in all communities across the Nation is essential for improving economic growth, education, job creation, civic engagement, public safety and health, global competitiveness, and a better quality of life. The Committee remains concerned that advanced broadband technologies have not been sufficiently deployed in rural areas. NTIA is encouraged to coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies to identify and pursue policies that enable effective and efficient broadband deployment nationwide while advancing next-generation technologies, such as 5G networks, and to avoid efforts that could duplicate existing networks. NTIA is further encouraged to ensure that deployment of last-mile broadband infrastructure is targeted to areas that are currently unserved or underserved, and to utilize public-private partnerships and projects where Federal funding will not exceed 50 percent of the project's total cost where practicable.

National Broadband Map Augmentation.—The Committee provides up to \$7,500,000 to continue work modernizing the national broadband availability map in coordination with the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] and looks forward to an update on NTIA's current efforts. The Committee directs NTIA to engage actively with rural and Tribal communities to further enhance the accuracy of the national broadband availability map. Additionally, NTIA should include in its fiscal year 2023 budget request an update on rural- and Tribal-related broadband availability and access trends, challenges, and Federal actions to achieve equitable access to broadband services in currently underserved communities throughout the Nation. Furthermore, the Committee encourages NTIA, in coordination with the FCC, to develop and promulgate a standardized process for collecting data from State and local partners.

Broadband Infrastructure Program Implementation.—The Committee recognizes that the fiscal year 2022 request provides additional resources to facilitate and administer State and Tribal broadband grant programs created in Public Law 116–260. These programs did not previously exist on the same scale at NTIA and will require additional resources for execution and oversight. The Committee encourages NTIA to continue its work to appropriately and effectively structure its operations to administer its programs as NTIA's role in broadband deployment continues to grow.

Federal Spectrum Management.—The Committee directs NTIA to continue to evaluate options for repurposing spectrum for broadband in support of making 500 megahertz [MHz] of spectrum available for wireless broadband use. NTIA shall also provide the Committee with annual updates on the progress in making 500 MHz of spectrum available for commercial mobile use, including the strategy for freeing up additional spectrum from Federal agencies.

Spectrum Management for Science.—Preserving access to key portions of radio spectrum important for radio astronomy observations and other scientific uses is essential for scientific discovery. The Committee encourages NTIA, in coordination with the FCC

and other appropriate stakeholders, to continue ensuring spectrum access for scientific activities. The Committee requests a report from NTIA within 180 days after enactment of this act on the coordination efforts underway.

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers [ICANN].—The Committee directs NTIA to remain a strong advocate for American companies, consumers, and government interests through its participation within the Governmental Advisory Committee [GAC] and other mechanisms within ICANN. The Committee directs NTIA to ensure that the principles of accountability, transparency, security, and stability of the Internet are protected for consumers, businesses, and Government users.

Domain Name Registration.—The Committee directs NTIA, through its position within the GAC, to work with ICANN to expedite the establishment of a global access model that provides law enforcement, intellectual property rights holders, and third parties with timely access to accurate domain name registration information for legitimate purposes. The Committee encourages NTIA, as appropriate, to require registrars and registries based in the United States to collect and make public accurate domain name registration information.

Policy and Technical Training.—The Committee encourages NTIA to work with the FCC and the Department of State to provide support for activities provided under section 7 of Public Law 98–549. 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.

FirstNet.—The bill includes continued funding for the Department’s Inspector General for the purposes of oversight and accountability of FirstNet through the end of fiscal year 2022.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING, AND CONSTRUCTION

The Committee provides bill language allowing NTIA to continue oversight and administration of previously awarded grants. NTIA shall not use unobligated balances to award new grants.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$3,695,295,000
Budget estimate, 2022	3,993,851,000
Committee recommendation	4,058,410,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,058,410,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO], which is \$363,115,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$64,559,000 above the budget request, to be derived from offsetting fee collections.

USPTO examines patent applications, grants patent protection for qualified inventions, and disseminates technological information disclosed in patents. USPTO also examines trademark applications

and provides Federal registration to owners of qualified trademarks.

Fee Diversion.—Since fiscal year 2005, the Committee has refused to divert patent and trademark fees to other purposes and has always appropriated USPTO an amount equal to the agency’s estimate of patent and trademark fees, while also allowing USPTO to retain all unexpected revenue in excess of appropriated levels. As such, the Committee strongly disapproves of the new appropriation methodology proposed by the administration in fiscal year 2022 that would only provide USPTO with an appropriation equal to the agency’s spending requirements and divert all additional expected revenue to the Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund [PTFRF]. In future fiscal years, the Committee expects the administration and the Department to revert to the longstanding practice of providing USPTO with complete and unfettered access to the amount equal to the agency’s estimate of patent and trademark fees.

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

Reprogramming and Spend Plan.—USPTO shall follow the reprogramming procedures outlined in section 505 of this act before using excess fee collections to forward fund expenses beyond fiscal year 2022.

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

Intellectual Property Theft.—The Committee is concerned with the growing theft of IP by and on behalf of foreign government actors, especially by China, as made clear in the United States Trade Representative’s section 301 investigative report, “Technology: Protecting America’s Competitive Edge.” The Committee urges USPTO to work with all relevant agencies to protect U.S. IP through education, outreach, foreign IP attachés, and ongoing trade negotiations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,034,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,497,220,000
Committee recommendation	1,394,133,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,394,133,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is \$359,633,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$103,087,000 below the budget request. Up to \$9,000,000 may be transferred from the Scientific and Technical Research and Services [STRS] account to the Working Capital Fund.

NIST’s mission is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and

technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life.

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

Appropriations, 2021	\$788,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	915,570,000
Committee recommendation	913,070,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$913,070,000 for NIST STRS. The recommendation is \$125,070,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$2,500,000 below the budget request. The Committee directs NIST to provide a detailed spending plan for NIST’s highest priority laboratory programs that describes resources used for each program, project, or activity [PPA].

The Committee accepts the proposed reorganization of units within the Associate Director Laboratory Programs included in the budget request.

NIST Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.—The Committee provides \$5,143,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for NIST to support development of a diverse workforce and new pipelines for the next generation of innovative scientists and engineers, helping to improve diversity, inclusion, and equity in STEM careers as outlined in Executive Order 13985. Part of this increase shall be used to initiate a new program to recruit postdoctoral researchers from backgrounds that are underrepresented in STEM careers to work in the NIST Laboratories. In addition, the Committee awaits receipt of the study requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260.

Quantum Information Science [QIS].—The Committee supports NIST’s research program in QIS, as authorized in section 201 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368). This emerging field of science promises to yield revolutionary new approaches to computing, sensing, and communication, among others. Accordingly, the Committee provides up to \$61,800,000 for these activities, which is \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee is deeply concerned about the number of cyberattacks affecting the Nation, including attacks against the Department. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for cybersecurity research, outreach, industry partnerships, and other activities at NIST, including the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence [NCCoE]. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs NIST to support National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education [NICE] cooperative agreements with Regional Alliances and Multi-Stakeholder partnerships for cybersecurity workforce and education as authorized in section 9401 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) and encourages NIST to implement section 9402 of Public Law 116–283.

In addition, the Committee encourages NIST to establish a Cybersecurity and Privacy Technology Supply Chain Security and Integrity Partnership to bolster the technology foundations and put

in place the practical steps needed to ensure the security and integrity of the technology supply chain. The Committee expects that sufficient resources will be requested for cybersecurity in the fiscal year 2023 budget request.

Cloud Security Certification.—The Committee encourages the development of a secure cloud security certification to provide information that consumers, including those in the public sector, need to make security-conscious choices when selecting a cloud service provider. The certification should account for and consolidate existing standards and certifications, including NIST Special Publication [SP] 800–37 and SP 800–53 controls that the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program relies on, as well as existing private sector standards and certifications such as System and Organization Controls 1 and 2.

Vulnerability Patching Guidance.—The Committee notes that NIST last updated SP 800–40, Guide to Enterprise Patch Management Technologies, in 2013. Given the importance of timely patching in order to maintain a robust cybersecurity posture, NIST is encouraged to revise and update SP 800–40.

Cybersecurity of Genomic Data.—The Committee provides not less than \$2,000,000 for NIST and NCCoE to continue the cybersecurity of genomic data use case that was initiated in fiscal year 2021. NIST and NCCoE shall continue to partner with non-governmental entities who have existing capability to research and develop state-of-the-art cybersecurity technologies for the unique needs of genomic and biomedical-based systems.

Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee provides up to \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to expand NIST's ongoing AI research and measurement science efforts. NIST is directed to develop resources for government, corporate, and academic uses of AI to train and test systems, model AI behavior, and compare systems.

Further, within funding provided, the Committee encourages NIST to continue to meet growing demand for the Facial Recognition Vendor Test and to improve the test. The Committee is aware that this test is an important resource for government, commercial, and academic developers to assess the quality of their facial recognition technologies. As more companies and government users invest in this technology, the test will continue to be a critical step for responsible use. The Committee encourages NIST to: expand testing to include a more diverse combination of demographics and environmental settings in the test data, develop educational material and work on image quality standards for data collection, expand testing to improve enhanced privacy technologies for better template protection, and expand existing testing infrastructure in support of these improvements.

Framework for Managing AI Risks.—The Committee recognizes the economic, national security, and societal impacts of AI and the importance of maintaining U.S. leadership in AI development and implementation. The Committee believes that coordination is needed between the Federal Government and stakeholder organizations to ensure that AI initiatives support reliable, robust, and trustworthy systems. Within the increase provided for AI, the Committee directs NIST to continue the multistakeholder process of de-

veloping a framework for managing risks related to the reliability, robustness, and trustworthiness of AI systems. The NIST-led effort to develop a Framework for Managing AI Risks will help maintain alignment among the United States, the European Union, and other trading partners on the technical underpinnings of managing the risks of AI. The importance of such a Framework is underscored by the European Commission's recently proposed AI Act, a first-of-its-kind effort to impose a comprehensive, risk-based regulatory framework for high risk applications of AI. To ensure that the Framework informs these quickly moving regulatory efforts in a manner that promotes global interoperability, it is vital that NIST engages stakeholders and works expeditiously toward the completion of the Framework. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, NIST shall report on efforts to engage with stakeholders, its progress in developing a Framework, and identify the timeline needed to finalize its first iteration.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for forensic science research. Additionally, the Committee provides \$3,150,000 to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and \$1,200,000 to support technical merit evaluations.

Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds.—The Committee recognizes the important role that NIST laboratories play to address climate change through climate measurements and modeling of greenhouse gas emissions and research and tools to build more resilient communities. The Committee provides up to the amount requested in the President's budget for Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds, including for direct air capture and carbon dioxide removal and sequestration research.

Forward-Looking Building Standards.—The Committee remains concerned about how climate change will impact the built environment, and that standards previously set with an assumption of a stable climate system will expose many Federal and non-Federal investments to significant, but avoidable, risk. Therefore, within the additional funding for Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds the Committee directs NIST to continue to coordinate work with NOAA and other appropriate Federal agencies and interested non-Federal parties, as needed, to identify a consistent and authoritative set of climate information that emphasizes forward-looking climate data and projections that should be utilized in the standard-setting process. These data shall include projections of both chronic climate impacts, such as sea level rise, and extreme weather events, like hurricanes, floods, and droughts. 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.

Urban Dome.—The Committee recognizes the value of NIST's Greenhouse Gas Measurements Program and Urban Dome Initiative and the importance of accurate measurement science for environmental monitoring and human health. These cost-effective capabilities expand and broaden NIST laboratory capabilities for investigating and developing measurement tools that support independent means for determining the accuracy of emissions inventory

data at urban and regional scales. The Committee provides not less than \$16,000,000 for the Greenhouse Gas Measurements Program and Urban Dome Initiative to continue support for the established testbed activities and to expand sensor network deployments locations.

Wildfires in the Wildland-Urban Interface.—The Committee recognizes the role that NIST’s Wildland-Urban Interface [WUI] Fire Program has played over the last several decades to reduce loss of life and property through enhanced building and fire codes, especially in suburban and urban areas. Additional tools are needed to advance the modeling of wildfire behavior in the WUI. The Committee encourages NIST to work with relevant partners to develop coupled wildland fire-atmospheric models, to assess how structures become involved and how they contribute to fire spread, and to develop models for ember transport and spot fire ignition in the WUI.

Public Health Risk to First Responders.—The Committee recognizes the pressing public health risk associated with occupational exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS], particularly among civilian and military firefighters. Therefore, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 for NIST to continue the study of new and unused personal protective equipment worn by firefighters to determine the prevalence and concentration of PFAS in the equipment, as well as the extent to which PFAS may be released from the gear during normal wear and under what conditions.

Regenerative Medicine Standards.—The Committee commends NIST, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [FDA], and the Standards Coordinating Body for continued work to implement the regenerative medicine standards provisions enacted under the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114–255). The Committee is encouraged by the development of necessary infrastructure and additional staffing at NIST as well as the development of multiple consortia on standards development issues bringing together stakeholders in the health and biotechnology communities. The Committee provides \$2,500,000 for NIST to improve measurement assurance and standards coordination for regenerative therapies, including: completion of a regenerative medicine assay validation and innovation core, 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.

Circular Economy.—The Committee is encouraged by NIST’s budget proposal to increase funding for circular economy related research, which complements the Committee’s longstanding support for NIST research in the area of recycling plastic and polymeric materials. The Committee provides up to the requested amount for circular economy related research. In addition, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for competitive external grants for academic institutions to investigate plastic and polymeric materials, as well as novel methods to characterize both known and newly developed materials. Such investigations should address ways to increase the strength of recycled plastics and better understand mechanical properties including tensile stress, compressive stress, thermal properties, and nanostructure of polymeric

materials that could serve as industry standards for recycled plastic products.

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

Pyrrhotite in Concrete Aggregate.—The Committee provides \$2,500,000 for NIST to continue working with academic institutions 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, commercial, and municipal foundations and structures. NIST shall also develop a risk rating scale which quantifies the amount of pyrrhotite that causes the concrete or the concrete foundation to become structurally unsound. Specifically, the risk rating scale should provide guidance as to what quantities of pyrrhotite may exist in the concrete without significantly weakening the material. The Committee also directs NIST to work with academic partners to investigate mitigation strategies for concrete structures that may not yet have developed cracking but contain pyrrhotite.

Graphene Research and Commercialization.—The Committee provides up to the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for NIST to fund and pursue graphene research activities with industry and academic institutions that have expertise, existing capabilities, and infrastructure related to the commercial application of graphene.

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

Voluntary Voting System Guidelines.—The Committee commends NIST for the release of Voluntary Voting System Guidelines 2.0 and encourages the agency to continue advanced research to ensure that voting machines are secure and accessible to all.

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 \$2,500,000 for the Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program. The Committee commends the Baldrige program's efforts to improve the adoption of the NIST Cybersecurity Framework and encourages the program to build more partnerships and self-assessment tools to help organizations with their cybersecurity risk management.

NIST EXTERNAL PROJECTS

The Committee's recommendation provides \$37,598,000 for NIST External Projects as detailed in the table below. The Committee directs NIST to provide the amounts listed in the table and NIST shall perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

NIST EXTERNAL PROJECTS

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
CNY Defense Alliance	Smart Technology Lab Initiative	200,000
Colorado State University	Soil Carbon Sequestration Research Project	1,000,000
Emporia State University	Cyber Security Center	1,500,000
Mississippi State University	Training and Standards for UAS Certification	4,000,000
Pittsburg State University	Polymer and Plastic Research at the National Institute for Materials Advancement.	3,000,000
Plymouth State University	Technology and Equipment Upgrades	1,000,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Facility Enhancement	984,000
Roux Institute at Northeastern University.	Advanced and Additive Manufacturing Center Development	1,000,000
The University of Mississippi	Core Testing Facility for Graphene and Graphene-Like Materials	2,000,000
University at Buffalo	High-performance Computing Drug Discovery Initiative	1,000,000
University of Charleston (WV)	Advanced Biomedical Instrumentation and Research Training	385,000
University of Colorado	JILA Laboratory Equipment	950,000
University of Delaware	Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Innovation Equipment	3,000,000
University of Kansas Medical Center	Research Equipment Upgrades	5,000,000
University of New Mexico	University of New Mexico Decedent Image Database	374,000
University of Rhode Island	Blue Technology Research Initiative	1,500,000
University of Southern Mississippi	Establishment of a Joint Industry-Academic Laboratory to Provide Calibration Services.	5,000,000
University of Southern Mississippi	Graphene Product Validation Laboratory	2,000,000
West Virginia University	Procurement of Technology and Equipment to Respond to Opioid and Violence Epidemics in WV.	705,000
Wichita State University	Additive Manufacturing Technologies Research and Standardization.	3,000,000

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2021	\$166,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	441,650,000
Committee recommendation	213,000,000

The Committee provides \$213,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services. The recommendation is \$46,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$228,650,000 below the budget request.

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP].—The Committee provides \$175,000,000 for the MEP program, \$25,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, to respond to the critical national needs of small- and medium-sized enterprises, including by increasing the number of enterprises that the program assists.

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

The Committee provides \$38,000,000 for NIST's activities within Manufacturing USA, of which \$20,000,000 is to support a new NIST-funded institute, which is to be broadly competed, and solicit applications from all focus areas codified in section 1741 of Public Law 116-92; \$10,000,000 is to support the existing NIST-funded

institute; and up to \$1,500,000 may be used to support the FDA’s participation in biomanufacturing innovation institutes.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2021	\$80,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	140,000,000
Committee recommendation	268,063,000

The Committee provides \$268,063,000 for construction of research facilities, including no less than \$140,000,000 for Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs. The recommendation is \$188,063,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$128,063,000 above the budget request.

NIST EXTRAMURAL CONSTRUCTION

The Committee provides \$125,563,000 for NIST Extramural Construction projects as detailed in the table below. The Committee directs NIST to provide the amounts listed in the table and NIST shall perform the same level of due diligence as with any other external partners.

NIST EXTRAMURAL CONSTRUCTION

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Burlington Technical Center	Burlington Aviation Technology Center Facility	10,000,000
Fort Hays State University	Renovation of Forsyth Library	17,000,000
Kansas State University Salina Aerospace and Technology Campus.	Acquisition and Renovation of Aerospace Simulation Center	4,750,000
Missouri State University	Ozarks Health and Life Science Center	20,000,000
University of Maine	Green Engineering and Materials Research Factory of the Future	10,000,000
University of New Hampshire	Jackson Estuarine Lab Expansion and Renovation	3,813,000
University of South Alabama College of Medicine.	Renovation and Expansion of Research and Education Facilities	60,000,000

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$5,430,607,000
Budget estimate, 2022	6,963,712,000
Committee recommendation	6,276,198,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$6,276,198,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. The recommendation is \$845,591,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$687,514,000 below the budget request.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$3,840,300,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,689,381,000
Committee recommendation	4,451,783,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,451,783,000 for NOAA’s Operations, Research, and Facilities [ORF]. The recommendation is \$611,483,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$237,598,000 below the budget request.

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

In addition, the Committee provides the various requested increases for Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions.

NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.—The Committee accepts the administration’s budget proposal to consolidate funding for the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps and its supporting functions into a single PPA within Office of Marine and Aviation Operations. In so doing, the Committee has moved funding from all other NOAA line offices.

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$705,750,000 for the National Ocean Service [NOS]. NOS programs provide scientific, technical, and management expertise to promote safe navigation; assess the health of coastal and marine resources; respond to natural and human-induced threats; and preserve coastal and ocean environments.

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

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Navigation, Observations and Positioning:	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	176,000
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	34,000
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	47,000
Total, Navigation, Observations and Positioning	257,000
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	97,250
Competitive Research	29,000
Total, Coastal Science and Assessment	126,250
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	58,000
Coastal Zone Management Grants	88,500
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	36,000
Coral Reef Program	40,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	34,000
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	66,000
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	322,500
GRAND TOTAL, NOS	705,750

Land and Water Reference Datums.—Within the funding provided for Navigation, Observations and Positioning, the Committee provides \$6,000,000 to modernize the National Spatial Reference System and the National Water Level Observation Network for improved climate decision support through upgraded national water level models, real-time inundation alerts, high tide flooding outlooks, and long-term sea level trends.

Navigation, Observations and Positioning.—The Committee strongly supports activities under Navigation, Observations and

Positioning, including full operational funding for NOAA's Navigation Response Teams.

Ocean Mapping and Coastal Charting.—Within Navigation, Observations and Positioning, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for NOS to continue coordinating and implementing an interagency mapping, exploration, and characterization strategy for the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, as well as the Arctic and sub-Arctic shoreline and nearshore of Alaska. For the latter activity, NOAA shall work closely with the Alaska Mapping Executive Committee and the State of Alaska to ensure that mapping efforts are coordinated and adhere to the priorities identified in the Alaska Coastal Mapping Strategy.

Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System [PORTS] Program.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for PORTS.

Precision Navigation.—The Committee encourages NOAA to begin making preparations to commence additional precision navigation projects in fiscal year 2022 and beyond. The Committee believes that all U.S. seaports identified in the February 2020 Precision Navigation Socioeconomic Study should be considered for inclusion in the next precision navigation project(s) and directs that preference shall be given to U.S. seaports that have immediate access to multiple interstate and railroad systems and at least 10,000 miles of inland waterway connections, are ranked within the top 15 by total tonnage of goods shipped and received, and which are currently performing or scheduled to perform channel expansion to accommodate larger draft vessels.

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

Hydrographic Research and Technology Development.—The Committee supports the efforts of the Joint Hydrographic Center funded through Hydrographic Research and Technology Development and provides an additional \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for additional mapping and charting research and development activities demonstrating the use of autonomous vessels for the collection of hydrographic data as well as for collaborative demonstration, testing, evaluation and research-to-operations transition of new technology. In addition, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 for NOAA to continue supporting joint ocean and coastal mapping centers in other areas of the country and \$1,000,000 to designate an additional center co-located with an institution of higher education as authorized by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11).

Coastal Survey Data.—NOS is directed to submit a report to the Committee, within 1 year of the date of enactment of this act, on progress it has made toward conducting comprehensive coastal survey work in Alaska. The report shall detail steps taken to implement NOAA's strategy, developed pursuant to section 3 of the 2019 Presidential Memorandum on Ocean Mapping of the United States, for mapping the Arctic and sub-Arctic shoreline and nearshore of Alaska.

Hydrographic Charting.—The Committee continues to note the massive backlog for charting of navigationally significant areas and has provided an additional \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts.

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

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

Integrated Ocean Observing System [IOOS].—Within increased funding provided for IOOS, NOS shall work to complete and operate the National High Frequency Radar System to close key gaps in the U.S. surface current mapping system. Furthermore, NOS shall expand the regional underwater profiling gliders program to ensure streamlined access to data for weather forecasting and hurricane prediction, disaster response, forecasting of freshwater and marine water quality, detection of harmful algal blooms [HABs], and safe maritime operations. NOS is also directed to increase support to maintain the buoy systems supported by IOOS and to continue to add additional buoys in regional priority areas.

The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 amount to continue the five IOOS HAB pilot programs initiated in fiscal year 2020 and to continue to support the HAB monitoring and detection test bed in the Gulf of Mexico initiated in fiscal year 2021.

Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration.—Within the funds provided for Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for operations and staffing of the Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center [DRC], which shall continue to serve as the Gulf Coast's headquarters for NOAA's emergency preparedness, response, and recovery operations. In addition, the Committee provides no less than \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for the Disaster Preparedness Program to bolster NOS's emergency response efforts to coastal storms and other disasters.

Marine Debris.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for NOAA's Marine Debris Program. Within the funding provided NOAA shall prioritize support for its competitive extramural funding programs and the programs authorized in the Save our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116–224).

Within funding for the competitive extramural programs, NOS is encouraged to prioritize funding for projects that support cleanup efforts within marine sanctuaries or marine national monuments,

projects in rural and remote communities that lack infrastructure to address their marine debris problems, and projects that address the impact of marine debris in fresh water systems that are a source of drinking water.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science [NCCOS].—The Committee provides \$50,000,000 for NCCOS. The Committee directs NCCOS to expand efforts related to coastal sustainability and resilience, including assessing the effects of land-use on coastal and marine resources, measuring societal benefits of coastal restoration and green infrastructure, encouraging citizen science monitoring of coastal and marine resources, and assessing the adaptive capacity of human communities to coastal hazards.

The Committee does not accept the proposed transfer from Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration and encourages cooperation on research priorities and activities between NCCOS and the Hydrology and Water Resources Cooperative Institute funded by the National Weather Service.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee understands that HABs in their various forms are a national problem that require collaboration with local partners to monitor, predict, track, and respond to HAB events. Within funding for Competitive Research, the Committee provides up to \$6,000,000 to accelerate deployment of effective methods of intervention and mitigation to reduce the frequency, severity, and impact of HAB events in freshwater systems, including the Great Lakes ecosystem. Of this amount, \$2,000,000 shall be used to explore innovative methods to increase monitoring and detection of HABs in freshwater systems by partnering with academic institutions with expertise in unmanned aircraft systems. Additionally, the Committee encourages NOS to expand its collaboration with coastal States across the country to address HABs in the marine environment.

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

Integrated Water Prediction [IWP].—Within funding provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 level for NOS to continue supporting the development and operation of the IWP program with the National Weather Service.

Improving Coastal Resilience.—Within the increased funding for Coastal Zone Management and Services, NOAA shall enact systemic changes to engagement, service delivery, and training to equip coastal communities, especially those with underserved populations, with improved capacity to address coastal hazards. In addition, NOAA shall translate climate data and information into tools,

services, and training that can be used for decision-making at a community level.

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

Regional Data Portals.—Within funding provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for the regional ocean partnerships, or their equivalent, to enhance their capacity for sharing and integration of Federal and non-Federal data to support regional coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes management priorities.

National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund.—The Committee provides \$36,000,000 for the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund, also known as the National Coastal Resilience Fund, for collaborative partnerships that incorporate non-Federal matching funds. Of the amount provided, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be for project planning and design. In selecting the areas of focus for the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund, NOAA and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation should consider proposals that enhance ocean and coastal management; bolster coastal infrastructure and resilience; support regional collaborative efforts and partnerships; and help coastal communities adapt to changing ocean conditions.

Coral Reef Program.—The Committee recognizes the unique ecological and economic value of coral reefs, including the benefit of buffering coastal communities from hazards such as coastal storms and hurricanes. Furthermore, urgent efforts are needed to reverse the decline of coral populations in the United States. Therefore, the Committee provides \$13,500,000 for NOS to work with academic institutions and non-governmental research organizations to establish innovative restoration projects to restore degraded coral reefs. This may include efforts related to NOAA’s “Mission: Iconic Reef” initiative to restore coral reefs within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, as well as other landscape-scale coral reef restoration initiatives and the necessary research and development for these efforts.

Temperate and Cold-Water Corals.—The Committee urges NOAA’s coral reef program to support research of all coral species, including temperate and cold-water corals.

Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.—The Committee notes that calendar year 2022 marks the 50th anniversary of the passage of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (Public Law 92–532) to protect areas with conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, scientific, cultural, archeological, educational, or aesthetic qualities. The Committee recognizes the importance of Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, especially in light of warming and acidifying oceans, and provides \$66,000,000, which is \$9,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The Committee encourages NOAA to utilize telepresence technology to expand understanding of sanctuaries through deep-water exploration, education, and research.

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

National Estuarine Research Reserve System [NERRS].—The Committee recognizes that the NERRS sites provide mixed-use areas that are protected for long-term research, monitoring, education, and coastal stewardship and provides \$34,000,000 for the program. The Committee is aware of the Blue Ribbon Panel recommendation to expand the NERRS network and awaits action from NOAA on currently pending site nominations.

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,073,950,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]. NMFS programs provide for the management and conservation of the Nation's living marine resources and their environment, including fish stocks, marine mammals, and endangered species.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Protected Resources Science and Management:	
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species	154,250
Species Recovery Grants	8,000
Atlantic Salmon	6,733
Pacific Salmon	70,000
Total, Protected Resources Science and Management	238,983
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	167,255
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	201,515
Observers and Training	58,584
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	135,427
Aquaculture	20,000
Salmon Management Activities	66,205
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	43,000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,500
Total, Fisheries Science and Management	695,486
Enforcement	79,481
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	60,000
GRAND TOTAL, NMFS	1,073,950

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

As part of the fiscal year 2022 spending plan, NOAA shall include a detailed accounting, by object class, of how the Promote and

Develop transfer funds will be allocated based on the funding criteria described in this bill.

Saltonstall-Kennedy [S-K] Grant Program.—Prior to obligating any funds for the S-K Grant Program, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan describing which fisheries activities will be funded in each region and how the plan incorporates regional priorities. In so doing, NOAA shall consult with a diverse group of industry participants representing the entirety of the supply chain, from all regions of the country, to identify funding priorities. Within funds provided, the Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize support for applications that improve marketing and development of the seafood industry.

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

Fisheries Surveys and Offshore Wind.—The Committee supports the responsible development of renewable energy projects off the Atlantic Coast, as proposed by the President. The Committee provides a total of \$18,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level across NMFS to address consultation and permitting, stock assessment, management, and protected resources needs related to the expansion of offshore wind energy projects. Of this amount, \$3,000,000 is within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species; \$3,500,000 is within Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services; \$7,000,000 is within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments; and \$5,000,000 is within Fisheries Management Programs and Services.

NMFS Project Consultations.—Within Protected Resources Science and Management, the Committee provides an additional \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for NMFS to address the backlog of consultation requests under the Endangered Species Act [ESA] (Public Law 93-205). The Committee directs NMFS to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies to improve coordination and efficiency of consultations within the permitting process.

North Atlantic Right Whale.—The Committee remains concerned that the North Atlantic right whale population remains critically low, especially since 2017 when an Unusual Mortality Event was declared. Therefore, the Committee provides an additional \$14,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species for North Atlantic right whale-related research, monitoring, and conservation efforts. The Committee directs NOAA to continue to support disentanglement, stranding response, and necropsy activities, and encourages the development of habitat and distribution models and long-term tagging methods. The Committee directs NOAA to support monitoring efforts, including aerial surveys, vessel surveys, and passive acoustic monitoring in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean that is equiva-

lent to or greater than the efforts supported by the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, particularly in the Gulf of Maine and other areas where there are data gaps on North Atlantic right whale habitat or increased risk from human activities. Within increased support provided, not less than \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level shall be to support pilot programs to develop, refine, and field test innovative lobster and other fishing gear technologies as described in Senate Report 116–127 and codified in Public Law 116–93.

Within increased funding provided, \$10,000,000 shall be provided to States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to cover costs paid for by the fishing industry to comply with the final 2021 rule to modify the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan [ALWTRP] (FR–210827–0171), as well as additional uses outlined below. This assistance may be used by the relevant States to help defray the cost of compliance with new regulations, including for gear modification, configuration, and marking within the Northeast lobster and Jonah crab fisheries. Additional eligible uses of the funds may include implementing electronic tracking requirements within the Northeast lobster fishery and research to inform future management actions, including in preparation for potential subsequent modifications to the ALWTRP. Funding to the States shall be proportional to the number of active federally permitted lobster trap harvesters in each State, and no State with at least 20 active federally permitted lobster trap harvesters shall receive less than 4 percent of the total funding.

Further, the Committee recognizes the transboundary nature of the North Atlantic right whale. The 2021 Conservation Framework within the Biological Opinion notes that action in both the United States and Canada would be necessary to positively impact the population trajectory for right whales. The Committee directs NOAA to continue to work with Canada to develop risk reduction measures that are comparable in effectiveness for both vessels and fisheries, and to incorporate Canadian fishery measures, Canadian vessel restrictions, and U.S. vessel restrictions into the evaluations under the Conservation Framework, as soon as possible. NOAA is also encouraged to improve regional management efforts by including pertinent States and interstate bodies in bilateral engagements with Canadian officials regarding coordinated efforts to enhance North Atlantic right whale recovery.

Protected Species in the Western Pacific.—Within funding for Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for Hawaiian monk seals, Hawaiian sea turtles, and false killer whales in the Western Pacific.

Prescott Grants.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance grant program, a \$1,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

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

also seek to leverage and strengthen partnerships with capable university veterinary schools.

Sea Turtle Conservation.—NOAA committed to the Committee that the agency would continue its sea turtle stranding and rehabilitation programs at the NMFS Galveston Laboratory until it found suitable non-governmental partners to assume the program in full. However, NMFS has not reported to the Committee that it has secured commitments from any suitable partners. Therefore, NMFS is directed to maintain adequate capacity of the sea turtle stranding and rehabilitation program until it can report to the Committee that these critical activities have been fully assumed by partner organizations.

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

Atlantic Salmon.—NOAA has identified major threats to Atlantic salmon, including interrelated effects of freshwater salmon habitat loss, lost prey buffering, and marine derived nutrients from declines of co-evolved diadromous species. Within the funding provided for Atlantic Salmon, the Committee directs NOAA to enable a broader use of funds for restoration of diadromous species and habitats that support salmon recovery by providing ecological functions critical to the Atlantic salmon life cycle. The Committee recognizes the benefits of restoring co-evolved sea-run fish species in support of recovery of Atlantic salmon and encourages NOAA to partner with States to develop fish passage performance standards for sea-run species and prioritize project selection, funding and staff resources considering those benefits. The Committee further directs NOAA to ensure that adequate resources continue to be provided for State agencies to implement the recovery strategy effectively, including to ensure stable staffing levels.

Pacific Salmon.—Within the funding provided for Pacific Salmon, the Committee encourages NOAA to work with partners to address the backlog of hatchery genetic management plans and expedite approval.

Climate-Ready Fishery Management.—The Committee recognizes that sustainable fishery management is made more challenging by climate change driven impacts, including changes in the distribution, productivity, and abundance of fish stocks. Thus, the Committee provides \$8,000,000 within Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services to establish an operational system that provides climate-informed advice on changing ocean conditions, impacts on marine resources, and best management strategies to reduce impacts and increase economic resilience. In addition, NMFS shall establish Fisheries and Climate Decision Support Systems to deliver the climate-informed advice needed for effective marine resource management in rapidly changing oceans.

Northeast Groundfish Research.—The Committee is concerned about the decline of the Northeast multispecies fishery and the health of fishing stocks in the Gulf of Maine. Within funding provided for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee provides \$2,500,000 for groundfish research, with a focus on the effects of changing climatic conditions and warming

waters on the fishery, including stock health and natural mortality. NOAA is further encouraged to prioritize research regarding relative gear efficiency, stock boundaries, and other topics that can improve groundfish stock assessments in the next 5 years. Within funding provided, \$500,000 shall be obligated to continue ongoing work on implementing the recommendations set forth in the New England Fishery Management Council's Fishery Data for Stock Assessment Working Group Report, as was directed in Senate Report 116–127 and codified in Public Law 116–93, and to continue ongoing work on implementing the recommendations set forth in the 2020 report of the Groundfish Trawl Task Force, as was directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260. This funding is intended to support new and innovative research, including by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center, separately by, or in collaboration with, outside partners such as higher education institutions or State agencies, and in cooperation with the fishing industry.

Electronic Monitoring and Reporting [EM/ER].—Within funding for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, NOAA shall continue to support the development, testing, and installation of EM/ER technologies, including development of electronic reporting systems for commercial fishermen, image classification efforts in New England, and improving the national EM image library. Within the funds provided for these activities, not less than \$5,500,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year enacted 2021 level shall be available, in accordance with 16 U.S.C. 3701, for collaborative partnerships that include non-Federal matching funds to implement cost-shared EM/ER programs that support fisheries conservation and management. During the development and implementation of EM/ER programs, NOAA shall consult directly with industry and work through the Fishery Management Councils (established under sections 1851 and 1852 of title 16, United States Code) to develop appropriate cost-sharing arrangements that are commensurate with the ex-vessel value of the fishery.

Furthermore, NMFS shall continue to work in fiscal year 2022 with the charter for-hire recreational fishery fleet in the Gulf of Mexico; the Northeast multispecies groundfish fishery fleet, including small vessels within that fleet; the Maine lobster fleet; and any regional fishery fleet interested in implementing EM/ER technologies to better track information that is currently collected through the use of human observers.

Gulf Reef Fish.—Within funding for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee provides no less than \$2,000,000 for NMFS to support Gulf reef fish surveys, research, and sampling. NMFS is also directed to continue to collaborate with NOAA's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research on the agency-independent population assessment of greater amberjack funded within Sea Grant.

Fisheries Surveys.—The Committee is concerned about continuing reports of reduced fisheries surveys and assessments, separate from the effects of the COVID–19 pandemic. The Committee believes it is imperative that NMFS take the necessary steps to ensure that historical levels of survey coverage are achieved in fiscal year 2022 and has provided an additional \$10,000,000 above the

fiscal year 2021 enacted level within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments for this purpose. At this funding level the Committee expects NMFS to contract no fewer than six surveys for Alaskan bottom trawl surveys and cooperative research, including a survey to capture movement of fish populations out of historic survey areas, and no fewer than four vessels for West Coast groundfish surveys. This amount also fully funds both Northeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program [NEAMAP] trawl surveys, including the Maine-New Hampshire Inshore Trawl Survey.

Seafood Industry Research and Assessment.—NMFS shall work with partners in the Northeast lobster industry, including all relevant States and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, to closely monitor and assess economic trends within the industry subsequent to the final 2021 rule to modify the ALWTRP (FR-210827-0171). NOAA shall document its findings to the Committee, to include a cumulative estimate of any economic losses incurred by industry that are directly attributable to the final rule to modify the ALWTRP, not later than the end of fiscal year 2022.

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

The Committee supports the recent actions of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council to (1) delay implementation of State-specific calibration until 2023 and (2) to request that NMFS contract with a non-governmental entity to assess whether the Marine Recreational Information Program or the catch data programs administered by the Gulf States provide the best estimates of recreational red snapper catch in the Gulf of Mexico, as was directed by Congress in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116-260.

The Committee lauds the efforts of the team of academic researchers that recently finalized the “Great Red Snapper Count” [GRSC]. The GRSC provided a first of its kind estimate of absolute abundance of red snapper in the Gulf of Mexico and demonstrated that there are up to three times more red snapper in the Gulf than previously estimated by NMFS. The Committee supports full integration of the GRSC data and Gulf States catch data into the upcoming red snapper research track stock assessment to be completed in 2023 and in the operational assessment that will follow in 2024 so that the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council can appropriately use this new abundance and more targeted catch data when making management decisions regarding red snapper.

South Atlantic Reef Fish.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year enacted 2021 level to support South Atlantic reef fish surveys, research, and sampling.

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

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

Data Collection for Recreational Fisheries.—The Committee provides up to the fiscal year enacted 2021 level within Fisheries Data Collection, Surveys, and Assessments, to support collaborative programs focused on improving recreational fishery data collection, as articulated in sections 102, 201, and 202 of the Modernizing Recreational Fisheries Management Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–405). This funding should focus on assisting States to establish, test, and implement more reliable recreational fishery data collection tools, such as smartphone applications or text messaging supplements.

Fisheries Information Networks.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for Fisheries Information Networks. Within the amounts provided, NMFS shall dedicate funds to support Fisheries Information Systems grants at no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted amount.

Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Research.—The Committee is concerned about the stock condition and lack of basic fishery-independent data (i.e., biological, life history, movement, and health information) for many important fish species in the Gulf of Mexico. Therefore, within funds for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides \$4,000,000 for NMFS, via a partnership with the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, to provide no fewer than five grants to academic partners, including consortiums of universities, and other partners to conduct fishery-independent research on trans-boundary, multi-jurisdictional fish species in the Gulf of Mexico for which current data is deficient (e.g., cobia, tripletail, tarpon, and gray triggerfish), including species that are solely managed by the Gulf States.

Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Fishing Effort.—The Committee is concerned that shrimp fishing effort data collection and analysis in the Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishery will be interrupted by the termination of 3G cellular transmission service used by NMFS in its Electronic Logbook [ELB] program. The Committee recognizes that this scientific data is essential to the annual evaluation of the fishery's effects on sea turtle and red snapper conservation mandates. Within the funding provided in Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 for

NMFS, in consultation with the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council and shrimp industry stakeholders, to continue the development and implementation of a new approved ELB that archives vessel position and automatically transmits scientific shrimp fishing effort data via cellular service to NMFS. NMFS is further directed to submit a report to the Committee not less than 180 days after enactment of this act outlining progress made to develop and implement the new ELB program.

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

American Lobster and Jonah Crab Research.—The Committee provides up to \$300,000 within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments to support a cooperative research program to collect biological, fishery, and environmental data for American lobster and Jonah crab using modern technology on commercial fishing vessels.

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

Cooperative Research.—Depleted fish stocks result in significant economic losses to our Nation. At a time when fishing opportunities are constrained by uncertainty in stock assessments and increased access to healthy stocks depends on better data, the Committee believes that maintenance of ongoing monitoring programs, surveys, and improved research is critical. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for these purposes. The Committee directs NMFS to prioritize trawl surveys that are designed and conducted cooperatively with industry and States to provide empirical measures of fish stock abundance, such as swept area biomass surveys. The Committee recognizes the need for supplemental stock abundance information that could reduce uncertainty and increase confidence in stock assessment results used to set annual fishery catch limits. NMFS is encouraged to prioritize studies conducted cooperatively with States, industry, and non-profit institutions using video systems deployed in commercial trawl nets for surveys. NMFS is also encouraged to focus on improved understanding of natural mortality and relative gear efficiency to ensure accurate measures of catchability. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Northeast Fisheries Science Center to consider prioritizing cooperative research efforts for species that are experiencing shifts in range and population density due to warming waters and other global environmental changes.

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

the data necessary to ensure the mid-Atlantic horseshoe crab stock remains on a sustainable path.

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

Northeast Multispecies Fishery.—The Committee recognizes that the New England groundfish fisheries management programs continue to present substantial financial challenges to the participants as well as to the economic sustainability of those fisheries and fishing communities. Therefore, the Committee rejects the proposed cut to Observers and Training and provides not less than \$6,000,000 within Observers and Training for grants to the fishing industry to fully cover At-Sea Monitoring industry costs, including sector costs, in the New England groundfish fishery. Any additional At-Sea Monitoring costs, including shore side infrastructure, observer training, observer equipment and gear, electronic monitoring, and NOAA support costs shall, to the extent practicable, be included in subsequent budget requests, starting in fiscal year 2023. NOAA shall ensure the costs and benefits of At-Sea Monitoring are commensurate with the gross revenues of vessels in the fishery. Before obligating any of these funds, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan.

North Pacific Observer Coverage.—Within Observers and Training, the Committee provides no less than \$8,500,000 for the North Pacific Observers Program, a \$1,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. This additional funding will offset observer costs normally paid for by harvesters in fisheries that are undertaking a transition to EM/ER. Additionally, NOAA is encouraged to identify and implement any efficiencies that would mitigate the cost burden shouldered by small vessel operators in the fixed-gear fleet.

For-Hire Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Implementation.—The Committee provides no less than \$1,500,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services and \$1,500,000 within Enforcement to support the continued, timely implementation of electronic logbooks for the federally permitted charter-for-hire sector in the Gulf of Mexico.

Video Review of Electronic Monitoring Data.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the Committee provides \$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 is concerned by the depleted status of Pacific bluefin tuna. The Committee directs NOAA to work with the Office of Science and Technology Policy and other relevant agencies, to ensure NOAA takes a strong position on the need for scientific integrity, independent science, and management accountability for internationally managed species. The Committee encourages NOAA to adopt a precautionary negotiating position

with strict harvest control rules that ensure measurable interim progress in rebuilding Pacific bluefin tuna and that hold all countries accountable to recover the population to sustainable levels no later than 2034. The Committee also encourages NOAA to provide capacity for Management Strategy Evaluation or similar processes to optimize science-based decisions, provide transparency, and ensure an equitable balance of responsibility and benefits as the stock recovers. Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to provide resources to support engagement of the Pacific Fishery Management Council and U.S. stakeholders in the formulation of strong U.S. positions throughout the international negotiations.

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

Predator Control Pilot Program.—The Committee encourages NOAA to conduct a predator control pilot program on the Tuolumne River funded by the Modesto Irrigation District, the Turlock Irrigation District, and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. In implementing the program, NOAA should work with appropriate State agencies and take into account implementation findings from the Stanislaus program.

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

Bycatch Reduction.—The development and implementation of practical bycatch solutions is a priority for U.S. and international fisheries management and protected species conservation. NMFS is directed to make no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level available for competitive grants to non-Federal researchers working with U.S. fishermen on the development of improved fishing practices and innovative gear technologies.

Workforce Training.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for NMFS to establish a workforce training pilot program for the seafood industry to support a more robust and diverse domestic seafood sector. In piloting the program, NMFS is encouraged to partner with Minority Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Alaska Native Serving Institutions, Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and community colleges.

Marine Aquaculture.—The Committee provides \$20,000,000 for NMFS Aquaculture, which is \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Within the additional funding provided, \$1,300,000 is for NOAA to upgrade equipment and to increase the amount of

staff focused on aquaculture at all NMFS fisheries science centers, including to return staffing levels to those in fiscal year 2010 at the Northeast and Northwest Fisheries Science Centers.

Regional Pilots in Sustainable Aquaculture.—The NMFS Aquaculture Office is directed to continue the regional aquaculture pilot program, in partnership with the three interstate marine fisheries commissions, to establish partnerships between the seafood industry and community partners that can develop, validate, and deploy economically and environmentally sustainable aquatic farming techniques and regional business practices to grow domestic seafood production. To maximize the impact of these pilot grants, NMFS is encouraged to give priority consideration to promising but less commercially developed technologies, such as those targeting shellfish, seaweed, and other relative newcomers to the domestic aquaculture industry. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 in the NMFS Aquaculture budget for this purpose.

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

Oyster Aquaculture, Research, and Restoration.—Within NMFS Aquaculture, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to support ongoing research in off-bottom Eastern oyster production in coastal areas, particularly in areas where this method is being exploited for commercial production, including the Gulf of Mexico, and encourages NMFS to dedicate resources to support regional partnerships for genetics, disease, and economic modeling.

Salmon Management Activities.—Within the amount provided for Salmon Management activities, the Committee provides \$43,500,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, to enable NOAA, the Pacific States, and Tribal communities to continue activities in support of the obligations set forth in the renegotiated annex of the Pacific Salmon Treaty [PST]. Before any of these funds may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan that is reflective of the funding recommendations produced by the U.S. section of the Pacific Salmon Commission. In doing so, NOAA is directed to consult with the Pacific States, Tribal communities, and other stakeholders. Further, NOAA is encouraged to minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount of funds withheld for administrative expenses.

The Committee also provides not less than \$22,000,000 for the operation and maintenance of Mitchell Act hatcheries and directs NOAA to continue genetic stock identification for salmon recovery and management.

Little Port Walter Research Station and Salmon Hatchery.—The Committee is deeply frustrated by NMFS's June 2021 announcement that it would begin to phase out and transfer/privatize responsibility for Chinook salmon production at its Little Port Walter Research Station in Alaska, beginning in August 2021. The Committee reminds NMFS, NOAA, and the Department of the require-

ments of section 505 of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260), which prohibits the use of funds to “contract out or privatize any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance.” The Committee notes that press releases do not suffice for official notification. Therefore, until such time that the Committee receives official notification for the plan to transfer/privatize hatchery operations at Little Port Walter Research Station, NMFS is directed to cease any phase out activities and continue all operations at the Little Port Walter Research Station at levels consistent with those performed in prior fiscal years.

Not later than 15 days after the end of each quarter of fiscal year 2022, NOAA shall provide the Committee with an obligations report that details the previous quarters actual obligations for all activities at Little Port Walter, as compared to the actual obligations provided for the same quarter in fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021, as well as target obligations for all ensuing fiscal quarters, as compared to the actual obligations provided for the same quarter in fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Fishery Councils and Commissions.—The Committee provides a total of \$43,000,000 to support the Regional Fishery Management Councils, Interstate Marine Fisheries Commissions, and International Fisheries Commissions. Of the amount provided, not less than \$2,000,000 shall be for the three Interstate Marine Fisheries Commissions. The Committee recognizes the important role that regional management plays in sustaining a balanced ecosystem and healthy fish populations and the advantage that aggregate data can provide in understanding emerging trends across our Nation’s fisheries. The Committee directs the Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions to prioritize research and monitoring of high priority species in the face of changing environmental conditions.

Understanding Ocean Uses.—The Committee is monitoring development of the Atlantic States Marine Fishery Commission’s Draft Addendum XXIX to Amendment 3 to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for American Lobster. The addendum will fill an important data gap and significantly improve spatial characterization of the American lobster and Jonah crab fisheries providing important information about where existing uses intersect with protected resources, such as the North Atlantic right whale, and other uses such as offshore wind energy development and aquaculture. If Addendum XXIX is adopted, the Committee encourages NMFS’s swift implementation through the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (Public Law 103–206).

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated [IUU] Fishing.—The Committee directs NOAA to continue to dedicate the necessary resources to combat IUU fishing, including an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to enforce the program established under section 539 of Public Law 115–141. The Committee also encourages NMFS to consider changes to the Seafood Import Monitoring Program [SIMP], which may include updating key data elements used to determine a complete chain of custody for fish or fish products, improving how import information is collected and stored, improving systems used to verify specific supply chain infor-

mation, and improving systems used to identify and bar fish or fish products sourced using convict, child, forced, or indentured labor. NOAA is encouraged to consult with the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Labor, and other relevant agencies to develop a strategic plan to develop, mature, and adopt artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies to detect imports of fish and fish products at risk of being associated with IUU fishing.

The Committee is aware of commercial space-based radio frequency [RF] detection technologies that can be used to track maritime vessels even when vessels turn off their Automatic Identification System, which is a common practice among foreign fleets engaged in IUU fishing. Identifying when and where IUU fishing may be occurring is critical to NMFS Enforcement mission. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than \$500,000 for NMFS to further test and evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. commercial space-based RF data collection capabilities to track foreign vessels engaged in IUU fishing activities in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone and other remote maritime regions of economic, environmental, and national security significance.

Cooperative Agreements with States.—The Committee provides not less than \$18,500,000 for cooperative enforcement agreements with States, including for execution of Joint Enforcement Agreements [JEAs], which are critical for proper surveillance and enforcement of our Nation’s fisheries laws. In addition, because of the critical role these State and territorial agencies play, the Committee believes that it is important to better understand their needs to consider how to improve support for them. Therefore, within 180 days of enactment of this act, NOAA is directed to inventory and report to the Committee the needs of its partner State and territorial law enforcement agencies, in particular with regard to shortages of trained personnel, maintaining maritime domain awareness, formal operational agreements with other Federal law enforcement agencies, access to advanced technological enforcement tools, and other issues as warranted.

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

Habitat Conservation and Restoration.—The Committee provides \$60,000,000 for Habitat Conservation and Restoration activities. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted amount to address the Essential Fish Habitat consultation backlog. The Committee encourages NOAA to include a broader ecosystem-based management philosophy; expand criteria to include recreational species, managed commercial species, and forage species; and prioritize proposals that engage local communities. NOAA should continue to emphasize the value of partnerships when evaluating grant applications.

Oyster Restoration.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level within Habitat Conservation and Restoration to support oyster restoration in the Chesapeake Bay.

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee's recommendation provides \$679,990,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research [OAR]. OAR programs provide environmental research and technology needed to improve NOAA weather forecasts, climate predictions, and marine services. To accomplish these goals, OAR supports a network of scientists in its Federal research laboratories, universities, and joint institutes and partnership programs.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Climate Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	106,944
Regional Climate Data and Information	55,976
Climate Competitive Research	70,000
Total, Climate Research	232,920
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	87,665
U.S. Weather Research Program	33,763
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	19,512
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	13,130
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	154,070
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	38,000
Ocean Exploration and Research	45,000
National Sea Grant College Program	90,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	15,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	18,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	63,500
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	5,000
Total, Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	274,500
High Performance Computing Initiatives	18,500
GRAND TOTAL, OAR	679,990

Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—For more than 60 years, the United States has led the world in atmospheric observations and climate modeling to understand and predict how the climate is changing. However, the atmospheric baseline observing infrastructure is aging and in need of reinvestment. Therefore, within Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, the Committee provides \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to rebuild and enhance regional greenhouse gas observing systems by increasing the number of sites, the number of samples per site, and the temporal resolution. The Committee also provides \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to develop a global, high-resolution atmospheric model with at least a three kilometer resolution to improve understanding and prediction of climate-driven, extreme weather events.

Continuity of Atmospheric Observations.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NOAA’s Global Monitoring Laboratory both for the integrity of U.S. atmospheric observations, but also for its role to provide calibration services for more than 150 partners worldwide. However, some of the most critical sites in the system are vulnerable to natural hazards, such as volcanic eruptions. Therefore, the Committee encourages NOAA to consider how to provide continuity of atmospheric observations in a cost-effective manner, and to submit its findings to the Committee, along with proposals to address the issue.

Arctic Research.—The Committee provides no less than \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for Arctic research funded under Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes and Regional Climate Data and Information.

Earth’s Radiation Budget.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for continued modeling, assessments, and, as possible, initial observations and monitoring of stratospheric conditions and the Earth’s radiation budget, including the impact of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and the assessment of solar climate interventions. NOAA is encouraged to develop an interagency program, in coordination with the Office of Science and Technology Policy and other relevant agencies, to manage near-term climate hazard risk and coordinate research in climate intervention and to coordinate with NASA for long-range manned and autonomous in-situ atmospheric observational capabilities. The Committee also directs OAR, in coordination with NASA and the Department of Energy, as appropriate, to improve the understanding of the impact of atmospheric aerosols on radiative forcing, as well as on the formation of clouds, precipitation, and extreme weather.

Resilience and Adaptation Cooperative Institute [CI].—The Committee encourages NOAA to consider the establishment of a CI for Coastal Resilience and Adaptation. The CI could benefit NOAA’s other coastal resilience programs by providing additional research, data collection, experience, and strengthened relationships with institutions conducting coastal resilience and adaptation research and applied science activities.

Regional Climate Data and Information.—As the Nation continues to experience the increasingly disruptive impacts of climate change, NOAA’s role as a provider of climate data, models, projections, and services is becoming more prominent and critical to our society. Therefore, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level within Regional Climate Data and Information to greatly expand OAR’s Climate Adaptation Programs, formerly known as the Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments program, to help communities plan for and build lasting and equitable climate resilience. The Committee also provides \$3,000,000 to broaden drought prediction outreach to underserved communities through the National Integrated Drought Information System [NIDIS] as authorized in the NIDIS Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–430).

Forward Looking Building Standards.—The Committee remains concerned about how climate change will impact the built environ-

ment and that standards previously set with an assumption of a stable climate system will expose many Federal and non-Federal investments to significant, but avoidable, risk. Therefore, the Committee directs NOAA, in collaboration with NIST, to identify and support the utilization of an authoritative set of forward-looking, long-term meteorological information that models future extreme weather events, other environmental trends, projections, and up-to-date observations, including mesoscale meteorological information.

Tornado Research.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for both the VORTEX–USA and VORTEX–SE programs.

Weather Modeling Improvement and Innovation.—Within funding for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for the Earth Prediction Innovation Center [EPIC], as authorized by the NIDIS Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–423). The Committee expects that this investment will lead to improvements in NOAA’s operational weather forecasting capabilities to protect life and property.

Subseasonal to Seasonal Weather Prediction.—Within funding for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for a subseasonal to seasonal research program to seed innovative research testbeds. Such efforts shall include a pilot project for subseasonal to seasonal precipitation forecasts for water management in the western United States recommended in NOAA’s report to Congress pursuant to section 201 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25). The pilot project should be carried out in coordination with the National Weather Service and should be focused on achieving measurable objectives for operational forecast improvement, including forecasts of seasonal mountain snowpack accumulation and total seasonal precipitation.

Fire Weather.—As the Nation combats yet another dangerous and extreme wildfire season, the Committee notes with urgency the importance of improving fire weather modeling, prediction, detection, and decision support tools. The Committee provides not less than \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level within the U.S. Weather Research Program for these efforts.

Next Generation Phased Array Weather Radars.—The Committee strongly affirms NOAA’s investment in the development of advanced radar systems and technology to satisfy its weather and related requirements. Within the Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar PPA, the Committee provides an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to strengthen NOAA’s collaboration with current CI partners with expertise in this area. This investment should also work in parallel to provide complimentary research and development to meet National Weather Service requirements and to reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs of the future national radar network. Further, the Committee directs NOAA, within 270 days of enactment of this act, through its intramural radar research center of excellence at the National Severe Storm Lab, and its affiliated academic partner, to provide a report of the feasibility and capability for a single-face

rotating phased array radar to improve NOAA's weather prediction.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee provides \$38,000,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, for Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.

The Committee continues to strongly support the established institutes, including those focused on watershed effects on marine ecosystems, remote sensing, long-term monitoring of oil spill impacts on marine ecosystem health, coastal resilience, ocean exploration within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, and HABs.

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

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee provides \$45,000,000 for Ocean Exploration and Research, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Within the funding provided, OAR is directed to accelerate efforts to map and characterize America's Exclusive Economic Zone and extended Outer Continental Shelf, including by maximizing the amount of funding provided for the Ocean Exploration CI and supporting competitive awards for deep ocean research combining seismic and acoustic methods. NOAA is also encouraged to work with the Department of Defense and other relevant agencies to continue fundamental ocean exploration in which open source data are collected for the oceanographic community and private industries in real-time through telepresence technology.

National Sea Grant College Program.—The Committee provides an increase of \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for the Sea Grant program and its research, education, extension, and outreach activities, which are critical for coastal communities and benefit the entire Nation. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Sea Grant program to prioritize providing training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen as authorized under the Young Fishermen's Development Act (Public Law 116–289).

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

American Lobster Research.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides \$4,000,000 for partnerships among State agencies, academia, and industry to address American lobster research priorities in the Gulf of Maine, Georges Bank, and southern New England. Research should focus on development of gear technologies, including subsea gear location field work and operationalizing technology to the scale of commercial fisheries, as well as other relevant topics necessary to help industry comply

with the requirements of set forth in the final 2021 rule to modify the ALWTRP (FR–210827–0171).

Pacific Highly Migratory Species.—The Committee notes the ecological and economic importance of Pacific highly migratory species such as tuna, swordfish, marlin, and pelagic sharks. Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 for a highly migratory species research grant program for the Pacific and Western Pacific regions to address critical science gaps and management challenges in collaboration with academia and other relevant institutions and partners.

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

Sea Grant Aquaculture Research.—The Committee provides \$15,000,000 for Sea Grant Aquaculture Research, which is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. NOAA is directed to support marine aquaculture research and development in partnership with universities, including with Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Similar research efforts have led to beneficial outcomes such as the development and commercialization of new technologies to meet the domestic demand for seafood, including finfish, shrimp, and oysters. Within the funding provided, NOAA is encouraged to explore new research topics, including engineering of ocean-based infrastructure, and accumulation and metabolization rates of brevetoxins in commonly farmed shellfish, and to support a sustainable carbon sequestration demonstration project in deep ocean water.

Integrated Ocean Acidification.—The Committee provides \$18,000,000 for Integrated Ocean Acidification to address the growing problem of ocean acidification and its effects in coastal areas on shellfish and other fisheries. OAR is encouraged to consider partnering with academic institutions to operate regional research and education centers to address the impacts of ocean acidification, including by supporting additional monitoring hardware needed to make new observations in these regions.

National Oceanographic Partnership Program [NOPP].—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for NOPP to continue to facilitate interagency and public-private partnerships to advance ocean science research, development, and education. The Committee recognizes the important role NOPP has played in supporting and facilitating partnerships and encourages continued focus in areas such as ocean exploration and mapping; uncrewed systems research, development, testing, and training; environmental monitoring; and resource management. Within the funding provided, not less than \$1,000,000 shall be used to support the NOPP program office and the Ocean Research Advisory Panel as part of NOAA's responsibility under Public Law 116–283.

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,224,963,000 for the National Weather Service [NWS]. NWS programs provide timely and accurate meteorologic, hydrologic, and oceanographic warnings and forecasts to protect life and property and improve the economic productivity of the Nation. NWS is also responsible for issuing operational climate forecasts for the United States. The Committee has made saving lives and livelihoods through accurate weather forecasting a priority.

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

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

	Committee recommendation
Observations	247,522
Central Processing	106,669
Analyze, Forecast and Support	573,902
Dissemination	114,346
Science and Technology Integration	182,524
GRAND TOTAL, NWS	1,224,963

NWS Staffing.—The Committee recognizes and appreciates NWS’s commitment and efforts-to-date to fill vacancies, especially for weather forecast personnel. However, there are still fewer NWS employees now than there were in 2016, and the Committee continues to be concerned with the number of NWS employee vacancies given the importance of the NWS mission to protect the lives and property of our Nation’s citizens. Therefore, the Committee provides a total of \$15,000,000 above the request level to increase NWS staffing, including \$1,000,000 within Central Processing; \$10,000,000 within Analyze, Forecast and Support [AFS]; and \$4,000,000 within Science and Technology Integration.

In addition, NOAA shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all NWS staffing issues consistent with prior year direction.

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

Programmatic Priorities.—The Committee supports the programmatic priorities identified in the budget request including, Sub-seasonal to Seasonal Predictions, Fire Weather Predictions, Flood Inundation Mapping, Space Weather Research to Operations, Seasonal Forecast System, Expanding Internship Opportunities, Expanded and Enhanced Services to Vulnerable and Underserved Communities, and Maintaining the Tropical Atmosphere Ocean [TAO] Array and expects these initiatives to be supported within the funding provided to NWS. The Committee directs NWS to iden-

tify the funding levels for each of these initiatives as part of the agency's 2022 spending plan.

National Mesonet Program.—The Committee provides no less than \$26,000,000 for the continuation and expansion of the National Mesonet Program, which is an increase of \$4,300,000 over the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Investments going forward should sustain coverage of data types and areas now included within the National Mesonet Program, as well as reduce weather radar gaps, expand in-situ and remote sensing capabilities to provide weather measurements in high-risk areas, and enhance coverage by the National Mesonet Program in non-contiguous states and territories.

The Committee encourages the National Mesonet Program to continue to proactively work with other Federal agencies, including the NSF and the U.S. Geological Survey, to identify observations and platforms of opportunity in areas with sparse instrumentation that may be transferred to the National Mesonet Program.

Of the funds provided, up to \$750,000 may be used for Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System activities, and up to \$500,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office.

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

National Data Buoy Center [NDBC].—The Committee provides sufficient funding to maintain, at a minimum, NDBC operations at 80 percent data availability. The Committee directs NOAA to include a schedule to restore existing data buoy operability and its strategy to minimize outages in the future as part of the agency's spending plan.

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

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for the Tsunami Warning Program to ensure that high-quality tsunami watches, warnings, and advisories are issued to safeguard lives and property. The Committee directs NWS to expeditiously fill the current vacancies.

Dissemination.—Within Dissemination, the Committee provides \$17,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to optimize and upgrade the integrated dissemination program.

Office of Water Prediction [OWP].—The Committee provides no less than \$40,500,000 for OWP, which receives funding across multiple NWS budget lines, including a \$1,000,000 increase above the enacted level within Central Processing and a \$4,500,000 increase above the enacted level within Dissemination. The Committee maintains the direction carried in previous fiscal years for NWS to continue to expedite hiring within the National Water Center [NWC] Water Prediction Operations Division and reach full oper-

ating capability no later than the end of fiscal year 2022. NOAA shall also continue to transition OWP personnel from other offices to the NWC, as deemed necessary to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with an updated staffing plan for the NWC.

The Committee also directs NWS to continue to expeditiously transition the water resources prediction capabilities developed by OWP, including flood inundation mapping products, into operations.

Hydrology and Water Resource Programs.—Within Science and Technology Integration [STI], the Committee provides \$20,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, for NWS to continue support for the Hydrology and Water Resources CI.

Consumer Option for an Alternative System To Allocate Losses [COASTAL] Act Implementation.—Within funding provided for STI, the Committee provides the requested amount for continued development and implementation of the COASTAL Act. The Committee supports NOAA’s work to assist homeowners impacted by destructive winds and storm surges associated with hurricanes and superstorms. The Committee directs NOAA to continue to leverage existing Federal assets, expertise, and partnerships in carrying out COASTAL Act activities.

Oversight.—The Act includes a \$1,500,000 transfer from NWS to the Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General [OIG] for budgetary and programmatic oversight activities. The Committee directs NWS to work collaboratively with the OIG.

NOAA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$335,631,000 for National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service [NESDIS] operations. NESDIS programs operate environmental polar-orbiting and geostationary satellites and collect and archive global environmental data and information for distribution to users in commerce, industry, agriculture, science, and engineering, the general public, and Federal, State, and local agencies.

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

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems:	
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	201,393
Product Development, Readiness and Application	41,283
Office of Space Commerce	20,000
U.S. Group on Earth Observations	1,000
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	263,631

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH,
AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
National Centers for Environmental Information	72,000
GRAND TOTAL, NESDIS	335,631

Office of Space Commerce [OSC].—The Committee is extremely disappointed with NESDIS’s execution of the fiscal year 2021 funding provided to initiate a space traffic management [STM] pilot program, with seemingly little progress made in implementing the pilot. Based on this lack of progress in carrying out this Congressional priority, the Committee questions the ability of NESDIS to manage OSC over the long-term and suggests changing the management structure of OSC so that it reports directly to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere. The Committee expects much more progress in fiscal year 2022 and provides \$20,000,000 for OSC, which is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Within the funding provided, the Committee directs OSC to advance STM and space situational awareness capabilities, in collaboration with industry and Federal partners. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, NESDIS shall provide the Committees with a detailed spending plan for the funding provided to OSC.

The Committee withholds 25 percent of funds provided for Executive Leadership within the Mission Support line office until NOAA submits a five-year strategic plan for OSC to achieve full operational capability, including out-year mission deliverables and expected budgetary requirements.

NESDIS Regional Support.—The Committee commends the progress NESDIS has made to maintain, improve, and operate the satellite observations that underlie NOAA’s forecasts and research, as well as NESDIS’s work to negotiate access to data from international partners and to ingest that data into NOAA systems. The progress to increase accessibility of NOAA’s environmental data together for all users and stakeholders, moves NESDIS closer to realizing the longstanding goal of making Earth observations universally available. As the quality, quantity, and accessibility of data increase, the Committee urges NESDIS to consider deploying more of its subject matter experts, expertise, or both, regionally to demonstrate new uses of satellite data and integrated information systems to meet local and specific needs, educating and partnering with scientists and users in the community who can use and expand the applications of the data, and learning from those community users in the process.

National Centers for Environmental Information [NCEI].—The Committee provides \$72,000,000 for NCEI, including not less than \$10,000,000 for Regional Climate Services, \$6,650,000 for Regional Climate Centers, and \$6,000,000 for Coastal Data Development. NOAA shall consider the Coastal Data Development program as the central repository to manage data collections from NOAA uncrewed systems to achieve the Commercial Engagement Through

Ocean Technology [CENOTE] Act (Public Law 115–394) goals by amplifying the use of data for environmental and economic innovation. Furthermore, the Committee encourages NOAA to fully support critical international partnerships, including the Global Climate Observing System.

NOAA MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$341,182,000 for NOAA’s mission support activities. These programs provide for overall NOAA management, including staffing of the Under Secretary’s office and services to NOAA field offices, as well as NOAA’s Education Office.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Mission Support Services:	
Executive Leadership	29,500
Mission Services and Management	177,315
IT Security	16,000
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	67,867
Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvements	12,000
Total, Mission Support Services	302,682
Office of Education:	
NOAA Education Program Base	8,000
José E. Serrano Education Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions	22,000
BWET Regional Programs	8,500
Total, Office of Education	38,500
GRAND TOTAL, MISSION SUPPORT	341,182

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

NOAA Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.—The Committee applauds NOAA for taking steps to build a more diverse and inclusive workplace. The Committee supports NOAA’s requested increases within Mission Services and Management and provides not less than \$4,000,000 to accelerate NOAA’s Diversity and Inclusion Plan, to expand NOAA’s recruiting program, and for equity assessment and implementation support in compliance with Executive Order 13985.

Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.—The Committee commends the agency for its efforts to provide employees a workplace free from sexual assault and sexual harassment, including issuance of NOAA Administrative Order [NAO] 202–1106 and creation of the Workplace Violence Prevention and Response Program. The Committee directs NOAA to continue implementing NAO 202–1106 and expanding services and within Mission Services and Management provides \$900,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for these purposes. NOAA shall continue to provide the Committee

with a copy of the report required under section 12.02 of NAO 202–1106.

Mission Services and Management Programmatic Increases.—The Committee supports the following programmatic increases within Mission Services and Management as detailed in the budget request: Acquisition and Grants Office, Facility Program Capacity, Budget Position Management System, Finance Transaction Processing, and Spectrum and expects these initiatives to be supported within the funding provided to Mission Support. The Committee directs Mission Support to identify amounts for each of these initiatives as part of the agency’s 2022 spending plan.

Technical Transfer.—The Committee accepts the proposed transfer from the DOC Working Capital Fund to Mission Services and Management.

Facilities Maintenance and Improvements.—The Committee provides \$12,000,000 for Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvements to address the growing backlog of deferred maintenance and capital improvement needs at NOAA facilities. Before any of these funds may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan that explains what projects will be supported with the provided funding, as well as a prioritized list of the backlog of needed facilities repair, improvement, and maintenance projects. Within the funding provided, NOAA shall begin the business case analysis for a new center of excellence, as requested.

Cooperative Science Center for Ocean Education.—The Committee supports this important effort to conduct research, build institutional capacity, and increase the number of graduate students, particularly from underrepresented communities, to help prepare a future workforce to support NOAA’s scientific mission.

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

National Ocean Sciences Bowl [NOSB].—In celebration of its 25th year of existence, and to maximize chances for an in person national finals competition experience for diverse participants from across the country, NOAA is encouraged to continue its support of the NOSB by fully funding NOAA’s contributions to NOSB in fiscal year 2022, in partnership with other agencies and non-Federal entities.

NOAA OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$291,478,000 for NOAA’s marine and aviation operations. The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations [OMAO] provides aircraft and marine data acquisition, repair, and maintenance of the existing fleet; planning of future modernization; and technical and management support for NOAA-wide activities through the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.

OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Marine Operations and Maintenance	182,405
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	38,700
Autonomous Unmanned Technology Operations	18,000
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	52,373
GRAND TOTAL, OMAO	291,478

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

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

Aviation Accession Training.—The Committee provides no less than \$2,000,000 within Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services to support OMAO’s aviation accession training program, as authorized in section 105 of the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps Amendments Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–259).

Monitoring of Atmospheric Rivers.—Improving understanding of atmospheric rivers is critical to prepare for concentrated rain storms and flooding along the U.S. West Coast. Therefore, the Committee provides no less than \$1,500,000 within Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services to better observe and predict these extreme weather events.

Airborne Phased Array Radar [APAR].—The Committee directs OMAO, in coordination with OAR, NWS, and external partners, to develop and submit to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this act, a complete research-to-operations transition plan for APAR, in accordance with the requirements for agency transition plans set forth under NAO 216–105B, section 3.06.

Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations [AUTO].—The Committee provides \$18,000,000 for AUTO, which is an increase of \$4,335,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

Within the funds provided, no less than \$8,500,000, an increase of \$3,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, shall be used to support extramural partnerships with universities and oceanographic institutions for uncrewed maritime systems [UMS] research, development, testing, and training, including research to improve precise marine navigation and coastal resilience through improvements to uncrewed platforms. Further, the Committee provides up to \$3,500,000 to continue funding agency-wide data acquisition from UMS, as defined within Public Law 115–394, as well as for acquisition of UMSs that can serve as a cost-effective augmentation for relevant research missions and fisheries data collection surveys.

Furthermore, the Committee encourages NOAA to continue to use partnerships with universities, oceanographic institutions, and other Federal agencies, especially the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, to leverage UMS assets and facilities to support program development. The Committee also encourages OMAO to coordinate with IOOS regarding use of underwater gliders when implementing the NOAA Unmanned Systems Strategy.

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Committee's recommendation provides \$64,034,000 for NOAA Special Projects as detailed in the table below. The Committee directs NOAA to provide the amounts listed in the table and NOAA shall perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Survey.	Coastal and Nearshore Mapping of Alaska	5,000,000
Alaska Research Consortium	Seafood Processors Refrigeration Certificate Training Program ...	987,000
AltaSea at the Port of Los Angeles ...	Blue Economy STEM Education Program	600,000
Audubon Nature Institute	Emergency Response Communications Equipment	435,000
Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences.	Ocean Science STEM Educational Workshops	89,000
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP).	Chicago Urban Flood Susceptibility Project	175,000
City of Milwaukee	Kellogg Dam Channel Study	585,000
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.	Coastal Margin Observation and Prediction Program Upgrade and Expansion.	760,000
County of Midland	Tittabawassee River Watershed Data Collection and Resiliency Planning.	400,000
Department of Land and Natural Resources.	Coastal Restoration and Stewardship	2,100,000
Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement.	Makai Island Neighbor-Watch Pilot Program	190,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	Coastal Infrastructure and Resilience Research Initiative	5,000,000
Greater Farallones Association	Ocean Ecosystem Restoration Project	2,000,000
Gulf of Maine Research Institute	Gulf of Maine Research Institute's Climate Center Project	650,000
High Technology Foundation	I-79 Technology Corridor Consortium	2,000,000
Kako'o 'Oiwai	He'eia Restoration	1,500,000
Kua'aina Ulu 'Auamo	Restorative Aquaculture for Stock Enhancement	141,000
Lake Champlain Basin Program	Lake Champlain Monitoring Observatory	750,000
Maine Department of Marine Resources.	Maine Lobster Industry Planning	765,000
McKenzie River Trust	Finn Rock Floodplain Habitat Restoration Project	1,699,000
Monmouth University	Monmouth University Coastal Resilience Planning	460,000
Montclair State University	Traveling HAB Laboratory Education Program	400,000
Municipal Alliance for Adaptive Management.	Great Bay Estuary Restoration Plan	1,000,000
NCCOS Cooperative Oxford Laboratory	Bay and Ocean Research Initiative	120,000
New England Aquarium	New England Aquarium Ocean Research Programs	1,000,000
New Hampshire Fish and Game Department.	Improving Protections for Endangered North Atlantic Right Whales and Mitigating Regulatory Impacts on U.S. Fisheries.	50,000
New Mexico State University	ZiaMet MesoNet Weather Monitoring Network Expansion	1,821,000
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries.	Mallows Bay Virtual Paddle Experience Development	95,000
Northwest Straits Commission	Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Initiative	3,000,000
NYC Mayor's Office of Climate Resiliency.	Integrated Modeling of Compound Flood Risks Initiative	150,000
Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission.	Expand Adoption of Electronic Monitoring in Alaska Fisheries	2,000,000

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS—Continued

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Purple Mai'a Foundation	Native Hawaiian Fishpond Coastal Monitoring and Outreach	445,000
Roger Williams University	Development for Equitable Growth of Shellfish Aquaculture Industry in Rhode Island.	1,600,000
Save the Bay	Watershed Education Program Initiative	300,000
Scripps Institution of Oceanography	Southern California DDT ocean dumpsite characterization, monitoring, and research pilot project.	5,600,000
State of Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources.	Hawaiian Coral Ark Facility Support	286,000
Stockton University	Stockton University, Coastal Resiliency Equipment, Education, and Outreach.	500,000
The Desert Research Institute	Climate Research Initiative	2,000,000
The Maritime Aquarium at Norwalk ..	Removal of Derelict Lobster Pots	569,000
The National Aquarium, Inc	National Aquarium STEM Education Initiative	332,000
The Nature Conservancy	Oyster Aquaculture and Restoration Initiative	150,000
The Ocean Foundation	Oregon Kelp Forest Survey	945,000
The University of Mississippi	Infra-sonic Weather Monitoring Research to Improve Detection of Violent Weather.	2,000,000
Tillamook County	Tillamook County Fish Passage Restoration	2,500,000
University at Albany—SUNY	Vertical Sensing Evaluation Initiative	900,000
University of Delaware/Delaware State University.	Sustainable Energy Research	1,290,000
University of Hawaii	Pu'uloa Shoreline Biocultural Restoration	445,000
University of Maine	Support for Local and Regional Seafood Systems	2,000,000
University of Rhode Island	On-water Research Facility Initiative	250,000
University of Rhode Island	Plastics Pollution Research Initiative	1,000,000
University of Rhode Island	Sustainable Seafood Research Collaborative	1,000,000
University of Vermont	University of Vermont, Land Cover Observatory	2,000,000
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Scanning High-resolution Interferometer Sounder (S-HIS) Next Generation (NG).	1,200,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.	Improving Summer Flounder Fisheries Management in a Changing Ocean.	300,000
Worcester State University	Diversity and Inclusion in STEM Initiative	500,000

NOAA PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,532,558,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,226,982,000
Committee recommendation	1,776,718,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,776,718,000 for NOAA's Procurement, Acquisition and Construction [PAC]. The recommendation is \$244,160,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$450,264,000 below the budget request.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
National Ocean Service:	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	6,500
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	5,500
Total, NOS-PAC	12,000
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	50,000

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Total, OAR–PAC	50,000
National Weather Service:	
Observations	23,229
Central Processing	68,000
Dissemination	10,000
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	14,000
Total, NWS–PAC	115,229
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:	
Geostationary Systems—R	335,500
Polar Weather Satellites	405,000
Space Weather Follow On	146,900
Geostationary Earth Orbit	190,000
Low Earth Orbit	79,400
Space Weather Next	55,000
Common Ground Services	64,294
Projects, Planning, and Analysis	15,945
Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering	78,500
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS–PAC	1,372,989
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	65,000
Total, Mission Support–PAC	65,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	27,500
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	113,000
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	37,000
Total, OMAO–PAC	177,500
Unobligated balances from prior years	– 16,000
GRAND TOTAL, PAC	1,776,718

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

National Marine Sanctuaries Construction.—The Committee provides \$5,500,000 for PAC needs throughout the sanctuaries system. Within funding provided, the Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize recapitalization of National Marine Sanctuaries vessels.

High Performance Computing.—The Committee recognizes NOAA's high performance computing needs and its current limitations on providing high fidelity results in near real-time and provides \$6,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Within funding provided for Research Supercomputing/CCRI, \$15,000,000 shall be used to continue to develop a dedicated high performance computing facility in collaboration with partners that have existing high performance computing expertise and scientific synergies.

Tropical Atmosphere Ocean Array.—The Committee provides not less than a \$7,000,000 increase to recapitalize the TAO array.

Integrated Water Prediction [IWP].—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for Central Processing under NWS PAC, which includes not less than \$5,739,000 to procure operational high performance computing resources to enable modeling improvements associated with the IWP initiative.

Weather Radar Maintenance.—Within funding provided for NWS Facilities Construction and Major Repairs, the Committee provides not less than \$5,500,000 to support relocation and recapitalization of existing Doppler weather radars operated by NWS.

NESDIS Budget Reorganization.—The Committee partially rejects the administration's proposal to reorganize the NESDIS PAC budget structure to combine funding for next-generation satellite programs with current, ongoing programs of record that have codified life cycle costs in this act. No amount of assurances regarding additional transparency or oversight can substitute for the transparency that is provided by having discrete PPA's for each ongoing program of record. Further, the Committee is not compelled to make budget structure changes because of burdensome internal bureaucratic processes that make requesting reprogrammings difficult.

That said, the Committee has created a new Low Earth Orbit [LEO] PPA and a new Space Weather Next [SWNEXT] PPA that are intended to complement the current, ongoing programs of record (i.e., Polar Weather Satellites and Space Weather Follow On, respectively) and fund activities to support continuity of observations from LEO and those observations that support NOAA's space weather forecast operations. The Committee has also accepted the proposal to create a Common Ground Services PPA, formerly known as Satellite Ground Services.

Within LEO the Committee provides \$79,400,000, which includes the requested amounts for Cooperative Data and Rescue Services, COSMIC-2/GNSS RO, and extension of the Polar Operational Environmental Satellites.

Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering [SAE].—The Committee provides \$25,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for Joint Venture Partnerships with NASA and the commercial sector to continue to leverage emerging capabilities for NOAA's operational use.

The Committee also provides \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for the commercial data purchase and commercial weather data pilot programs, which is to be divided between the two programs as deemed appropriate. Within funding provided, NOAA is encouraged to establish a pilot program to procure space weather observations consistent with the Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow [PROSWIFT] Act (Public Law 116-181).

NOAA Satellite Reporting.—The Committee directs NOAA to provide quarterly programmatic and procurement status reports of all satellites actively orbiting, in space but in standby mode, and under development, unless any reprogramming, system failure, construction delay, or other extraordinary circumstance warrants an immediate update. As part of the agency's quarterly satellite briefing, NOAA shall include updates on preparations and enhancements necessary to accommodate an increased volume of satellite

data and shall compare initial cost estimates to actual expenditures.

Facilities Maintenance.—The Committee provides \$65,000,000 for NOAA’s highest priority facilities repair and deferred maintenance requirements. Thirty days before obligating any funds, NOAA shall submit a report detailing how the funds will be expended and an explanation of why these projects were prioritized. The Committee directs NOAA to prioritize funding for infrastructure projects related to marine operations, including facilities to accommodate NOAA research vessels. NOAA is also directed to immediately inform the Committee if there are any significant schedule delays or project cost increases.

The Committee is concerned that several NMFS laboratories will soon be unable to perform basic scientific functions, given the significant age of infrastructure, state of disrepair, and changing physical environment in which they are located. The Committee therefore encourages NOAA to accelerate the competitive solicitation process for proposals from academic, university, and nonprofit partners to co-locate NMFS laboratories, as a means of leveraging research efforts and enhancing scientific capabilities.

Uncrewed Technology Acquisitions.—The Committee provides \$2,500,000 for the Uncrewed Systems Operations Center to procure uncrewed marine surface systems, as requested in the budget.

Vessel Recapitalization and Construction.—The Committee provides \$113,000,000 in Vessel Recapitalization and Construction, which includes \$63,000,000, as requested, to commence the mid-life repair period for the NOAA research vessel Ronald H. Brown.

Aircraft Recapitalization.—The Committee provides \$37,000,000 for Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction, which includes \$15,000,000 to complete NOAA’s effort to replace its current high altitude jet, \$5,000,000 to begin Service Depot Level Maintenance for NOAA’s two P-3 Hurricane Hunter aircraft, and funding to procure one new King Air aircraft as called for in the NOAA Aircraft Plan, delivered to Congress in October 2019. The Committee is committed to funding the NOAA Aircraft Plan as received by Congress and will only consider additional investments should an updated plan be received. All future NOAA Aircraft Plans shall include a procurement plan for each identified aircraft, to include a current best estimate of the cost to procure such aircraft.

Mission Requirement Costs.—NOAA is directed to document within all of its future budget requests any unfunded mission requirement costs, and particularly those that are necessary to maintain the optimal operational tempo of NOAA assets and posture of NOAA facilities.

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

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	65,000,000
Committee recommendation	65,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$65,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund [PCSRF]. The recommenda-

tion is equal to both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the budget estimate. Funds are for conservation and restoration of Pacific salmon populations. State and local recipients of this funding will provide matching contributions of at least 33 percent of Federal funds. In addition, funds will be available to Tribes without a matching requirement.

NOAA is directed to report on how its current priorities meet the intent of the PCSRF to support the recovery and protection of all declining salmon stocks.

FISHERMEN’S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$349,000
Budget estimate, 2022	349,000
Committee recommendation	349,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$349,000 for the Fishermen’s Contingency Fund. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2021	-\$7,600,000
Budget estimate, 2022	- 18,000,000
Committee recommendation	- 17,652,000

The Committee recommends that direct loans administered through this account for individual fishing quotas may not exceed \$24,000,000. Traditional direct loans may not exceed \$100,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the budget request, despite scoring differences. The Committee encourages NOAA to facilitate new vessel construction, vessel replacement, and upgrades within the Fisheries Finance Program to the greatest extent practicable.

OTHER

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$73,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	91,746,000
Committee recommendation	87,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$87,500,000 for Departmental Management [DM], Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation is \$14,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$4,246,000 below the budget request. The increased funding provided for DM shall be used to cover the requested ATB costs, the requested fiscal year 2022 program increases, and the activities that were proposed to be transferred from the DOC Working Capital Fund to DM. The funding also fully covers the costs of the Office of Native American Business Development, which moved from MBDA to the Office of Secretary in accordance with the Indian Community Economic Enhancement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–261). Further, the Committee accepts the proposed fiscal year 2022 program decrease within DM.

Within Departmental Management, the Salaries and Expenses account provides funding for the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and

support staff. Responsibilities involve policy development and implementation affecting U.S. and international activities, as well as establishing internal goals for operations of the Department.

Staffing Levels.—The Committee commends the Department for making real progress towards addressing deficient staffing levels and slow hiring rates, which for years have encumbered agency performance. The Committee believes that these issues still require the continued attention of the leadership of the Department and a shared commitment with the bureaus. Therefore, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all DOC human capital issues.

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

Salary Lapse.—The Committee directs DOC to provide a detailed accounting, as part of the fiscal year 2022 spending plans, identifying the amount of expected salary lapse in fiscal year 2022 and an explanation of how all accrued salary lapse will be spent for all DOC bureaus and NOAA line offices that have a greater than 10 percent vacancy rate, as of September 30, 2021. Any of the identified amounts that cannot be justified as either augmenting staffing vacancies or supporting mission critical functions will be considered for rescission in fiscal year 2023.

Section 232 Exclusion Process.—The Committee continues to provide funding for the ongoing exclusion process for steel and aluminum tariffs applied under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-794), including no less than \$7,000,000 within BIS and \$1,500,000 within DM to augment the \$8,000,000 provided within ITA.

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

Department of Commerce Working Capital Fund.—As part of the fiscal year 2023 budget request, the Department is directed to provide justification that clearly articulates why each Advancements and Reimbursements account and Working Capital Fund project administered by the Office of Acquisition Management, Office of Budget, Office of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration, and Chief of Staff should continue to be funded through the Working Capital Fund.

Small Business Innovation Research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Small Business Innovation Research [SBIR] program and its previous accomplishments in facilitating commercial successes from federally-funded research and development projects. The SBIR program encourages small domestic businesses to engage in Federal research and development and creates jobs in the smallest firms. The Committee therefore directs the DOC to place an increased focus on awarding SBIR grants to firms with fewer than 50 people.

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

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,123,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,100,000
Committee recommendation	1,100,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$1,100,000, which is \$23,000 below the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request, for continuing renovation activities at the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

Herbert C. Hoover Building [HCHB] Renovation.—In fiscal year 2018, the Committee provided DOC with the full amount required for the fifth phase of the HCHB renovation. However, those funds still remain unobligated while work on phase five has yet to begin, even though phase four of the renovation is completed. In order to avoid any further delays, the Committee directs the Department to immediately commence work on phase five of the HCHB renovation, focusing on the Secretary of Commerce's office and the HCHB cafeteria facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NONRECURRING EXPENSES FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	126,900,000
Committee recommendation	53,500,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$53,500,000, which is \$33,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$73,400,000 below the budget request. Within the funding provided, \$20,000,000 shall be used to continue phase one of the financial management and business information technology modernization, and \$33,500,000 shall be used for cybersecurity risk mitigation. The Committee directs the Department to provide an updated

out-year budget profile for both of these initiatives as part of the fiscal year 2023 budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2021	\$34,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	37,087,000
Committee recommendation	37,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$37,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$87,000 below the budget request.

In addition to funds provided under this heading, the Committee recommends transfers to the OIG as follows: \$2,000,000 from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; \$4,500,000 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; \$3,556,000 from the Census Bureau for oversight and audits of those activities; and \$2,000,000 to be derived from the Public Safety Trust Fund for Oversight of FirstNet. The Committee directs the OIG to continue to perform strict oversight activities for NOAA satellite procurements, cybersecurity, the decennial census, and the business application system modernization.

NOAA Oversight.—The Committee provides an additional \$2,500,000 transfer from NOAA to the OIG above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. This includes \$1,500,000 from NOAA ORF for oversight and audits of NWS staffing, dissemination, procurements, and budgetary execution, as well as \$1,000,000 from NOAA PAC for oversight and audits of NOAA's vessel recapitalization activities.

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

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

entities involved with the program or project under investigation, unless the OIG believes the findings are time sensitive or additional interviews are immaterial.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of \$36,229,795,000 for the DOJ. Funding recommendations for the Department's classified programs are detailed in the classified annex accompanying this explanatory statement. The recommendation is \$2,439,920,000 above the fiscal year 2021 funding level and \$216,241,000 above the budget request. The Committee's recommendation emphasizes key funding priorities in support of the Department's critical missions and activities to protect the safety, security, and rights of our citizens.

Strengthening Police-Community Relations.—The Committee continues to recognize and support the important need for lasting collaborative relationships between local police and the public. Strong partnerships between the police and the communities they protect ensure that citizens' civil rights are protected, foster ongoing open communication, improve officer safety, and reduce crime. The Committee provides \$283,000,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] Office grant programs related to police-community relations, an increase of \$129,500,000, or 84.4 percent, above the fiscal year 2021 level. Details on these grants programs, including the Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program, as well as data collection efforts by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, are further described in the grants section of this explanatory statement.

The Department is directed to submit a plan for the use of these funds to the Committee for approval as part of the fiscal year 2022 spend plan process and to provide quarterly updates following the initial plan submission.

Responding to Opioids, Methamphetamine, Synthetic Drugs, and Substance Abuse in Our Communities.—The Committee continues its commitment to helping States and local communities in the fight against opioids, methamphetamine, synthetic drugs, and the illegal diversion of prescription drugs through comprehensive programs covering law enforcement, prevention, and treatment. A total of \$615,000,000 in DOJ grant funding is provided to help State and local partners tackle these epidemics, an increase of \$73,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 level, including increased funding for programs under the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (Public Law 114–198) and the COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces. The Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] is funded at \$2,960,181,000, an increase of \$163,419,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, which will allow for the continuation of heroin enforcement teams, methamphetamine lab cleanup and container programs, and other interdiction and intervention efforts, including expansion of DEA's 360 Strategy and Operation Engage.

Trafficking in Persons.—The Department shall dedicate no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted levels for the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit [HTPU], the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices [USAO] to investigate and prosecute crimes of human trafficking. For fiscal year 2022 and thereafter, the Committee looks forward to reviewing, on an annual basis, the HTPU report on human trafficking victims as well as the FBI report on Innocence Lost Operations, as directed by Senate Report 116–127 and as adopted by Public Law 116–93. The Committee continues to expect the designation of a lead agent in each FBI field office as a point of contact for slavery and human trafficking investigations, and the designation of a Human Trafficking Justice Coordinator in the USAO for each district. The Committee further expects an update regarding improved processes that enable survivors with T visas to obtain an expedited letter of support from the Department when their criminal case is closed, as required by Senate Report 116–127 and as adopted by Public Law 116–93. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee no later than 120 days following enactment of this act on (1) the total number of human trafficking cases the HTPU prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting within the last 3 years, disaggregated by type of trafficking; (2) the number of Assistant U.S. Attorneys who received training on human trafficking within the last 3 years; and (3) the number of Assistant U.S. Attorneys who received training on restitution for human trafficking victims within the last 3 years.

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

Human Trafficking Justice Coordinators.—Section 15 of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–392) requires the Attorney General to designate an official as the Department of Justice Coordinator who shall coordinate human trafficking efforts within the Department within 60 days of enactment of that act. The act also required the Attorney General to designate not less than one Assistant U.S. Attorney in each Federal judicial district to serve as the Human Trafficking Justice Coordinator for the district, who shall work with a human trafficking victim witness specialist and be responsible for implementing the national strategy to combat human trafficking, prosecuting human trafficking cases, conducting public outreach and awareness activities, coordinating with victim service providers, and ensuring the collection of restitution for victims of human trafficking. The Committee

directs the Attorney General to use necessary funds provided for the salaries and expenses of USAO to carry out this provision. The Department shall submit a report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act regarding its progress in designating Human Trafficking Justice Coordinators, the work being completed in each district, and the work accomplished thus far by the Department of Justice Coordinator.

Departmental Efforts to Combat Crimes Against Children.—For the third year in a row, the Committee again notes the Department has not submitted a National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction since April 2016, despite the requirement under 34 U.S.C. 21111(b) that this important strategy be submitted to Congress every 2 years. The Department is directed to immediately submit an updated strategy and make it publicly available on its website. The Department did not follow direction provided in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260 to submit a report on staffing and funding for the office of the National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, including staffing, travel, and temporary duty travel expenses, within 30 days of enactment. In addition, the Department failed to follow direction to submit a budget crosscut on Crimes Against Children. The information regarding the budget of the National Coordinator is to be submitted immediately and the budget crosscut is to be maintained as part of the fiscal year 2023 budget submission.

Cybersecurity.—The Department has several offices with cybersecurity responsibilities, including those within the FBI, the National Security Division, Criminal Division [CRM], and USAO. The Committee directs the Department to maintain its cybersecurity posture at no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to defend against and respond to current and emerging threats, including insider threats, to its infrastructure and activities.

The Committee believes that increased public awareness of the nature and scope of the cyber threat is essential to enable all Americans to protect themselves. Through its criminal and national security work, the Department often witnesses the emergence of new and urgent cyber threats. Yet, too frequently, the Department fails to warn the public about these threats in a timely manner. Instead, the Department often waits until cases are charged and resolved before turning to public outreach. The Committee urges the Department to redouble its efforts to keep the public apprised of emerging cyber threats, the importance of good cybersecurity practices, and of its own activities in defending the Nation against cyberattacks.

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

Enforcement of Federal Hate Crimes Laws.—The Committee is concerned by a rise in reported incidents of bias-motivated and hate crimes in the United States in the last several years, including attacks on and threats against places of worship and increased attacks on members of the Asian American and Pacific Islander community in the wake of the COVID–19 pandemic. According to

the FBI's August 30, 2021, release of hate crime statistics for 2020, reported hate crimes sharply increased from 2019. However, the Committee notes that the FBI's report only includes information voluntarily provided to the Bureau, and likely reflects an undercount in the amount of bias-motivated crime.

The Committee appreciates the work of the Community Relations Service [CRS], the Civil Rights Division [CRT], U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and the FBI to enforce the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111-84). In light of ongoing trends regarding hate crimes, the Committee directs the Department to continue to prioritize this work and to aggressively investigate and prosecute these crimes, which affect entire communities.

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

The Committee further directs the Department to review the anti-terrorism training and resource programs that the Department provides to Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist these law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, deterring, and investigating acts of domestic terrorism and extremist infiltration of law enforcement agencies. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committees on Appropriations and Judiciary, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the Department's assessment of the domestic terrorism threat, including extremist infiltration of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and the uniformed services; and an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that occurred in the United States during the preceding fiscal year.

Human Rights Crimes.—The Committee remains concerned by the large number of suspected serious human rights violators from foreign countries who have found safe haven in the United States. The Committee directs CRM and USAO to increase efforts to investigate and prosecute these crimes, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, war crimes, and other crimes committed by human rights violators. For this purpose, the Committee's recommendation supports continued funding for CRM and USAO to investigate and prosecute these cases.

The Committee is concerned by the low number of investigations and prosecutions of human rights violators and directs the Department to report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on all investigations and prosecutions of human rights offenses and other offenses committed by serious human rights violators within each of the last five fiscal years, including the efforts of CRM and USAO to increase the number of prosecutions. The report should also include

any organizational or legal impediments to investigating and prosecuting more human rights violators.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women.—The Committee remains concerned about the ongoing crisis of murdered and missing indigenous women. The Federal government has a responsibility to address this crisis and, when such violence occurs in Indian Country, to do so in consultation with Tribal governments and Tribal organizations. The Department shall develop best practices that would facilitate the prosecution of offenders and the development of investigative task forces to address violence against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and, for such violence that occurs in Indian Country, do so in consultation with Tribal governments. The Committee directs the Department to complete a full review of its grant programs in order to prioritize the development of opportunities to provide these survivors of violence with resources, including temporary and transitional housing, education, and work force development assistance. This review of access to additional grant funding opportunities shall be submitted as part of the fiscal year 2022 spend plan. Providing survivors with the resources necessary to remove themselves from violent or abusive situations is the best tool available to prevent additional violence.

Combating Violent Crime in Indian Country.—The Committee is concerned about the high declination rate of violent crime prosecutions and the lack of investigation and prosecution resources dedicated to Federal crimes that occur in Indian Country. The Committee encourages U.S. Attorneys to prioritize efforts to investigate and prosecute violent crimes against Native Americans and Alaska Natives that occur in Indian Country, to maintain communication with victims and family members about the status of ongoing investigations and cases, and to provide as much information as possible on any declinations. The Committee also encourages the FBI, in consultation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, to increase resources, including additional FBI agents, to investigate, respond to, and prevent crimes against Native Americans and Alaska Natives in Indian Country.

NICS Denials and Prohibited Persons.—The Committee continues its direction that the Attorney General notify State and local authorities when NICS detects when prohibited individuals fail a background check in an attempt to make an illegal firearms purchase, and to publish monthly data on denials and notifications by State, and by prohibition type, on DOJ's website.

The Committee further directs the Department to submit, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, a report on NICS denials and prohibited persons. The report shall identify the number of notifications provided to each of (1) State law enforcement, and (2) local law enforcement, for each prohibited category; the number of denials for which the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives [ATF] determined that the person denied was not prohibited by subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of the Gun Control Act, or by State law, from receiving or possessing a firearm; the number of denials overturned through the appeals process and the reasons for overturning the denials; the number of denials with respect to which an investigation was opened by a field division of the ATF;

the number of persons charged with a Federal criminal offense in connection with a denial; and the number of convictions obtained by Federal authorities in connection with a denial.

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

Business Email Compromise Schemes.—The Committee is in receipt of the report, directed by the Senate Report 116–127 and House Report 116–101, concerning the Department’s efforts to combat business email compromise [BEC] and related scams, including email account compromise and real estate wire fraud. This report describes the efforts of the FBI’s Money Laundering, Forfeiture, and Bank Fraud Unit to address these threats and specifically details the Bureau’s work with domestic and international partners to identify perpetrators and dismantle their organizations.

The report acknowledges that “BEC is one of the fastest growing, most financially damaging Internet-enabled crimes. It is a major threat to the global economy.” The Committee remains deeply concerned by the threats posed by BEC and related scams, and strongly supports the efforts by the FBI and the Department to combat this pernicious crime. The Committee directs the Department to explore ways to increase collaboration and coordination with industry and other private sector partners, and further directs the FBI to release, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, a public report on the threats from BEC and related scams.

DOJ Recusal Policies.—OIG Management Advisory Memorandum 21–110, issued in August 2021, warned that “[a]lthough Department policy tracks Federal ethics regulations applicable to Executive Branch employees with respect to conflicts arising from personal or business relationships, and Department attorneys are bound by their state bar rules of professional conduct, these policies and bar rules do not sufficiently address circumstances that can arise in connection with DOJ investigations and prosecutions of former clients.”

The Committee recognizes that, in certain circumstances, attorney recusal is necessary and appropriate to prevent the appearance of a conflict of interest or loss of impartiality. In such situations,

attorney recusal is necessary to maintain public and Congressional confidence that the Department is faithfully executing its mission to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to submit, within 30 days of the enactment of this act and on an annual basis thereafter, a report regarding the number of, and reasons for, the recusal of any officer or employee of any component of the Department of Justice since January 1, 2020. The report shall also include a description and summary of any instances where such officer or employee did not recuse in matters involving a former client or where recusal was recommended but the officer or employee was not recused. Such submissions should comply with Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) requirements and may be subject to redactions necessary to protect the fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.

Whistleblower Protections.—OIG Management Advisory Memorandum 21–038 raised concerns that DOJ contracting officers have not consistently inserted mandatory language regarding whistleblower rights and reprisal protections into certain contracts as required by Federal Acquisition Regulation [FAR] Subpart 3.908–9, nor have they consistently verified whether contractors have informed their workers of their whistleblower rights and protections as required by 41 U.S.C. 4712. An unresolved OIG recommendation for addressing these issues would have DOJ enhance its internal policies and procedures for conveying whistleblower rights and protections to contract workers and for verifying that contract workers are properly notified of their rights. The Committee directs the Department to submit, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, a report explaining how it will implement the unresolved recommendation in Management Advisory Memorandum 21–038 regarding the whistleblower rights of its contractors, subcontractors, grantees, and sub-grantees.

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

Financial Fraud.—The Committee recognizes that older Americans are increasingly targeted by criminals seeking to swindle

them out of their hard-earned life savings through an ever-growing array of financial schemes and scams. The Committee commends the Department's work to combat these crimes in recent years, including the largest-ever coordinated sweep of senior fraud cases last year. The Committee directs the Attorney General to continue to prioritize Departmental resources to ensure that reports of financial fraud, including scams against senior citizens, are thoroughly investigated, with the goal of bringing the perpetrators of these crimes to justice.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The Committee recognizes the unanticipated resource requirements placed on the Department after the Supreme Court's decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma* (July 9, 2020). The Committee supports the requests in the President's budget for additional resources to temporarily address the implications of the *McGirt* decision. Consistent with the President's request for temporary funding, 1 year funding commitments for personnel should be considered in lieu of long-term funding commitments. No funding should go toward permanent facilities or workspaces. The Committee further urges the Department to appropriately address these emergency needs and directs the Department to continue to make itself available for consultations in support of a sustainable, long-term response.

Combating Elder Abuse and Exploitation.—The Committee strongly supports the Department's efforts to prevent elder abuse and exploitation and to improve the justice system's response to victims in elder abuse and exploitation cases. Such efforts include the Department's Elder Justice Initiative, and its implementation of the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act [EAPPA] of 2017 (Public Law 115–70). EAPPA calls for DOJ to expand data collection and information sharing, to provide specialized training for Federal investigators and prosecutors, and to designate at least one prosecutor in each Federal judicial district who will be tasked with handling cases of elder abuse. The Committee provides funding for the continued implementation of EAPPA, as well as for initiatives at the FBI, USAO, and the litigating divisions to combat all forms of elder abuse and exploitation.

OIG Referrals.—The Committee is alarmed by the number of cases referred for criminal prosecution by OIG that the Department in turn declines to prosecute. The most troubling cases involve findings of serious misconduct including sexual harassment and assault, falsifying records, and violations of Federal ethics rules. While OIG audits, reports, and other findings are publicly available online, the decisions made by the Department are often shielded in secrecy after the OIG referral—leaving Congress, the public, and victims of assault in the dark. The Attorney General is directed to work with OIG to improve transparency and to publicly report the number of OIG referrals declined for prosecution each quarter and, where possible, an explanation of why cases were declined for prosecution.

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

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$119,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	143,264,000
Committee recommendation	131,264,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$131,264,000 for General Administration salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$12,264,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$12,000,000 below the budget request.

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

Timely Responses to Committee Inquiries and Meeting Report Deadlines.—While the Committee primarily communicates with the Department through JMD, it reserves the right to call upon any individual or organization within its jurisdiction for requests for information. The Committee has both budgetary and oversight capabilities, and requests for additional information from the Chairs, Vice Chairman, or Ranking Members, or their Committee staff to OAG, ODAG, OLA, and any other Department component should be treated as a priority for the Department and responded to both courteously and expeditiously.

The Committee reminds the Department that deadlines directed in report or explanatory statement language are not merely suggestions. The Department has multiple reports that remain outstanding from fiscal year 2021, many of which are indicated in other sections of this explanatory statement. The information requested is often critical to the Committee's decisionmaking processes, including setting funding levels. Efforts should be immediately undertaken not only to submit these delayed reports, but also to ensure that full and complete information is provided.

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

The Committee directs the Attorney General to continue to submit an annual report on the specific steps the Department is taking to further address wildlife trafficking and the illegal natural re-

sources trade. The Committee further directs the Department to provide dedicated resources for investigating and prosecuting wildlife trafficking crimes and to include this information in the report described in Senate Report 116–127, which was adopted by Public Law 116–93.

Voting Rights.—The Attorney General is directed to prioritize resources to enforce the civil provisions of Federal laws that protect the right to vote, including the Voting Rights Act, the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, the National Voter Registration Act, the Help America Vote Act, and the Civil Rights Acts.

Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Claims.—The Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Energy, shall commission a study by the National Academy of Sciences, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, to determine whether additions to the criteria for eligibility for claims relating to certain specified diseases contracted after exposure in an affected area covered by the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act is appropriate. After the study is completed, the Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Energy, shall report its findings to Congress.

Misuse of Appropriated Funds.—On October 5, 2021, the Committee was made aware of potential waste, fraud, and abuse at the ATF due to the misclassification of administrative employees as Federal law enforcement officers. Having occurred over many years, this misclassification may have resulted in the loss of hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars. While the Office of Special Counsel [OSC] is currently investigating this matter, the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] has already concluded that at least 94 ATF employees were improperly classified and has suspended ATF’s ability to create some positions for at least 6 months.

The Committee should not have learned of the misuse of appropriated funding, the OPM findings, and the OSC investigation through an evening news story. The Department is directed to immediately inform the Committee of any internal or external findings or investigations regarding the misuse of discretionary or mandatory appropriations. The Department is further directed to provide strong oversight to ensure that ATF has proper human resources and financial management controls in place. The Committee directs that the Department examine the use of Law Enforcement Availability Pay for all of its law enforcement components to ensure the misclassifications at the ATF do not also exist at the BOP, DEA, FBI, or USMS. The Department is directed to provide the Committee with an update on its findings within 120 days of enactment of this act.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$34,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	113,024,000
Committee recommendation	113,024,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$113,024,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology. The recommendation is

\$79,024,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$734,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	891,190,000
Committee recommendation	845,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$845,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR], of which \$4,000,000 is a transfer from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee account. The recommendation is \$111,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$46,190,000 below the budget request. The Committee notes this is an increase of 15.1 percent, well above the increases provided to many of the Department's other major components. This account funds EOIR, including the Board of Immigration Appeals, immigration judges, and administrative law judges who decide through administrative hearings whether to admit or exclude aliens seeking to enter the country and whether to deport or adjust the status of aliens whose status has been challenged.

Case Backlog and Reporting Requirements.—The Committee remains deeply concerned by the growing backlog of cases in our immigration courts. At the end of August 2021, the caseload stood at more than 1,400,000. To address the backlog, the Committee provided substantial additional resources to EOIR in fiscal year 2021 to hire more immigration judges [IJs] and their legal and support staff [IJ teams]. For fiscal year 2022, the Committee yet again recommends a substantial increase above the enacted level to sustain IJ and IJ team hiring.

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

As directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260, EOIR shall continue to submit monthly performance and operating reports detailing the backlog of cases and the hiring of new IJ teams. These reports shall continue to include the cost break outs for IJ teams. As part of the monthly reporting requirement, EOIR shall continue to report on any IJs sent on a temporary basis to any court outside of their assigned location including the number of days designated for the temporary assignment, the location of the temporary assignment, and the IJs home location. The Committee believes that consistent policies regarding docket management and case adjudication will also allow IJs to reduce the overwhelming backlog. The Committee directs EOIR to continue to make its hiring processes for new immigration judges publicly available and to update its website within 30 days if any of the immigration judge hiring process or rules change.

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

Immigration Judge Hiring.—The Committee understands that a large number of supervisory immigration judge positions at EOIR was created in prior years, reducing the number of IJs available to adjudicate cases. The Attorney General shall ensure that IJs hired in fiscal year 2022 will adjudicate cases as their primary function. The Committee directs the Department to continue filling vacant IJ and Board of Immigration Appeals [BIA] positions with highly qualified individuals who are trained to conduct fair and impartial adjudications, and that the selection of these individuals is from a diverse pool of candidates, including those with non-governmental, academic, and private bar experience, to conduct fair, impartial hearings consistent with due process.

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

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

EOIR Technology Improvements.—The Committee continues to support EOIR's efforts to update its technology systems, including the ongoing development of a new electronic case management system. The Committee expects EOIR to expedite efforts to implement this system so that temporarily reassigned IJs can better maintain their home court caseloads while on assignment. Finally, the Committee reiterates its directive for EOIR to upload existing case files into this new system so that the current cases benefit from the technological efficiencies. The Committee believes this plan is necessary to enable further reductions in the immigration court backlog. EOIR is directed to continue to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on this critical IT modernization project.

VTC Data and Reporting.—The Committee continues to direct EOIR to collect real-time data indicating each time a master calendar or individual merits hearing is conducted via VTC to allow for better statistical data collection to help determine whether VTC

has an outcome determinative impact. This information is to be provided in the quarterly reports submitted to the Committee and should include the number and type of hearings conducted by VTC, including data on appeals cases related to the use of VTC, and the number of in-person hearing motions filed. The Committee further directs EOIR to make all policies and procedures related to EOIR's use of VTC, including EOIR's immigration adjudication centers and temporary facilities, as well as a list of locations where immigration judges are stationed and detailed, the corresponding docket location, type of docket, and policies for public and media access for locations using VTC, publicly available on its website.

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

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

The Committee's recommendation includes no less than \$24,000,000 for services provided by LOP, including \$3,500,000 for the operation of the Immigration Help Desk [ICH]. LOP funding is also provided for LOP for Custodians [LOPC] and the LOPC Call Center, including efforts, pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457), for custodians of unaccompanied, undocumented children to address the custodian's responsibility for the child's appearance at all immigration proceedings and to protect the child from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking. The Committee directs the Department to continue all LOP services and activities, including that of the ICH, without interruption, including during any review of the program and ensure continuity of staffing and service regardless of fluctuations in the immigration court docket or in the population in the detention centers served. The Committee further directs that all component parts of the LOP program, including the ICH, be operated by non-profit NGOs with demonstrated immigration law expertise.

Currently, the LOP activities for detained adults are operating in only 40 detention sites, leaving approximately three-quarters of immigration detention centers unserved. The Committee recommends that EOIR work toward a goal of ensuring access to LOP for all detainees, and requests an evaluation of the resources necessary to provide LOP services at additional sites. The Committee directs that attention be paid to geographic equity as LOP expands, and the Committee notes the particular need for legal services at more

remote immigration detention sites that are far from legal service providers in urban centers. The Committee directs the Department to utilize all appropriated funds solely for legitimate program purposes.

Disposition of EOIR Adjudications.—The Committee recognizes that EOIR is charged with adjudicating claims of asylum, and directs EOIR to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security enforces rulings made by its judges. Furthermore, the Committee directs EOIR to provide a report to Congress, within 90 days of enactment and monthly thereafter, that provides metrics on the number of orders of removal issued by EOIR that have resulted in actual removals by the Department of Homeland Security during the previous month.

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

EOIR-NGO Working Group.—Not later than 60 days after the enactment of this act, EOIR shall convene a working group, including non-governmental stakeholders, to consider improvements to the hearing notice process. The Committee directs EOIR to submit a report, within 1 year of enactment of this act, that addresses the possibility of (1) updating the hearing notice form to be more easily understandable for non-lawyers and non-native English speakers; (2) translating hearing notices into respondents' preferred languages; (3) providing written notice to respondents in their preferred languages with information about immigration court hearings, how to use the online EOIR system and EOIR hotline, and how to change their addresses with the immigration courts; and (4) providing respondents with the option to receive automated reminders of upcoming court hearings by text message and/or e-mail.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2021	\$110,565,000
Budget estimate, 2022	127,184,000
Committee recommendation	127,184,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$127,184,000 for the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is \$16,619,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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

Oversight of Crime Victims Fund Grants.—Section 510 of this act provides an additional \$10,000,000 for the OIG to continue its expanded audits of the CVF. The Committee directs the OIG to continue its audits of CVF awards and assist the Department to ensure these important funds are used appropriately and effectively.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$13,539,000
Budget estimate, 2022	14,238,000
Committee recommendation	14,238,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$14,238,000 for the United States Parole Commission. The recommendation is \$699,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$960,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,064,173,000
Committee recommendation	1,044,173,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,044,173,000 for General Legal Activities salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$84,173,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$20,000,000 below the budget request.

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

INTERPOL Washington.—From within the funds provided for General Legal Activities, the Committee directs the Department to provide no less than the fiscal year 2021 level for INTERPOL Washington. The Committee has provided no-year authority in the amount of \$685,000 to ensure sufficient resources are available for INTERPOL Washington's dues payments and help the Department better manage fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Civil Rights.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to continue its efforts to enforce civil rights laws; expand its capacity to prosecute and provide litigation support for human trafficking, hate crimes, and unsolved civil rights era crimes; carry out its responsibilities associated with the civil rights of institutionalized persons and the access rights of the disabled; investigate and prosecute police misconduct; and enhance the enforcement of fair housing and fair lending laws.

Civil Rights Violations in State and Local Prisons and Jails.—The Committee continues to be concerned by reports of civil rights violations in State and local prisons and jails and directs CRT to increase efforts to investigate and address violations of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (Public Law 96-247) in State and local prisons and jails. The Committee directs CRT to use such sums as necessary from amounts appropriated in fiscal year 2022 to address such issues in State and local prisons and jails.

International Training.—The Committee continues to remain concerned about the budget and staffing challenges faced by the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training [OPDAT] and International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program [ICITAP] programs under the current funding structure provided via the Department of State. While the Committee encourages the Department of Justice to maintain open communications with the Department of State regarding programmatic and resource needs to truly execute their missions, OPDAT and ICITAP should ideally receive a transfer of funds from State within 90 days of enactment of this act. Should an immediate source of funding be needed ahead of a completed transfer of funds, the Committee recommends that the Department of Justice notify the Committee immediately.

Animal Welfare Enforcement.—While the Committee is aware of the Animal Welfare Litigation Program, ENRD is urged to explore the possibility of creating an Animal Welfare Section to better combat animal welfare crimes and enforce animal welfare laws. The Committee encourages the Attorney General to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage greater collaboration on enforcement of animal welfare laws and to ensure that the Department of Justice has access to evidence needed to initiate cases.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2021	\$17,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	21,738,000
Committee recommendation	21,738,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$21,738,000 for legal costs, to be derived from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund. The recommendation is \$4,738,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

Appropriations, 2021	\$184,524,000
Budget estimate, 2022	201,176,000
Committee recommendation	201,176,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$201,176,000 for the Antitrust Division. The recommendation is \$16,652,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request. This appropriation is offset by \$138,000,000 in pre-merger filing fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$63,176,000.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,342,177,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,539,248,000
Committee recommendation	2,459,286,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,459,286,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94

USAOs. The recommendation is \$117,109,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$79,962,000 below the budget request.

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

Civil Rights Prosecutions.—The Committee’s recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 level for continued civil rights enforcement that will advance both criminal and civil litigation, including the prosecution of sex and labor trafficking.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$232,361,000
Budget estimate, 2022	246,593,000
Committee recommendation	246,593,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$246,593,000 for the United States Trustee System Fund. The recommendation is \$14,232,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The appropriation is offset by \$413,000,000 in fee collections.

The United States Trustee Program [USTP], authorized by 28 U.S.C. 581 et seq., is the component of the Department with responsibility for protecting the integrity of the bankruptcy system by overseeing case administration and litigation to enforce the bankruptcy laws.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,366,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,434,000
Committee recommendation	2,434,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,434,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The recommendation is \$68,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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

FEEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$270,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	270,000,000
Committee recommendation	270,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$270,000,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and budget request.

This appropriation, which is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes, provides for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party, including fact and expert witnesses. These funds are also used for mental competency examinations and witness and informant protection. The Committee includes bill lan-

guage prohibiting the Department from transferring funds out of this account.

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	20,039,000
Committee recommendation	24,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$24,000,000 for CRS. The recommendation is \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$3,961,000 above the budget request.

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

Hate Crimes Prevention.—Within the recommendation, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 level to handle the workload and responsibilities stemming from passage of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act [HCPA] (Public Law 111-84). The HCPA expanded CRS's mandate, requiring that CRS help communities prevent and respond to violent hate crimes committed on the basis of gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and disability, in addition to race, color, and national origin. This funding will maximize the CRS crisis response nationwide and enable CRS to fulfill both its original mandate and expanded mandate under the HCPA.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$20,514,000
Budget estimate, 2022	20,514,000
Committee recommendation	20,514,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$20,514,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund [AFF]. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and budget request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,496,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,640,550,000
Committee recommendation	1,640,550,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,640,550,000 for United States Marshals Service [USMS] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$144,550,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The core missions of USMS include the apprehension of fugitives; protection of the Federal ju-

diciary and witnesses; execution of warrants and court orders; and the custody and transportation of unsentenced prisoners. The Committee's recommended funding level provides for workforce transformation efforts that will ensure the USMS builds the most flexible, efficient workforce.

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

Regional Fugitive Task Forces.—The Committee continues to strongly support the USMS regional fugitive task force [RFTF] program and urges USMS to continue to establish new RFTFs. The Committee reiterates the directive in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116-260 for USMS to submit a report on the expansion of the RFTF program. In contemplating the establishment of new RFTFs, the Committee directs USMS to appropriately consider regions of the United States that are not currently served by an RFTF, including the Midwest States and New England.

USMS District Staffing.—The Committee's recommendation provides the full fiscal year 2022 budget request, which will accommodate 221 additional positions. The Committee is aware that USMS is suffering a serious staffing shortage in the 94 district offices. The deputy U.S. marshals that oversee the district offices are charged with several important duties, including protecting judges and courthouses, and transporting pre-trial detainees to and from the courtroom. A June 2021 OIG report found that the district offices lack the proper staff and resources to meet the security needs of judges and courthouses (Audit of the U.S. Marshals Service Judicial Security Activities, 21-083). Ensuring that there are enough deputy marshals to carry out these tasks is critical to the proper functioning of the judiciary and to guaranteeing that each detainee is receiving due process rights. Within the funding provided, the Committee directs USMS to prioritize hiring at the district level.

International Operations.—The Committee reminds USMS to continue to submit the annual report requested in Senate Report 116-127 and adopted by Public Law 116-93 on its extradition program and international operations workload. The report should include the number of extraditions and deportations, district cooperation, and extradition requests made by foreign counterparts, as well as any plans for expansion to locations where USMS does not yet have a permanent presence, but where there is an increase in workload due to extraditions. The Committee directs that USMS continue to support increased USMS capabilities in Mexico and Colombia.

While USMS has been successful in bringing fugitives to the United States to face justice, the cost of international extraditions has grown exponentially in recent years. The Committee remains concerned by the possible impact of these rising costs on the Investigative Operations Division [IOD]. The Committee understands

that USMS cannot control the number of international fugitives who need to be returned to the United States and that USMS is the primary agency responsible for bringing these fugitives back to the United States to face justice. The Committee supports this critical function and should additional funding be required for extradition in order not to compromise other IOD missions, the Department is directed to examine unobligated resources across the agency and submit a reprogramming of funds to properly cover these costs that are essentially mandatory.

Judicial Security.—The Committee strongly believes that judicial security is not simply a matter of the personal safety of the judges and their families but is also essential to the rule of law and the health of our democracy. In fiscal year 2021, the Congress made critical investments in judicial security, including the replacement of outdated home intrusion detections systems [HIDS] and establishment of an open-source intelligence office within the USMS Judicial Security Division. The Committee remains committed to protecting Federal judges and provides \$33,432,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for this purpose. This program increase will support additional district staffing, field operations, costs associated with threat-based protective details and risk-based judicial security events, counter-surveillance and surveillance detection programs, and judicial security training.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2021	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for construction in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by USMS in Federal courthouses and buildings, including but not limited to the creation, renovation, and expansion of prisoner movement areas, elevators, and other law enforcement and court security support space. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,046,609,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,170,015,000
Committee recommendation	2,134,015,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,134,015,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention. The recommendation is \$87,406,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$36,000,000 below the budget request.

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

the Department that these reports need to be submitted in a timely manner.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$117,451,000
Budget estimate, 2022	123,093,000
Committee recommendation	123,093,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$123,093,000 for the National Security Division [NSD]. The recommendation is \$5,642,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The NSD coordinates the Department's national security and counterterrorism missions through law enforcement investigations and prosecutions, and handles counterespionage cases. The NSD works in coordination with the FBI, the Intelligence Community, and USAO. Its primary function is to prevent acts of terrorism and espionage from being perpetrated in the United States by foreign powers.

Modernizing the Foreign Agents Registration Act [FARA] Process.—The Committee is concerned that the information collected under the FARA is still managed using antiquated methods that limit its utility. The Committee directs the Attorney General to review the Department's implementation of FARA and provide a report within 180 days of enactment of this act that evaluates the feasibility of requiring all filings by foreign agents to be made in an electronic, structured data format where the information is in a machine-processable digital format and for publication of information in a structured data format so it can be searched, sorted, and downloaded by the public, including required documentation when a registrant terminates a relationship with a foreign client.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2021	\$550,458,000
Budget estimate, 2022	550,458,000
Committee recommendation	550,458,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$550,458,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and budget request.

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement account funds the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces [OCDETF]. The mission of the OCDETF is to ensure a coordinated, multi-agency, intelligence-based, and prosecutor-led approach to identifying, disrupting, and dismantling those drug trafficking and money laundering organizations primarily responsible for the Nation's illicit drug supply and drug-related violence.

Strike Forces.—The Committee recognizes the need to effectively build proactive gang investigations and prosecutions. The Department is directed to ensure that appropriate personnel, including ex-

perienced Federal ATF, DEA and FBI agents, deputy U.S. marshals, and assistant U.S. attorneys are participating in OCDETF Strike Forces in communities with rising levels of violent crime.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$9,748,686,000
Budget estimate, 2022	10,213,858,000
Committee recommendation	10,257,446,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$10,257,446,000 for the FBI salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$508,760,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$43,588,000 above the budget request.

Criminal Justice Information Services [CJIS].—The Committee recommends the full budget request for CJIS, including fee collections. The recommendation provides \$169,963,000 for the FBI to continue improvements to NICS to increase the capacity and efficiency of the existing NICS system to perform background checks on prospective firearms buyers. This amount is \$3,717,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

National Use-of-Force Data Collection.—The Committee directs the immediate submission of the report regarding the National Use-of-Force Data Collection, which was to have been submitted by March 27, 2021, per direction in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260.

Cybersecurity.—The FBI remains the only agency with the statutory authority, expertise, and ability to combine counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and criminal investigatory resources to neutralize, mitigate, and disrupt illegal domestic computer-supported operations. The Committee supports the requested adjustments-to-base and programmatic increases for cybersecurity activities throughout the FBI.

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

Efforts to Address Domestic Violent Extremism.—In testimony before the Senate Committees on the Judiciary and Appropriations in March and May of 2021, respectively, the FBI Director described with particularity and specificity how the Bureau conceives of threats from domestic violent extremists, including the categorization of racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists [RMVEs] and anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists, specifically militia violent extremists and anarchist violent extremists.

In light of the fiscal year 2022 budget request, the Committee seeks additional information on the FBI's efforts to counter domestic terrorism and domestic violent extremism including each of the four categories. The Committee directs the FBI to submit, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, a report assessing, for fiscal

years 2020 and 2021, the number of special agents and the number of trainings devoted to each category; the number of investigations and enterprise investigations opened in each category; the number of investigations closed without arrest and the number closed without Federal charges in each category; the number of charged cases dismissed without a conviction entered in each category; and the number of undercover investigations and confidential informants targeting each category.

National Cyber Defense Alliance [NCDA].—The NCDA brings together experts from the U.S. Government and cleared defense contractors to share threat intelligence in real time, with the goal of improving the network security of NCDA member organizations and gaining a greater understanding of the cyber threat landscape. The Committee's recommendation supports the FBI's efforts to help shape and lead information sharing pilot programs, including for the electricity sector and for the academic research institution sector. The pilot programs will improve the security of our Nation's sensitive networks by establishing and enhancing two-way information sharing between cleared sector partners and the U.S. Government.

Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center [TEDAC].—The Committee's recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2021 level for full operational funding to TEDAC and the additional operational support associated with the TEDAC campus in fiscal year 2022, which will continue to strengthen the role of TEDAC as the U.S. Government's strategic-level improvised explosive device exploitation center and provide the resources necessary to fully staff the facility.

Hazardous Devices School [HDS] and International Advanced Canine Technology Center.—The Committee recognizes HDS's status as both the sole certification authority of civilian State, local, and Federal bomb technicians and the sole accrediting authority of civilian State, local, and Federal bomb squads intending to utilize any manner of render safe or device defeat within the United States and its territories. The Committee supports the FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate's efforts at no less than the fiscal year 2021 level, to more efficiently and effectively disseminate critical threat information to the explosives detection canine community and, in conjunction with government and academic partners, support this national security program.

Counter-Improvised Explosive Device [IED] Research.—HDS conducts critical research on the development of alternative defeat mechanisms for both ground and aviation borne devices, generating a broad range of explosive, high velocity impact events within an enclosed flight range as well as testing on FBI test ranges. The recommendation provides funding to support the development of state-of-the-art capabilities for researchers to study a range of test articles under various loading conditions. This counter-IED research will bridge critical science and technology gaps in support of domestic and international explosive investigations, even as the threat from ground-based and airborne explosive devices will continue to be a complex security issue for the foreseeable future.

Human Rights Violations.—The Committee directs the FBI to continue its efforts to investigate and support the Department's

criminal prosecution of serious human rights crimes, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, war crimes, and other crimes committed by serious human rights violators, at no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The Committee directs the FBI to continue this effort through the International Human Rights Unit, which the FBI shall not dissolve or merge with any other office, and which shall continue to fully cooperate with and participate in the Human Rights Violator and War Crimes Center [HRVWCC]. The Committee is concerned that the FBI's previously proposed realignment of personnel from the HRVWCC to its Civil Rights Unit would diminish the FBI's ability to adequately pursue human rights violators and upset the delicate relationship the FBI has created between investigators and non-governmental organizations [NGOs] focused on identifying and assisting victims of these atrocities.

The Committee supports the FBI's stated goals of increasing the number of cases investigated and prosecuted, growing the number of investigators and prosecutors educated and trained to address the threat, and engaging more with affected communities throughout the Nation but is skeptical that merging international human rights into the civil rights program will accomplish these objectives. The Committee understands that the FBI has begun to incorporate international human rights issues in its annual civil rights conference efforts and encourages the FBI to continue to expand upon these endeavors.

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

Hate Crimes Reporting.—The FBI is directed to provide the Committee with a report, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this act, on its continued efforts to ensure that all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies fully report hate crimes statistics as provided by the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, Public Law 101–275, as amended, and the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act, Public Law 111–84. The report shall include an assessment of whether jurisdictions reporting zero hate crimes are accurate in their reporting and factors leading to inaccurate reporting. The report shall detail efforts to ensure all law enforcement agencies know of the reporting obligations and shall describe any gaps in reporting, strategies to overcome those gaps, and challenges to the full nationwide implementation of NIBRS. In addition, the report shall detail the FBI's continued outreach and education on hate crimes reporting, including the number of trainings conducted on best practices to address hate crimes

and efforts the FBI is undertaking to help ensure that all victims feel secure reporting hate crimes to law enforcement authorities.

In addition, 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. The Committee continues to urge State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to include the cost of participation in the FBI's Hate Crime Statistics Act program for the purposes of calculating extraordinary expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes under the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act.

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

Combating Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.—The Committee continues to strongly support the FBI's efforts to combat modern slavery and human trafficking, and believes additional resources are necessary to enhance FBI field offices' ability to investigate and prosecute these heinous crimes. The Committee directs the FBI, in consultation with each field office's Human Trafficking Program Coordinator, to allocate resources to those field offices in areas of greatest need, including rural areas and States with the highest rates of modern slavery and human trafficking. The Committee further directs the FBI to report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, on the status of these consultations and on the allocation of additional resources.

NICS Protocols and Procedures.—As noted in the OIG report entitled "Audit of the Handling of Firearms Purchase Denials Through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System" (Audit Division 16–32), even an isolated NICS process breakdown can have tragic consequences. The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, with detailed explanations of how the FBI is addressing each of the recommendations in the OIG report. If the FBI is not implementing a specific recommendation from the report, the FBI shall explain whether it intends to implement the specific recommendation, and if not, the justification for not pursuing the recommended course of action. The report shall also identify any changes to the Standard Operating Procedures the FBI has made to better process NICS inquiries within the three-day time period. All unclassified data shall be publicly released by the FBI.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems [C-UAS] and Law Enforcement.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 appropriations act directed the FBI to submit a report on the feasibility of establishing a C-UAS training program for

State, local, and Tribal law enforcement. The Committee understands the FBI is actively consulting with the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA], FAA-designated UAS test sites, and other key partners on this matter. The Committee strongly supports such consultations and looks forward to reviewing the final report. The recommendation provides funds for the FBI to develop a concept of operations for State, local, and Tribal law enforcement organizations to identify malicious unmanned aircraft, consistent with existing Federal statutes. The concept of operations should include a five-year roadmap that provides an assessment and evaluation of the required training, equipment, technology, coordination, and processes necessary to support State, local, and Tribal law enforcement under existing Federal statutes.

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

Directed Energy Attacks.—The Committee remains concerned regarding continued reports of alleged directed energy attacks, both domestically and internationally, affecting U.S. Government employees and their dependents. Therefore, the Committee directs the FBI to provide a briefing, no later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this act, on the Bureau's efforts to investigate alleged attacks both domestically and overseas and coordinate with interagency initiatives to protect U.S. Government employees from future attacks.

Whistleblower Protection.—The FBI is directed to submit, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, a report describing how it will implement the unresolved recommendation in GAO's January 2015 report entitled Whistleblower Protection: Additional Actions Needed to Improve DOJ's Handling of FBI Retaliation Complaints (GAO-15-112).

Cyber Assistant Legal Attachés.—The Committee strongly supports the FBI's Cyber Assistant Legal Attaché [ALAT] program, which facilitates intelligence sharing and helps coordinate joint law enforcement investigations. Eliminating safe havens for cyber criminals is a key priority, and international cooperation is essential to holding bad actors accountable. The Committee directs no less than the fiscal year 2021 level for this effort and encourages the expansion of the program, including additional hiring of agents and analysts.

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

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2021	\$566,100,000
Budget estimate, 2022	61,895,000
Committee recommendation	632,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$632,000,000 for FBI construction. The recommendation is \$65,900,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$570,105,000 above the budget request.

FBI Headquarters.—Over the past several fiscal years, the Committee has repeatedly directed the FBI to work with GSA on submitting a prospectus for a new, fully-consolidated headquarters building in the National Capital Region, including at one of the three-previously vetted sites that complies with prior Congressional directives and conditions set forth under the December 8, 2011, Senate Environment & Public Works Committee GSA Resolution. Any fully consolidated headquarters building must meet Inter-agency Security Committee Level V security standards as further described in the General Services Administration's Fiscal Year 2017 prospectus PNCR–FBI–NCR 17 and should make use of the completed Draft Environmental Impact Statement to the fullest extent possible. The Committee urges GSA and FBI to finalize the plan for a new headquarters immediately and, at a minimum, provide quarterly status reports on the progress of this plan.

21st Century Facilities.—The Committee continues to support the FBI's long-term vision for co-locating complementary mission operations while balancing the eventual transition into a new headquarters building with changing footprints at the Quantico, Clarksburg, Huntsville, and Pocatello facilities. The delay in the new FBI headquarters project only exacerbates the need to secure viable space for supporting a variety of mission, workforce, and land requirements. The Committee recommendation provides funding at no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to further support the FBI's 21st Century Facility plans, and encourages the FBI to transition from interim facilities to full operating capabilities, including plans for technological requirements. As part of this 21st Century Facility planning, the FBI should continue to research the feasibility of using public-private partnership opportunities, provided that the annual lease and operating costs are reasonable and the facilities can be securely constructed and maintained at a level that meets the FBI's requirements.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,796,762,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,920,181,000
Committee recommendation	2,960,181,000

The Committee's recommendation provides total resources of \$2,960,181,000 for the DEA salaries and expenses, of which \$511,659,000 is derived from the DEA's Diversion Control Fee Account. The recommendation is \$163,419,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$40,000,000 above the budget request. Within the funds provided, \$10,000,000 is to reimburse the ex-

penses of State, local, and Tribal governments to identify, segregate, package, transport, and dispose of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, to include training, technical assistance, purchase of equipment and a container program.

The DEA's mission is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States—or any other competent jurisdiction—those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

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

The recommendation provides \$40,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 budget request for DEA salaries and expenses. The additional resources are provided to bolster hiring efforts in the field, and to support the phased replacement and enhancement of DEA's domestic and foreign aircraft fleet. The Committee recognizes that DEA's aging aircraft fleet presents many challenges, including decreased reliability, higher maintenance costs, increased down time, and safety concerns. These responsible investments will decrease maintenance costs, reduce pilot training time, alleviate safety concerns, and ensure more uniform mission capabilities across DEA.

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

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

thereafter, until such time as testing kits are deployed to State and local law enforcement in the field.

Remote Prescribing of Controlled Substances.—The Committee continues to place a priority on reducing the crisis of prescription drug abuse and recognizes that some controlled substances, such as medication-assisted treatment, can be a critical part of treatment and must be available as clinically appropriate. The Committee directs DEA to complete the requirements under section 3232 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271) to promulgate regulations clarifying the limited circumstances in which Special Registration for Telemedicine may occur under the Ryan Haight Act (Public Law 110–425). The Committee further directs DEA to provide a briefing on the status of these regulations within 30 days of the enactment of this act.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,483,887,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,554,461,000
Committee recommendation	1,554,461,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,554,461,000 for ATF salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$70,574,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request. ATF has diverse law enforcement responsibilities, and the funding increase is provided to allow ATF to carry out these duties and to fill existing positions that are currently vacant.

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

Combating Gun Violence and Enforcing Existing Gun Laws.—The Committee’s recommendation maintains ATF’s ability to enforce existing firearms laws and perform regulatory oversight and training, including through the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network [NIBIN]. This funding will enable ATF to continue to collect, report, and share ballistic intelligence with Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement partners to identify, target, and disrupt violent criminals, including serial shooters. Funds will support work with State and local law enforcement agencies and laboratories to collect ballistic hit information to provide leads to Crime Gun Intelligence Groups for investigations and document successful prosecutions as a result of NIBIN.

United States-Mexico Firearms Trafficking.—The Committee continues to support the ATF’s efforts to combat weapon trafficking on the border. The ATF shall continue to provide the Committee with annual data on the total number of firearms recovered by the Government of Mexico, and of those, the number for which an ATF trace is attempted, the number successfully traced, and the number

determined to have originated in the United States prior to being recovered in Mexico.

Notification of Local Authorities.—The Committee encourages the ATF to, when possible, notify local law enforcement when a felon in their jurisdiction tries to buy a firearm. If the NICS check is not completed within three days and a felon obtains a firearm, the Committee encourages the ATF to notify and utilize the help of local law enforcement in retrieving the firearm.

Crime Gun Intelligence Centers [CGICs].—The Committee appreciates ATF's efforts with the CGIC program, an interagency collaboration focused on the immediate collection, management, and analysis of crime gun evidence in real time, in an effort to identify shooters, disrupt criminal activity, and prevent future violence. There are currently 25 CGIC sites across the country, and the Committee encourages the ATF to work with additional high-risk areas to identify solutions and metrics to demonstrate meaningful reductions in illegal gun trafficking and related violent crime.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network [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. The Committee appreciates the investments being made by State and local partners to collect and share ballistics evidence across geographically-separated law enforcement jurisdictions and encourages ATF to continue to build on these investments and consider additional service models to offer departments of varying sizes access to NIBIN. The Committee also supports efforts to develop a comprehensive ballistics strategy, which would offer end-to-end capabilities for both cartridge casings and bullets in the NIBIN program. The Committee recognizes the high demand for the NIBIN National Correlation and Training Center's [NNCTC] services and supports the goal of ensuring correlation services can be provided in a timely manner. The Committee is aware of recent interest from institutions of higher education to use NIBIN as part of their criminal justice training programs and fully supports these efforts. The Committee continues to encourage the Department to promote NIBIN as a critical forensic science tool and to identify opportunities to build partnerships with criminal justice training programs.

Tobacco Enforcement.—The Committee is aware that organized crime groups often use the proceeds from illicit tobacco sales to fund their activities. The Committee directs ATF to submit a report, within 60 days of the enactment of this act, assessing investments in tobacco initiatives in each fiscal year since 2017 and identifying the amounts proposed to be invested in such programs in fiscal year 2022. The Committee urges ATF to increase tobacco-related investigations and cases and encourages the agency to increase its focus on tobacco-related training and staff retention at every level.

ATF Laboratories.—In fiscal year 2021, ATF requested resources to realign its laboratory system. This request was ultimately not supported due to the lack of a cohesive plan from ATF, and the request was not renewed in ATF's fiscal year 2022 congressional budget justification. The Committee directs ATF to submit a report, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, assessing ATF's exist-

ing laboratory infrastructure, to include staffing and operating costs, and the merit of aligning ATF laboratory facilities in areas that can accommodate strong forensics and ballistics partnerships.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM
 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
 (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$7,708,375,000
Budget estimate, 2022	7,670,393,000
Committee recommendation	7,939,626,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,939,626,000 for Bureau of Prisons salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$231,251,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$269,233,000 above the budget request. The Committee reminds the Department and BOP that all reports, including those required on a quarterly basis, are to be submitted in a timely manner.

Hiring and Staffing Reports.—The Committee directs BOP to submit quarterly hiring and staffing reports, including correctional officer to inmate ratios from Pay Period 26–2016 to the present for the OPM position classification standard Correctional Officer Series GS–0007, broken out by region; institution, to include an additional subset for each facility within an institutional complex; and security level, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act. For further transparency, this data is also directed to be published on BOP’s website.

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

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

The Committee previously directed BOP to ensure at least two correctional officers are on duty for each housing unit for all three

shifts at all high-security institutions, to include United States Penitentiaries and Administrative and Federal Detention Centers. BOP is directed to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee showing compliance with this directive and to provide a cost estimate and strategic plan for implementation for medium-security institutions that currently do not have a second officer for all three shifts.

In December 2020, the OIG issued an analysis of BOP's overtime costs (Management Advisory 21-011: Analysis of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Fiscal Year 2019 Overtime Hours and Costs), reporting that in fiscal year 2019, BOP recorded 6.71 million hours of overtime worked for a total cost of \$300,900,000. This unacceptably high figure further indicates that there is not only a problem with current staffing but also the likelihood that existing staff at BOP facilities are overworked. As part of the quarterly report, BOP is required to also submit the number of hours, and subsequent cost, of overtime recorded at each institution.

In addition, the staffing for many inmate programs have either had key positions removed from current staffing complements or have been slow to fill vacancies. The programs impacted are also needed to successfully implement the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-391) including, but not limited to, drug treatment, psychology, religious services, vocational services, and education services. The Committee directs the BOP to hire additional programming staff to successfully provide these key programs and ensure that each facility has a Special Education Teacher on staff.

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

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

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

The Committee has expressed its concerns about the practice of augmentation since fiscal year 2017 and once again directs BOP to curtail its overreliance on augmentation, particularly in housing units, a directive issued again as part of Senate Report 116-127 and adopted by Public Law 116-93. BOP should focus on hiring additional full-time correctional staff before continuing to augment

existing staff. BOP is further directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the use of augmentation broken out by region, institution, and security level each time this practice is employed. In addition to officer and inmate safety concerns, the Committee also notes that augmenting staff means that critical programs and services required for inmates under the FSA are imperiled when those who provide counseling, education, and other programs to inmates are being pulled from their original duties to work in the cellblock.

In addition, for each Federal correctional facility at which two or more Federal inmates have died in one calendar year, BOP shall submit to the Committee a detailed report describing each incident and the role augmentation may have played in exacerbating the inherent dangers.

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

The Committee expects that the BOP and other DOJ components will fully comply with the FSA. The Committee also requests that the BOP report on its progress in implementing recommendations issued by the U.S. Government Accountability Office in 19 prison-related reports over the last decade, including 16 that have yet to be addressed. The Bureau should continue efforts to promote the “efficient management of its staff and resources and enhance planning and evaluation of key programs that help inmates prepare for a successful return to the community,” as GAO recommends.

The Committee is aware of concerns that BOP is failing to faithfully implement core provisions of the FSA, including requirements to report on its existing recidivism reduction programs and to proactively expand the number of programs offered to individuals in the Federal prison system. Specifically, the law directs that the Attorney General “shall develop policies for the warden of each prison of the Bureau of Prisons to enter into partnerships,” including partnerships with “nonprofit and other private organizations, including faith-based, art, and community-based organizations that will deliver recidivism reduction programming on a paid or volunteer basis.” Further, “the Attorney General shall direct the Bureau of Prisons regarding the ability for faith-based organizations to function as a provider of educational evidence-based programs outside of the religious classes and services provided through the chaplaincy.”

The Committee directs BOP to immediately take steps to ensure compliance with FSA requirements, and to ensure that all those in-

carcerated in BOP facilities have access to robust programming opportunities, including third-party faith-based programs. The Committee further directs BOP to submit a report, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, on such efforts.

Medication-Assisted Treatment [MAT].—The FSA required BOP to expand the MAT program for treating inmates with opioid use disorder. The Committee supports the increased efforts to allow all inmates to be screened for MAT, and to expand the MAT program to half of BOP's institutions with the goal of reaching all institutions in future fiscal years. The Committee directs BOP to consider all three forms of FDA-approved MAT as it expands MAT access, and reminds BOP to continue to hire healthcare staff, including physicians, pharmacists, nurses, and drug counselors, to properly meet inmates' medical needs including those receiving MAT.

BOP is directed to continue to report quarterly on the number of individuals that are screened for MAT, are seeking MAT, have received MAT, and those on a wait list for MAT. These categories should be further broken out by institution or RRC and type of MAT.

Compassionate Release.—The Committee requests an updated report on BOP's compassionate release and home confinement efforts, containing the information required by Senate Report 116–127 and codified in Public Law 116–93, as well as including information on the expansion of these programs per the authority provided under Public Law 116–136.

Medical Services.—The BOP relies on outside medical services to provide care for inmates that cannot be provided by institution staff. These contracts are generally negotiated with third-party administrators who are responsible for creating a network of hospital and physician providers who meet an institution's medical needs. The Committee recommends that the BOP form a standard reimbursement rate for medical care of inmates, at the Medicare benchmark rate. The Committee directs BOP to submit a report, within 120 days of enactment of this act, regarding a cost estimate and strategic savings plan for implementation of this uniform rate.

Restrictive Housing.—The Committee is concerned about the growth in the restricted housing population in BOP institutions. In 2012, approximately 7.8 percent of Federal inmates in BOP facilities were held in some form of restricted housing. In 2014, that number had dropped to approximately 6.5 percent. Unfortunately, the restricted housing rate has returned to 2012 levels, with approximately 8 percent of the Federal prison population currently placed in restricted housing, including special housing units, special management units, and the ADX Supermax facility. The Committee directs BOP to significantly reduce the number of Federal inmates in restricted housing, including by opening transition units and other specialized units for populations often sent to restricted housing and working with regional directors and wardens to address the widespread reliance on restricted housing.

Contraband Cell Phones in BOP Facilities.—In fiscal year 2021, the Committee supported BOP's request of \$12,500,000 to deploy micro-jamming and managed access technology at six facilities for cellphone detection. The Committee directs BOP to submit a report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, on the deployment of

the technology in Bureau facilities. The report should assess the efficacy of micro-jamming and managed access technology to detect and capture devices. The report should further identify the number of contraband devices confiscated through the use of each technology, and the resources needed for further expansion of the technology. Additionally, the report should discuss which technology was most cost-effective and any unforeseen costs that arose during deployment.

Camera and Radio Systems in BOP Facilities.—The Committee directs BOP to submit, not later than 90 days of enactment of this act, a three-year plan to upgrade the security camera, land mobile radio [LMR] communications, and public address [PA] systems at all BOP correctional facilities to ensure the health and safety of staff and incarcerated individuals. Such plans shall address any deficiencies in the current camera, LMR and PA systems, including insufficient numbers of devices; inoperable and malfunctioning devices and systems; camera blind spots and areas lacking adequate reception to ensure functional systems; and any other deficits in the systems, including radios that lack a “man down” function. The plans must also address the adoption and maintenance of necessary system upgrades, including conversion of analog cameras to digital surveillance systems; upgrades to ensure the storage, logging, preservation, and accessibility of recordings such that the recordings are available to investigators or courts at such time as may be reasonably required; and any additional enterprise-wide camera system capabilities needed to enhance the safety and security of inmates and staff. BOP must incorporate a cost projection and prioritization of facilities for needed upgrades for security camera, LMR and PA systems and, following submission of the initial report to the Committee, shall provide annual reports commencing 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, with a final report at the end of the three-year project period detailing BOP’s progress implementing plans to upgrade these systems.

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

Inmate Access to Mail.—The Committee notes that the report required in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260, and due on June 25, 2021, has not been submitted. BOP is directed to immediately provide this report.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2021	\$127,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	178,994,000
Committee recommendation	351,000,000

This Committee’s recommendation includes \$351,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. The recommendation is \$224,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$172,006,000 above the budget request. BOP shall proceed with ongoing planned and associated new construction efforts to meet projected capacity requirements, as identified in its monthly status of construction reports to the Committee. BOP is directed to continue to provide such reports on a monthly basis, along with notifications and explanations of any deviation from construction and activation schedules, and any planned adjustments or corrective actions.

Modernization and Repair [M&R] of Existing Facilities.—BOP operates 122 facilities, almost one-third of which are more than 50 years old; 25 are more than 75 years old. These facilities are rapidly deteriorating and are in need of extensive work and repair to maintain safe, secure, and functioning facilities. To begin to remedy this, the Committee provides \$173,000,000 for M&R purposes, which is \$48,000,000 above the enacted level and \$3,994,000 below the budget request.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,700,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,700,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides a limitation on the administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$4,050,300,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including: \$3,493,300,000 in discretionary appropriations and \$122,000,000 in mandatory appropriations, and \$435,000,000 from funds provided under section 510 of this act. The total is \$665,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$688,500,000 below the budget estimate.

Management and Administration [M&A] Expenses.—The Department shall, in preparing its fiscal year 2022 spending plan, assess M&A expenses compared to program funding. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable and, for programs funded through the CVF, that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Committee also directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants or training and tech-

nical assistance. The Committee reiterates the direction provided in Senate Report 113–78 that the Department shall detail, as part of its budget submission for fiscal year 2023 and future years, the actual costs for each grant office with respect to training, technical assistance, research and statistics, and peer review for the prior fiscal year, along with estimates of planned expenditures by each grant office in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year.

Submission of Officer Training Information.—In Senate Report 114–66, adopted by Public Law 114–113, the Committee directed the Department to collect data on officer training as part of both the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants [Byrne-JAG] and COPS Hiring application processes to include the number and rank of officers trained, as well as the type of training, including use of force, de-escalation, racial and ethnic bias, and community engagement. The Committee directs the Department to submit an updated report to cover data for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

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

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

Tribal Grants and Victim Assistance.—The Committee provides a total of \$121,500,000 in discretionary grant funding for Tribes as follows: \$50,000,000 within OJP for Tribal assistance; \$20,000,000 for a Tribal youth program within the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP]; \$40,000,000 for Tribal resources and \$3,000,000 for a Tribal Access Program within the COPS Office; and \$5,500,000 for a special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction program and \$3,000,000 for a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney on Tribal land program within the OVW. In addition, a total of \$132,500,000 is provided to Tribal governments and Tribal coalitions in OVC funding as part of set-asides determined by program statute.

For Tribal assistance grants within OJP, funding is to be used to support efforts to help Tribes improve the capacity of their criminal and civil justice systems. OJP is expected to consult closely with Tribal stakeholders in determining how Tribal assistance funds will be awarded for detention facilities, including outdated detention facilities that are unfit for detention purposes and beyond rehabilitation; courts; alcohol and substance abuse programs; civil and criminal legal assistance; and other priorities. The Committee directs OJP to submit, as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2022, a plan for the use of these funds that is informed by such consultation.

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

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

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

Protecting Vulnerable Populations from Trafficking.—The Committee provides funding for the implementation of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2018, and programs established by related statutes that ensure access to protective services and resources for survivors and victims of human trafficking. As youth in the foster care system are particularly susceptible to sexual exploitation, including by human traffickers, the Committee directs OJP to support the establishment of a pilot demonstration program, through which at least four community-based organizations, to include those in underserved rural communities, can apply for funding to develop, implement, and build replicable treatment models for residential-based innovative care, treatment, and services. The primary population served by such pilot programs shall include adolescents and youth transitioning out of foster care who have experienced a history of foster care involvement, child poverty, child abuse or neglect, human trafficking, juvenile justice involvement, substance abuse disorder, or gang involvement. Community-based programs providing crisis stabilization, emergency shelter, and addiction treat-

ment for adolescents and transitional age residential programs with reputable outcomes shall be accorded priority in funding under this program.

Promoting Data-Sharing and Sex Offender Monitoring.—The Committee recognizes that enhanced information sharing within and among criminal justice organizations can greatly strengthen public safety. This is especially true regarding the monitoring and reporting of registered sex offenders. The Committee urges the Department's grant-making offices, including the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking, and the Community Oriented Policing Services Office, to support initiatives and technical systems that promote statewide and national data-sharing among court systems, correctional facilities, and law enforcement agencies. Such support may be provided through the Department's discretionary grant funds and through efforts to promote the use Byrne-JAG funds for these purposes.

Guidance on the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021.—The Committee directs OVC to provide guidance regarding changes to program requirements made under the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021. As this legislation was only signed into law on July 22, 2021, States may be reluctant to make changes or apply portions of the authorization without clear instruction from OVC. In particular, OVC is directed to fully explain the changes to match waiver requirements under section 3 of the Act, including national emergency waivers.

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

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

STOP School Violence Act.—The Committee provides a total of \$135,000,000 for the STOP School Violence Act (Division S, Title V of Public Law 115–141) grant program, which is \$35,00,000 more than the full authorized program funding level. Of this amount, \$82,000,000 is provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] for evidence-based school safety programs outlined in the act and \$53,000,000 is provided to the COPS Office for a competitive grant program as outlined in the act. States, localities, tribes, and cor-

responding school districts should consider using BJA funds as permitted under the act for school violence prevention programs to prevent violent acts before a weapon enters a campus, including development and operation of evidence-based school threat assessments and trainings for school personnel and students to identify and report signs of violence against others or self. As designated in the authorization for the COPS portion of this program, funding is allowable for strengthening security measures, such as technology for expedited notification of local law enforcement during an emergency, locks, lighting, and other deterrent measures. The Committee provides for the continued funding for the National Center for School Safety to provide evidence-based best practices, guidance, training, and technical assistance to all States, tribes, and schools. The Committee directs the Department to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, tribes, and school districts of funding availability upon release; to increase training and technical assistance for school district applicants; and to provide microgrants for school districts, including rural, tribal, and low-resourced schools.

The Department is directed to clearly describe MOU requirements in the grant solicitation for these programs. Discretion should be given to schools or school districts as to the involvement of law enforcement agencies and rules relating to anonymous reporting systems should be manageable and inclusive of all existing state programs. The Department is also directed to consider the size of school districts and States when requiring letters of support as part of the grant process. The Committee encourages the Department to cap the letters of support for number of school districts at 50 for large statewide programs and to 25 percent of the number of school districts served.

Consent Decrees and Grant Assistance.—The Committee is aware that the Department's Civil Rights Division is currently enforcing 12 consent decrees. 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 are implemented. As tensions between certain communities and police departments have grown in recent years, the Committee seeks to ensure that consent decrees continue to be implemented successfully and encourages the Department to provide additional training and technical assistance for jurisdictions participating in a consent decree with the Department.

Victim Services for Incarcerated Survivors of Sexual Abuse.—The Committee further directs DOJ to explore opportunities for releasing existing grant funding, including through OVC's discretionary grant program, for efforts that would create a hotline to provide sexual abuse and rape crisis counseling services to incarcerated individuals across the country. A hotline would not only help incarcerated survivors, but it would also further meaningful Prison Rape Elimination Act compliance.

DOJ Grant Oversight.—The Committee encourages DOJ to review its multi-year grant award processes and protocols to ensure grantees have fully complied with the rules of year-one funding before year-two funding is disbursed in multi-year grant awards. In addition, the Committee supports the Department's efforts to cre-

ate a high-risk designation for grantees, so as to increase fiscal responsibility throughout the grant making process. The Committee recommends that the Department promptly complete and publish an internal review of the program, to inform efforts to implement a high-risk grantee designation in other Federal agencies.

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

Appropriations, 2021	\$513,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	760,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$760,000,000 for OVW grants. The recommendation is \$246,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$240,000,000 below the budget request. Resources are provided to the OVW to respond to the needs of all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, including, but not limited to, Native women, immigrants, LGBT victims, college students, youths, and public housing residents. To minimize fraud, waste, and abuse in these programs, OVW is encouraged to implement any open recommendations of the Department’s OIG with respect to the recipients of grants under these programs.

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

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

Program	Committee Recommendation
STOP Grants	250,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	65,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	2,500
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	23,000
<i>Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention</i>	5,000
Improving Criminal Justice Responses Program	70,000
<i>Homicide Reduction Initiative</i>	4,000
<i>Lethality Assessment Initiative</i>	8,000
Sexual Assault Services Program	100,000
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	50,000
Violence on College Campuses	40,000
<i>HBCU, HSI and Tribal Colleges</i>	20,000
Legal Assistance for Victims	55,000
Abuse Later in Life Program	10,000
Justice for Families Program	25,000
Disabilities Program	15,000
National Center on Workplace Responses	1,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country-Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
Tribal Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction	5,500
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	1,500
Restorative Justice Responses and Evaluations	11,000
National Deaf Services Line	5,000
Culturally Specific Programs	20,000
Outreach to Underserved Victims	6,000

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys	3,000
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	760,000

STOP Grants.—Of the amounts made available for OVW programs, \$250,000,000 is for formula grants to the States. This is equal to the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The recommendation supports increasing access to comprehensive legal services for victims, providing short-term housing assistance and support services for domestic violence victims, and education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities.

Improving the Criminal Justice Response to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Program.—The Committee understands that victim service providers play an important role in responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; in ensuring survivor safety and recovery; and in coordinating services. The Committee recognizes that survivor safety and recovery, and service coordination, are important for improving the criminal justice response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The Committee expects the Department to make funding under the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies/Improving the Criminal Justice Response program open to all eligible entities, including victim service providers, consistent with the statutory authority.

Sexual Assault Services Programs [SASP].—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$100,000,000, which is equal to the budget request and \$59,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, to directly fund the needs of sexual assault victims.

Created as part of the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA] of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) and reauthorized by VAWA 2013, (Public Law 113–4) the SASP addresses considerable gaps in services to sexual assault victims. The Committee supports a dedicated stream of funding to provide a broad range of services to adult and child sexual assault victims and their families through the well-established and well-regarded system of community-based rape crisis centers throughout the United States. The Committee maintains its strong commitment to ensuring that these rape crisis centers have access to technical assistance, training, and support.

National Deaf Services Line.—Most Deaf victims must rely on mainstream services providers for assistance. These providers may not be well-versed in Deaf culture, may not provide appropriate accommodations, and have little experience accessing and working with American Sign Language interpreters. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for OVW to launch and maintain a national Deaf services line, which will provide virtual services to Deaf victims of all Violence Against Women Act crimes, provide technical assistance to victim service providers working with Deaf victims, and pilot strategies to expand “for Deaf, by Deaf” in-person services.

OVW is directed to provide plans for implementation of this program as part of the fiscal year 2022 spend plan.

Restorative Justice.—The Committee provides \$11,000,000 to support competitive grants focused on addressing the harm of domestic and sexual violence, either outside or alongside criminal justice processes. The Committee directs OVW to collaborate with the National Center on Restorative Justice and other stakeholders to review research on restorative justice and current practices in the field to inform its approach.

Tribal Special Assistant United States Attorneys.—The Committee provides \$3,000,000 for efforts to cross-designate Tribal prosecutors as Tribal Special Assistant United States Attorneys [SAUSAs] to address violence against women in Indian Country. These prosecutors will maintain active violence against women crimes caseloads in Tribal court, Federal court, or both, while also helping to promote higher-quality investigations and better inter-governmental communication.

Statutory Set-Asides.—The underlying statutes for several grant programs, including STOP and SASP, outline set-asides for Tribal governments and coalitions, culturally specific community-based organizations, and organizations providing services to underserved populations. These set-asides would provide a total of \$97,514,250 for fiscal year 2022, with \$71,114,250 for Tribal governments and coalitions, \$20,000,000 for culturally specific organizations, and \$6,400,000 to meet the needs of underserved populations. The Committee expects OVW to ensure that the full amounts provided for in the authorizing statutes are released to these groups expeditiously.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The OJP is responsible for providing leadership, coordination, and assistance to its Federal, State, local, and Tribal partners to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the U.S. justice system in preventing, controlling, and responding to crime. As most of the responsibility for crime control and prevention falls to law enforcement officers in States, cities, and other localities, the Federal Government is effective in these areas only to the extent that it can enter into successful partnerships with these jurisdictions. Therefore, OJP is tasked with administering grants; collecting statistical data and conducting analyses; identifying emerging criminal justice issues; developing and testing promising and innovative approaches to address these issues; evaluating program results; and disseminating these findings and other information to State, local, and Tribal governments. The Committee directs OJP to submit an annual report on grant programs that have not received a sufficient number of qualified applicants.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

Appropriations, 2021	\$82,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	86,000,000
Committee recommendation	86,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$86,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. The recommendation

is \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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

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

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS
[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Bureau of Justice Statistics	45,000
National Institute of Justice	41,000
<i>Domestic Radicalization Research</i>	10,000
<i>Research on School Safety</i>	1,000
<i>Feasibility Study to Track Abuse in Youth Serving Organizations</i>	1,500
<i>National Model for Reducing Incarceration Rates for Minor Parole Violations</i>	4,000
<i>First Step Act Research and Studies</i>	8,000
TOTAL, Research Evaluation and Statistics	86,000

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

BJS.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$45,000,000 for the BJS. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2021 level and the budget request.

Data on Police Suicide.—The Committee directed BJS to start the process of maintaining a data set on police suicide for Federal, State, and local law enforcement in fiscal year 2020 and provided \$3,000,000 for this data collection effort in fiscal year 2021. The Committee directs that BJS provide a status update of the progress of this data collection, information obtained from other Federal agencies, and an updated timeline for final publication within 120 days of the enactment of this act.

NIJ.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$41,000,000 for the NIJ, in addition to \$2,500,000 transferred from the OVW for research and evaluation on violence against women and Indian women. Within the funds provided for NIJ, \$10,000,000 is provided for domestic radicalization research. The NIJ’s mission is to advance scientific research, development, and evaluation to advance the administration of justice and public safety.

Researching School Violence.—The Committee again provides \$1,000,000 for NIJ to continue to develop a model and best practices for comprehensive school safety including identifying the root causes of violence in schools using the 4 years of research conducted under the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, which funded 100 projects in K–12 schools aimed at preventing school violence in fiscal years 2014 through 2017.

The Committee continues the directive in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93 for NIJ to establish metrics to determine the effectiveness in deterring school violence through the grants issued by OJP and the COPS Office as part of the STOP School Violence Initiative, to submit these metrics to the Committee, and to publish an annual report on its website on the success of these grants.

National Model for Reducing Incarceration Rates for Minor Parole Violations.—In fiscal year 2021, the Congress provided \$4,000,000 to NIJ to support research and evaluation on a national model for technical violations (Solicitation O–NIJ–2021–99001). The Committee continues to support these efforts in fiscal year 2022.

Research on Human Trafficking.—The Committee continues to support the Department’s request to research human trafficking to develop a clearer understanding of the prevalence of human trafficking, including sex trafficking and labor trafficking, in the United States. The Committee believes comprehensive data on trafficking is necessary to help Congress craft effective legislation, assist non-profit agencies develop programs for victims, and aid law enforcement agencies’ ability to protect victims and prosecute perpetrators. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs NIJ to develop and conduct studies consistent with those required by section 201(a)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20701(a)(1)).

Furthermore, the Committee reiterates the directive in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93 for NIJ to conduct a study on the physical and psychological effects of severe forms of human trafficking, as required by section 20 of Public Law 115–392. The Committee directs NIJ to provide a status report on this study within 30 days of the enactment of this act.

Correctional Education Evaluation.—The Committee recognizes the value of correctional education in reducing recidivism and appreciates the report from the National Institute of Corrections, as directed by Senate Report 115–275 and adopted by Public Law 116–6, on the impact of correctional education programs on recidivism. The report notes that there are research gaps in correctional education, including dosage of programing, as well as the need for more robust data sets. As directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260, the Committee directs NIJ to establish a public-private partnership with research and correctional institutions to collect and evaluate data, and continue to advance the research on the impact of correctional education on recidivism. The NIJ is directed to report on the status of this project within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Feasibility Study to Track Abuse in Youth Serving Organizations.—The Committee provides \$1,500,000 for NIJ to administer a competitive grant to an accredited research university for a feasibility study on the establishment of a Federal system to count and track substantiated cases of sexual abuse and other forms of maltreatment in youth serving organizations, to include organized sports, schools, and camps. This study will assist DOJ to determine the viability of creating a system to identify the gaps that currently exist in law enforcement and child welfare coordination strategies

to better address the challenge of identifying child abuse in organizations that serve youth.

National Survey of Children Exposed to Violence.—The Committee directs the continuation of the National Survey of Children Exposed to Violence and encourages DOJ to utilize the best existing methodology to conduct the survey in the near term, given the need to examine cases of violence against children that occurred during the COVID–19 public health emergency. As appropriate, the Committee encourages the NIJ to collaborate with Departmental components, including OJJDP and BJS, as well as with other Federal agencies, to complete this survey.

Campus Climate Survey.—In fiscal year 2018, the Committee directed the Department to continue efforts related to its pilot campus climate survey on sexual assault. The Committee directs that up to \$5,000,000 be made available for the continued development and testing of this survey on sexual harassment and sexual assault. The proposed research is expected to yield findings from a multi-campus climate survey and a set of methodological tools that are cost-effective, standardized, methodologically rigorous, and capable of being scaled nationwide.

Clearinghouse for Online Extremism.—The NIJ shall conduct a study into the feasibility, costs, and operational options for an independent clearinghouse for online extremist content. Any such study, or clearinghouse, must be conducted and constructed with careful parameters to ensure that investigations do not provide surveillance powers to law enforcement or infringe on fundamental civil rights and liberties. The Committee directs that up to \$500,000 be provided for this effort.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,914,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,049,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,098,783,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,098,783,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance. The recommendation is \$184,783,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$49,783,000 above the budget request.

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

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	640,283
<i>Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative</i>	13,000
<i>Smart Policing</i>	7,000
<i>Smart Prosecution</i>	7,000
<i>NamUs</i>	5,000
<i>Officer Training for Responding to People with Mental Illness and Disabilities</i>	10,000
<i>John R. Justice Grant Program</i>	5,000
<i>Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution</i>	15,500
<i>Kevin and Avonte’s Law</i>	3,000
<i>Project Safe Neighborhoods</i>	20,000

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
<i>Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review</i>	12,000
<i>National Center on Restorative Justice</i>	3,000
<i>Ashanti Alert Network</i>	1,000
<i>Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Pilot Programs</i>	3,500
<i>Child Advocacy Training</i>	4,000
<i>Rural Violent Crime Initiative</i>	10,000
<i>Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act</i>	5,000
<i>Drug Data Research Center to Combat Opioid Abuse</i>	4,000
<i>Forensic Ballistics Programs in Higher Education</i>	2,000
<i>Byrne Discretionary Projects</i>	93,399
Victims of Trafficking Grants	90,000
Economic, High-Tech, White Collar, and Cybercrime Prevention	13,000
<i>Intellectual Property Enforcement Program</i>	2,500
<i>Internet of Things Training Modules</i>	2,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program	30,000
<i>Transfer to NIST/OLES</i>	1,500
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS] Initiative	125,000
<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>	25,000
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	35,000
DNA Initiative	151,000
<i>Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants</i>	120,000
<i>State and Local Forensic Activities</i>	15,000
<i>Kirk Bloodworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants</i>	12,000
<i>Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants</i>	4,000
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative [SAKI]	60,000
CASA-Special Advocates	14,000
Tribal Assistance	50,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	125,000
<i>Smart Probation</i>	6,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants</i>	5,000
<i>Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement</i>	5,000
<i>Pay for Success</i>	7,500
Anti-Opioid Initiative	447,000
<i>Drug Courts</i>	100,000
<i>Mentally Ill Offender Act</i>	42,000
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	40,000
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	40,000
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring</i>	35,000
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program</i>	190,000
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	2,500
STOP School Violence Act	82,000
Emmett Till Grants	3,000
Community Trust Initiative	95,000
<i>Body Worn Camera Partnership Program</i>	35,000
<i>Justice Reinvestment Initiative</i>	35,000
<i>Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program</i>	25,000
Hate Crime Prevention Act	10,000
Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act	5,000
Community Violence Intervention and Prevention	100,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	2,098,730

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$640,283,000 for Byrne-JAG. Funding is not available for luxury items, real estate, or construction projects. The Department should expect State, local, and Tribal governments to target funding to programs and activities that conform to evidence-based strategic plans developed through broad stakeholder

involvement. The Committee directs the Department to make technical assistance available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the development or update of such plans. Funding is authorized for law enforcement programs including those that promote data interoperability among disparate law enforcement entities; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs, other than compensation.

Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability [VALOR] Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$13,000,000 within Byrne-JAG for the VALOR Initiative. The Committee expects Federal law enforcement agencies to continue to expand on efforts to provide local police with information as to whether a suspect has a violent history, to the extent that transfer of such information is allowable and available via Federal law enforcement databases, in an effort to prevent officer deaths. The Committee notes that an additional \$11,000,000 is provided under the COPS heading for Protecting Our Lives by Initiating COPS Expansion Act (Public Law 114–199) programs, which help to provide active shooter training programs for State and local law enforcement officers.

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

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

The Committee encourages law enforcement agencies endeavoring to improve officer response to consider innovative technologies, including the use of telemedicine-capable devices, to connect individuals directly with mental or behavioral health experts.

Prison Rape Elimination Act Audit Quality Initiative.—Facility audits are a key component in helping agencies move their sexual abuse prevention and response policies from written documents to everyday practices. Congress enhanced the audit process in 2018 to ensure greater oversight of the audit process and improved audits,

but more than 2 years later, these changes have not been fully implemented by the PREA Management Office. The Committee supports the Department providing the necessary resources to carry out this work.

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

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

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

Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review.—The Committee recognizes the need for legal representation and investigation services for individuals with post-conviction claims of innocence. The National Registry of Exonerations currently lists more than 2,800 exonerations since 1989—375 of which were based primarily on DNA. The Wrongful Conviction Review Program has contributed to approximately 30 exonerations over the past 4 years with more in the pipeline.

Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful convictions, the Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the \$12,000,000 appropriated to the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grant programs shall be used to support Wrongful Conviction Review grantees providing high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants in post-conviction claims of innocence. Wrongful Conviction Review grantees shall be nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and/or State or local public defender offices that have in-house post-conviction representation programs that show demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. To avoid any possible conflicts of interest, the Committee directs that the Department shall not require grantees to participate in partnerships between a State or local prosecutor's office and an organization or entity dedicated to ensuring just convictions and/or acquittals. Grant funds shall support grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims; case review, evaluation, and management; experts; potentially exonerative forensic testing; and investigation services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.

National Center on Restorative Justice.—Of the \$3,000,000 provided for this program, no less than \$2,500,000 shall be used to continue a partnership with an accredited university of higher edu-

cation and/or law school for the purposes of supporting a National Center on Restorative Justice to educate and train the next generation of justice leaders. The Center shall also continue to support research focusing on how best to provide direct services to address social inequities, such as simultaneous access to substance abuse treatment and higher education. Further, the Center will expand educational opportunities for those under sentence and in a court-supervised substance abuse program, and, through research and evaluation, the Center will disseminate reports on the impact of attitudes, recidivism, and costs of the educational initiatives. Up to \$500,000 may be used to support microgrants to innovative restorative justice projects in communities across the country.

Ashanti Alert Act Implementation.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for continued efforts to implement the Ashanti Alert Act (Public Law 115–401) in order to further establish this network that assists regional and local search efforts in locating missing adults. The Committee was pleased that efforts are ongoing at the Department through the work of the Ashanti Alert Working Group. This funding shall be provided to directly assist State and local government and law enforcement to develop or expand their missing adult communications networks. The Committee also notes that OJP may use portions of its training and technical assistance provisions to further assist with this effort. The Committee directs OJP to submit, with 90 days of the enactment of this act, an updated status report on continued Ashanti Alert Act implementation.

Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Pilot Programs.—Several States have recently implemented family-based alternative sentencing pilot programs for parents, typically primary caregivers, who have been convicted of non-violent offenses. These programs allow parents to remain with their dependent children while receiving services, including drug treatment, job training, and counseling, rather than being incarcerated. The Committee provides \$3,500,000 for demonstration grants for this effort, as these programs can reduce costs to the criminal justice and foster care systems.

Child Advocacy Training.—The Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence acknowledged the need to include curricula in post-secondary educational programs to ensure that every child- and family-serving professional receives training in multiple evidence-based methods for identifying and screening children for exposure to violence. The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for a competitive grant program to support child advocacy training in undergraduate, graduate, and continuing education. The grants should support the training of future mandated reporters and child protection professionals and support efforts across the country to train child protection professionals in the field, including law enforcement officers, social workers, mental and medical health professionals, and prosecutors.

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

graphic information systems, and has an established network of subject and behavioral matter experts.

Forensic Ballistics and Higher Education.—Subject to approval from ATF, educational institutions can join NIBIN in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies. Through the use of ballistics identification equipment, these NIBIN initiatives can provide students with hands-on training in the processing of firearms evidence used to generate actionable crime gun intelligence. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for a competitive grant program for universities and technical colleges, to acquire ballistics identification equipment and support forensic ballistics programs.

Rural Violent Crime Initiative.—State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in rural areas face unique challenges, including limited financial and technological resources, and the need to cover large, remote areas with smaller staff. Violent crime, including drug- and human-trafficking, continues to grow in these locations. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for a Rural Violent Crime Reduction Initiative for Law Enforcement Agencies, with grants to be awarded on a competitive basis to small law enforcement agencies in rural locations. Grants are to support improved training and technology, expanded community-based crime prevention programs, and partnerships with victim service providers. This initiative is intended to improve communication and collaboration among State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with the communities they serve, to address the unique criminal justice challenges in rural areas.

Drug-Detection Canines.—The Committee is concerned about the rise in drug trafficking, including that of methamphetamines, within the United States and along our borders and recognizes the need for additional drug-detection canines for local and State law enforcement. The Committee reminds the Department that this is a covered purpose area under Byrne-JAG grants and directs the Department to, where possible, further clarify within existing programs, including the AFF's Equitable Sharing Program, that canines are a permissible use of Federal funding.

Awareness of Byrne-JAG Funding Availability.—The Committee directs OJP to publicize that managed access systems [MAS] and other mitigation technologies as well as fentanyl detection equipment, including handheld instruments, are a permissible use of Byrne-JAG funds, including through statements on its website, in "FAQs", and in Byrne-JAG solicitations.

Permissible Uses of Byrne-JAG Funds.—The Committee recognizes the importance of virtual reality de-escalation training and the use of humane remote restraint devices that enable law enforcement 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 Committee notes that Byrne-JAG funding may be used for such research, procurement, and training and encourages the Department to award funds for these purposes.

Gunfire Detection Technology.—Gunfire detection and location technology has been helpful in assisting law enforcement to rapidly

respond to gun crime and analyze physical evidence found at crime scenes. The Committee encourages the Department to work with State and local governments to assist in the further deployment of such technologies, and to collect and analyze data from such systems to better address gun related crimes.

Grants to Combat Human Trafficking.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$90,000,000 for services and task force activities for U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and foreign nationals who are victims of trafficking, as authorized by Public Law 106–386 and amended by Public Law 113–4, of which no less than \$22,000,000 is for the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Task Force Program. The Committee urges that human trafficking task forces funded under this grant program take affirmative measures to emphasize the investigation and prosecution of persons who patronize or solicit children for sex as a human trafficking demand reduction strategy. OJP shall consult with stakeholder groups in determining the overall allocation of Victims of Trafficking funding and shall provide a plan to the Committee for the use of these funds as part of the Department’s fiscal year 2022 spending plan.

The Committee notes that funding provided in this program may be used for victims of sex and labor trafficking who are minors, as authorized under VAWA 2013. Child trafficking victims require specialized care, and these resources can be used for items like residential care, emergency social services, mental health counseling, and legal services. This funding level also includes \$10,000,000 for the Minor Victims of Trafficking Grant program, of which \$8,000,000 is for victim services grants for sex-trafficked minors, as authorized by Public Law 113–4, with the remaining \$2,000,000 for victim services grants for labor-trafficked minors. The Committee encourages OJP to give an affirmative preference to applicants for grants that treat minors engaged in commercial sex acts as victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons, and discourages the charging of such individuals for prostitution or a sex trafficking offense. The Committee encourages DOJ to work in close coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services to encourage collaboration and reduce duplication of effort.

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

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

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

National Instant Criminal Background Check System Initiative Grants.—The Committee recommendation funds the program at \$125,000,000, which is \$40,000,000 above the enacted level and \$36,000,000 above the budget request, to continue to improve the submission of State criminal and mental health records to NICS. This investment will strengthen the national background check system by assisting States in finding ways to make more records available in the NICS system, especially mental health records, thereby addressing gaps in Federal and State records currently available in NICS. Those gaps significantly hinder the ability of NICS to quickly confirm whether a prospective purchaser is prohibited from acquiring a firearm. The Committee expects OJP to track whether grant recipients are submitting data in a timely manner into the NICS system.

The Committee is aware that many State laws and policies provide for the expungement or sealing of certain criminal records, making it possible for people with past convictions to access employment and housing, or exercise their social and civic rights. However, many States do not have the resources for appropriate technology to effectively implement such policies. The Committee urges the Department to ensure that grants made under the National Criminal History Improvement Program [NCHIP] can be made available for supporting the implementation of records systems that allow for the efficient expungement or sealing of criminal history records.

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

DNA Backlog and Crime Lab Improvements.—The Committee continues its strong support for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements by recommending \$151,000,000 to strengthen and improve Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. Within the funds provided, \$120,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$12,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, and \$15,000,000 is for other State and local forensic activities.

The Committee expects that the OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority in order to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The

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

DNA-related and Forensics Programs.—The Committee continues to direct the Department to allocate funds for DNA-related and forensics programs in compliance with all relevant requirements, including the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–235), the Justice Served Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–257), and appropriations directives. The Committee directs OJP to provide a briefing, within 30 days of enactment of this act and in advance of the submission of the spending plan required by section 528 of this act, to describe how it has applied relevant statutory requirements and appropriations directives to the amounts made available for DNA-related and forensics programs.

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative [SAKI].—The Committee’s recommendation includes \$60,000,000 to continue a competitive grant program started in fiscal year 2015 as part of the initiative to reduce the backlog of rape kits at law enforcement agencies. OJP shall provide competitively awarded grants with a comprehensive community-based approach to addressing the resolution of cases in the backlog.

Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act [SAFER].—The SAFER Act was included as title X of the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) and was reauthorized by the SAFER Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–107). The act authorized the Attorney General to make grants for the purpose of helping State and local law enforcement agencies conduct audits of the rape kit backlog. In 2016, the Department fully implemented the SAFER Act by providing grants for such a purpose under the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence-Inventory, Tracking, and Reporting Program. The Committee directs the continuation of this important program to deliver justice for victims of sexual assault.

Second Chance Act [SCA] Grants and Drug Treatment.—The recommendation provides \$125,000,000 for SCA grants. The Committee expects that SCA funding will support grants that foster the implementation of strategies that have been proven to reduce recidivism and ensure adults released from prisons and jails safely and successfully reenter their communities. The SCA supports activities such as employment assistance, substance abuse treatment including MAT options, housing, local transportation, mentoring, family programming, and victim support. SCA grants will also support demonstration projects designed to test the impact of new strategies and frameworks. Of the amounts provided in this section, up to \$10,000,000 is provided for the purposes of the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–281), which also addresses the mental health and substance use disorder needs of individuals who are recently released from correctional facilities.

When awarding SCA grants, the Committee directs OJP to consider the impact of reentry of prisoners on communities in which a disproportionate number of individuals reside upon release from

incarceration. OJP shall assess the reentry burdens borne by local communities and local law enforcement agencies; review the resources available in such communities to support successful reentry and the extent to which those resources are used effectively; and make recommendations to strengthen the resources in such communities which are available to support successful reentry and to lessen the burden placed on such communities by the need to support reentry.

Project HOPE Institute.—The Committee recognizes the success of Project HOPE. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for Project HOPE, of which not less than \$500,000 shall be directed to establishing a Project HOPE Institute to provide training, technical assistance, and best practices for jurisdictions replicating the HOPE model. As this same funding level was provided in fiscal year 2021, the Committee directs that OJP submit a report, no later than 90 days after the enactment act of this act, describing the efforts to establish a Project HOPE Institute and the assistance provided in replicating the HOPE model.

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act [CARA] Programs.—The Committee provides a total of \$447,000,000 for CARA programs, including \$100,000,000 for drug courts; \$40,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; \$35,000,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, including access to any of the three MAT options; \$35,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; \$42,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; and \$190,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program [COSSAP].

The Committee directs that funding for COSSAP programs be focused on prevention and education efforts, effective responses to those affected by substance abuse, and services for treatment and recovery from addiction. Of the \$190,000,000 for COSSAP, no less than \$11,000,000 shall be made available for additional replication sites employing the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion [LEAD] model, with applicants demonstrating a plan for sustainability of LEAD-model diversion programs; no less than \$5,500,000 shall be made available for education and prevention programs to connect law enforcement agencies with K–12 students; and no less than \$11,000,000 shall be made available for embedding social services with law enforcement in order to rapidly respond to drug overdoses where children are impacted.

The Committee supports specialized residential substance abuse treatment programs for inmates with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders or challenges. Given the strong nexus between substance abuse and mental illness in our prisons and jails, the Committee encourages the Attorney General to ensure that funds provided for residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners are being used to treat underlying mental health disorders, in addition to substance abuse disorders.

The Committee recognizes the importance of drug courts and the vital role that they serve in reducing crime among people with a substance use or mental health disorder. In recent years, drug courts have been on the front lines of the opioid epidemic and have become important resources for law enforcement and other community stakeholders affected by opioid addiction. The Committee ap-

plauds efforts already undertaken in communities across the country to utilize drug courts. The Committee encourages Federal agencies to continue to work with State and local governments and communities to support drug courts.

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

The Committee supports the work of mental health courts across the country. The Committee is concerned, however, by the high rates of re-incarceration among individuals with serious mental illness due to the inadequate access to care for or management of their illness and directs that the Department include appropriate long-acting medications, including injectable anti-psychotic medication, as an allowable expense to improve treatment adherence and reduce risk for relapse and re-incarceration. Additionally, the Committee urges the Department to provide funding in accordance with section 14002 of the 21st Century CURES Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–255) for court-ordered assisted outpatient treatment as authorized in law.

Keep Young Athletes Safe Act.—The Committee again provides funding of \$2,500,000 for a competitive grant program to safeguard young athletes against abuse in sports, including emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. The Committee directs that funding be prioritized for curriculum development and training for abuse prevention education in youth athletic programs and for investigation and resolution of sexual abuse claims. The Committee reiterates the directive in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93 for OJP to submit a report describing how grant funding was used by the grantees by purpose area for the prior fiscal year, the number of trainings provided, the number of claims investigated, and the number of investigations referred to law enforcement for prosecution.

Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program.—Since fiscal year 2015, the Committee has provided a total of \$167,500,000 for the Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program, as well as direction regarding program requirements and operation. The Committee's recommendation includes \$35,000,000 for this competitive matching grant program that equips State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officers with body-worn cameras. The Committee recommends that jurisdictions continue to follow prior direction that (1) develop camera policies and procedures with community input; (2) commit to a set of narrow and well-defined purposes for which cameras and their footage may be used; (3) specify clear operational policies for recording, retention, and access; (4) require training for both the proper use of body-worn cameras and for the handling and use of

the obtained video and audio recordings; (5) ensure that prior to use of body-worn cameras, privacy and data retention policies are already in place; and (6) as appropriate, make footage available to promote accountability with necessary privacy safeguards.

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

Justice Reinvestment Initiative [JRI].—The Committee provides \$35,000,000 for the JRI, which provides assistance to States to identify local issues arising in criminal justice systems and to develop data-driven and research-backed responses. Jurisdictions may use the JRI to reduce recidivism; control the size of corrections populations, either incarcerated or on community supervision; reduce crime; and create budgetary solutions to better balance correctional costs within a State's budget. Justice reinvestment is used to implement data-driven strategies to improve public safety by reducing corrections spending and reinvesting those savings in efforts to decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. Funding may be used to provide technical assistance to States with existing justice reinvestment programs to further such programs; provide technical assistance to additional States to expand the justice reinvestment initiative to those jurisdictions; or provide funding to States with existing justice reinvestment initiatives to expand or enhance the State's self-identified justice reinvestment initiative goals. Justice reinvestment funds shall not be restricted by Federal agencies for use on specific programs or policy initiatives, and States shall be permitted to establish their own priorities within the justice reinvestment framework.

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation.—Persistent crime and public safety problems, especially gang activity and youth violence, cannot be addressed solely by law enforcement. These issues require a comprehensive interagency approach that enables law enforcement, educators, social services agencies, and community organizations to address both public safety problems and their underlying causes.

The Committee provides \$25,000,000 to support the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, which provides demonstration grants in communities to support innovative, evidence-based approaches to fighting crime, improving public safety, and stabilizing neighborhoods by addressing the underlying problems. This program builds upon the approach of supporting communities with strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood restoration.

Hate Crime Prevention Act Grants.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for grant opportunities authorized in section 4704 of Public Law 111–84 to help State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies and governments conduct educational outreach and training on hate crimes and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes. The Committee further urges the Department to prioritize efforts to identify, investigate, report, and prevent hate crimes that occur

online or are related to bias-motivated harassment and criminal activity occurring online.

Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Crime Act Grants.—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for this new grant program. These grants will assist State and local governments with providing data into NIBRS, which will improve the quality of hate crimes data collected by the FBI; establishing hate crime reporting hotlines; and developing and adopting policies on identifying, investigating, and reporting hate crimes. The Department is directed to describe how it plans to administer this program as part of its fiscal year 2022 spend plan.

Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative.—The Committee provides \$100,000,000 for a grant program that supports communities in developing comprehensive, evidence-based violence intervention and prevention programs, including efforts to address gang and gun violence, based on partnerships between community residents, law enforcement, local government agencies, and other community stakeholders. Awards should be prioritized for communities with the highest number of homicides and the highest number of homicides per capita. Of this amount, up to \$10,000,000 shall be used for youth-based programs. The Department is directed to submit a plan for implementing this program as part of the fiscal year 2022 spend plan. The Committee directs OJP to prioritize that these grants be made to community-based violence intervention programs to the fullest extent possible and also track and publish information on this funding, including the number of awards made and a description of the use of funding for each project and the number of grant applications received.

Byrne Discretionary Grants.—The Committee provides \$93,399,000 for Byrne discretionary grants to prevent crime, improve the criminal justice system, provide victim services, and other related activities. The following table details funding for congressionally designated projects, which the bill incorporates by reference:

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
18th Judicial District Court of Kansas.	Establishment of a Veterans Treatment Court in Sedgwick County	1,000,000
Advocate Christ Medical Center	Community Violence Prevention Initiative	640,000
Albuquerque Crossroads for Women, Maya's Place.	Supportive Services for Women	1,000,000
Anna Maria College	Public Safety Professionals Training Initiative	1,075,000
Arkansas City Police Department ..	Acquisition of Body-Worn Cameras	25,000
Atchison Police Department	Acquisition of Body-Worn Cameras	55,000
Autism Society Of America Nassau Suffolk Chapter.	Statewide Training for Public Safety Officials Who Respond to Incidents Involving Individuals with Disabilities.	250,000
Baltimore City Mayor's Office	Baltimore Police Department Community Collaboration Initiative	650,000
Baltimore Police Department	Baltimore Police Department Neighborhood Policing Initiative	650,000
Boston Medical Center	Boston Medical Center Violence Intervention Advocacy	250,000
Center for Hope and Safety	Center for Hope and Safety, Legal Services Program for Victims of Domestic Violence.	300,000
Champlain College	Champlain College Cyber Consultation Expansion	756,000
Cherokee County Sheriff	Replacement of Outdated Less Lethal Technology	60,000
Children's Service Society of Wisconsin.	Project Ujima	202,000
City and County of Denver	City of Denver Youth Crisis Response Team Initiative	384,000
City and County of Denver	Denver Community Foot Patrol Crime Prevention Initiative	122,000
City and County of Denver	Denver Police Department Community Based Crime Reduction Program.	420,000
City of Atlanta	Atlanta Center for Diversion & Services Pilot Program	2,988,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
City of Baltimore	City of Baltimore 9-1-1 Diversion Pilot Program	2,000,000
City of Beaverton	Beaverton Behavioral Health Court	500,000
City of Bellevue	Bellevue Community Crisis Team Program	915,000
City of Boulder	Crisis Intervention Response Initiative	255,000
City of Carlsbad	Carlsbad First Responder Radio Communications Equipment	400,000
City of Charleston	Charleston Drug Market Intervention Initiative	300,000
City of Charleston	Development of a Crisis Intervention Team in Charleston	1,000,000
City of Cherryville, NC	Programmatic Support for City of Cherryville Police Department	114,000
City of Chicago	Neighborhood Policing Initiative Expansion	500,000
City of Detroit	Project Clean Slate	1,503,000
City of Frederick	Frederick Police Department Mobile Crisis Team Support	125,000
City of Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids Police Department Mental Health Crisis Co-Response Pilot Program.	180,000
City of Hartford	City of Hartford Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program.	1,398,000
City of Highland Park	City of Highland Park Police Training and Equipment	382,000
City of Huntington	Procurement of Vehicular Evidence Detection Equipment	2,000
City of Hyattsville	Hyattsville Evidence Lab Equipment Upgrade	100,000
City of Keene, NH, Police Department.	Keene Police Department Body-Worn and In-Car Camera Systems ..	415,000
City of Long Beach	City of Long Beach Public Safety Training	1,200,000
City of Longview	City of Longview, Community Policing Crisis Intervention Team	292,000
City of Lorain, Ohio	Community Policing Initiative	400,000
City of Oakland	Oakland Violence Prevention Program	200,000
City of Portland Police Department	Portland Alternative Response Team Initiative	658,000
City of Roswell	Roswell Police Department Community Relations Unit	12,000
City of Saginaw	Saginaw Crime Reduction Initiative	482,000
City of Saint Paul	Community Law Enforcement Career Initiative	1,500,000
City of Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program	1,052,000
City of Thornton	City of Thornton De-Escalation Training Simulator	125,000
Cleveland Rape Crisis Center	Rape Crisis Center Service Expansion	500,000
Combined Regional Communications Authority—Freco.	Regional Rural 911 Telecommunications and Data Program Expansion.	1,601,000
Community College of Vermont	Correctional Post-Secondary Education Initiative	4,500,000
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.	Programmatic Support for Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.	5,000,000
Counterterrorism Education Learning Lab (CELL).	Community Awareness Program Improvement	987,000
Crime Research Group	Statewide Law Enforcement Crime Research, Evaluation and Analysis.	165,000
Cumberland County Sheriff's Office.	Acquisition of Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras	250,000
Cuyahoga County	Central Booking Technology and Equipment Enhancement	500,000
Cuyahoga County	Cuyahoga Diversion and Mental Health and Addiction Services Initiative.	500,000
Delaware Criminal Justice Council	Statewide Group Violence Intervention Program Expansion	1,900,000
Delaware Department of Justice ..	Public Safety Technology Procurement	1,600,000
Denver Police Department	Denver Police Department Outreach Case Coordinator	244,000
Detroit Police Department	Ceasefire Detroit Violence Reduction Program	553,000
Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement.	Conservation and Resource Enforcement Academy Program	340,000
Domestic Violence Action Center ...	Immigrant Triad Program Expansion	367,000
Ford County Sheriff	Acquisition of Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras	305,000
Fort Hays State University	Support a Regional De-Escalation Training Center	1,500,000
Friends of the Portsmouth Juvenile Court, Inc.	ACT NOW Portsmouth Coalition to Address Community Violence	199,000
Gardner Police Department	Acquisition of In-Car Cameras for Patrol Units	20,000
George Mason University	Coalition to Enhance the Capacity of Policing Mental Health Problems in Virginia.	1,483,000
Greeley County Sheriff	Acquisition of Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras	35,000
Greenland Police Department	Greenland Police Department Body Camera Upgrades	70,000
Greenland Police Department	Greenland Police Department Security Technology Enhancements ...	15,000
Heartland Alliance	Chicago Evidence-Based Violence Reduction Initiative	500,000
Hennepin County	Hennepin County Family Dependency Treatment Court	500,000
Henry C. Lee Institute of Forensic Science.	Forensic Science Training and Workshop Program	120,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Hiawatha Police Department	Acquisition of Less Lethal Law Enforcement Technology	30,000
Hudson PartnershipCare Management Organization.	Juvenile Justice Mentorship Program Expansion	340,000
JEVS Human Services	The Choice is Yours	400,000
Kansas Bureau of Investigation ...	Updates to the Kansas Incident Based Reporting System	3,000,000
Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center.	Rural Law Enforcement Training	2,000,000
Kinai 'Eha	Kawailoa Youth and Family Wellness Center	1,500,000
Kings Against Violence Initiative, Inc.	NYS Center for Strengthening Community Violence Intervention Programs (SCVIP).	750,000
Lake County Board of County Commissioners.	Lake County Community Justice Navigator	495,000
Lake Havasu City	Lake Havasu City Jail Refurbishment	1,778,000
Lansing Office of the City Attorney	Lansing Office of the City Attorney Prosecution Support	76,000
Law Enforcement Against Drugs and Violence (LEAD).	Enhancing the Youth Drug and Violence Prevention Program	394,000
Lawndale Christian Legal Center ..	North Lawndale Community-Based Legal Services Enhancement	200,000
Leavenworth Police Department ...	Replacement of Outdated Less Lethal Technology	20,000
LifeBridge Health	Violence Cessation Program Expansion	600,000
Marquette University	Education Preparedness Program for Currently and Formerly Incarcerated Students.	750,000
Marshall University	Marshall University Law Enforcement Training Center in Forensic Sciences.	1,750,000
Marylanders to Prevent Gun Violence.	Maryland Violence Prevention Coalition Expansion	367,000
Mississippi State University	North Mississippi Regional Law Enforcement Technology Project	600,000
Mississippi State University	Support the Mississippi Department of Corrections with Reentry Programming.	470,000
Multnomah County District Attorney's Office.	Community-Based Gun Violence Intervention	132,000
Nashua Police Department	Nashua Police Department Interpretation and Translation Services	95,000
New Castle County Division of Police.	New Castle Police Department Behavioral Health Crisis Intervention Unit Expansion.	749,000
New Hampshire Department of Justice.	Statewide Law Enforcement Community Policing Initiative	500,000
New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault.	Post-COVID-19 Survivors of Sexual Violence Assessment and Resources Project.	440,000
Newark Community Street Team ...	High Risk Intervention Team Expansion	471,000
Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Control.	Activities Support for Combatting Drug Trafficking	4,000,000
One Hundred Black Men of New York.	Support and Training for Restorative Justice	4,990,000
Opportunities, Alternatives, and Resources (OAR).	Collaborative Diversion for Equitable Justice Outcomes	742,000
Orange County Restorative Justice Center.	Training and Support for Orange County Restorative Justice Center	433,000
Pittsburg Police Department	Acquisition of Less Lethal Law Enforcement Technology	235,000
Providence Children's Museum	At-Risk Children Therapy Initiative	150,000
Providence Police Department	Police Vehicle and Related Equipment Procurement	1,375,000
Providence Police Department	Public Safety Technology and Security Enhancements	900,000
Roca Baltimore	South Baltimore Peacemaking Pilot Project	400,000
Roca, Inc.	Behavioral Health Intervention Services	678,000
Safelight, Inc.	Safelight's Child Advocacy Center	1,000,000
Saint Cloud Police Department	Community Outpost House Program Expansion	475,000
San Mateo County Sheriff's Office	First Responder Enhanced Crisis Intervention Training	350,000
Sedgwick County Sheriff	Acquisition of Detention Monitoring Cameras	140,000
Sojourner Family Peace Center	Crisis Outreach and Intervention in Neighborhoods Team	533,000
Stafford Township Police Department.	On POINT Program Expansion	30,000
State of Maryland	First Responder Equipment Upgrades	150,000
The ARC of New Jersey	Preventing Sexual Violence Against People with IDD Initiative	113,000
The Carnegie Hall Corporation	Crime Prevention and Justice-system Improvement Arts Initiative for At-risk Youth.	500,000
Thundermist Health Center	Crisis Intervention Teams	1,201,000
Tides Family Services	At-risk Youth Community Outreach Program	120,000
Town of Exeter Police Department	Exeter Police Department Body-Worn Camera Training	232,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Town of Mammoth	Public Safety Patrol Vehicle Procurement	140,000
Town of North Smithfield	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	140,000
Town of Pacolet	Replacement of End-of-Life Police Patrol Vehicles	52,000
University of Alaska Fairbanks	Support for Research, Testing, and Evaluation of Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems in Law Enforcement Operations.	2,000,000
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	White Mesa Law Enforcement Service Expansion	784,000
Vermont Department of Public Safety.	Statewide Law Enforcement Reform Initiative	2,000,000
Virginia Hospital & Healthcare Association Foundation.	Virginia Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program Collaborative.	488,000
Washington State Department of Commerce.	King County, Making Prevention Possible Program	250,000
Women's Advocates, Inc.	Emergency Crisis Center Support	300,000

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2021	\$346,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	796,000,000
Committee recommendation	473,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$473,000,000 for juvenile justice programs. The recommendation is \$127,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$323,000,000 below the budget request.

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

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

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Part B—State Formula Grants	80,000
<i>Emergency Planning-Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	500
Youth Mentoring Grants	110,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	68,000
<i>Prevention of Trafficking of Girls</i>	6,000
<i>Tribal Youth</i>	20,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</i>	500
<i>Girls in the Justice System</i>	10,000
<i>Youth Affected by Substance Abuse</i>	16,000
<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	10,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	45,000
Missing & Exploited Children Programs	110,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	5,000
Juvenile Indigent Defense	5,000

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Alternatives to Youth Incarceration	50,000
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	473,000

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

Part B: State Formula Grants.—The Committee provides \$80,000,000 for grants to implement comprehensive State juvenile justice plans, including community-based prevention and intervention programs and activities for juvenile offenders. This amount is \$13,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$170,000,000 below the budget request.

Within the amount provided, the Committee recommends \$500,000 for competitive demonstration grants for State, local, and Tribal juvenile justice detention facilities and systems to meet the needs of children and adolescents housed in detention facilities in preparation for, during, and after a disaster, as detailed in the 2011 emergency planning guidance issued by OJJDP.

The Committee directs OJP to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the administration of Part B State Formula Grants. The Committee expects this plan to include details pertaining to the formulas utilized in awarding grants under this heading. OJP is further directed to submit a report within 1 year of enactment of this act describing the types of programs that grantees are using their formula grant funding to support.

The Committee urges DOJ to encourage Title II grant recipients to coordinate with their State education agencies to support continuity of education opportunities for adjudicated youth and encourages the Department to continue its efforts to institute reforms to ensure States' compliance with the Title II core requirements. The Department shall report to the Committee on these efforts 60 days after enactment of this act.

Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018.—The Committee believes that effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–385) requires timely and comprehensive guidance to States by the Department and OJJDP. The Committee directs DOJ and OJJDP to continue to support full, timely implementation of the law as intended, and to encourage all 50 States and six U.S. territories to fully participate in the Act and its goals of improving outcomes for public safety and youth. OJJDP is further directed to ensure that States have the training and support to continue as fully participating partners in the Act.

Juvenile Diversion Programs.—The Committee encourages the Department to support evidence-based diversion programs that focus on non-violent juvenile offenders, incorporate the peer-to-peer model, and involve local law enforcement, institutions of higher education, and local health partners to provide a holistic approach to decrease recidivism.

Arts in Juvenile Justice.—The Committee directs the Department, with advice and consultation from the National Endowment for the Arts and arts stakeholders, to establish an Arts in Juvenile Justice demonstration program to provide 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.

Youth Mentoring Grants.—To support the critical work of national, regional, and local organizations in nurturing and mentoring at-risk children and youth, the Committee recommends \$110,000,000 for competitive, peer-reviewed youth mentoring grants, of which \$16,500,000 is for helping youth impacted by substance abuse, including opioids and methamphetamine. The Committee expects that the OJJDP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants. The Committee expects OJP to maintain OJJDP's expanded eligibility for local mentoring programs, particularly in rural areas, unaffiliated with national mentoring organizations. The Committee also expects OJP and OJJDP to collaborate with mentoring stakeholders to expand youth mentoring services in rural areas inordinately affected by substance abuse, particularly heroin and opioids, and that are considered at-risk.

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System.—Girls in the United States with a history of sexual and physical abuse, school failure, substance dependency, and involvement in the welfare system, and who live in impoverished communities or are experiencing homelessness, face unique and complex risks. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for the “Girls in the Justice System” grant program, which will enable organizations, including nonprofit entities, with a successful track record of administering prevention and early intervention programs for girls who are most likely to end up in the juvenile justice system, at a local or State level, to replicate these programs at a national level. Funding for this program will further support prevention and early intervention strategies and curricula throughout the country, and place vulnerable girls on a path toward success, stability, and long-term contribution to society.

Children Exposed to Violence.—According to DOJ nearly two-thirds of children in the United States have been exposed to violence, which can impact development, health, and educational outcomes, and perpetuate the cycle of violence and substance misuse. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for grants to help children exposed to violence to heal from trauma through supportive services for the children and their families, training and awareness-raising for communities on how to prevent and help children heal from violence, state and policy reform, and technical assistance for child and family-serving organizations to help them better recognize and help families at risk for violence.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$45,000,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act (Public Law 101-647) and directs OJJDP to ensure that not less than 90 percent of the grants awarded are for the purposes of developing and maintaining child

advocacy centers [CAC], including training and accreditation. The Committee further directs OJJDP to ensure the funds intended to support local CACs are used efficiently with the highest percentage possible of Federal funding expended for local CAC organizational capacity, which is essential for the effective support of implementing the multidisciplinary response to child abuse investigation, prosecution, and intervention services.

The Committee continues to support efforts by CACs to use their unique model and expertise to help military installations address cases of child abuse, and again provides \$1,000,000 from within the funds provided to continue to support a pilot project to identify, develop, and operationalize best practices. As this effort has been funded since fiscal year 2017, the Committee directs OJJDP to report on the status of this pilot, including the locations of CACs and military installations working together, the number of children served through these partnerships, and lessons learned from this pilot program.

Missing and Exploited Children Programs.—The Committee recommends \$110,000,000 for OJJDP's Missing and Exploited Children Programs in order to support law enforcement agencies and other national organizations that report and investigate missing children cases and also investigate those who exploit children both with and without an online nexus. The Committee directs OJP to provide a plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2022, which shall include investments in authorized national programs that serve as a resource center and clearinghouse on missing and exploited children, task force grants, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children [ICAC] program. The OJJDP is directed to continue to ensure that all grantees report regularly on these programs.

Within funds provided, the Committee directs that the full authorized amount of \$40,000,000 be provided for the purposes of the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–267), up to \$32,200,000 of which shall be used to carry out the requirements of 34 U.S.C. 11293(b).

Within the funds provided, \$4,400,000 is provided for the AMBER Alert program. The Committee continues to recognize the diverse and unique challenges, identified in the report to Congress directed by the Ashlyne Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act (Public Law 115–166), for the integration of State AMBER Alert communications plans and Tribal systems. Of the funds provided for AMBER Alert activities, \$1,000,000 shall be directed to addressing State/Tribal integration consistent with the findings of the report directed by Public Law 115–166.

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

The Committee directs that within the funds provided, \$3,000,000 be for a competitive grant award program to increase the technological investigative capacity, and associated training of law enforcement, to support the development, refinement, and advancement of widely used investigative tools, methods, and technologies that address child pornography, exploitation, and sex trafficking, as previously directed in fiscal years 2018 through 2021. The Committee also directs that OJJDP expand efforts to provide advanced skills training for ICAC officers.

The Committee directs that within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 be provided to maintain, strengthen, and enhance the ICAC Child Online Protection System investigative tools that address child pornography, exploitation, and sex trafficking. The funding provided is to significantly upgrade hardware, software, and other critical infrastructure components. These upgrades will increase investigative capacity and effectiveness to keep pace with the evolving threat of technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and abuse. The Committee directs OJJDP to identify and provide a report on specific, long-term objectives associated with this funding within 90 days of enactment.

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

ICAC Structure.—The Committee directs the immediate submission of the report directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260 regarding the ICAC program and structure. This report was to have been submitted by April 26, 2021.

Alternatives to Youth Incarceration.—The Committee provides \$50,000,000 for a new OJJDP initiative for States, localities, territories and Tribes in order to provide resources to close and repurpose youth prisons and detention facilities. Funding shall support State grantees in a robust planning process to close youth prisons and redirect resources to support more effective alternatives to incarceration; for community-based programs for system-involved youth as well as services outside of the justice system; and for States to assess and respond to the economic impact of youth prison closures, such as the training and re-employment of workers from youth prisons.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$143,800,000
Budget estimate, 2022	156,800,000
Committee recommendation	156,800,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$156,800,000 for public safety officers benefits. The recommendation is \$13,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and is equal to the budget request. This program provides a one-time death benefit payment to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety offi-

cers whose death was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty or certain eligible heart attacks or strokes. Within funds provided, \$122,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office and considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

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

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS
INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Appropriations, 2021	\$386,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	651,000,000
Committee recommendation	475,717,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$475,717,000 for community oriented policing services. The recommendation is \$89,717,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$175,283,000 below the budget request.

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

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
COPS Hiring Grants	248,000
<i>Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	40,000
<i>Regional Information Sharing Activities</i>	44,000
<i>Tribal Access Program</i>	3,000
<i>Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act</i>	10,000
<i>Collaborative Reform Model</i>	10,000
POLICE Act	11,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	16,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	35,000
STOP School Violence Act	53,000
Community Policing Development	50,000
COPS Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment Projects	62,717
TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	475,717

Any deviations from the above plan are subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this act.

COPS Hiring Program.—The Committee recommends \$248,000,000 for COPS Hiring grants to help State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agencies to create and preserve police officer positions and to increase community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. Grants will have an award cap of \$125,000 and require grantees to provide a 25 percent local match. The Committee encourages the COPS Office to focus on efforts to train and increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies, executives, and managers serving rural communities to enhance the use of commu-

nity policing practices and innovations in policing to expand the effectiveness of limited resources.

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

Community Policing Development, Training and Technical Assistance.—The Community Policing Development [CPD] program assists State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with the implementation of community policing strategies by providing guidance on promising practices through the development and testing of innovative strategies, building knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and supporting new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. The Committee provides \$50,000,000 for CPD which is directed to be provided in competitive grants directly to these law enforcement agencies in the following manner: \$11,000,000 is to expand the use of crisis intervention teams in order to embed mental and behavioral health services with law enforcement including funding for specialized training; \$22,000,000 is for officer training in de-escalation, implicit bias, and duty to intervene techniques, of which no less than \$2,000,000 is for grants to regional de-escalation training centers that are administered by accredited universities of higher education and offer de-escalation training certified by a national certification program; \$10,500,000 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 \$4,000,000 is to be provided for small and rural law enforcement agencies for this purpose; \$5,000,000 is for the continuation of the CPD Microgrants program which provides funding for demonstration and pilot projects that offer creative ideas to advance crime fighting, community engagement, problem solving, or organizational changes to support community policing; and \$1,500,000 is for grants to support tolerance, diversity, and anti-bias training programs offered by organizations with well-established experience training law enforcement personnel and criminal justice professionals. The COPS Office is directed to report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act on how the direction for CPD grants is being followed as well as timelines for grant deadlines and distribution.

Collaborative Reform Model.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for the restoration of the Collaborative Reform Model, which assists local law enforcement agencies to identify problems and develop solutions to some of the most critical issues facing law enforcement today, such as use of force, fair and impartial policing, and improved accountability. Grant funding is to only be awarded to law enforcement agencies who choose to engage in the collaborative reform process with the Department.

Regional Information Sharing Activities [RISS].—The Committee recommends \$44,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and budget request, to support activities that enable the sharing of nationwide criminal intelligence and other resources with State, local, and other law enforcement agencies and organizations. Such activities should address critical and chronic criminal threats, including gangs, terrorism, narcotics, weapons, and officer safety or event deconfliction, and should reflect regional as well as national threat priorities. In addition, funds shall be available to support local-to-local law enforcement data and information sharing efforts focused on solving routine crimes by sharing law enforcement information not categorized as criminal intelligence. All activities shall be consistent with national information-sharing standards and requirements as determined by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

The Committee further directs that the Department assess no more than 4 percent of the total appropriation for the RISS program for management and administration purposes, so as to ensure sufficient funding is available for law enforcement.

Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$16,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and budget request, for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures. These funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities such as precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers.

Anti-Heroin Task Forces.—The Committee reiterates concerns over the dramatic rise of heroin abuse, deaths, and related crime in the United States. The need for additional resources and training to address these challenges is apparent, and the Committee created the anti-heroin task force program within the COPS Office in fiscal year 2015, continually providing funding in succeeding fiscal years. The Committee provides \$35,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high per capita levels of primary treatment admissions for both heroin and other opioids. These funds shall be utilized for drug enforcement, including investigations and activities related to the distribution of heroin or unlawful diversion and distribution of prescription opioids. Priority shall be given to those drug task forces, managed and operated by the State, serving a majority of counties in the State.

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

health, implement suicide prevention programming, and help officers seek assistance in receiving support services.

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

COPS Law Enforcement Technology.—The Committee provides \$62,717,000 for grants for State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments and law enforcement agencies to develop and acquire effective equipment, technologies, and interoperable communications that assist in the prevention of and response to crime. COPS is directed to ensure that all equipment funded under this program meets the requirements of the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s Office of Law Enforcement Standards. The accompanying table details funding for congressionally designated activities, which are incorporated by reference in the bill:

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Aitkin County Sheriff’s Office	Public Safety Equipment Upgrade	305,000
Baker County Sheriff’s Office	Radio Infrastructure Upgrade	190,000
Baltimore Police Department	Baltimore Police Department Records Management System and Early Intervention System.	2,000,000
Borough of Leonia	Strengthening Public Safety Communications Project	251,000
Charles County, Maryland	Charles County Body-Worn Camera Project	610,000
Cheshire County Sheriff’s Office	Cheshire County Sheriff’s Office Radio Communications System.	750,000
City of Albuquerque—Police Department	Albuquerque Police Department Gunshot Detection System	1,471,000
City of Albuquerque—Police Department	Albuquerque Police Department Public Safety Echo Project	435,000
City of Carlsbad	Carlsbad Police Department Mobile Command Center Equipment Upgrades.	575,000
City of Center Line	City of Center Line Communication Equipment Upgrade	350,000
City of Charleston	Charleston Eyes & Ears Police Technology Initiative	750,000
City of Columbia	Body-Worn and In-Car Camera Modernization	709,000
City of Duluth	Duluth 911 Automated Response System	750,000
City of Eugene	Public Safety Vehicle Procurement	200,000
City of Glendale, Arizona	Public Safety Command Center Procurement	715,000
City of Greenville, North Carolina	Police Radio Replacement	3,000,000
City of Huntington	NIBIN Database Entry Terminal Procurement	218,000
City of Laurel, Maryland	Laurel Police Department Radio Technology Upgrade	200,000
City of Lorain, Ohio	Police Department Technology and Equipment Upgrades	500,000
City of Manassas Park	Manassas Park Public Safety and Security Project	447,000
City of Milton Police Department	New Police Station Technology	33,000
City of Milton Police Department	Police Cruiser Equipment Update	118,000
City of New Martinsville	New Martinsville Law Enforcement Cameras	58,000
City of Portage	City of Portage Radio Equipment Upgrade	258,000
City of Rochester	Records Management System Upgrade	500,000
City of St. Clair Shores	St. Clair Shores Police Department Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras.	235,000
City of Sumter	Police Technology Update	246,000
City of Union City	Public Safety Technology Upgrade	1,100,000
City of Vancouver	Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras	1,500,000
City of West Wendover	West Wendover Public Safety Interoperability Upgrade	376,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
City of Wheeling	Wheeling Law Enforcement Technology Program	1,001,000
Cochise County Sheriff's Office	Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	246,000
Concordia Police Department	Update of the Cloud County Public Safety Communications Network.	310,000
Doña Ana County Sheriff's Office	Doña Ana County Sheriff's Office Rapid DNA Program	350,000
Durham Department of Public Safety	Durham Radio Communications Infrastructure Upgrades	900,000
El Dorado Police Department	Police Radio Technology Update	170,000
Garden City Police Department	Southwest Kansas Law Enforcement Emergency Communications Technology Upgrade.	500,000
Graham County Sheriff	Mobile Communications Technology Update	35,000
Grant County Emergency Management ..	Grant County Public Safety Communications	606,000
Granville Police Department	Granville K9 Wandering and Criminal Detection Program	150,000
Harney County Emergency Management	Harney County Public Safety Communications Upgrade	1,545,000
Illinois Secretary of State Police	Statewide Technology and Equipment Upgrades	575,000
Johnson County Sheriff	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition and Camera Technology.	595,000
La Plata County Sheriff's Office	Southwest Colorado Regional Response, Investigative, Search, Rescue, and Recovery Capabilities Enhancement.	166,000
Lane County Sheriff's Office	Lane County Sheriff's Office Body-Worn Cameras	648,000
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.	Reality-based Technology Training Center Equipment Procurement.	3,000,000
Loudoun County	Body-worn Camera Expansion Initiative	3,588,000
Macon County Board of Commissioners	Macon County Interoperative Communication System for Public Safety and First Responders.	1,400,000
Merrimack Police Department	City of Merrimack County Radio Infrastructure Upgrades	1,472,000
Midcoast Council of Governments	Midcoast Law Enforcement Equipment Purchasing Program ...	900,000
Mission Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition and Camera Technology.	140,000
Monroe County Community College	Monroe County Criminal Justice De-Escalation Training Simulator.	350,000
New Hampshire Department of Safety-Division of State Police.	Statewide Digital Law Enforcement Equipment and Technology Training.	1,224,000
Oakland County Sheriff's Department ...	Oakland County Sheriff's Department Body-Worn Camera Project.	1,000,000
Olathe Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition and Camera Technology.	170,000
Oneida Police Department	Oneida Police Department Security Enhancement	622,000
Overland Park Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition and Camera Technology.	75,000
Parsons Police Department	Acquisition of a Use of Force Simulator	135,000
Prairie Village Police Department	Acquisition of Training Technology	75,000
Prince George's County Sheriff's Office	Prince George's County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Technology Upgrade.	834,000
Riley County Police Department	Acquisition of a Hazardous Evidence Recovery Vehicle	440,000
Rio Arriba County	Rio Arriba Law Enforcement Vehicles and Court Equipment Upgrades.	1,000,000
Rose Hill Police Department	Police Radio Technology Update	105,000
Sandoval County Sheriff's Department ..	Sandoval County Sheriff's Department Body-Worn Cameras ...	866,000
Sandoval County Sheriff's Department ..	Sandoval Sheriff's Mobile Laptop Computers	379,000
Shepherd University Police Department	Shepherd University Campus Security Upgrades	4,000,000
SouthCom Combined Dispatch Center ...	Public Safety Technology Upgrades	275,000
Southeast Missouri State University	Programmatic Support and Expanded Training for Law Enforcement Academy Students.	1,500,000
Sparks Police Department	Sparks First Responder Equipment Replacement	1,400,000
Springfield Police Department	Springfield Police Department Technology Enhancements	100,000
Strafford County	Strafford County Radio Infrastructure Upgrades	750,000
Town of Fairfield	Fairfield Emergency Radio Network Upgrade	3,499,000
Town of North Branford	North Branford Public Safety Communications System Enhancements.	750,000
Town of Saugus	Town of Saugus Public Safety Communication Enhancements	1,000,000
Town of Simsbury	Simsbury Police Department Technology Enhancements	70,000
Town of Wilton	Town of Wilton Public Safety Communications System Upgrade.	983,000
Union County	Public Safety Radio Interoperability Initiative	1,270,000
Valley Center Police Department	Police Radio Technology Update	140,000
Washington County	Body-Worn Camera Program	377,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Whatcom County Government	Whatcom County Public Radio System Enhancement	300,000
Wichita Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition and Camera Technology.	1,600,000
Wicomico County, Maryland	Wicomico County Body-Worn Camera Project	116,000
Wyandotte County Sheriff	Acquisition of a Use of Force Simulator	165,000

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions:

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

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

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

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

Section 205 allows the Department of Justice, subject to the Committee’s reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations, but limits to 10 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

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

Section 207 restricts Federal prisoner access to certain amenities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 218 directs how the Department of Justice funds the body-worn camera program for its task forces.

Section 219 requires reports on Departmental Funds.

TITLE III
SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2021	\$5,544,000
Budget estimate, 2022	6,652,000
Committee recommendation	6,652,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$6,652,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP]. The recommendation is \$1,108,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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

Scientific Review.—The Committee maintains a firm belief that long-standing investments in basic research have resulted in transformational discoveries and dramatic improvements in the economy, healthcare, infrastructure, communications, national security, and many other sectors. Much of this success can be attributed to the process of peer review for the allocation of research funding and publication, and on community prioritization, such as through decadal surveys, which provide clear priorities for Federal investment and valuable oversight benchmarks. The Committee directs OSTP to ensure Federal science agencies continue to rely on peer review and prioritization efforts from the scientific community.

Open Access to Federal Research.—OSTP has worked since the enactment of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358) to establish procedures and define policies across the government for public access to Federal research, a process that has taken a number of years to implement. The Committee has monitored the progress over this time and directs OSTP to continue providing annual reports to the Committee in order to keep Congress apprised of the remaining progress needed to maintain the current structures in place that make federally funded research accessible to the public as expeditiously as possible.

Emerging Contaminants.—The Committee reiterates its concern regarding the risks associated with exposure to contaminants of emerging concern, including PFAS, and notes that section 7342 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) directed OSTP to establish a National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative to improve the identification, analysis, monitoring, and treatment methods for emerging contaminants in drinking water. OSTP submitted the “Plan for Addressing Critical Research Gaps Related to Emerging Contaminants in Drinking Water” in October 2018, which included a cross-agency Federal research strategy for addressing critical research gaps related to detecting and assessing exposure to emerging contaminants in drinking water. The Committee notes that it is still awaiting the report on this issue directed in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93. Within 30 days of the enactment of this act, OSTP shall update that report, including identifying any necessary program, policy, or budgetary resources required, by agency, to support the implementation of the Federal research strategy for fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024. The Committee further directs OSTP to provide a briefing on their status in establishing the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative by November 1, 2021.

Sustainable Chemistry.—The Committee encourages OSTP to support the timely and full implementation of subtitle E of title II of William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), including the establishment of an interagency working group led by OSTP to coordinate Federal programs and activities in support of sustainable chemistry.

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

Industries of the Future.—On January 1, 2021, the Industries of the Future Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–283) was signed into law. That Act required OSTP to provide a report to Congress that includes an assessment and recommendation related to the Federal Government’s investments in research and development in critical areas, such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, advanced manufacturing, and biotechnology by May 1, 2021. The Committee recognizes that an interim report was provided in May of this year, but is disappointed the final report has not yet been received and directs OSTP to submit the required report within 30 days of enactment of this act.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,965,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,965,000
Committee recommendation	1,965,000

The Committee provides \$1,965,000 for the National Space Council. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

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

The Committee reiterates its previous direction that the National Space Council provide the Committee with quarterly briefings, beginning with the annual budget submission, that identify current and emerging threats to maintaining U.S. leadership in space-based activities by the Federal Government, industry, and academia and the associated plans and policies to maintain that leadership. The Committee has yet to receive such a briefing in spite of clear direction provided in fiscal year 2021. The Committee expects the National Space Council to provide this briefing prior to November 1, 2021, and quarterly thereafter.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$23,271,278,000
Budget estimate, 2022	24,801,500,000
Committee recommendation	24,837,336,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$24,837,336,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. The recommendation is \$1,556,058,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$25,836,000 above the budget request.

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

The bill continues investments in human spaceflight that will enable travel to the Moon with NASA-developed crew and launch vehicles; build landers, space suits, and other infrastructure for Moon landings; enable the burgeoning domestic launch industry that is bringing cargo and crew to the International Space Station; and support NASA's science and technology programs. These elements should be viewed as complementary pieces of a balanced whole.

For Science, the Committee's recommendation strives to keep NASA's near-term launches on track to continue progress in explor-

ing our solar system and the universe, understanding the sun, and observing our planet. The Committee expects NASA to continue making progress on the recommendations of the National Academies' decadal surveys, now and in the future.

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

NASA is directed to continue providing the Committee with a quarterly launch schedule, by mission, which describes the risks associated with launch delays due to problems with the launch vehicle, impacts of launch delays to other missions in the launch queue, and a budget estimate of the anticipated carrying costs for missed launch windows. Due to disruption of NASA activities and missions, NASA shall also include any adjustments to launch windows for delayed missions.

The Committee expects NASA to maintain focus on improving oversight and accountability throughout the agency. NASA's acquisition management continues to be on the GAO "high risk" list. GAO's most recent assessment of NASA's large-scale projects found that the agency's cost and schedule performance on major projects has deteriorated for the fifth year in a row. GAO noted that "the majority of projects are managing the effects of the pandemic by using cost and schedule reserves. However, the full effects of COVID-19 are not yet known, and these reserves may be insufficient for several projects." NASA's Congressional Budget Justification acknowledges this pressure on reserves. The Committee appreciates that known COVID-related costs have been included in the requested levels for projects and that many costs will remain unknown until normal operations resume. NASA is directed to cooperate fully and to provide timely program analysis, evaluation data, and relevant information to GAO so that GAO can continue to report to Congress shortly after the annual budget submission, and semiannually thereafter, on the status of large-scale NASA programs, projects, and activities.

In addition, NASA is directed to provide the Committee, with its budget justification, the reserves assumed by NASA to be necessary within the amount proposed for each directorate, theme, program, project, and activity; or, if the proposed funding level for a directorate, theme, program, project, or activity is based on confidence level budgeting, the confidence level and reserves assumed in the proposed funding level.

The Committee understands that NASA projects undergo major reviews in addition to regular oversight throughout the year. When one of these reviews results in changing the cost profile of a project in the current or budget request year, the Committee expects to be informed in a timely fashion so that its actions can reflect the most recent NASA analysis and expectation. Keeping the Committee up to date should reduce NASA's propensity to submit spending plans that disregard congressional direction.

The Federal funding priorities for NASA set forth in this bill and explanatory statement should not be interpreted as suggestions from the Committee. Rather they should be interpreted like any

other statutory requirement levied upon NASA. The Committee articulates the funding levels of programs, where appropriate, in the form of tables and, if necessary, supplements with explanatory statement language.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2021	\$7,301,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	7,931,400,000
Committee recommendation	7,901,400,000

The Committee provides \$7,901,400,000 for Science, which is \$600,400,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$30,000,000 below the budget request. The Science account encompasses: Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, the James Webb Space Telescope, Heliophysics, and Biological and Physical Science. This funding supports NASA programs that seek to answer fundamental questions concerning the ways in which Earth is changing; the comparison of Earth with other planets in the solar system and around other stars; the connections between the Sun and Earth; and the origin and evolution of planetary systems, the galaxy, and the universe, including the origin and distribution of life in the universe. These objectives are assisted by input from the scientific community through decadal surveys and are achieved through orbital and suborbital experiments, robotic flight missions, ground-based scientific research and data analysis, and the development of new technologies for future missions. NASA shall continue its progress toward implementing the recommendations of decadal surveys in Earth Science, Heliophysics, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, and Biological and Physical Sciences.

The Committee notes that the number of commercial providers offering suborbital and orbital platforms for scientific experiments continues to grow, making these platforms affordable and essential for researchers, particularly when missions require tailored launch to mission-dependent orbits, locations, and schedules or frequent iteration and repetition. NASA shall ensure that its merit review systems encourage principal investigators [PIs] to use these platforms. In fiscal year 2022, NASA expects to launch approximately 19 small satellite missions. Due to continued and increasing demand for these services, NASA is directed to implement new competitive processes to ensure they are readily available.

The Committee is encouraged by the Science Mission Directorate’s efforts to promote diversity and inclusion among PIs, including the use of double blind proposal reviews and rolling announcements of opportunity.

SCIENCE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Earth Science	2,230,000
Planetary Science	3,161,000
James Webb Space Telescope	175,400
Astrophysics	1,400,200
Heliophysics	825,700
Biological and Physical Science	109,100

SCIENCE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Total, Science	7,901,400

Earth Science.—Within the amount for Earth Science, the Committee recommendation includes \$119,400,000 for the Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, ocean Ecosystem (PACE) mission to maintain its target launch date; \$18,500,000 for CLARREO Pathfinder to continue progress on this tier-1 decadal survey recommendation; no less than \$10,000,000 for the Carbon Monitoring System; \$326,900,000 for Earth Venture Class Missions to support missions under development while maintaining the cadence of future missions; and \$1,700,000 for NASA instruments on the Deep Space Climate Observatory. As articulated by the National Academies' Earth Science and Applications from Space Decadal Survey report, the Committee acknowledges the vital role of the Venture Class Missions program in supporting the development of novel remote sensing technologies and sustaining the scientific workforce. The Committee remains supportive of NASA's collaborative research that works to advance our understanding of the behavior of the Earth by engaging academia, particularly students, in studies and investigations, as these partnerships ensure that NASA's data expertise remains up-to-date and increases the research capacities at universities.

The recommendation fully supports, at no less than the request level, Applied Sciences, NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar, Geosynchronous Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer [GLIMR] instrument, and Geostationary Carbon Cycle Observatory [GeoCARB].

Earth System Observatory.—The Committee is pleased to see NASA's announcement and support for the Earth System Observatory to address high priority "designated observables" identified by the decadal survey. In keeping with the report and previous direction from Congress, NASA should plan to competitively select future missions. The Committee believes an increase in competed, PI-led missions will encourage responsible cost and schedule constraints, develop novel remote sensing technologies, and leverage the talents and expertise of scientists at universities and research institutions. The recommendation fully supports Decadal Survey and Future Missions at no less than \$150,000,000.

Use of On-Orbit Assembly Platforms.—The Committee encourages NASA, in partnership with industry, to support the development and demonstration of a prototype on-orbit robotically assembled Earth Science Platform designed to address critical gaps in NASA's climate, weather, and ecosystem monitoring. In partnership with industry, NASA should develop and demonstrate a space-based capability for autonomous and simultaneous operation of multiple modular Earth remote sensing instruments that utilizes robotic assembly and on-orbit structure manufacturing technologies derived from the OSAM-2 SBIR Phase III effort.

Planetary Science.—The Committee recommendation includes \$197,200,000 for planetary defense, of which \$11,100,000 shall be

for the Double Asteroid Redirect Test [DART] and not less than \$186,100,000 shall be for other Near Earth Object Observations missions and data analysis. The Committee recommendation supports the development of the Near Earth Object Surveyor Mission [NEOSM]. NASA shall include in future budget requests the amount required for Planetary Defense to ensure a June 2022 launch of DART and simultaneous development of NEOSM that pursues a launch date in 2025 while maintaining the mission's current instrument architecture, to the extent that it is scientifically justified and cost effective. NASA is directed to provide a report to Congress within 180 days from the enactment of this act on the fulfillment of its mandate to detect 90 percent of objects greater than 140 meters that threaten Earth and development progress of both NEOSM and DART missions. The Committee expects NASA to continue the selection and launch cadence of New Frontiers and Discovery class missions in spite of any cost pressures from planetary flagship missions or the Mars program. In addition, the Committee expects NASA to submit a report with the 2023 budget request to frame how the request fulfills the Planetary Science Decadal Survey. Within New Frontiers, \$201,100,000 is provided for the Dragonfly mission.

The recommendation includes the budget request level for Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover. The recommendation also includes up to \$497,300,000, for Lunar Discovery and Exploration, including \$22,100,000 to continue the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter, and up to the request level for Commercial Lunar Payload Services. The Committee supports NASA's commitment to utilizing public-private partnerships to advance its lunar science and exploration agenda and encourages the agency to leverage the resources and expertise of both private industry and universities in pursuit of these goals. The Committee directs that the Lunar Discovery and Exploration program adhere to the lunar science priorities established by decadal surveys and the National Research Council's consensus report titled "Scientific Context for the Exploration of the Moon." Activities funded within the program should meet both lunar science and human exploration needs.

Mars Sample Return.—The Committee recommendation includes \$653,200,000 for further development of a Mars Sample Return [MSR] mission to be launched in 2026. Given that sample return was the highest priority of the previous planetary science decadal survey, NASA shall provide the Committee with a year-by-year funding profile for a planned 2026 MSR launch.

Astrophysics.—The Committee recommendation for Astrophysics includes no less than \$98,300,000 for the Hubble Space Telescope, \$300,400,000 for Astrophysics Explorers, and \$501,600,000 for the Nancy Grace Roman Wide-Field InfraRed Survey Telescope [Roman]. The Committee is encouraged by NASA's commitment to accelerate the cadence of Astrophysics Explorer missions and to 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. Such activities can improve scientific understanding while simultaneously developing the scientific workforce through increased research opportunities for students and faculty.

Roman Telescope.—The Committee notes this telescope was the highest priority of the 2010 Astrophysics decadal survey to settle fundamental questions about the nature of dark energy. The Committee reiterates the expectation that NASA will use a firm \$3,200,000,000 development cost cap in its future execution of the mission.

Science Mission Directorate [SMD] Education.—The Committee provides no less than \$55,600,000 for education and outreach efforts. The Committee further supports the recommendation that the Astrophysics program continue to administer this SMD-wide education funding. The Committee encourages SMD-funded investigators to be directly involved in outreach and education efforts and support citizen science. NASA should continue to prioritize funding for ongoing education efforts linked directly to its science missions.

Astrophysics Research.—The Committee recognizes the role of the Astrophysics Research program in supporting the development of novel astrophysics observation technologies that lay the foundation for future mission architectures. Additionally, a strong research program maximizes the scientific value of space-based missions by ensuring that the data collected through such observations can continue to provide new insights into the mechanisms behind cosmological phenomena. The Committee also understands that supporting these activities through extramural grant funding contributes to the long-term viability of the U.S. astrophysics community. As such, the Committee recommends \$285,500,000 for Astrophysics Research.

James Webb Space Telescope.—The Committee maintains its strong support of the James Webb Space Telescope [JWST] and provides \$175,400,000 for JWST. The Committee understands that JWST has arrived at the launch site, in anticipation of a launch in calendar year 2021. JWST will be nearly 100 times more powerful than Hubble and will cement continued American leadership in astronomy.

Heliophysics.—The Committee recognizes that a greater understanding of our Sun and the accompanying technologies developed for that purpose will help to mitigate the hazards that solar activity poses to ground- and space-based platforms that strengthen our national security, economic competitiveness, and scientific prowess. The recommendation provides \$825,700,000 for Heliophysics, including \$253,400,000 for Solar Terrestrial Probes to: support continued mission formulation and development of Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe [IMAP]; implement accompanying Missions of Opportunity [MOs]; maintain operations for ongoing missions, including the Magnetospheric Multiscale [MMS] mission; and continue formulation for the Dynamical Neutral Atmosphere-Ionosphere Coupling [DYNAMIC] mission as a PI-led mission. The Committee directs NASA to provide not less than the fiscal year 2021 level for operations and scientific analysis for MMS. Given that MMS's phase two objective of night side reconnection events are yet to be completed due to these phenomenon occurring less frequently than day side reconnection events, NASA should take no steps to reduce MMS operations in future year budgets until this primary mission objective is achieved.

Heliophysics Explorer.—The Committee is encouraged by NASA's commitment to accelerate the cadence of alternating Small Explorer and Mid-sized Explorer missions and enable a regular selection of MOs to allow heliophysics researchers to rapidly respond to and participate in missions both inside and outside of NASA. This commitment follows the recommendations of the National Research Council Decadal Survey and can accelerate scientific understanding while developing the scientific workforce through increased research opportunities for students and faculty. The recommendation provides \$189,200,000 for Heliophysics Explorers, the same amount as the request.

Diversify, Realize, Integrate, Venture, Educate [DRIVE] Initiative.—The Committee supports implementation of the DRIVE initiative, a top priority of the National Research Council Decadal Survey and encourages NASA to implement the goal of increasing the competitive research program to 25 percent of the Heliophysics budget request to enable the development of new technologies, including advanced computational tools, establish competitively-awarded DRIVE Science Centers, support multidisciplinary research collaboration using integrated observatory data, and support early career investigators. In addition, the Committee recognizes that the continued success of DRIVE relies upon a robustly supported research budget, and so provides \$235,500,000 for Heliophysics Research. Within Heliophysics Research, the Committee recommendation supports Research Range at the request level and provides \$77,000,000 for Heliophysics Research and Analysis, an increase of \$25,000,000 above the request.

Heliophysics Technology Program.—The Committee appreciates NASA including Heliophysics Technology as a standalone program line in the budget request and supports the request level for this transformative activity.

Geospace Dynamics Constellation [GDC].—The Committee provides \$119,300,000 for Living with a Star [LWS], which supports a diverse portfolio of activities that contribute to our understanding of the societal impact of the Sun-Earth system. This includes the upcoming Geospace Dynamics Constellation mission, which will meet the recommendations of the Heliophysics decadal survey through improved understanding of the variability of the space weather environment surrounding Earth. The Committee notes LWS supports GDC and other missions alongside a portfolio of applied research activities, such as the Space Weather Science and Applications program, designed to maximize the scientific value of LWS missions and create a pipeline of enabling technologies.

Space Weather Science Applications.—In response to the Space Weather Action Plan and the recommendations of the Decadal Strategy for Solar and Space Physics, the Committee recommendation provides no less than \$25,000,000 for Space Weather Science and Applications to support innovation in observational capabilities and advance research-to-operations, operations-to-research, and computational aspects of space weather mitigation in accordance with the recommendations of the decadal survey and the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan. The Committee also notes the relevance of these activities to safeguarding human health against radiation during long-duration deep space explo-

ration activities. NASA should coordinate with NOAA, NSF, and the Department of Defense to ensure that NASA is focused on research and technology that enables other agencies to dramatically improve their operational space weather assets and the forecasts they generate using data from those assets, including current and future ground-based telescopes and instruments, such as the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope.

Within funding for Space Weather Science and Applications, the Committee allocates \$1,000,000 to initiate the implementation of a center-based mechanism to support multidisciplinary space weather research, advance new capabilities, and foster collaboration among university, government, and industry participants aimed at improving research-to-operations and operations-to-research. NASA should coordinate with NOAA to ensure that research pursued through this activity meets NOAA operational needs.

Biological and Physical Science.—The recommendation provides the full requested amount of \$109,100,000 for Biological and Physical Science within Science.

AERONAUTICS

Appropriations, 2021	\$828,700,000
Budget estimate, 2022	914,800,000
Committee recommendation	940,000,000

The Committee provides \$940,000,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$111,300,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$25,200,000 above the budget request. The Aeronautics account funds research in key areas related to the development of advanced aircraft technologies and systems, including those related to aircraft safety, ultra-efficient vehicles and fuel efficiency, hypersonics, and research that supports the Next Generation Air Transportation System in partnership with the Joint Planning and Development Office.

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

LBFD Over Land Supersonic Testing.—NASA has identified a comprehensive set of atmospheric environments that its low sonic boom aircraft will encounter in flights over land in anticipation of initial test flights of the LBFD experimental aircraft beginning in 2022. As this testing progresses toward potential commercial use, it will be vital that this technology be tested over land in proximity to populations on the ground unaccustomed to supersonic flight testing in order to validate the technologies and sonic impacts to communities associated with over land flights. NASA is directed to include established non-military supersonic test corridors for the LBFD flight tests.

University Leadership Initiative [ULI].—The Committee recognizes that universities are uniquely suited to contribute revolutionary advances in aeronautical technologies through NASA’s ULI program. NASA is encouraged to utilize universities and their capabilities in areas where multidisciplinary convergent research is

needed to address complex technical challenges in early stage aeronautics research and technology development.

Electric Air Flight.—NASA should work to further strengthen collaborations with the Department of Energy to overcome energy storage challenges for novel modes of mobility, including electric air flight. As NASA continues its work on electric powered air flight, NASA is encouraged to advance its work on high power, fast charging batteries to advance work on these next generation vehicles.

Hypersonics Technology.—The Committee notes that opportunities for low-speed hypersonic flight enable development of the next generation of commercial aeronautics travel. The development of new hypersonic capabilities at speeds above Mach five can sustain hypersonic competency for national needs while advancing fundamental hypersonics research. Both require technology development that includes hypersonic propulsion systems, reusable vehicle technologies, high-temperature materials, including carbon fiber components, and systems analysis. The Committee provides \$60,000,000 for hypersonics technology research, which is equal to the fiscal year 2021 level. Within this amount, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 for collaborative work between industry and academia for carbon/carbon material testing and characterization that will benefit the next generation of very high temperature composites for hypersonic vehicles.

High-Rate Composite Aircraft Manufacturing [HiCAM].—The Committee is supportive of NASA's HiCAM project that demonstrates high rate manufacturing at full scale to enable increased rates of composite structures for aircraft. The Committee provides no less than \$32,000,000 to enable HiCAM to select large-scale ground tests of both fuselage and wing to accelerate industry's development of this critical technology to help ensure the global competitiveness of the U.S. aerospace industry. NASA is encouraged to leverage existing academic and industry expertise to help demonstrate efficient design, development, and certification requirements associated with this program and to utilize no less than 75 percent of these funds to support public-private partnerships with at least a 50 percent government cost share.

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

Unmanned Traffic Management.—The Committee commends NASA for its work to advance efforts on the unmanned traffic management [UTM] program. NASA is encouraged to continue work with the FAA and other Federal agencies, States, counties, cities, and Tribal jurisdictions on research toward the development of a UTM system, technologies, and applications for enhanced UTM air domain awareness.

Cleaner, Quieter Airplanes.—The Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate continues to make significant strides in demonstrating new technologies, including systems architecture, components, inte-

gration of propulsion systems and airframe structures, and in electric or hybrid-electric aircraft concepts that are capable of reducing both carbon and noise emissions. The Committee supports NASA’s Sustainable Flight National Partnership and other efforts to bring these technologies to market.

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

Aviation Supply Chain.—The Committee directs NASA to conduct an assessment of the existing aviation supply chain, including modeling of gaps in the supply chain, from structures manufacturing to material suppliers, in order to enable a proactive and ready industry to support U.S. interests in advanced air mobility. As NASA moves forward with planning future aviation technology and research, it should also identify how existing capabilities will impact the ability of industry to take advantage of NASA’s work. In conducting the assessment, NASA should consult with industry and other relevant Federal agencies.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,100,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,425,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,250,000,000

The Committee provides \$1,250,000,000 for Space Technology, which is \$150,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$175,000,000 below the budget request. The Space Technology mission directorate funds basic research that can advance multi-purpose technologies to enable new approaches to all of NASA’s current missions. Space Technology also includes funding for NASA’s Small Business Innovative Research [SBIR] and Small Business Technology Transfer programs.

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

The recommendation includes \$27,000,000 for the Flight Opportunities Program and \$5,000,000 to advance large scale production and use of innovative nanomaterials, including carbon nanotubes and carbon/carbon composites.

On-surface Manufacturing Capabilities.—The agreement provides the budget request of \$8,750,000 for On-Surface Manufacturing and directs NASA, through partnerships with universities, to lever-

age efforts that complement ongoing work on the development of advanced materials with a focus on point-of-need and in-place generated materials, energy capture and power storage, recycling, commercialization, and workforce development.

Satellite Servicing/Restore-L/On-Orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing-1 [OSAM-1].—The Committee recommends \$227,000,000 for the Restore-L Project to conduct and demonstrate the capabilities to refuel satellites in low-Earth orbit (LEO) utilizing Landsat-7. As the program progresses from research to implementation, the Committee encourages NASA to work with private sector and university partners to facilitate commercialization of the technologies developed within the program, and directs NASA to submit with its fiscal year 2023 budget request a report on current efforts underway to encourage commercialization of technology within the Restore-L program, with a focus on how IP will be handled. The Committee encourages NASA to make Restore-L's capabilities available to other government agencies that own and operate satellites. NASA is directed to keep the program on track for launch no later than 2025.

Nuclear Propulsion.—NASA is continuing its work to develop the foundational technologies and advance low-enriched uranium nuclear thermal propulsion systems that can provide significantly faster trip times for crewed missions than non-nuclear options. Not less than \$110,000,000 is for the development of nuclear thermal propulsion, of which not less than \$80,000,000 shall be for the design of test articles that will enable a flight demonstration for which a multi-year plan is required. The Committee encourages NASA to coordinate with other relevant Federal departments to maximize the total effort for this propulsion capability. Within 180 days of the enactment of this act, NASA, in conjunction with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit a multi-year plan that enables technology development leading to an in-space demonstration and describes future missions and propulsion and power systems enabled by this capability. NASA is encouraged to develop innovative nuclear technologies that enable a regular cadence of extended duration robotic missions to the lunar surface and Mars.

Flight Opportunities Program.—The funding provided for this program may be used to support undergraduate and graduate work in developing flight opportunities payloads. NASA should ensure that funds are available for flight opportunities of science, technology demonstration, and educational payloads developed across all NASA Mission Directorates, as well as external flight opportunities, as authorized under section 907 of the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267), including competitively-selected opportunities in support of payload development and flight of K–12 and collegiate educational payloads. NASA is directed to consider how the Flight Opportunities Program may be leveraged to provide expanded opportunities to STEM students and early career researchers, including working directly with the Office of STEM engagement. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to support payload development and flight of K–12 and collegiate educational payloads. NASA is encouraged to qualify U.S. suborbital vehicles in order to procure flights for NASA personnel and allow human-tend-

ed payloads through flight opportunities. NASA’s qualification process should prioritize safety and avoid unnecessary duplication of existing licensing procedures.

Small Business Innovation Research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the SBIR program and its previous success in commercialization of results from federally-funded research and development projects, and includes the requested level for SBIR. The SBIR program encourages domestic small businesses to engage in Federal research and development facilitates job creation. The Committee therefore directs NASA to place an increased focus on awarding SBIR awards to firms with fewer than 50 employees.

EXPLORATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$6,555,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	6,880,400,000
Committee recommendation	6,960,200,000

The Committee provides \$6,960,200,000 for Exploration, which is \$404,800,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$79,800,000 above the budget request.

In July 2021, NASA proposed a reorganization that divided the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate [HEO] into two separate mission directorates, Exploration and Space Operations. In the course of examining the proposal, NASA identified two elements of the funding provided in fiscal year 2021 and requested in fiscal year 2022 under Exploration that needed to be provided under Space Operations—the funding related to production and operations for the Orion multi-purpose crew vehicle and the Human Research Program. Consequently, the Committee has provided the funding for Orion within Exploration, as discussed below, but has transferred the funding for the Human Research Program to Space Operations.

The Committee appreciates its relationships with the Associate Administrators who have led HEO deftly. Their expertise and straightforwardness about the resources needed to accomplish NASA’s long term goals while balancing current operations has been invaluable to the Committee over the past 10 years.

The Exploration account funds the capabilities required to develop, demonstrate, and deploy the transportation, life support, and surface systems that will enable sustained human presence beyond LEO and throughout the solar system. The Committee believes the Nation deserves a safe and robust human spaceflight program to explore beyond LEO, including establishing a sustainable lunar presence, and ensuring U.S. leadership in space.

EXPLORATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Orion	1,426,700
Space Launch System	2,487,000
Exploration Ground Systems	690,000
Exploration Research and Development	2,356,500
Gateway	785,000
Human Landing System	1,295,000

EXPLORATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Total Exploration	6,960,200

The Committee supports NASA's goal of returning U.S. astronauts to the surface of the Moon through the Artemis program and provides funding to move its lunar program forward. While the Artemis program is steadily progressing, many challenges remain for the initial crewed landing on the Moon. Many elements are on the cusp of their flight tests, while other critical elements remain in early development and threaten to delay crewed flights to the Moon. NASA also must work on developing the needed systems that will make Artemis a program that will support a sustained lunar presence on and around the Moon. To accomplish this goal, NASA must coordinate and systematically advance the many programs under development through a plan that reflects the complexity of this undertaking. The Committee has provided funds for NASA to advance its human exploration program and expects NASA to provide further definition of the program and a refined cost estimate that reflects NASA's plans.

The Space Launch System [SLS], Orion multi-purpose crew vehicle, and Exploration ground systems are all critical infrastructure for the development and sustainment of the Nation's human exploration goals. These investments will enable the human exploration of space beyond LEO, and provide flexibility for a variety of mission destinations including the Moon and Mars.

The Committee provides \$2,487,000,000 for SLS; \$1,426,700,000 for Orion; and \$690,000,000 for Exploration Ground Systems. These funding levels reflect consistent programmatic funding to ensure the earliest possible crewed launch of SLS, as well as prepare for future science and crewed missions.

It is important to note that the funding levels provided by the Committee within Exploration support the development of multiple iterations of launch and crew test articles and flight vehicles that are being developed and produced during fiscal year 2022. Flight hardware that will be used for the initial uncrewed and crewed test launches, as well as the flights that will return astronauts to the lunar surface are included within the funding provided, including funding for procurement of Exploration Upper Stage [EUS] hardware for its initial flight and future missions. As SLS, Orion, EGS and eventually other elements of the Artemis architecture transition from development to production and operations, the long-term cost effectiveness of these capabilities will only be realized with a rebalancing of the workforce. NASA should strive to appropriately align its workforce during this transition to drive affordability and eliminate work products not required for the production and operations phase.

The Committee directs NASA to follow its "Priority of Use" clause for ensuring that its missions are prioritized and that mission related activities and schedules of NASA missions are not impacted by outside activities at its centers. In particular, NASA shall ensure that any non-Federal activities do not interfere with

the progress of, and schedule for, the Artemis missions, and will report to the Committee any conflicting activities and how the conflict was resolved 15 days prior to any activity taking place. Ensuring that NASA's missions and launch schedules are prioritized will become increasingly important as NASA prepares for the test launches associated with returning astronauts to the Moon.

Lunar Cargo.—As NASA further refines its strategy for a sustainable presence and exploration of the lunar surface, the Committee encourages NASA to continue its exploration of a cargo variant of SLS for use in the Artemis program and for other purposes.

Orion Transition to Operations.—The Committee is supportive of transitioning management and funding for programs from Exploration to Space Operations when the programs mature and are in production rather than development. NASA recommended splitting Orion funding between the Exploration and Space Operations accounts with \$799,300,000 for Orion Production and Operations in Space Operations. The bill allows a transfer of up to that amount to Space Operations. However, no fewer than 15 days before exercising any such transfer, the Committee directs NASA to submit a plan for managing Orion that makes clear the roles and responsibilities of each mission directorate and how decision-making that impacts development and operations will occur. Management uncertainty should not interfere with a successful Artemis 1 launch in fiscal year 2022.

Block 1B Development.—The Committee is supportive of fully developing the capabilities of SLS, and directs NASA to continue the simultaneous development of activities authorized under section 302(c)(1)(a) and (b) of Public Law 111–267. Enabling the evolution of SLS from the vehicle to be used in Artemis 1 to the block 1B variant and eventually the 130 metric ton variant requires the continued development of the interim block 1B variation of SLS, including the continued development of EUS. It also requires modifications to SLS, the continued construction of a block 1B compatible mobile launch platform [MLP–2], and any additional processing and launch capabilities. To further enable NASA's goals for the Artemis program, the Committee provides no less than \$579,000,000 for EUS engine development and associated stage adapter work from within the amounts provided for SLS, and no less than \$165,300,000 for MLP–2 from within Exploration Ground Systems.

Exploration Research and Development [ERD].—The Committee provides \$2,356,500,000 for ERD, which is comprised of Gateway, Advanced Exploration Systems, Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities, and the Human Landing System. Funding for the Human Research Program has been transferred to Space Operations at NASA's recommendation. As NASA continues to refine its Artemis program, greater attention must be paid to near term objectives, while still maintaining early work for technologies that will enable a sustainable lunar presence.

Human Landing System.—The Committee notes that in fiscal year 2021, NASA projected that the Human Landing System [HLS] would need \$4,388,100,000 in fiscal year 2022. However, the fiscal year 2022 request before the Committee is \$1,195,000,000. Given that request, NASA's rhetoric of blaming Congress and this Com-

mittee for the lack of resources needed to support two HLS teams rings hollow. The Committee’s—and NASA’s—experience with both Commercial Cargo and Commercial Crew was that even with lofty ambitions, milestones were often not met in the first years of a milestone-based program.

The Committee believed, in providing resources for fiscal year 2021, that the resources would support early work for two teams. The Committee believes having at least two teams providing services using the Gateway should be the end goal of the current development program. To that end, the Committee provides no less than \$1,295,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 above the budget request, for HLS. Using this funding, NASA is expected to ensure redundancy and competition, including robust support for research, development, testing, and evaluation for no fewer than two HLS teams. The Committee expects real investments in development rather than additional studies. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall deliver a plan to the Committee and post it on its website that explains how NASA will comply with this direction, including the resources needed for fiscal years 2023 through 2026 to execute the plan. NASA is expected to request such resources in future year budgets. In order to support HLS program development, no less than the requested level for the Lunar Lander office is provided.

SPACE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2021	\$3,988,200,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,017,400,000
Committee recommendation	4,128,246,000

The Committee provides \$4,128,246,000 for Space Operations, which is \$140,046,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$110,846,000 above the budget request. The Space Operations account supports the International Space Station [ISS] and the supporting functions required to conduct operations in space at up to the full requested level. The ISS is a complex of research laboratories in LEO in which American, Russian, and international partner astronauts conduct unique scientific and technological investigations in a microgravity environment.

Human Research Program.—At NASA’s request, the Committee recommendation for Space Operations includes \$130,200,000 for the Human Research Program that was requested in Exploration.

Commercial Crew and Cargo.—The Committee recommends up to the requested level of funding for Commercial Crew and Cargo, including the full requested amount to enable cargo flights for all three current providers within the Commercial Crew and Cargo program.

Commercial LEO Development.—The Committee supports maintaining the ISS as long as it can be safely operated. However, it is anticipated that current efforts to develop viable alternatives will eventually allow NASA to achieve its objectives in LEO. The Committee supports public-private partnerships to advance commercial capabilities in LEO, particularly those involving in-kind contributions by NASA, such as making a docking node on the ISS available for partnership opportunities. After several years, NASA has finally provided the Committee with a rationale for this funding

and a roadmap that seeks to ensure continued NASA access to LEO on new, commercial, free-flying platforms. The recommendation provides the full budget request of \$101,100,000 for Commercial LEO activities to allow for continued opportunities for LEO commercialization that are not primarily dependent on NASA funding. This funding should be primarily focused on solving supply rather than demand problems and growing promising research across all industries and not one-time novelty events, which are not indicators of future sustainable expansion of commercial activity in LEO.

Within 30 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee with updated criteria used by NASA and any other U.S. based entity allowed to facilitate selection of commercial projects to be flown to the ISS, a list of the projects selected, the total costs incurred by NASA for delivery and execution of each project, and the amount NASA will be reimbursed for transportation, personnel, and facility use to conduct the selected activity. NASA shall not use funds provided in this or any other act to subsidize the cost of any project that is primarily intended for marketing, advertising, or entertainment.

Rocket Propulsion Test Program and Testing Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends the fiscal year 2022 requested amount for the NASA Rocket Propulsion Test program to ensure that test infrastructure remains adequate to support the SLS and other propulsion development programs. In managing the program and its infrastructure, NASA should prioritize facility and fixed infrastructure improvements specific to infrastructure that is shared among users of the facility in a continued effort to attract and facilitate commercial partnerships at NASA’s test centers. Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, NASA shall provide a report to the Committee on historical use of Rocket Propulsion Test Program funds, including allocation of resources to specific field centers.

Space Communications.—The Committee recognizes and appreciates the complexities involved in sustaining NASA’s Near Space and Deep Space communications networks and infrastructure, which support NASA’s scientific and exploration activities. With the proliferation of commercial satellites capable of providing communications for NASA’s needs, this program represents a significant opportunity to deliver more economical and efficient services. The Committee supports NASA’s goal to commercialize its Direct-To-Earth communications services. However, much work remains to demonstrate that services tailored to non-space users are capable of meeting NASA mission needs when NASA’s Tracking and Data Relay Satellites reach the end of their service lives in the 2030s. If commercialization plans cannot meet NASA’s needs, the agency will need to plan and budget for replacement of essential services.

The Committee notes that funding for the 18-meter class antenna subnet, lunar communications relay, and long-term upgrades to the Deep Space Network are not built into the out-year funding projected in the fiscal year 2022 request. As NASA’s Congressional Budget Justification states, “Without services to move data and commands between spacecraft and Earth, space assets worth tens

of billions of dollars would be little more than orbital debris.” The Committee directs NASA to provide a timeline for sustainment of the existing network and infrastructure upgrades in the fiscal year 2023 budget request. NASA is also directed to identify adequate resources and provide a plan to address any upgrades identified in its Deep Space Network “Road to Green” study. NASA is directed to brief the Committee on these plans within 30 days after the date of the submission of the fiscal year 2023 budget request. The recommendation supports the full request for the Communications Services Program.

21st Century Launch Complex.—The Committee notes that maintaining multiple launch sites contributes to assured access to the ISS for NASA, researchers, and industry. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for NASA-owned launch facilities, of which \$10,000,000 shall be used to fill critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety gaps at the Wallops Flight Facility launch complex. The Committee further directs NASA to take into consideration the full potential of all NASA-owned launch complexes in awarding the balance of funds made available by this program and in planning for future funding requests for this critical space infrastructure program.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS
ENGAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2021	\$127,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	147,000,000
Committee recommendation	147,000,000

The Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement account funds STEM education activities to educate and inspire our next generation of explorers and innovators. The Committee provides \$147,000,000 for STEM Engagement, which is \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request. As part of this activity, NASA is directed to continue progress toward the shared goal of both the Committee and NASA of capping administrative costs at no more than 5 percent.

STEM ENGAGEMENT
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NASA Space Grant	57,000
Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCOR]	26,000
Minority University Research and Education Project	48,000
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	16,000
TOTAL	147,000

Space Grant.—The Committee provides \$57,000,000 for Space Grant and directs that all 52 participating jurisdictions be supported at no less than \$850,000. NASA shall limit administrative costs to the fiscal year 2021 level and shall continue to have a goal of reducing administrative costs to no higher than 5 percent. The Committee encourages NASA to continue using funds to evaluate

program performance, augment base grants, and competitively respond to local, regional, and national needs.

Competitive Program.—The Committee provides no less than \$5,000,000 for the Competitive Program for Science, Museums, Planetariums, and NASA Visitors Centers within the STEM Education and Accountability Projects, also known as “Teams Engaging Affiliate Museums and Informal Institutions [TEAM II] program.” This competitive grant program supports interactive exhibits, professional development activities, and community-based programs to engage students, teachers, and the public in STEM.

Connecting Science, Indigenous Culture, and Community.—The Committee continues to encourage NASA’s Minority University Research and Education Project to support programs that connect science, indigenous culture, and community at minority-serving higher education institutions, including Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions and American Indian Tribal Colleges and Universities. These programs should integrate indigenous practices in science through educational programs for K–12 and college students and the general public. The academic institution or institutions should be located in a State or States where the need for such indigenous-academic collaboration is present.

SAFETY, SECURITY, AND MISSION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,936,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	3,049,200,000
Committee recommendation	3,064,200,000

The Committee provides \$3,064,200,000 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is \$127,700,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$15,000,000 above the budget request. The Safety, Security, and Mission Services account funds agency management, including NASA headquarters and each of the nine NASA field centers, as well as the design and execution of non-programmatic Construction of Facilities and Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities.

Independent Verification and Validation [IV&V] Program.—Within the amounts provided for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, the Committee recommends \$39,100,000 for NASA’s IV&V Program. If necessary, NASA shall fund additional IV&V activities from within the mission directorates that make use of IV&V services.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee’s recommendation includes the full request for Agency Information Technology Services to support shifting NASA’s IT model to one that enhances cybersecurity with strong governance and information security practices.

High Performance Computing.—NASA’s High Performance Computing has historically been budgeted in the Earth Sciences Division, even though it is an agency-wide resource. All other NASA agency wide Information Technology and Mission Enabling Services are budgeted annually in the Mission Services and Capabilities program within Safety, Security, and Mission Services. As NASA embarks on a significant major restructuring of its High Performance Computing program based on the recently published Needs Assessment, NASA should consider taking the complimentary step of separately identifying, budgeting, and managing its High Per-

formance Computing Program as a distinct budget element within Mission Services and Capabilities in future budget years.

Annual Financial Audit.—Over the past 10 fiscal years, NASA has received clean financial audit opinions. The Committee expects that NASA will take every action necessary to achieve clean financial audits this year and in the future. In order to maintain a stable financial base for executing NASA’s mission, no funds are provided to implement, alter, or configure changes to its financial system to accommodate Category B apportionments for amounts below NASA appropriation account levels.

NASA Special Projects.—Within the appropriation for Safety, Security and Mission Services, the Committee recommendation also provides \$19,455,000 for the following Special Projects:

NASA SPECIAL PROJECTS

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Atchison Amelia Earhart Foundation	Development of New Programs at the Amelia Earhart Hangar Museum and Memorial.	1,000,000
Bowie State University	Hydroponics Research Laboratory Initiative	1,000,000
Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii	STEM Education Initiative Expansion	80,000
Educate Maine	Satellite Chipset Computer Science Learning Module	400,000
Lincoln University	Food for Human Spaceflight Sustainability	160,000
Louisiana State University National Center for Advanced Manufacturing.	Equipment and Training for Activities at the National Center for Advanced Manufacturing.	5,000,000
McAuliffe-Shepard Discovery Center	McAuliffe-Shepard Discovery Center Planetarium Enhancements.	348,000
Montgomery County Community College	STEM Learning Center Installation	70,000
Norwich University	NASA Research and Technology Development for Cyber Architecture.	250,000
Ohio Aerospace Institute	Research Center Partnership Initiative	1,500,000
Rush University Medical Center	REACH for Information Technology Training	696,000
Springfield Museums Corporation	Springfield Science Museum Upgrades	750,000
University of Connecticut	University of Connecticut Ecological Modeling Institute	2,000,000
University of Delaware/Delaware State University.	The Delaware Space Observation Center Enhancement	900,000
University of Hawaii	ʻImiloa Astronomy Center Expansion and Upgrades	1,000,000
University of New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire Magnetometer Research and Education Facility.	501,000
West Virginia University	Spacecraft Development Facility	800,000
Wheeling University Challenger Learning Center.	Update Technology at the Challenger Learning Center and Support Seasonal Educational Programming.	3,000,000

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$390,278,000
Budget estimate, 2022	390,300,000
Committee recommendation	390,300,000

The Committee provides \$390,300,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$22,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration account provides for design and execution of programmatic, discrete and minor revitalization, construction of facilities projects, facility demolition projects, and environmental compliance and restoration activities. The Committee recommendation includes the full request for Exploration and Space Operations Construction of Facilities [CofF].

Unmet Construction Needs.—The Committee is disappointed at the gulf between the amount NASA requested for this account and the cost of the projects identified as shovel ready and needed. The Inspector General issued a report titled “NASA’s Construction of Facilities” on September 8, 2021, that recommended NASA “develop and institute an Agency-wide process to prioritize and fund institutional and programmatic CoF projects that align with Agency-level missions and require business case analyses to be completed and considered as part of the process prior to the projects’ approval.” NASA is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on implementation of the recommendations in that report. NASA is further directed to include no fewer than the top 10 construction projects that are needed but unfunded in its fiscal year 2023 budget request, along with any unmet repairs that result from damage from wildfires, hurricanes, or other natural disasters.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2021	\$44,200,000
Budget estimate, 2022	46,000,000
Committee recommendation	46,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$46,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$1,800,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the equal to the budget request. The Office is responsible for promoting efficiency and preventing and detecting crime, fraud, waste, and mismanagement. administrative provisions

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee includes bill language regarding the availability of funds for certain prizes. NASA is reminded that under the authority provided in section 20144 of title 52, United States Code, no prize may be announced until the funds needed to pay it have been appropriated or committed to in writing by a private source. NASA is directed to provide any written notification under subsection (h)(4) of that section to the Committee.

The Committee also includes bill language regarding transfers of funds between accounts and the NASA spending plan for fiscal year 2022.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$8,486,759,000
Budget estimate, 2022	10,169,300,000
Committee recommendation	9,486,759,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$9,486,759,000 for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The recommendation is \$1,000,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$682,541,000 below the budget request.

NSF was established as an independent agency by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–507) and is authorized to support research and education programs that promote the progress of science and engineering in the United States. The

Foundation supports research and education in all major scientific and engineering disciplines through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other forms of assistance in all parts of the United States. NSF also supports unique, large-scale domestic and international research facilities.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2021	\$6,909,769,000
Budget estimate, 2022	8,139,710,000
Committee recommendation	7,667,099,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$7,667,099,000 for Research and Related Activities [R&RA]. The recommendation is \$757,330,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$472,611,000 below the budget request.

The R&RA appropriation funds scientific discovery, trains a dynamic workforce, and supports broadly accessible state-of-the-art tools and facilities. Research activities contribute to the achievement of these outcomes through expansion of the knowledge base; integration of research and education; stimulation of knowledge transfer among academia and the public and private sectors, and international activities; and bring the perspectives of many scientific disciplines to bear on complex problems important to the Nation. NSF's discipline-oriented R&RA account includes Biological Sciences; Computer and Information Science and Engineering; Engineering; Geosciences; Mathematical and Physical Sciences; Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences; Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships; Office of Cyberinfrastructure; Office of International Science and Engineering; Office of Polar Programs; Integrative Activities; and the U.S. Arctic Research Commission.

The Committee's fiscal year 2022 recommendation supports Federal long-term basic and translational research that has the potential to transform our economy and way of life. Private industry, foundations, and non-profits bring additional expertise, resources, and capacity to NSF-funded research. This can further accelerate discovery and translation of research into products and services, enhance the preparation of the future workforce to benefit society, and grow the American economy. The Committee strongly encourages NSF to leverage the Nation's research communities through partnerships and collaboration to make available infrastructure, expertise, and financial resources to the U.S. scientific and engineering research and education enterprise.

Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes NSF's critical role in driving U.S. scientific and technological innovation. This role is not limited to supporting basic research as NSF also helps accelerate translation of fundamental discoveries into technologies and products that improve our way of life. Therefore, the Committee supports the new Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships [TIP] within R&RA that builds upon and consolidates existing NSF programs. TIP serves as a cross-cutting platform to advance science and engineering research leading to breakthrough technologies, to find solutions to national and societal challenges, to strengthen U.S. global competitiveness, and to provide training opportunities for the development

of a diverse STEM workforce. The Committee provides up to \$864,870,000 for TIP.

Regional Innovation Accelerators [RIA].—The Committee provides up to \$200,000,000 for the new RIA program. The Committee believes that RIAs will be transformative for many communities across the country, especially for those within Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR] States. The Committee directs NSF to award at least 20 percent of RIAs to institutions in EPSCoR States.

Scientific Facilities and Instrumentation.—A critical component of the Nation’s scientific enterprise is the infrastructure that supports researchers in discovery science. Investments to advance the frontiers of research and education in science and engineering are critical to the Nation’s innovation enterprise. The Committee encourages NSF to fully fund its U.S. scientific research facilities and instruments to adequately support scientists and students engaged in sustained, cutting-edge research. The recommendation fully funds the operations of the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope [DKI-ST], the Gemini Observatory, the Very Long Baseline Array [VLBA] receivers, and the Center for High Energy X-Ray Science [CHEXS].

Astronomy.—U.S.-based astronomy researchers and facilities funded through NSF continue to make groundbreaking discoveries utilizing world-class scientific research instruments and facilities. NSF funding enables research in the United States, at facilities across the globe, and at observatories operated by universities, including the National Optical Astronomy Observatories, the National Radio Astronomy Observatories, and the National Solar Observatory [NSO]. 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 survey. In addition to this support, partnerships should be explored when feasible to maximize research capabilities at such facilities. Further, the Foundation shall support planning activities and encourage partnerships that aim to broaden the U.S. astronomy community’s access to the next generation of optical and infrared telescopes.

Astro2020.—The pending release of the Astronomy and Astrophysics Decadal Survey [Astro2020] this fall will represent the collective priorities of the astronomy community for the coming decade. Astro2020 will serve as a valuable tool for setting future priorities in the field of astronomy, and NSF is directed to begin the process for addressing the identified priorities for potential inclusion in future budget requests, including using the processes in place for developing requests for major facilities. NSF shall provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of the release of Astro2020 regarding the priorities within the survey, the role NSF will play in implementing those priorities, and how NSF will balance its resources to support research and existing facilities moving forward.

Solar Astronomy.—The Committee commends NSF’s ongoing efforts to partner with academic institutions and the NSO to operate the Richard B. Dunn Solar Telescope [DST]. The Committee directs NSF to continue working with the NSO and the academic community to ensure DST and its associated instrumentation remain available for continued research.

Spectrum Innovation Initiative.—The Committee supports investments in the Spectrum Innovation Initiative. In an increasingly congested radio frequency environment, the goals of this program could be realized in an effective way without negatively impacting radio astronomy.

Green Bank Observatory.—The Committee recognizes the significant investment NSF has made to develop the world-class scientific facility at the Green Bank Telescope Observatory [GBO] and the benefit other agencies have gained through their use of the GBO facility. The Committee has therefore encouraged the development and support of multi-agency management plans for GBO, and supports NSF’s efforts to complete these plans at GBO. In order to provide stability for the facility as these plans are finalized, the Committee recommends no less than the request level to support operations and maintenance at GBO through multi-agency plans or through the Foundation.

South Pole Telescope.—The Committee encourages preliminary investments in priority next generation facilities such as the Cosmic Microwave Background Stage 4 [CMB-S4], the next phase of the cosmic microwave background program to deploy a powerful new telescope to explore our origins.

Climate and Clean Energy.—The Committee supports the administration’s requests for the U.S. Global Change Research Program and Clean Energy Technology.

Navigating the New Arctic.—As NSF continues the Navigating the New Arctic program, the Committee urges NSF to formulate research programs leveraging expertise from regions accustomed to adapting to changing marine ecosystems. The Committee encourages NSF to address Arctic change through dedicated research grants and coordination activities, expanded observation networks and other research infrastructure, and workforce training.

EPSCoR.—The Committee underscores the importance of the EPSCoR program in spurring innovation and strengthening the research capabilities of institutions that are historically underserved by Federal research and development funding. The EPSCoR program is funded at no less than \$239,640,000. EPSCoR represents an effort to raise the capabilities and provide opportunities for students and institutions in States across the country. The Committee believes that good ideas and high-quality research are not bound to certain geographical areas but exist across the country. The Committee has included encouragement for NSF to look to States in the EPSCoR program for greater inclusion in awards that will further transform and benefit the Nation. NSF shall make every effort to achieve efficiencies to ensure that no more than 5 percent of the amounts provided for the program are used for administration and other overhead costs.

Geography of Innovation.—The Committee commends NSF’s commitment to a “Geography of Innovation” and the recognition that

the success of our Nation's research enterprise relies on success in every State, not a select few. The Committee encourages NSF to review its large funding initiatives and center mechanisms to assess what tools need to be put in place to ensure emerging research institutions, institutions in EPSCoR States, and Minority Serving Institutions are not only participants, but leading these large NSF investments. As part of the fiscal year 2023 budget request, the Committee directs NSF to address in detail how the Foundation will assist these institutions to lead large funding initiatives and centers, including: Science Technology Centers, Engineering Research Centers, Mid-Scale Infrastructure Centers, Artificial Intelligence Centers, and other recurring or new center-level opportunities. The Committee expects to see increasing participation and leadership from these institutions in future funding mechanisms across NSF.

Online Influence.—The Committee encourages NSF to consider additional research efforts that could help counter foreign influence efforts from our adversaries on U.S. social media platforms designed to influence U.S. perspectives and undermine confidence in U.S. elections and institutions. The Committee is especially supportive of research involving collaboration between scientists in disparate scientific fields to help identify and focus future research investments. To the extent practicable, NSF should engage other Federal agencies to help identify areas of research that will provide insight that can mitigate influence in future elections.

Mathematical Sciences Institutes.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the NSF Mathematical Sciences Institutes across the country, which provide important basic research in multiple fields.

Understanding Rules of Life.—One of the research gaps in biological knowledge is the inability to look at an organism's genetics and environment and predict its observable characteristics. Research in this area will open new doors to answer fundamental questions in life sciences. To that end, the Committee supports NSF's funding for research, including plant genomics, and directs NSF to continue to advance the ongoing plant genomics research program, to further its work in crop-based genomics research, and to maintain a focus on research related to crops of economic importance. These activities directly address the Understanding Rules of Life research question that is a focus of NSF.

VORTEX-SE.—NSF has been working in conjunction with NOAA to build a full research campaign to study the unique characteristics of tornadoes in the southeastern United States. In preparation for the upcoming field campaign, the Committee expects that future budget requests for VORTEX-SE will include adequate budgetary resources for associated research and instrumentation that will maximize the scientific return of this research. As part of VORTEX-SE, the Committee encourages NSF to look beyond its traditional research disciplines and programs and to utilize the collaborative opportunities of the Prediction of and Resilience against Extreme Events program for co-funding grants that enhance understanding of the fundamental natural processes and hazards of tornadoes in the southeast and to improve models of these seasonal extreme events.

High-Performance Computing Planning.—The Committee commends NSF on its continuing commitment to its high-performance

computing and data analysis capabilities, including the potential for mid-scale research infrastructure, but is concerned these investments fall short of scientific and engineering needs. 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. NSF should renew and adequately resource its commitment to developing and supporting systems that facilitate tremendous leaps in computational simulation including artificial intelligence, storage, quantum computing, and data analyses that enable a broad range of scientific research. NSF should invest in additional high-end computational systems to fully meet science and engineering needs. The Committee recommends that NSF establish a timely, well-funded budget line in future budget submissions to Congress to support world-class leadership in computing for the national open science community.

Intense, Ultrafast Lasers.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue planning and making the early stage investments needed to advance ultrafast and high power laser technologies to maintain U.S. leadership and implement the recommendations from the Brightest Light Initiative Workshop report in 2019 and associated National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine study.

Domestic Manufacturing.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue to support meritorious research on the U.S. steel industry including through the Division of Industrial Innovation and Partnerships program.

Innovation Corps.—The Committee provides an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 request level for the Innovation Corps [I-Corps] program to build on the successes of its innovative public-private partnership model. Technology transfer is an important contributor to American innovation, and NSF plays a critical role in enabling our Nation's brightest academic minds to bring their ideas and ingenuity to the marketplace. Scientists are trained in discovery but need help transforming their research into real-world products and profits. Programs like I-Corps create jobs in our laboratories today and jobs in American industries tomorrow. The Committee encourages NSF to facilitate greater participation in the program from academic institutions in States that have not previously received awards.

Re-Engineering Plastic Textiles.—The Committee supports efforts by NSF to fund interdisciplinary research to create a scientific foundation for viable solutions to the capture, management, and elimination of end-of-use plastics. The Committee encourages NSF to support meritorious research on plastic microfibers in textiles and their impact on the aquatic environment and human health. Furthermore, the Committee encourages NSF to take a comprehensive and coordinated approach to support research in plastics, microplastics, and microfibers to address significant challenges in the transport and migration of such materials, waste management disposal and reuse, and development of alternative materials.

Quantum Science.—The Committee supports investment in quantum science as fundamental, transformative research that can position the United States as a leader in emerging fields of economic

and scientific importance. The recommendation provides up to the budget request level for quantum information science research, as authorized in the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368), to support basic interdisciplinary quantum information science and engineering research and human resources development in all aspects of quantum information science and engineering. Within the amount provided, the Committee recommendation includes \$210,000,000 for activities authorized under section 301 of the National Quantum Initiative Act and \$50,000,000 for National Quantum Information Science Research Centers, as authorized in section 302 of that Act.

Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee believes it is important to maintain leadership in AI and commends NSF for its significant investments in this area. The Committee provides up to the request level of \$734,410,000 for AI research. The Committee encourages NSF to continue its efforts in workforce development for AI and other emerging technologies, including education programs for non-computer science students, with focused outreach to community colleges, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Minority Serving Institutions. In addition, the Committee encourages NSF to increase the pipeline of students graduating with AI and data literacy through partnerships and cooperative agreements.

Cybersecurity Workforce.—The Committee encourages NSF 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 to build on to the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report titled, “Information Technology and the U.S. Workforce.”

Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure.—The recommendation fully funds the mid-scale research instrumentation program and encourages the Foundation to make no fewer than two mid-scale awards to EPSCoR States.

HBCUs Excellence in Research.—The Committee supports the Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs] Excellence in Research program, and the recommendation includes \$33,960,000 for the program. The program helps to address NSF’s previously troubling track record of only providing substantial research funding to a small number of HBCUs.

Deepfakes.—The Committee recognizes the ongoing threat of deepfakes and directs NSF to implement the requirements included the Identifying Outputs of Generative Adversarial Networks Act (Public Law 116–258).

Disaster Research.—The Committee is supportive of research performed through NSF’s Prediction of and Resilience against Extreme Events [PREEVENTS] program, which enhances understanding of the fundamental processes underlying natural hazards and extreme events. The Committee encourages NSF to fund grants for meritorious research within PREEVENTS and other research programs in fulfillment of the National Landslide Preparedness Act (Public Law 116–323).

USArray Transportable Array.—The Committee directs NSF to work with NOAA to consider, as appropriate, the transfer of

USArray Transportable Array monitoring stations in remote, under-observed areas with sparse instrumentation to observing programs affiliated with NOAA.

Sustainable Chemistry Research.—The Committee encourages NSF to develop and implement a sustainable chemistry research and development program, as authorized by the America Competes Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358). In addition, NSF is encouraged to coordinate with the Office of Science and Technology Policy to implement the provisions in subtitle E of title II of Public Law 116–283.

Disinformation and Misinformation.—The Committee encourages 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 disinformation and misinformation on the Internet and social media platforms, with COVID–19 being one possible exemplar.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2021	\$241,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	249,000,000
Committee recommendation	249,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$249,000,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction [MREFC]. The recommendation is \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The MREFC appropriation supports the acquisition, procurement, construction, and commissioning of unique national research platforms and facilities as well as major research equipment. Projects supported by this appropriation push the boundaries of technology and offer expanded opportunities for the science and engineering community. Preliminary design and development activities, ongoing operations, and maintenance costs of the facilities are provided through the R&RA appropriation account.

The Committee’s recommendation includes funding at the requested level for the continued construction of the Vera C. Rubin Observatory (previously known as the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope), the Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization (previously known as the Antarctic Infrastructure Modernization for Science), Regional Class Research Vessels, and the High Luminosity-Large Hadron Collider Upgrade. The Committee looks forward to working with NSF to understand the impact of extended construction shutdowns on the cost and execution of these large projects and encourages NSF and the National Science Board to continue planning and budgeting for the next generation of major facilities needed to ensure the United States maintains its scientific leadership.

The recommendation provides \$76,250,000 for mid-scale research infrastructure, which is equal to the request level. The Committee continues to support investments in mid-scale research infrastructure, including the procurement of larger mid-scale instrumentation under the MREFC account. Using MREFC for larger mid-scale projects will allow these projects to benefit from the oversight that all MREFC projects undergo. NSF is encouraged to award at least one mid-scale project led by an institution in an EPSCoR State.

The Committee encourages GAO to continue its annual review of programs funded within MREFC so that GAO can report to Congress shortly after each annual budget submission of the President and semiannually thereafter on the status of large-scale NSF projects and activities based on its review of this information.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2021	\$968,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,287,270,000
Committee recommendation	1,100,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,100,000,000 for Education and Human Resources. The recommendation is \$132,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$187,270,000 below the budget request.

The Education and Human Resources appropriation supports a comprehensive set of programs across all levels of education in STEM including activities that unite school districts with institutions of higher learning to improve pre-college education. Other pre-college activities include the development of the next generation of STEM education leaders, instructional materials, and the STEM instructional workforce. Undergraduate activities support curriculum, laboratory, and instructional improvement; expand the STEM talent pool; attract STEM participants to teaching; augment advanced technological education at 2-year colleges; and develop dissemination tools. Graduate support is directed to research and teaching fellowships, internships, and instructional workforce improvement by linking precollege education systems with higher education. Programs also seek to broaden the participation of groups underrepresented in the STEM enterprise and promote informal science education.

Advanced Technological Education.—The Committee provides \$75,000,000 for Advanced Technological Education.

Fellowships and Scholarships.—The Committee provides \$67,000,000 for the Robert Noyce Scholarship Program and \$318,520,000 for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program.

CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service.—The Committee provides not less than \$70,000,000 for the CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service program, of which not less than \$7,500,000 should be used to continue work with community colleges that have been designated as a Center of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance 2-Year Education [CAE2Y] by the National Security Agency and the Department of Homeland Security, including through providing scholarships to students at CAE2Y institutions who will not transfer into a 4-year program, such as career-changers who possess 4-year degrees and veterans of the Armed Forces. Additionally, the Committee urges NSF to collaborate with the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education at NIST on their efforts to develop cybersecurity skills in the workforce, especially in support of non-traditional or technical degree qualifications.

Informal Science Education.—The Committee maintains its strong support for NSF’s informal science education program and provides no less than \$70,000,000 for Advancing Informal STEM Learning. The Committee encourages NSF to coordinate and provide necessary support for investments in both in- and out-of-school

time STEM education programs across Federal agencies, including support for extracurricular STEM programs. The Education and Human Resources directorate is further encouraged to continue its NSF-wide efforts to support informal STEM education programs, including leveraging the research directorates to support activities that match their respective content areas.

Hands-on and Experiential Learning Opportunities.—Developing a robust, talented, and diverse homegrown workforce, particularly in the fields of STEM, is critical to the success of the United States innovation economy. The Committee believes that hands-on and experiential learning opportunities outside of the classroom are critical for student success in STEM subjects and careers, stimulating students' interest, increasing confidence, and creating motivation to pursue a related career. In particular, hands-on and experiential learning opportunities can be particularly successful in inspiring interest in students who traditionally have been underrepresented in STEM fields, including girls, students of color, and students from disadvantaged backgrounds. Therefore, the Committee encourages NSF to provide grants to support development of hands-on learning opportunities in STEM education, including via after-school activities and innovative learning opportunities such as robotics competitions.

Division on Human Resource Development.—The Committee supports the requested increases to broaden participation in STEM education and recommends \$46,500,000 for the HBCUs Undergraduate Program, \$12,000,000 for the Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate, \$69,500,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation, \$21,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program, and \$34,000,000 for Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology. In addition, \$51,500,000 is provided for the Hispanic Serving Institutions program to build capacity at institutions of higher education that typically do not receive high levels of NSF funding.

Inclusion Across the Nation of Communities of Learners of Underrepresented Discoverers in Engineering and Science [INCLUDES].—The Committee supports the Big Idea to broaden participation in science and engineering by developing networks and partnerships that involve organizations and consortia from different sectors committed to the common agenda of STEM inclusion. The recommendation provides \$46,500,000 for INCLUDES. The Committee encourages NSF to ensure the agency partners with communities with significant populations of underrepresented groups in the STEM workforce.

Transformational Education Innovation and Translation.—The Committee encourages NSF to collaborate with the Department of Education on transformational education innovation and translation, including interventions grounded in scientific understanding to improve student outcomes and achievement. This may include instrumenting large-scale digital learning platforms to create a research infrastructure that drives continuous improvement in the use of the learning sciences. NSF should consider how to help address the learning loss associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, foster the benefits of distance learning and consider learning needs

of under-resourced and underrepresented students such as those in urban or rural communities.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2021	\$345,640,000
Budget estimate, 2022	468,300,000
Committee recommendation	445,640,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$445,640,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management. The recommendation is \$100,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$22,660,000 below the budget request.

The appropriation provides salaries and expenses, including staff salaries, benefits, travel, training, rent, advisory and assistance services, communications and utilities expenses, supplies, equipment, and other operating expenses necessary for management of NSF’s research and education activities.

The Committee continues to believe that NSF should include criteria that evaluate how a grant proposal will advance our Nation’s national security and economic interests, as well as promote the progress of science and innovation in the United States.

The Committee reiterates its long-standing requirement that NSF submit reprogrammings when initiating new programs or activities of more than \$500,000 or when reorganizing components. The Committee expects to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amount if such actions would have the effect of changing the agency’s funding requirements in future years, or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee’s explanatory statement are affected.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Appropriations, 2021	\$4,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,600,000
Committee recommendation	4,600,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,600,000 for the Office of the National Science Board. The recommendation is \$100,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The National Science Board is the governing body of NSF and is charged with serving as an independent adviser to the President and Congress on policy matters related to science and engineering research and education.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2021	\$17,850,000
Budget estimate, 2022	20,420,000
Committee recommendation	20,420,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$20,420,000 for the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is \$2,570,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The OIG appropriation provides audit and investigation functions to identify and correct deficiencies that could lead to instances of fraud, waste, or mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes two administrative provisions. One allows limited transfers of funds among accounts. The other requires notification for disposal of certain assets.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$12,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	13,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$13,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Donations.—The Commission shall provide to the Committee quarterly updates on all gifts and donations, as well as the terms of and specific activities funded by the gift or donation. Additionally, anticipated funding from gifts or donations shall be included in the Commission's annual spend plan.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$404,490,000
Budget estimate, 2022	445,933,000
Committee recommendation	424,933,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$424,933,000 for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] salaries and expenses. This recommendation is \$20,443,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$21,000,000 below the budget request.

The EEOC is the leading Federal agency dedicated to eradicating employment discrimination in both the public and private sectors on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, pregnancy, age, disability, and family medical history or genetic information. The EEOC serves both U.S. public and private workplaces by helping provide a fair and inclusive workplace, which engenders employee satisfaction and commitment and enhances employee retention, productivity, and profitability.

Inventory Backlog Reduction.—The Committee notes that at the end of fiscal year 2020, the EEOC had a private sector inventory of 41,951 cases and a substantial Federal sector hearing inventory. While this represents a significant decrease in the inventory backlog, it still represents a substantial number of unresolved cases. Using appropriated funds for activities that do not directly resolve this backlog of existing and incoming claims denies cases with complainants the opportunity of a timely resolution. Therefore, the Committee directs the EEOC to prioritize its staffing and resources toward reducing the number of current and outstanding unresolved

private sector pending charges and public sector hearings. EEOC is directed to report to the Committee and post on its public website within 30 days of enactment of this act on the number of A, B, and C charges for each of the last 5 fiscal years.

Public Comment on EEOC Guidance.—The Committee is concerned that as the EEOC conducts its business in protecting against employment discrimination, its guidance proposals can be adopted without the opportunity of public input prior to implementation and enforcement. Therefore, if requested by at least two Commissioners, the EEOC shall make any new guidance available for public comment in the Federal Register for not less than 30 days prior to taking any potential action on proposed guidance.

Equal Pay Data and Report.—The Committee anticipates EEOC’s study analyzing summary pay information collected through the revised EEO I form for 2017 and 2018, and directs EEOC to publish a publicly available report describing the methodology and results of the analysis, identifying whether any operational needs would be created by a future pay data collection effort, and describing steps the agency plans to take to ensure that any pay data is kept confidential and secure. Within 120 days of the enactment of this act, the EEOC shall submit a report to the Committee setting forth a timeline and process for analyzing the summary pay information collected through the revised EEO I form. Any proposed changes to the collection and analyzing of EEO I data shall be published in the Federal Register for a public comment period of no less than 30 days.

Countering Sexual Harassment in the Workplace.—The Committee encourages EEOC to prioritize developing and disseminating resource materials on comprehensive trainings to foster respectful workplaces free of harassment and discrimination, including best practices and training resources that address the needs of a diverse set of workplaces. EEOC is also encouraged to use funds to increase public awareness regarding access to workplace trainings, educate the public about the EEOC’s work, and explain how to report instances of harassment or discrimination. Resources and public education campaigns should be made available in multiple languages.

State and Local Enforcement Assistance.—The Committee recommends up to \$31,500,000 to assist State and local enforcement agencies. This will help ensure that EEOC provides adequate resources to its State partners.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$103,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	103,000,000
Committee recommendation	118,800,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$118,800,000. The recommendation is \$15,800,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$15,800,000 above the administration’s budget request. The International Trade Commission’s [ITC] direct request to Congress was \$118,800,000, which is equal to the amount provided.

ITC is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related investigations and providing Congress and the President with independent technical advice related to U.S. international trade policy. The Committee reminds the administration and the Office of Management and Budget that Congress granted ITC specific bypass authority for submitting its budget estimate to the Legislative Branch, pursuant to section 175 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2232). Therefore, all future budget estimates for ITC shall be transmitted to Congress without revision by the President, pursuant to such Act.

Analysis of the Impacts of Trade Enforcement Actions.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the impact of active tariffs under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862) and section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2232). Members of the Committee and Members of Congress deserve to know the true impacts that these tariffs have had and continue to have. Therefore, ITC is directed to conduct an investigation, and prepare a report, which considers the retrospective economic impact of any section 232 or section 301 tariff that is active as of the date of enactment of this act. The report shall provide detailed information, to the extent practicable, on U.S. trade, production, and prices in the industries directly and most affected by the tariffs and the change in prices of imports and domestic products purchased by consumers in the United States. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, ITC shall consult with the Committee. The ITC shall deliver the final report, in a manner available to be made public in its entirety, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$465,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	600,000,000
Committee recommendation	515,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$515,000,000 for payment to LSC. The recommendation is \$50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$85,000,000 below the President’s budget request.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$473,500,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts; \$24,000,000 for management and administration; \$5,000,000 for client self-help and information technology; \$5,500,000 for OIG; \$2,000,000 for loan repayment assistance; and \$5,000,000 for LSC’s Pro Bono Innovation Fund.

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

Pro Bono Innovation Fund.—The Committee’s recommendation provides no less than \$5,000,000 to continue the Pro Bono Innovation Fund. This fund supports innovative projects that promote and enhance pro bono initiatives throughout the Nation, as well as leverages Federal dollars to increase free legal aid for low-income Americans by engaging private attorneys.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee’s recommendation continues the administrative provisions contained in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations act (Public Law 105–119) regarding operation of this program to provide basic legal services to disadvantaged individuals and the restrictions on the use of LSC funds.

LSC funds cannot be used to engage in litigation and related activities with respect to a variety of matters including: (1) redistricting; (2) class action suits; (3) representation of illegal aliens; (4) political activities; (5) abortion; (6) prisoner litigation; (7) welfare reform; (8) representation of charged drug dealers during eviction proceedings; and (9) solicitation of clients. The exception to the restrictions occurs in a case where there is imminent threat of physical harm to the client or prospective client.

The Committee’s recommendation adopts the administration’s proposal to permit LSC recipients to operate with boards of directors that have as few as 33 percent attorneys without requiring appointment by bar associations. This provision improves the ability of LSC recipients to have fiscal experts, community representatives, and others with diverse skills and perspectives on their governing bodies.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$3,769,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,200,000
Committee recommendation	4,200,000

The Committee provides \$4,200,000. The recommendation is \$431,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals provide oversight and recommend actions on domestic and international topics to advance policies and provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (Public Law 92–522, as amended). The Commission provides precise, up-to-date scientific information to Congress on issues related to the safety of marine mammals.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$55,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	58,000,000
Committee recommendation	58,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$58,000,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR]. The rec-

ommendation is \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request. USTR is responsible for developing and leading international negotiations for the United States on policies regarding international trade, direct investment, and commodities. Its areas of responsibility include all matters relating to the World Trade Organization; trade, commodity, and direct investment matters dealt with by certain international institutions; industrial, agricultural, and services trade policy; and trade-related protection of intellectual property and the environment.

Within funds provided, the Committee continues to support USTR's accepting full financial responsibilities of the Interagency Center on Trade Implementation, Monitoring, and Enforcement (formerly named the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center) in fiscal year 2022.

Trade and Agricultural Exports.—The Committee supports efforts to reduce foreign tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers for U.S. agricultural exports, including the strong enforcement of trade rules and regulations. However, the Committee is concerned that trade actions resulting in decreased foreign market access for U.S. agricultural products due to retaliation threaten to harm our Nation's farmers and ranchers. The Committee urges USTR and the Secretary of Commerce to fully evaluate and consider the impact foreign tariffs and other retaliatory actions have on U.S. farmers and ranchers when negotiating with trade partners and in making trade related decisions.

Trade Enforcement.—The Committee recognizes that strong trade enforcement is critical to promoting free, fair, and reciprocal trade. As the administration continues to pursue new and modified trade agreements with global partners, the Committee encourages enhanced prioritization of compliance monitoring and the prosecution of enforcement actions.

Section 301 Exclusion Processes.—The Committee reminds USTR of the longstanding direction from the Committee that any tariffs imposed on goods from China under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–618) shall be accompanied by an exclusion process. This direction is not obviated by the review of active section 301 tariffs, and the Committee maintains that USTR should be continuing to provide U.S. businesses, particularly small- and medium-sized businesses, with fair opportunities to petition their government for relief from the section 301 tariffs.

Therefore, the Committee directs USTR to immediately establish and administer an exclusion process for all section 301 tariffs that are active as of the date of enactment of this act. Further, the Committee directs that any additional tariffs imposed in fiscal year 2022 on goods from China under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 shall also be accompanied by an exclusion process.

The Committee recognizes the shortcomings of the previous 301 tariff exclusion process, which often lacked transparency and consistency while proving particularly cumbersome to navigate for small- and medium-sized businesses. Therefore, the Committee encourages USTR to address those shortcomings in executing any subsequent 301 exclusion process directed by this act.

De Minimis Thresholds.—The Committee recognizes the importance of securing commercially meaningful de minimis or “duty-

free” thresholds in other countries, and strongly supports the \$800 de minimis level established in the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (Public Law 114–125) and the higher de minimis levels in Canada and Mexico secured by USTR through the negotiation of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement.

Economy Act Transfers.—USTR is directed to continue isolating Economy Act payments as individual transfers and to submit documentation of and justification for all Economy Act transfers, regardless of amount, to and from other Federal agencies, to the Committee not less than 15 days before such transfers of sums are made.

Travel.—USTR is directed to provide monthly travel reports detailing all trips outside of the United States, including the purposes and costs of such trips. Additionally, USTR shall continue to provide the Committee with quarterly reports outlining the status of ongoing trade negotiations, enforcement activities, and objectives achieved for existing trade agreements.

China Trade Deal Costs.—The Committee notes the creation of the Bilateral Evaluation and Dispute Resolution Office within USTR as part of the Economic and Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and the People’s Republic of China, also known as the U.S.-China Phase One deal. The Committee requests, on a biannual basis, a report documenting USTR’s obligations related to the Bilateral Evaluation and Dispute Resolution Office.

United States-Canada Softwood Lumber Dispute.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the softwood lumber industry in the U.S. economy and encourages USTR and the Department of Commerce to work toward a resolution to this dispute that supports U.S. industry, workers, and consumers.

Rare Earth Minerals.—The Committee is concerned by China’s dominant share of the global rare earth mining market and believes that China’s dominance in this area is a threat to the economic stability, well-being, and competitiveness of key industries in the United States. The Committee believes it should be a whole-of-government priority to reduce reliance on China for rare earth minerals, including through improving and strengthening trade relations and economic ties with strategic allies.

USTR shall report to the Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this act, on its work to address the threat posed by China’s control of the global supply of rare earth minerals, including (i) USTR’s plan to produce a more reliable and secure global supply chain of critical minerals, and (ii) a summary of any engagements with strategic allies to promote shared investment and development of rare earth minerals.

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

Parity for American Exports.—The Committee directs the USTR to seek parity for American exports, which have been targeted and unduly harmed by retaliatory tariffs resulting from ongoing inter-

national trade disputes, to allow them to fairly compete in overseas markets.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement [USMCA] Expenditures.—The Committee directs USTR to provide quarterly expenditure reports, by object class, no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, for funding provided to USTR by title IX of the USMCA Implementation Act (Public Law 116–113).

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund as authorized under the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125). The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.—The Committee supports efforts to enforce U.S. rights under trade agreements and to increase compliance of U.S. trade partners. The Committee directs USTR, as part of its fiscal year 2022 spending plan, to provide a breakdown of expenses for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund’s activities.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	7,600,000
Committee recommendation	7,600,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,600,000 for the State Justice Institute [SJI]. The recommendation is \$600,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

SJI was created in 1984 to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in State courts.

Fines, Fees, and Bail Practices.—The Committee notes that one of SJI’s priority areas of investment for fiscal year 2021 was fines, fees, and bail practices. The Committee encourages SJI to continue investments in this area, including assisting State courts in taking a leadership role in reviewing fines, fees, and bail practices to ensure processes are fair and access to justice is assured; implementing alternative forms of sanctions; developing processes for indigency review; and transparency, governance, structural reforms that promote access to justice, accountability, and oversight; and projects that implement the principles of Conference of Chief Justices/Conference of State Court Administrators National Task Force on Fines, Fees, and Bail Practices.

Emergency Preparedness and Cybersecurity.—The Committee recognizes the need for State and local courts to be prepared for both man-made and natural disasters, pandemics, and other threats. In addition, the increase in cyberattacks on court operations impacts the ability to provide access to the courts. The Committee encour-

ages SJI to continue its ongoing Emergency Preparedness and Cybersecurity funding priority, which supports projects that address these areas, including innovative approaches to ensuring courts are prepared to respond to disasters and attacks on electronic systems.

State Court Behavioral Health Collaborative.—The Committee recognizes the growing challenges facing State criminal justice systems as they address the ongoing opioid crisis. In addition, there has been growing attention on the need to address the underlying mental illness/mental health of individuals in the criminal justice system, which oftentimes co-occur with substance abuse. The Committee encourages SJI to document and promote innovative court-based programs that are addressing substance abuse and mental illness, and to develop a sustainable community of practice to share these programs and practices on a national level.

Disparities in Justice.—The Committee notes that one of SJI’s priority areas of investment for fiscal year 2021 was disparities in justice caused by inequities in socio-economic, racial, ethnic, gender, age, health, or other factors. SJI is encouraged to continue investing in this area so that State courts can minimize disparities and ensure equal justice under law.

COMMISSION ON THE STATE OF U.S. OLYMPICS AND PARALYMPICS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2022 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	\$2,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,000,000 for the Commission on the State of U.S. Olympics and Paralympics, as authorized by section 11 of the Empowering Olympic, Paralympic, and Amateur Athletes Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–189), to perform the statutory duties of the Commission and transmit to Congress the report required by Public Law 116–189 no later than September 30, 2023.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments, agencies, offices, and commissions funded in the accompanying act. Similar provisions were included in the fiscal year 2021 act.

Section 501 prohibits the use of appropriations for certain publicity and propaganda purposes.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriations contained in this bill from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided.

Section 503 limits funds for certain consulting purposes.

Section 504 provides that, should any provision of the bill be held to be invalid, the remainder of the act would not be affected.

Section 505 stipulates the policy and procedures by which funding available to the agencies funded under this bill may be reprogrammed for other purposes.

Section 506 provides for a penalty for persons found to have falsely mislabeled products.

Section 507 requires agencies to provide quarterly reports to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees regarding unobligated balances.

Section 508 requires agencies and departments funded in this bill to absorb any necessary costs related to downsizing or consolidation within the amounts provided to the agency or department.

Section 509 limits funds for the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products.

Section 510 stipulates obligation of receipts and the use of certain funds for victim services available under the Crime Victims Fund.

Of the funds set aside for Indian Tribes, the Committee expects that the Office for Victims of Crime [OVC] will award such funds to Indian Tribes that have not been designated high-risk grantees by the Department of Justice and that comply with grant application requirements. OVC is expected to provide instructional model grant applications and other guidance to aid Tribes in preparing grant applications. Grant-receiving Tribes will need to certify that grant funds will not be used to supplant funds otherwise available for Tribal victim assistance so that OVC can ensure grant accountability and that grants are being used effectively to improve services for Tribal victims of crime.

Section 511 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against, denigrate, or otherwise under-

mine the religious beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 limits transfers of funds between agencies.

Section 513 requires the Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation to conduct reviews of activities funded in this bill and requires certifications regarding conflicts of interest.

Section 514 prohibits funds for certain telecommunications and information technology acquisitions unless the acquiring department or agency has assessed the supply chain risk of the technology, including risks from technology originating in China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea.

Section 515 prohibits the use of funds to support or justify the use of torture.

Section 516 prohibits funds for activities that seek to include certain language in new trade agreements.

Section 517 prohibits funds to authorize a national security letter in contravention of the statutes authorizing the FBI to issue national security letters.

Section 518 requires notification to the Committees in the event of cost overruns.

Section 519 authorizes funds appropriated for intelligence activities for the Department of Justice 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 has certified in writing that he or she has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the IRS Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

Section 521 specifies rescissions of prior appropriations. The BOP Buildings and Facilities rescission relates to two projects proposed for rescission in the fiscal year 2022 budget request. One of these identified projects has an unobligated balance of \$505,000,000, and the other identified project has an unobligated balance of \$15,000,000.

Section 522 prohibits the use of funds to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of current regulations.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees at any single conference outside the United States and limits the cost of any such conference incurred by an agency, with certain exemptions.

Section 524 requires agencies funded in this bill to report on undisbursed balances.

Section 525 requires, when practicable, the use of funds in this Act to purchase light bulbs that have the “Energy Star” or “Federal Energy Management Program” designation.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds by NASA, OSTP, or the National Space Council to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company or effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at certain facilities unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA, OSTP, or the National

Space Council have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 528 requires departments and agencies funded in this bill to submit spending plans to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 45 days of enactment of this act.

Section 529 prohibits funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract. The Committee directs any head of any executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this bill to require that all contracts within their purview that provide award fees to link such fees to successful acquisition outcomes, specifying the terms of cost, schedule, and performance.

Section 530 prohibits the use of funds by the Department of Justice to prevent States from implementing laws related to a certain section of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 92-522, as amended).

Section 531 prohibits the use of funds by the Department of Justice to prevent States from implementing State laws related to medical marijuana.

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

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

Section 534 limits funds pertaining to certain activities related to the export of firearms.

Section 535 limits funds that would deny permits to import certain products.

Section 536 prohibits funds made available by this bill from being used to deny the importation of certain shotgun models.

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

**COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE**

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify items of appropriation not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities that currently lack an authorization for fiscal year 2022, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2022

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Department of Commerce:	
International Trade Administration:	
Export Promotion	1996
Bureau of Industry and Security:	
Export Administration	1994
Economic Development Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008
Economic Development Assistance Programs:	
Public Works and Economic Development	2008
Minority Business Development Administration:	
Minority Business Development	n/a
Economic and Statistics Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	1993
National Institute of Standards and Technology:	
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2013
Industrial Technology Services	2013
Construction of Research Facilities	2013
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:	
Operations, Research, and Facilities:	
National Ocean Service	1993
Coral Reef Conservation	2004
Coastal Zone Management	1999
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	2019
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
National Marine Fisheries Service:	
Marine Mammal Protection	1999
Species Recovery Grants	1992
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program	2000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries	2012
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management	2013
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
National Sea Grant College Program	2025
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	1993
Ocean Exploration Research	2015
Ocean Acidification	2012
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction:	
National Ocean Service:	
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Department of Justice:	
General Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009
Executive Office for Immigration Review:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Office of Inspector General:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Parole Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Legal Activities:	
General Legal Activities:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Antitrust Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Attorneys:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009
Community Relations Service:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Assets Forfeiture Fund Current Budget Authority	2009
U.S. Marshals Service	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison Detention	2009
Construction	2009
National Security Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
Interagency Law Enforcement:	
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Construction	2009
Drug Enforcement Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison System	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Buildings and Facilities	2009
Office on Violence Against Women Programs:	
STOP Grants	2018
National Institute of Justice Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	n/a
Transitional Housing	2018
Tribal Special Domestic Violence	2018
Consolidated Youth Oriented Program	n/a
Homicide Reduction Initiative	n/a
Grants to Encourage Arrest	2019
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	2018
Research—Violence Against Indian Women	2015
Sexual Assault in Indian Country Clearinghouse	n/a
Office of Justice Programs:	
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:	
National Institute of Justice	1995
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:	
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012
Body-Worn Camera Partnership	n/a
VALOR Initiative	n/a
Smart Policing	n/a
Smart Prosecution	n/a
John R. Justice Grant Program	2014

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Adam Walsh Act	2009
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011
Smart Probation	n/a
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	n/a
Pay for Success (Discretionary)	n/a
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	n/a
National Sex Offender Website	n/a
Veterans Treatment Courts Program	n/a
Rape Kit Backlog	n/a
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	n/a
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	n/a
Court Appointed Special Advocate	2019
Juvenile Justice Programs:	
Emergency Planning in Juvenile Justice Facilities	n/a
COPS Programs:	
COPS Hiring Program	2009
Regional Information Sharing Activities	2003
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:	
Science	2017
Aeronautics	2017
Exploration	2017
Space Operations	2017
Education	2017
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2017
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2017
Office of the Inspector General	2017
National Science Foundation	2013
Related Agencies:	
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2000
Commission on Civil Rights:	
Salaries and Expenses	1995
International Trade Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation:	
Salaries and Expenses	1980
Marine Mammal Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	1999
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
State Justice Institute:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of the rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

**DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996 (PUBLIC LAW 104-134)**

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

* * * * *

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

* * * * *

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

SEC. 502. None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be used by the Corporation to make a grant, or enter into a contract, for the provision of legal assistance unless the Corporation ensures that the person or entity receiving funding to provide such legal assistance is—

* * * * *

(2) a qualified nonprofit organization, chartered under the laws of a State or the District of Columbia, that—

(A) furnishes legal assistance to eligible clients; and

I(B) is governed by a board of directors or other governing body, the majority of which is comprised of attorneys who—

(i) are admitted to practice in a State or the District of Columbia; and

(ii) are appointed to terms of office on such board or body by the governing body of a State, county, or municipal bar association, the membership of which represents a majority of the attorneys practicing law in the locality in which the organization is to provide legal assistance;】

(B) is governed by a board of directors or other governing body, 33 percent of which is comprised of attorneys who are members of the bar of a State, as defined in section 1002(8) of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996a(8)), in which the legal assistance is to be provided;

**DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPRO-
PRIATIONS ACT, 1998, PUBLIC LAW 105-119**

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

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LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

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ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

SEC. 501. (a) Continuation of Competitive Selection Process.—None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation may be used to provide financial assistance to any person or entity except through a competitive selection process conducted in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Corporation in accordance with the criteria set forth in subsections (c), (d), and (e) of section 503 of Public Law 104-134 (110 Stat. 1321-52 et seq.).

* * * * *

(d) MODIFIED GOVERNING BODY REQUIREMENT.—For purposes of this Act, section 1007(c) of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996f(c)) shall be applied by substituting ‘33 percent’ for ‘60 percent’.

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people’s money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term “congressionally directed spending item” means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process. For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member’s immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spendingrequests>). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this report, along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

Account	State	Recipient	Purpose	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOC-NIST Construction.	MO	Missouri State University	Ozarks Health and Life Science Center.	20,000,000	Blunt
DOC-NIST Construction.	ME	University of Maine	Green Engineering and Materials Research Factory of the Future.	10,000,000	Collins
DOC-NIST Construction.	VT	Burlington Technical Center.	Burlington Aviation Technology Center Facility.	10,000,000	Leahy
DOC-NIST Construction.	KS	Fort Hays State University.	Renovation of Forsyth Library	17,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST Construction.	KS	Kansas State University Salina Aerospace and Technology Campus.	Acquisition and Renovation of Aerospace Simulation Center.	4,750,000	Moran
DOC-NIST Construction.	NH	University of New Hampshire.	Jackson Estuarine Lab Expansion and Renovation.	3,813,000	Shaheen
DOC-NIST Construction.	AL	University of South Alabama College of Medicine.	Renovation and Expansion of Research and Education Facilities.	60,000,000	Shelby
DOC-NIST STRS ..	CO	Colorado State University	Soil Carbon Sequestration Research Project.	1,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOC-NIST STRS ..	CO	University of Colorado	JILA Laboratory Equipment	950,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOC-NIST STRS ..	WV	University of Charleston (WV).	Advanced Biomedical Instrumentation and Research Training.	385,000	Capito

Account	State	Recipient	Purpose	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOC-NIST STRS ..	WV	West Virginia University	Procurement of Technology and Equipment to Respond to Opioid and Violence Epidemics in WV.	705,000	Capito
DOC-NIST STRS ..	DE	University of Delaware ...	Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Innovation Equipment.	3,000,000	Carper, Coons
DOC-NIST STRS ..	NY	CNY Defense Alliance	Smart Technology Lab Initiative ..	200,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS ..	NY	University at Buffalo	High-performance Computing Drug Discovery Initiative.	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS ..	NM	University of New Mexico	University of New Mexico Decedent Image Database.	374,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOC-NIST STRS ..	MS	Mississippi State University.	Training and Standards for UAS Certification.	4,000,000	Hyde-Smith
DOC-NIST STRS ..	MS	University of Southern Mississippi.	Establishment of a Joint Industry-Academic Laboratory to Provide Calibration Services.	5,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NIST STRS ..	ME	Roux Institute at Northeastern University.	Advanced and Additive Manufacturing Center Development.	1,000,000	King
DOC-NIST STRS ..	KS	Emporia State University	Cyber Security Center	1,500,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS ..	KS	Pittsburg State University	Polymer and Plastic Research at the National Institute for Materials Advancement.	3,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS ..	KS	University of Kansas Medical Center.	Research Equipment Upgrades	5,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS ..	KS	Wichita State University	Additive Manufacturing Technologies Research and Standardization.	3,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS ..	NY	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Facility Enhancement.	984,000	Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS ..	NH	Plymouth State University	Technology and Equipment Upgrades.	1,000,000	Shaheen
DOC-NIST STRS ..	RI	University of Rhode Island.	Blue Technology Research Initiative.	1,500,000	Whitehouse
DOC-NIST STRS ..	MS	The University of Mississippi.	Core Testing Facility for Graphene and Graphene-Like Materials.	2,000,000	Wicker
DOC-NIST STRS ..	MS	University of Southern Mississippi.	Graphene Product Validation Laboratory.	2,000,000	Wicker
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	WI	University of Wisconsin-Madison.	Scanning High-resolution Interferometer Sounder (S-HIS) Next Generation (NG).	1,200,000	Baldwin
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	CT	The Maritime Aquarium at Norwalk.	Removal of Derelict Lobster Pots	569,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	NJ	Monmouth University	Monmouth University Coastal Resilience Planning.	460,000	Booker
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	NJ	Montclair State University.	Traveling HAB Laboratory Education Program.	400,000	Booker, Menendez
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	MD	NCCOS Cooperative Oxford Laboratory.	Bay and Ocean Research Initiative.	120,000	Cardin
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	MD	NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries.	Mallows Bay Virtual Paddle Experience Development.	95,000	Cardin
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	MD	The Nature Conservancy	Oyster Aquaculture and Restoration Initiative.	150,000	Cardin
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	DE	University of Delaware/Delaware State University.	Sustainable Energy Research	1,290,000	Carper, Coons
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	LA	Audubon Nature Institute	Emergency Response Communications Equipment.	435,000	Cassidy
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	ME	University of Maine	Support for Local and Regional Seafood Systems.	2,000,000	Collins
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	ME	Maine Department of Marine Resources.	Maine Lobster Industry Planning	765,000	Collins, King
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	NV	The Desert Research Institute.	Climate Research Initiative	2,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen

Account	State	Recipient	Purpose	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	IL	Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP).	Chicago Urban Flood Susceptibility Project.	175,000	Durbin
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	CA	Scripps Institution of Oceanography.	Southern California DDT ocean dumpsite characterization, monitoring, and research pilot project.	5,600,000	Feinstein, Padilla
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	NY	NYC Mayor's Office of Climate Resiliency.	Integrated Modeling of Compound Flood Risks Initiative.	150,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	NY	University at Albany—SUNY.	Vertical Sensing Evaluation Initiative.	900,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	NM	New Mexico State University.	ZiaMet MesoNet Weather Monitoring Network Expansion.	1,821,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	HI	Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement.	Makai Island Neighbor-Watch Pilot Program.	190,000	Hirono
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	HI	State of Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources.	Hawaiian Coral Ark Facility Support.	286,000	Hirono
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	MS	The University of Mississippi.	Infrasonic Weather Monitoring Research to Improve Detection of Violent Weather.	2,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	VA	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.	Improving Summer Flounder Fisheries Management in a Changing Ocean.	300,000	Kaine, Warner
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	ME	Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences.	Ocean Science STEM Educational Workshops.	89,000	King
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	ME	Gulf of Maine Research Institute.	Gulf of Maine Research Institute's Climate Center Project.	650,000	King
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	VT	Lake Champlain Basin Program.	Lake Champlain Monitoring Observatory.	750,000	Leahy
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	VT	University of Vermont	University of Vermont, Land Cover Observatory.	2,000,000	Leahy
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	WV	High Technology Foundation.	I-79 Technology Corridor Consortium.	2,000,000	Manchin
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	MA	New England Aquarium ..	New England Aquarium Ocean Research Programs.	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	MA	Worcester State University.	Diversity and Inclusion in STEM Initiative.	500,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	NJ	Stockton University	Stockton University, Coastal Resiliency Equipment, Education, and Outreach.	500,000	Menendez
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	OR	City of Milwaukie	Kellogg Dam Channel Study	585,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	OR	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.	Coastal Margin Observation and Prediction Program Upgrade and Expansion.	760,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	OR	McKenzie River Trust	Finn Rock Floodplain Habitat Restoration Project.	1,699,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	OR	The Ocean Foundation ...	Oregon Kelp Forest Survey	945,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	OR	Tillamook County	Tillamook County Fish Passage Restoration.	2,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	AK	Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Survey.	Coastal and Nearshore Mapping of Alaska.	5,000,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	AK	Alaska Research Consortium.	Seafood Processors Refrigeration Certificate Training Program.	987,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	AK	Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission.	Expand Adoption of Electronic Monitoring in Alaska Fisheries.	2,000,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	WA	Northwest Straits Commission.	Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Initiative.	3,000,000	Murray
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	GA	Georgia Institute of Technology.	Coastal Infrastructure and Resilience Research Initiative.	5,000,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	CA	AltaSea at the Port of Los Angeles.	Blue Economy STEM Education Program.	600,000	Padilla

Account	State	Recipient	Purpose	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	CA	Greater Farallones Association.	Ocean Ecosystem Restoration Project.	2,000,000	Padilla
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	RI	Save the Bay	Watershed Education Program Initiative.	300,000	Reed
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	RI	University of Rhode Island.	On-water Research Facility Initiative.	250,000	Reed
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	RI	University of Rhode Island.	Plastics Pollution Research Initiative.	1,000,000	Reed
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	RI	University of Rhode Island.	Sustainable Seafood Research Collaborative.	1,000,000	Reed
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	RI	Roger Williams University	Development for Equitable Growth of Shellfish Aquaculture Industry in Rhode Island.	1,600,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	HI	Department of Land and Natural Resources.	Coastal Restoration and Stewardship.	2,100,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	HI	Kako'o 'Oiwi	He'eia Restoration	1,500,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	HI	Kua'aina Ulu 'Auamo	Restorative Aquaculture for Stock Enhancement.	141,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	HI	Purple Mai'a Foundation	Native Hawaiian Fishpond Coastal Monitoring and Outreach.	445,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	HI	University of Hawaii	Pu'uloa Shoreline Biocultural Restoration.	445,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	NH	Municipal Alliance for Adaptive Management.	Great Bay Estuary Restoration Plan.	1,000,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	NH	New Hampshire Fish and Game Department.	Improving Protections for Endangered North Atlantic Right Whales and Mitigating Regulatory Impacts on U.S. Fisheries.	50,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	MI	County of Midland	Tittabawassee River Watershed Data Collection and Resiliency Planning.	400,000	Stabenow
DOC-NOAA ORF ..	MD	The National Aquarium ..	National Aquarium STEM Education Initiative.	332,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WI	Oneida Police Department.	Oneida Police Department Security Enhancement.	622,000	Baldwin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WI	Washington County	Body-Worn Camera Program	377,000	Baldwin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	CO	La Plata County Sheriff's Office.	Southwest Colorado Regional Response, Investigative, Search, Rescue, and Recovery Capabilities Enhancement.	166,000	Bennet
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	CT	Town of Fairfield	Fairfield Emergency Radio Network Upgrade.	3,499,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	CT	Town of North Branford ..	North Branford Public Safety Communications System Enhancements.	750,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	CT	Town of Simsbury	Simsbury Police Department Technology Enhancements.	70,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	CT	Town of Wilton	Town of Wilton Public Safety Communications System Upgrade.	983,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MO	Southeast Missouri State University.	Programmatic Support and Expanded Training for Law Enforcement Academy Students.	1,500,000	Blunt
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NJ	Borough of Leonia	Strengthening Public Safety Communications Project.	251,000	Booker, Menendez
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NJ	City of Union City	Public Safety Technology Upgrade	1,100,000	Booker, Menendez
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NJ	Union County	Public Safety Radio Interoperability Initiative.	1,270,000	Booker, Menendez
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	OH	City of Lorain, Ohio	Police Department Technology and Equipment Upgrades.	500,000	Brown
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NC	City of Greenville, North Carolina.	Police Radio Replacement	3,000,000	Burr
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WA	City of Vancouver	Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras ..	1,500,000	Cantwell

Account	State	Recipient	Purpose	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WA	Whatcom County Govern- ment.	Whatcom County Public Radio System Enhancement.	300,000	Cantwell
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WV	City of Huntington	NIBIN Database Entry Terminal Procurement.	218,000	Capito
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WV	City of Milton Police De- partment.	New Police Station Technology	33,000	Capito
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WV	City of Milton Police De- partment.	Police Cruiser Equipment Update	118,000	Capito
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WV	Granville Police Depart- ment.	Granville K9 Wandering and Criminal Detection Program.	150,000	Capito
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WV	City of Charleston	Charleston Eyes & Ears Police Technology Initiative.	750,000	Capito, Manchin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WV	City of Wheeling	Wheeling Law Enforcement Tech- nology Program.	1,001,000	Capito, Manchin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WV	Shepherd University Po- lice Department.	Shepherd University Campus Se- curity Upgrades.	4,000,000	Capito, Manchin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MD	Baltimore Police Depart- ment.	Baltimore Police Department Records Management System and Early Intervention System.	2,000,000	Cardin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MD	Prince George's County Sheriff's Office.	Prince George's County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Technology Upgrade.	834,000	Cardin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	ME	Midcoast Council of Gov- ernments.	Midcoast Law Enforcement Equipment Purchasing Pro- gram.	900,000	Collins, King
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NV	City of West Wendover ...	West Wendover Public Safety Interoperability Upgrade.	376,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NV	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.	Reality-based Technology Training Center Equipment Procurement.	3,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NV	Sparks Police Depart- ment.	Sparks First Responder Equip- ment Replacement.	1,400,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	IL	Illinois Secretary of State Police.	Statewide Technology and Equip- ment Upgrades.	575,000	Durbin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	IL	SouthCom Combined Dis- patch Center.	Public Safety Technology Up- grades.	275,000	Durbin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	IL	Springfield Police De- partment.	Springfield Police Department Technology Enhancements.	100,000	Durbin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	SC	City of Columbia	Body-Worn and In-Car Camera Modernization.	709,000	Graham
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	SC	City of Sumter	Police Technology Update	246,000	Graham
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NM	City of Albuquerque— Police Department.	Albuquerque Police Department Gunshot Detection System.	1,471,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NM	City of Albuquerque— Police Department.	Albuquerque Police Department Public Safety Echo Project.	435,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NM	City of Carlsbad	Carlsbad Police Department Mo- bile Command Center Equip- ment Upgrades.	575,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NM	Doña Ana County Sher- iff's Office.	Doña Ana County Sheriff's Office Rapid DNA Program.	350,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NM	Sandoval County Sher- iff's Department.	Sandoval Sheriff's Mobile Laptop Computers.	379,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	VA	City of Manassas Park ...	Manassas Park Public Safety and Security Project.	447,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	VA	Loudoun County	Body-worn Camera Expansion Ini- tiative.	3,588,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	AZ	City of Glendale, Arizona	Public Safety Command Center Procurement.	715,000	Kelly, Sinema
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	AZ	Cochise County Sheriff's Office.	Public Safety Equipment Up- grades.	246,000	Kelly, Sinema
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MN	City of Duluth	Duluth 911 Automated Response System.	750,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MN	City of Rochester	Records Management System Up- grade.	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NM	Rio Arriba County	Rio Arriba Law Enforcement Vehi- cles and Court Equipment Up- grades.	1,000,000	Luján

Account	State	Recipient	Purpose	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NM	Sandoval County Sheriff's Department.	Sandoval County Sheriff's Department Body-Worn Cameras.	866,000	Luján
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	WV	City of New Martinsville	New Martinsville Law Enforcement Cameras.	58,000	Manchin
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MA	Town of Saugus	Town of Saugus Public Safety Communication Enhancements.	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	OR	Baker County Sheriff's Office.	Radio Infrastructure Upgrade	190,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	OR	City of Eugene	Public Safety Vehicle Procurement	200,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	OR	Grant County Emergency Management.	Grant County Public Safety Communications.	606,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	OR	Harney County Emergency Management.	Harney County Public Safety Communications Upgrade.	1,545,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	OR	Lane County Sheriff's Office.	Lane County Sheriff's Office Body-Worn Cameras.	648,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Concordia Police Department.	Update of the Cloud County Public Safety Communications Network.	310,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	El Dorado Police Department.	Police Radio Technology Update ..	170,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Garden City Police Department.	Southwest Kansas Law Enforcement Emergency Communications Technology Upgrade.	500,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Graham County Sheriff ...	Mobile Communications Technology Update.	35,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Johnson County Sheriff ...	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition and Camera Technology.	595,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Mission Police Department.	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition and Camera Technology.	140,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Olathe Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition and Camera Technology.	170,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Overland Park Police Department.	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition and Camera Technology.	75,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Parsons Police Department.	Acquisition of a Use of Force Simulator.	135,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Prairie Village Police Department.	Acquisition of Training Technology.	75,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Riley County Police Department.	Acquisition of a Hazardous Evidence Recovery Vehicle.	440,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Rose Hill Police Department.	Police Radio Technology Update ..	105,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Valley Center Police Department.	Police Radio Technology Update ..	140,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Wichita Police Department.	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition and Camera Technology.	1,600,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	KS	Wyandotte County Sheriff	Acquisition of a Use of Force Simulator.	165,000	Moran
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MI	City of Center Line	City of Center Line Communication Equipment Upgrade.	350,000	Peters
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MI	City of St. Clair Shores ..	St. Clair Shores Police Department Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras.	235,000	Peters
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MI	Monroe County Community College.	Monroe County Criminal Justice De-Escalation Training Simulator.	350,000	Peters
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MI	City of Portage	City of Portage Radio Equipment Upgrade.	258,000	Peters, Stabenow
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NH	Cheshire County Sheriff's Office.	Cheshire County Sheriff's Office Radio Communications System.	750,000	Shaheen

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DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NH	Durham Department of Public Safety.	Durham Radio Communications Infrastructure Upgrades.	900,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NH	Merrimack Police Department.	City of Merrimack County Radio Infrastructure Upgrades.	1,472,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NH	NH Department of Safety-Division of State Police.	Statewide Digital Law Enforcement Equipment and Technology Training.	1,224,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	NH	Strafford County	Strafford County Radio Infrastructure Upgrades.	750,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MN	Aitkin County Sheriff's Office.	Public Safety Equipment Upgrade	305,000	Smith
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MI	Oakland County Sheriff's Department.	Oakland County Sheriff's Department Body-Worn Camera Project.	1,000,000	Stabenow
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MD	Charles County, Maryland	Charles County Body-Worn Camera Project.	610,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MD	City of Laurel, Maryland	Laurel Police Department Radio Technology Upgrade.	200,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	MD	Wicomico County, Maryland.	Wicomico County Body-Worn Camera Project.	116,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-COPS Tech ..	GA	Macon County Board of Commissioners.	Macon County Interoperative Communication System for Public Safety and First Responders.	1,400,000	Warnock
DOJ-OJP Byrne	WI	Children's Service Society of Wisconsin.	Project Ujima	202,000	Baldwin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	WI	Marquette University	Education Preparedness Program for Currently and Formerly Incarcerated Students.	750,000	Baldwin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	WI	Sojourner Family Peace Center.	Crisis Outreach and Intervention in Neighborhoods Team.	533,000	Baldwin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CO	City and County of Denver.	Denver Police Department Community Based Crime Reduction Program.	420,000	Bennet
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CO	Combined Regional Communications Authority—Freco.	Regional Rural 911 Telecommunications and Data Program Expansion.	1,601,000	Bennet
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CO	Lake County Board of County Commissioners.	Lake County Community Justice Navigator.	495,000	Bennet
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CO	City and County of Denver.	City of Denver Youth Crisis Response Team Initiative.	384,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CO	City and County of Denver.	Denver Community Foot Patrol Crime Prevention Initiative.	122,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CO	City of Boulder	Crisis Intervention Response Initiative.	255,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CT	City of Hartford	City of Hartford Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program.	1,398,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CT	Henry C. Lee Institute of Forensic Science.	Forensic Science Training and Workshop Program.	120,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NJ	Center for Hope and Safety.	Center for Hope and Safety, Legal Services Program for Victims of Domestic Violence.	300,000	Booker
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NJ	Hudson PartnershipCare Management Organization.	Juvenile Justice Mentorship Program Expansion.	340,000	Booker
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NJ	New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault.	Post-COVID-19 Survivors of Sexual Violence Assessment and Resources Project.	440,000	Booker
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NJ	Stafford Township Police Department.	On POINT Program Expansion	30,000	Booker
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NJ	Newark Community Street Team.	High Risk Intervention Team Expansion.	471,000	Booker, Menendez

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DOJ-OJP Byrne	OH	City of Lorain, Ohio	Community Policing Initiative	400,000	Brown
DOJ-OJP Byrne	OH	Cleveland Rape Crisis Center.	Rape Crisis Center Service Expansion.	500,000	Brown
DOJ-OJP Byrne	OH	Cuyahoga County	Central Booking Technology and Equipment Enhancement.	500,000	Brown
DOJ-OJP Byrne	OH	Cuyahoga County	Cuyahoga Diversion and Mental Health and Addiction Services Initiative.	500,000	Brown
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NC	City of Cherryville, NC	Programmatic Support for City of Cherryville Police Department.	114,000	Burr
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NC	Safelight, Inc.	Safelight's Child Advocacy Center	1,000,000	Burr
DOJ-OJP Byrne	WA	City of Bellevue	Bellevue Community Crisis Team Program.	915,000	Cantwell
DOJ-OJP Byrne	WA	City of Longview	City of Longview, Community Policing Crisis Intervention Team.	292,000	Cantwell
DOJ-OJP Byrne	WV	City of Charleston	Development of a Crisis Intervention Team in Charleston.	1,000,000	Capito
DOJ-OJP Byrne	WV	City of Huntington	Procurement of Vehicular Evidence Detection Equipment.	2,000	Capito
DOJ-OJP Byrne	WV	City of Charleston	Charleston Drug Market Intervention Initiative.	300,000	Capito, Manchin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	WV	Marshall University	Marshall University Law Enforcement Training Center in Forensic Sciences.	1,750,000	Capito, Manchin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MD	Baltimore City Mayor's Office.	Baltimore Police Department Community Collaboration Initiative.	650,000	Cardin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MD	Baltimore Police Department.	Baltimore Police Department Neighborhood Policing Initiative.	650,000	Cardin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	DE	Delaware Criminal Justice Council.	Statewide Group Violence Intervention Program Expansion.	1,900,000	Carper, Coons
DOJ-OJP Byrne	DE	Delaware Department of Justice.	Public Safety Technology Procurement.	1,600,000	Carper, Coons
DOJ-OJP Byrne	DE	New Castle County Division of Police.	New Castle Police Department Behavioral Health Crisis Intervention Unit Expansion.	749,000	Carper, Coons
DOJ-OJP Byrne	PA	JEVS Human Services	The Choice is Yours	400,000	Casey
DOJ-OJP Byrne	ME	Cumberland County Sheriff's Office.	Acquisition of Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras.	250,000	Collins
DOJ-OJP Byrne	IL	Advocate Christ Medical Center.	Community Violence Prevention Initiative.	640,000	Durbin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	IL	City of Chicago	Neighborhood Policing Initiative Expansion.	500,000	Durbin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	IL	Heartland Alliance	Chicago Evidence-Based Violence Reduction Initiative.	500,000	Durbin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	IL	Lawndale Christian Legal Center.	North Lawndale Community-Based Legal Services Enhancement.	200,000	Durbin
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CA	City of Long Beach	City of Long Beach Public Safety Training.	1,200,000	Feinstein
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CA	City of Oakland	Oakland Violence Prevention Program.	200,000	Feinstein
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CA	City of Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program.	1,052,000	Feinstein, Padilla
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NY	The Carnegie Hall Corporation.	Crime Prevention and Justice-system Improvement Arts Initiative for At-risk Youth.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOJ-OJP Byrne	SC	Town of Pacolet	Replacement of End-of-Life Police Patrol Vehicles.	52,000	Graham
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NM	Albuquerque Crossroads for Women, Maya's Place.	Supportive Services for Women ...	1,000,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NM	City of Carlsbad	Carlsbad First Responder Radio Communications Equipment.	400,000	Heinrich, Luján

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DOJ-OJP Byrne	CO	City of Thornton	City of Thornton De-Escalation Training Simulator.	125,000	Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CO	Counterterrorism Education Learning Lab (CELL).	Community Awareness Program Improvement.	987,000	Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CO	Denver Police Department.	Denver Police Department Outreach Case Coordinator.	244,000	Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CO	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe ..	White Mesa Law Enforcement Service Expansion.	784,000	Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byrne	HI	Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement.	Conservation and Resource Enforcement Academy Program.	340,000	Hirono
DOJ-OJP Byrne	HI	Kinai 'Eha	Kawailoa Youth and Family Wellness Center.	1,500,000	Hirono
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MS	Mississippi State University.	North Mississippi Regional Law Enforcement Technology Project.	600,000	Hyde-Smith
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MS	Mississippi State University.	Support the Mississippi Department of Corrections with Re-entry Programming.	470,000	Hyde-Smith
DOJ-OJP Byrne	OK	Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Control.	Activities Support for Combatting Drug Trafficking.	4,000,000	Inhofe
DOJ-OJP Byrne	VA	George Mason University	Coalition to Enhance the Capacity of Policing Mental Health Problems in Virginia.	1,483,000	Kaine
DOJ-OJP Byrne	VA	Opportunities, Alternatives, and Resources (OAR).	Collaborative Diversion for Equitable Justice Outcomes.	742,000	Kaine
DOJ-OJP Byrne	VA	Friends of the Portsmouth Juvenile Court, Inc.	ACT NOW Portsmouth Coalition to Address Community Violence.	199,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ-OJP Byrne	VA	Virginia Hospital & Healthcare Association Foundation.	Virginia Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program Collaborative.	488,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ-OJP Byrne	AZ	Lake Havasu City	Lake Havasu City Jail Refurbishment.	1,778,000	Kelly, Sinema
DOJ-OJP Byrne	AZ	Town of Mammoth	Public Safety Patrol Vehicle Procurement.	140,000	Kelly, Sinema
DOJ-OJP Byrne	ME	City of Portland Police Department.	Portland Alternative Response Team Initiative.	658,000	King
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MN	Saint Cloud Police Department.	Community Outpost House Program Expansion.	475,000	Klobuchar
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MN	City of Saint Paul	Community Law Enforcement Career Initiative.	1,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MN	Hennepin County	Hennepin County Family Dependency Treatment Court.	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MN	Women's Advocates, Inc.	Emergency Crisis Center Support	300,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ-OJP Byrne	VT	Champlain College	Champlain College Cyber Consultation Expansion.	756,000	Leahy
DOJ-OJP Byrne	VT	Crime Research Group ...	Statewide Law Enforcement Crime Research, Evaluation and Analysis.	165,000	Leahy
DOJ-OJP Byrne	VT	Orange County Restorative Justice Center.	Training and Support for Orange County Restorative Justice Center.	433,000	Leahy
DOJ-OJP Byrne	VT	Vermont Department of Public Safety.	Statewide Law Enforcement Reform Initiative.	2,000,000	Leahy
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MA	Anna Maria College	Public Safety Professionals Training Initiative.	1,075,000	Markey, Warren
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MA	Boston Medical Center ...	Boston Medical Center Violence Intervention Advocacy Program.	250,000	Markey, Warren
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MA	Roca, Inc.	Behavioral Health Intervention Services.	678,000	Markey, Warren

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DOJ-OJP Byrne	NJ	Law Enforcement Against Drugs and Violence (LEAD).	Enhancing the Youth Drug and Violence Prevention Program.	394,000	Menendez
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NJ	The ARC of New Jersey ...	Preventing Sexual Violence Against People with IDD Initiative.	113,000	Menendez
DOJ-OJP Byrne	OR	City of Beaverton	Beaverton Behavioral Health Court.	500,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ-OJP Byrne	OR	Multnomah County District Attorney's Office.	Community-Based Gun Violence Intervention.	132,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	18th Judicial District Court of Kansas.	Establishment of a Veterans Treatment Court in Sedgwick County.	1,000,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Arkansas City Police Department.	Acquisition of Body-Worn Cameras.	25,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Atchison Police Department.	Acquisition of Body-Worn Cameras.	55,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Cherokee County Sheriff	Acquisition of Less Lethal Law Enforcement Technology.	60,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Ford County Sheriff	Acquisition of Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras.	305,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Fort Hays State University.	Support a Regional De-Escalation Training Center.	1,500,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Gardner Police Department.	Acquisition of In-Car Cameras for Patrol Units.	20,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Greeley County Sheriff	Acquisition of Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras.	35,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Hiawatha Police Department.	Acquisition of Less Lethal Law Enforcement Technology.	30,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Kansas Bureau of Investigation.	Updates to the Kansas Incident Based Reporting System.	3,000,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center.	Rural Law Enforcement Training	2,000,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Leavenworth Police Department.	Acquisition of Less Lethal Law Enforcement Technology.	20,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Pittsburg Police Department.	Acquisition of Less Lethal Law Enforcement Technology.	235,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	KS	Sedgwick County Sheriff	Acquisition of Detention Monitoring Cameras.	140,000	Moran
DOJ-OJP Byrne	AK	Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.	Programmatic Support for Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.	5,000,000	Murkowski
DOJ-OJP Byrne	AK	University of Alaska Fairbanks.	Support for Research, Testing, and Evaluation of Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems in Law Enforcement Operations.	2,000,000	Murkowski
DOJ-OJP Byrne	WA	Washington State Department of Commerce.	King County, Making Prevention Possible Program.	250,000	Murray
DOJ-OJP Byrne	CA	San Mateo County Sheriff's Office.	First Responder Enhanced Crisis Intervention Training.	350,000	Padilla
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MI	City of Detroit	Project Clean Slate	1,503,000	Peters, Stabenow
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MI	City of Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids Police Department Mental Health Crisis Co-Response Pilot Program.	180,000	Peters, Stabenow
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MI	Detroit Police Department	Ceasefire Detroit Violence Reduction Program.	553,000	Peters, Stabenow
DOJ-OJP Byrne	RI	Providence Children's Museum.	At-Risk Children Therapy Initiative.	150,000	Reed
DOJ-OJP Byrne	RI	Providence Police Department.	Police Vehicle and Related Equipment Procurement.	1,375,000	Reed
DOJ-OJP Byrne	RI	Providence Police Department.	Public Safety Technology and Security Enhancements.	900,000	Reed
DOJ-OJP Byrne	RI	Tides Family Services	At-risk Youth Community Outreach Program.	120,000	Reed

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DOJ-OJP Byrne	RI	Town of North Smithfield	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade.	140,000	Reed
DOJ-OJP Byrne	RI	Thundermist Health Center.	Crisis Intervention Teams	1,201,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOJ-OJP Byrne	VT	Community College of Vermont.	Correctional Post-Secondary Education Initiative.	4,500,000	Sanders
DOJ-OJP Byrne	HI	Domestic Violence Action Center.	Immigrant Triad Program Expansion.	367,000	Schatz
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NY	Autism Society Of America Nassau Suffolk Chapter.	Statewide Training for Public Safety Officials Who Respond to Incidents Involving Individuals with Disabilities.	250,000	Schumer
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NY	Kings Against Violence Initiative, Inc.	NYS Center for Strengthening Community Violence Intervention Programs (SCVIP).	750,000	Schumer
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NY	One Hundred Black Men of NY.	Support and Training for Restorative Justice.	4,990,000	Schumer
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NH	City of Keene, NH, Police Department.	Keene Police Department Body-Worn and In-Car Camera Systems.	415,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NH	Greenland Police Department.	Greenland Police Department Body Camera Upgrades.	70,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NH	Greenland Police Department.	Greenland Police Department Security Technology Enhancements.	15,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NH	Nashua Police Department.	Nashua Police Department Interpretation and Translation Services.	95,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NH	New Hampshire Department of Justice.	Statewide Law Enforcement Community Policing Initiative.	500,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	NH	Town of Exeter Police Department.	Exeter Police Department Body-Worn Camera Training.	232,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MI	City of Highland Park	City of Highland Park Police Training and Equipment.	382,000	Stabenow
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MI	City of Saginaw	Saginaw Crime Reduction Initiative.	482,000	Stabenow
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MI	Lansing Office of the City Attorney.	Lansing Office of the City Attorney Prosecution Support.	76,000	Stabenow
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MD	City of Baltimore	City of Baltimore 9-1-1 Diversion Pilot Program.	2,000,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MD	City of Frederick	Frederick Police Department Mobile Crisis Team Support.	125,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MD	City of Hyattsville	Hyattsville Evidence Lab Equipment Upgrade.	100,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MD	LifeBridge Health	Violence Cessation Program Expansion.	600,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MD	Marylanders to Prevent Gun Violence.	Maryland Violence Prevention Coalition Expansion.	367,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MD	Roca Baltimore	South Baltimore Peacemaking Pilot Project.	400,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	MD	State of Maryland	First Responder Equipment Upgrades.	150,000	Van Hollen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	GA	City of Atlanta	Atlanta Center for Diversion & Services Pilot Program.	2,988,000	Warnock
DOJ-OJP Byrne	GA	City of Roswell	Roswell Police Department Community Relations Unit.	12,000	Warnock
NASA-SSMS	CT	University of Connecticut	University of Connecticut Ecological Modeling Institute.	2,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
NASA-SSMS	OH	Ohio Aerospace Institute	Research Center Partnership Initiative.	1,500,000	Brown
NASA-SSMS	WV	West Virginia University	Spacecraft Development Facility ..	800,000	Capito
NASA-SSMS	WV	Wheeling University Challenger Learning Center.	Update Technology at the Challenger Learning Center and Support Seasonal Educational Programming.	3,000,000	Capito

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NASA-SSMS	DE	University of Delaware/ Delaware State University.	The Delaware Space Observation Center Enhancement.	900,000	Carper, Coons
NASA-SSMS	PA	Lincoln University	Food for Human Spaceflight Sustainability.	160,000	Casey
NASA-SSMS	PA	Montgomery County Community College.	STEM Learning Center Installation	70,000	Casey
NASA-SSMS	LA	Louisiana State University National Center for Advanced Manufacturing.	Equipment and Training for Activities at the National Center for Advanced Manufacturing.	5,000,000	Cassidy
NASA-SSMS	ME	Educate Maine	Satellite Chipset Computer Science Learning Module.	400,000	Collins
NASA-SSMS	IL	Rush University Medical Center.	REACH for Information Technology Training.	696,000	Duckworth
NASA-SSMS	HI	Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii.	STEM Education Initiative Expansion.	80,000	Hirono, Schatz
NASA-SSMS	HI	University of Hawaii	'Imiloa Astronomy Center Expansion and Upgrades.	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
NASA-SSMS	VT	Norwich University	NASA Research and Technology Development for Cyber Architecture.	250,000	Leahy
NASA-SSMS	MA	Springfield Museums Corporation.	Springfield Science Museum Upgrades.	750,000	Markey, Warren
NASA-SSMS	KS	Atchison Amelia Earhart Foundation.	Development of New Programs at the Amelia Earhart Hangar Museum and Memorial.	1,000,000	Moran
NASA-SSMS	NH	McAuliffe-Shepard Discovery Center.	McAuliffe-Shepard Discovery Center Planetarium Enhancements.	348,000	Shaheen
NASA-SSMS	NH	University of New Hampshire.	University of New Hampshire Magnetometer Research and Education Facility.	501,000	Shaheen
NASA-SSMS	MD	Bowie State University ...	Hydroponics Research Laboratory Initiative.	1,000,000	Van Hollen

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	541,000	570,315	583,815	+42,815	+13,500
Offsetting fee collections	-11,000	-11,000	-11,000		
Direct appropriation	530,000	559,315	572,815	+42,815	+13,500
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	92,100	62,410	62,410	-29,690	
CWC Enforcement (Defense)	40,900	80,000	80,000	+39,100	
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	133,000	142,410	142,410	+9,410	
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs	305,500	382,500	345,000	+39,500	-37,500
Salaries and expenses	40,500	50,610	50,000	+9,500	-610
Total, Economic Development Administration	346,000	433,110	395,000	+49,000	-38,110
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development	48,000	70,023	55,000	+7,000	-15,023
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	111,855	125,567	124,567	+12,712	-1,000
Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs	288,403		309,865	+21,462	+309,865

Periodic censuses and programs	818,241	.....	1,122,537	+ 304,296	+ 1,122,537
Censuses and Survey Programs .....	.....	1,442,402	.....	.....	- 1,442,402
Subtotal	818,241	1,442,402	1,122,537	+ 304,296	- 319,865
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,106,644	1,442,402	1,432,402	+ 325,758	- 10,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	45,500	89,531	80,531	+ 35,031	- 9,000
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	3,695,295	3,993,851	4,058,410	+ 363,115	+ 64,559
Offsetting fee collections	- 3,695,295	- 3,993,851	- 4,058,410	- 363,115	- 64,559
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	788,000	915,570	913,070	+ 125,070	- 2,500
(transfer out)	(- 9,000)	(- 9,000)	(- 9,000)	.....	.....
Industrial Technology Services	166,500	441,650	213,000	+ 46,500	- 228,650
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(150,000)	(275,000)	(175,000)	(+ 25,000)	(- 100,000)
Manufacturing USA	(16,500)	(166,650)	(38,000)	(+ 21,500)	(- 128,650)
Construction of research facilities	80,000	140,000	268,063	+ 188,063	+ 128,063
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	.....	.....
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,034,500	1,497,220	1,394,133	+ 359,633	- 103,087
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities	3,840,300	4,689,381	4,451,783	+ 611,483	- 237,598
(by transfer)	(246,171)	(246,171)	(242,195)	(- 3,976)	(- 3,976)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(- 246,171)	(- 246,171)	(- 242,195)	(+ 3,976)	(+ 3,976)
Subtotal	3,840,300	4,689,381	4,451,783	+ 611,483	- 237,598
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,532,558	2,226,982	1,776,718	+ 244,160	- 450,264
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	- 17,652	- 10,052	+ 348

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,430,607	6,963,712	6,276,198	+ 845,591	- 687,514
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	53,500	+ 33,500	- 73,400
Office of Inspector General	34,000	37,087	37,000	+ 3,000	- 87
Collection from the Public Safety Trust Fund	(- 2,000)	(- 2,000)	.....	(+ 2,000)	(+ 2,000)
Public Safety Trust Fund transfer	(2,000)	(2,000)	.....	(- 2,000)	(- 2,000)
Expenditure transfer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Departmental Management	128,123	256,833	179,100	+ 50,977	- 77,733
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	8,914,229	11,580,123	10,652,156	+ 1,737,927	- 927,967
(by transfer)	257,171	257,171	251,195	- 5,976	- 5,976
(transfer out)	- 257,171	- 257,171	- 251,195	+ 5,976	+ 5,976
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	119,000	143,264	131,264	+ 12,264	- 12,000
Justice Information Sharing Technology	34,000	113,024	113,024	+ 79,024	.....
Total, General Administration	153,000	256,288	244,288	+ 91,288	- 12,000
Executive Office for Immigration Review	734,000	891,190	845,000	+ 111,000	- 46,190
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	- 4,000	- 4,000	- 4,000	.....	.....

Direct appropriation	730,000	887,190	841,000	+ 111,000	- 46,190
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	1,044,173	+ 84,173	- 20,000
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	2,459,286	+ 117,109	- 79,962
United States Trustee System Fund	232,361	246,593	246,593	+ 14,232	
Offsetting fee collections	- 318,000	- 413,000	- 413,000	- 95,000	
Direct appropriation	- 85,639	- 166,407	- 166,407	- 80,768	
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	24,000	+ 6,000	+ 3,961
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,514	20,514	20,514		
Total, Legal Activities	3,578,942	3,834,915	3,738,914	+ 159,972	- 96,001
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,496,000	1,640,550	1,640,550	+ 144,550	
Construction	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Federal Prisoner Detention	2,046,609	2,170,015	2,134,015	+ 87,406	- 36,000
Total, United States Marshals Service	3,557,609	3,825,565	3,789,565	+ 231,956	- 36,000
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses	117,451	123,093	123,093	+ 5,642	
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	550,458	550,458	550,458		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	3,955,042	4,143,762	4,161,446	+ 206,404	+ 17,684
Counterintelligence and national security	5,793,644	6,070,096	6,096,000	+ 302,356	+ 25,904
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	9,748,686	10,213,858	10,257,446	+ 508,760	+ 43,588
Construction	566,100	61,895	632,000	+ 65,900	+ 570,105
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,314,786	10,275,753	10,889,446	+ 574,660	+ 613,693
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	2,796,762	2,920,181	2,960,181	+ 163,419	+ 40,000
Diversion control fund	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	50,000	—	—	—	—
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,386,263	2,408,522	2,448,522	+ 62,259	+ 40,000
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	7,939,626	+ 231,251	+ 269,233
Buildings and facilities	127,000	178,994	351,000	+ 224,000	+ 172,006
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700	2,700	.....	.....

Total, Federal Prison System	7,838,075	7,852,087	8,293,326	+ 455,251	+ 441,239
State and Local Justice Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs			(435,000)		
(by transfer)	(435,000)	(435,000)	(- 435,000)		
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out)	(- 435,000)	(- 435,000)	325,000	+ 246,500	- 240,000
Violence Against Women Prevention & Prosecution Programs	78,500	565,000			
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics	82,000	86,000	86,000	+ 4,000	
State and local justice assistance	1,914,000	2,049,000	2,098,783	+ 184,783	
Juvenile justice programs	346,000	796,000	473,000	+ 127,000	
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	2,814,583	+ 328,783	- 273,217
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs	386,000	651,000	475,717	+ 89,717	- 175,283
Total, State and Local Justice Activities	2,950,300	4,303,800	3,615,300	+ 665,000	- 688,500
General Provision					
EO 13929 Database	5,000			- 5,000	
Sec 218					
Total, title II, Department of Justice	33,789,875	36,013,554	36,229,795	+ 2,439,920	+ 216,241
(by transfer)	435,000	435,000	435,000		
(transfer out)	- 435,000	- 435,000	- 435,000		
TITLE III—SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,544	6,652	6,652	+ 1,108	
National Space Council	1,965	1,965	1,965		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science	7,301,000	7,931,400	7,901,400	+ 600,400	- 30,000
Aeronautics	828,700	914,800	940,000	+ 111,300	+ 25,200
Space Technology	1,100,000	1,425,000	1,250,000	+ 150,000	- 175,000
Exploration	6,555,400	6,880,400	6,960,200	+ 404,800	+ 79,800
Space Operations	3,988,200	4,017,400	4,128,236	+ 140,036	+ 110,836
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	3,064,200	+ 127,700	+ 15,000
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	24,827,336	+ 1,556,058	+ 25,836
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	6,838,769	8,062,710	7,590,099	+ 751,330	- 472,611
Defense function	71,000	77,000	77,000	+ 6,000	.....
Subtotal	6,909,769	8,139,710	7,667,099	+ 757,330	- 472,611
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	241,000	249,000	249,000	+ 8,000	.....
Education and Human Resources	968,000	1,287,270	1,100,000	+ 132,000	- 187,270
Agency Operations and Award Management	345,640	468,300	445,640	+ 100,000	- 22,660
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	9,486,759	+ 1,000,000	- 682,541
Total, Title III, Science	31,765,546	34,979,417	34,322,712	+ 2,557,166	- 656,705

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES					
Salaries and expenses	12,500	13,000	13,000	13,000	+ 500
Commission on Civil Rights					
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	404,490	445,933	424,933	424,933	+ 20,443
International Trade Commission	103,000	103,000	118,800	118,800	+ 15,800
Legal Services Corporation	465,000	600,000	515,000	515,000	- 85,000
Marine Mammal Commission	3,769	4,200	4,200	4,200	+ 431
Office of the US Trade Representative	55,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	+ 3,000
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
State Justice Institute	7,000	7,600	7,600	7,600	+ 600
Commission on the State of the US Olympics and Paralympics			2,000	2,000	+ 2,000
Salaries and expenses					
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	1,065,759	1,246,733	1,158,533	1,158,533	- 88,200
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec 510)	(- 10,000)	(- 10,000)	(- 10,000)	(- 10,000)	
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	
DOC National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement Acquisition and Construction (rescission)		- 39,250	- 39,250	- 39,250	+ 39,250
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission)	- 10,000	- 24,000	- 15,000	- 15,000	+ 9,000
NOAA, Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	- 5,000				- 5,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	- 188,000	- 108,400	- 200,813	- 200,813	- 92,413
FBI, Salaries and Expenses:					
nondefense (rescission)	- 32,456				+ 32,456
defense (rescission)	- 47,544				+ 47,544

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
DOJ, Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission)		-550,000	-520,000	-520,000	+30,000
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		
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)			-100,000	-100,000	-100,000
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 Expenses 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	-955,813	-1,134,813	-114,163
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
EMERGENCY SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021 (PUBLIC LAW 117-31)					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Office of Justice Programs	1,100			-1,100	
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (emergency)					
EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT, 2021 (PUBLIC LAW 117-43)					
DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022					
TITLE II					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
National Institute of Standards and Technology			22,000	+22,000	+22,000
Scientific and Technical Research and Services (emergency)					

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)	92,834	92,834	+92,834	+92,834	+92,834	+92,834
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)	52,205	52,205	+52,205	+52,205	+52,205	+52,205
Fisheries Disaster Assistance (emergency)	200,000	200,000	+200,000	+200,000	+200,000	+200,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	345,039	345,039	+345,039	+345,039	+345,039	+345,039
SCIENCE						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration						
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (emergency)	321,400	321,400	+321,400	+321,400	+321,400	+321,400
National Science Foundation						
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (emergency)	25,000	25,000	+25,000	+25,000	+25,000	+25,000
Total, Science	346,400	346,400	+346,400	+346,400	+346,400	+346,400
RELATED AGENCIES						
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation (emergency)	40,000	40,000	+40,000	+40,000	+40,000	+40,000
Total, title II	753,439	753,439	+753,439	+753,439	+753,439	+753,439
DIVISION C—AFGHANISTAN SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022						
TITLE I						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	20,285	20,285	+20,285	+20,285	+20,285	+20,285
Counterintelligence and National Security (emergency)	29,715	29,715	+29,715	+29,715	+29,715	+29,715
Total, title I	50,000	50,000	+50,000	+50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Total, Other Appropriations	1,100	803,439	+802,339	+802,339	+803,439	+803,439
Grand total	75,715,509	82,210,822	+6,495,313	+6,495,313	+6,495,313	-767,355

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued**
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Appropriations	(75,535,409)	(83,819,827)	(82,363,196)	(+ 6,827,787)	(- 1,456,631)
Rescissions	(- 425,000)	(- 841,650)	(- 955,813)	(- 530,813)	(- 114,163)
Emergency appropriations	(605,100)	.....	(803,439)	(+ 198,339)	(+ 803,439)
(by transfer)	702,171	702,171	696,195	- 5,976	- 5,976
(transfer out)	- 702,171	- 702,171	- 696,195	+ 5,976	+ 5,976