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SENATE

{ REPORT
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DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2020

SEPTEMBER 26, 2019.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2584]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 2584) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2020

Total of bill as reported to the Senate ¹	\$79,389,503,000
Amount of 2019 appropriations	73,007,306,000
Amount of 2020 budget estimate	72,381,233,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2019 appropriations	+ 6,382,197,000
2020 budget estimate	+ 7,008,270,000

¹ This level does not include –\$8,220,503,000 in adjustments, including the Census cap adjustment authorized in Public Law 116-37, that the Congressional Budget Office scores to the bill. With these adjustments, the bill is consistent with the subcommittee's base discretionary allocation of \$70,833,000,000.

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PURPOSE OF THE BILL

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

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total amount of discretionary budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2020 is \$70,833,000,000, which is \$6,715,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee's recommendation is consistent with the allocation for the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill, and adheres to the congressional budget agreement and provisions.

While the discretionary budget authority in this bill has increased from the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, the Committee proposes to keep some of the programs and activities relatively flat while making strategic funding choices to provide enhanced resources for other activities, including the requirement for the Department of Commerce to conduct the Constitutionally-mandated Decennial Census.

Additionally, the Committee makes available \$3,177,000,000 through the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] for victim compensation and victim services. In fiscal year 2018, receipts into the CVF fell to \$444,832,000, the lowest level in 10 years and less than half the amount that was collected during the second lowest collection year. Through July 2019, receipts were below \$460,000,000. The amount provided by the Committee is consistent with the 3-year average of deposits into the CVF and strikes the appropriate balance of providing the necessary resources and ensuring that the CVF has sufficient, sustainable balances into the future.

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

While the bill adopts some of the cost saving measures in the 2020 budget request, the Committee does not support other proposed cuts to core programs, such as reductions to advanced weather forecasting operations, research, and Science, Technology, Engi-

neering, and Math education programs. The budget proposes to eliminate external competitive grant programs that are important to States and local communities across the Nation, which use matching funds to maximize any Federal investment. In contrast, the bill retains many of these grant programs which allow States and communities to steer financial priorities through a bottom-up approach instead of Federal agencies driving local decisions from afar. The Committee's decrease of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Procurement, Acquisition and Construction resources in fiscal year 2020 reflects the reduced financial need for flagship weather satellite programs as they are launched and enter the operational phase.

The Department of Commerce 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.

In preparation for the 2020 Census, the Committee proposes a \$3,736,931,000 increase in total spending above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for the Census Bureau, which is higher than the fiscal year 2020 budget request. This level of spending is required to ensure that an accurate and effective Census is undertaken. The data from the Census will deliver important information to help facilitate the distribution of billions in Federal funding for grants supporting States, counties, and municipalities, determine the population for congressional apportionment, and provide valuable data for continued economic growth.

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 International Trade Administration and Bureau of Industry and Security within the Department of Commerce. Together these agencies help businesses get started, compete internationally, and grow.

Additionally, the changing landscape of criminal activity at home and abroad continues to tests 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 both at home and abroad, and expects that these additional resources will support the Department's proposed budget enhancements, infrastructure expansion, and new agent hiring. The Committee provides robust funding increases for the Department of Justice. Federal law enforcement and U.S. Attorneys received a 3 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 2020 bill increases funding for grants to help State and local law enforcement protect our Nation's com-

munities. Additionally, the Committee provides the President's Budget request for the Executive Office of Immigration Review, a 19.4 percent increase to provide resources needed to enhance productivity and address the backlog of more than 960,000 cases. The Committee also provides the necessary funding for the Bureau of Prisons to implement criminal justice reforms created by the First Step Act.

For the science agencies, the Committee sought to build upon the advances and calculated gains made in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6). The amended budget request proposes an ambitious plan for NASA, requesting resources to accelerate the goal of landing the next Americans on the Moon in 2024. The resources provided in this bill are intended to enable that goal and enhance America's leadership in space and science, including sending astronauts to the Moon and beyond. The Committee attempted to leverage resources that allow the accelerated timeframe to remain on pace while Congress awaits a detailed budget proposal from NASA. The Committee sought strategic increases, as well as reductions, so that NASA can achieve balanced and cost-effective operations. These efforts not only lead to scientific breakthroughs and technological advances, but also continue to inspire and harness the excitement of our Nation's future science and business leaders. Within NSF and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Committee recommendation supports administration initiatives to enhance American competitiveness through research in quantum computing and artificial intelligence.

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, 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 has continued 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 Departments of Commerce and Justice, 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.

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 Government Accountability Office [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, and separate reviews of the James Webb Space Telescope, with reports to the Committee on a biannual basis.

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, 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, 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 report 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 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury available to the agencies funded by this bill. Section 505 requires that the Committee on Appropriations 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 2021 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 2020 and 2021. 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 2021 budget, particularly within the departmental operations and management accounts.

The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2021 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 of the Committee 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 \$15,197,249,000 for the Department of Commerce [DOC]. The recommendation is \$3,783,372,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$2,721,916,000 above 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, 2019	\$495,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	471,096,000
Committee recommendation	521,250,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$521,250,000 for the International Trade Administration [ITA]. The recommendation is \$26,250,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$50,154,000 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 2020 spending plan and in its fiscal year 2021 budget request.

Global Markets [GM].—The Committee is deeply frustrated with ITA's execution of its appropriations in fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019. Despite the Committee providing clear guidance in each fiscal year that rejected all proposed cuts within GM, including cuts to staffing, ITA has instead reduced GM staffing levels and reinvested funding provided for compensation object classes in non-compensation object classes. Further, upon investigation into this issue it is clear that there are serious issues with ITA's accounting regarding the number of positions and vacancies within GM, including for the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service [US&FCS]. This is unacceptable and the Committee expects the Department to better oversee ITA and its budget execution.

The Committee provides \$335,250,000 for GM and again rejects all proposed funding and staffing cuts for GM. Within the funding provided for GM, ITA is directed to spend no less than \$130,000,000 on employee compensation, object class 11. At this funding level, the Committee will not approve any requests to close foreign or domestic offices, including U.S. Export Assistance Centers.

Further, the Committee directs ITA to brief the Committee no later than 10 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 quarters; and staffing levels within GM, including a breakout of Foreign Service Officers, Locally Engaged Staff, and U.S. field staff.

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

Industry and Analysis.—The Committee provides the requested program changes for Industry and Analysis to implement the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–232) and for increased analytical capabilities.

Trade Enforcement.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for the Office of Enforcement and Compliance to establish a dedicated anti-circumvention and duty evasion enforcement unit. ITA should make enforcement of anti-dumping and countervailing duties [AD/CVD] a priority, including thoroughly investigating dumping and subsidies causing injury to domestic businesses and expeditiously reducing trade remedy case backlogs.

Additionally, the Committee is supportive of the Departments efforts to self-initiate AD/CVD cases, as is authorized under current law. The process of preparing and filing a petition is time-consuming and expensive and, frequently, industry has already suffered injury in order to meet the statutory standard for initiating an AD/CVD investigation. ITA is encouraged to use funding under Enforcement and Compliance to provide direct assistance to industries in support of self-initiated cases and other AD/CVD enforcement.

Trade Fraud and Evasion.—The Committee encourages ITA to coordinate with appropriate agencies, such as Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the International Trade Commission, and the Departments of Justice and State, in order to report to the Committee on legislative remedies that may be needed to support U.S. Government-wide efforts to combat trade fraud and evasion.

Additionally, the Committee notes that funding formerly requested for the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center has been moved from ITA to the Office of the United States Trade Representative for the Interagency Center on Trade Implementation, Monitoring, and Enforcement, following passage of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125). As such, no funds are provided for these activities in ITA, but ITA shall continue to collaborate with all other Federal trade agencies to ensure U.S. trade laws and agreements are enforced fairly.

Foreign Business Investment in the United States.—While the Committee supports the goals of SelectUSA, it believes that promoting job-creating business investment in the United States is best achieved through the traditional, localized approaches to engagement, such as those facilitated by US&FCS. Therefore, the Committee directs ITA to transition all funding provided for SelectUSA to begin supporting Foreign Service Officers and Locally Engaged Staff located in foreign countries likely to garner foreign direct investment. In choosing where to fund additional local engagement, ITA shall leverage the knowledge gained from previous SelectUSA summits and events.

Capture and Trade Enforcement.—The Committee has long supported and valued the importance of trade enforcement for ensuring American businesses and products can enter the global marketplace on a level playing field. The objectivity of trade officials at ITA is essential for successful trade enforcement. The Committee is aware that the nature of trade enforcement activities involves the risk of “capture,” which is the process in which regulating officials begin to identify with regulated parties. Capture is often unintentional and develops over long periods of time, but can significantly influence regulators’ decisionmaking. The Committee directs ITA to ensure that the policies and procedures the agency has in place to prevent capture of its Enforcement and Compliance employees are followed.

Survey of International Air Travelers [SIAT].—The Committee provides \$3,000,000 for ITA to fund SIAT. Within funds provided, ITA is encouraged to increase the sample size for SIAT.

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.

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. An additional \$1,000,000 is provided within Global Markets to further its existing rural export assistance capabilities, including providing customized market research, analysis, and planning to encourage and assist rural companies to offer their products internationally.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$118,050,000
Budget estimate, 2020	127,652,000
Committee recommendation	127,652,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$127,652,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS]. The recommendation is

\$9,602,000 above the fiscal year 2019 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 technologies and for many military technologies as a result of export control reform. The Export Enforcement Division detects, prevents, investigates, and assists in the sanctioning of illegal exports of such items.

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

The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States [CFIUS].—The Committee is cognizant of the expected increase in the CFIUS caseload as a result of the passage of the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–232) and provides the requested increase to hire eight additional staff.

Emerging Technologies.—The Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–232) requires BIS to take a more active role assessing national security implications of exporting emerging technologies. The Committee provides the requested increase for these operations.

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 2019 enacted amount for contractor support to continue to support the product exclusion process for articles covered by actions taken under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862). The Committee encourages the Department to continue negotiations with international trading partners to lift the existing section 232 tariffs and avoid implementing additional tariffs. If funding for the product exclusion process becomes no longer necessary, BIS shall report to the Committee on how any unobligated funds will be expended, 30 days prior to obligation.

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.

Sanction Violations.—The Committee directs BIS to provide a report no later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this act, and not less frequently than every 90 days thereafter, on the compliance of ZTE Corporation with: (a) the conditions set forth in paragraph 3 of the settlement agreement during the 10-year probationary period, and (b) all sanctions and export control laws of the United States and all licenses and orders issued by the Federal Government.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$304,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	29,950,000
Committee recommendation	319,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$319,500,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. The recommendation is \$15,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$289,550,000 above the budget request.

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

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2019	\$265,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	
Committee recommendation	279,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$279,500,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs. The recommendation is \$14,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$279,500,000 above 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	119,500
Economic Adjustment Assistance	37,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms	13,000
Regional Innovation Program	31,000
Partnership Planning	33,000
Technical Assistance	9,500
Research and Evaluation	1,500
Assistance to Coal Communities	30,000
Assistance to Nuclear Closure Communities	5,000
Total	279,500

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 unserved areas. 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 2019 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 \$31,000,000 to EDA for grants under RIP as authorized under the Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–235). RIP awards competitive grants to regional entities in support of innovation and entrepreneurship. 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.

Spatial Analysis and Planning.—In areas with aging infrastructure built prior to accurate records, it is often difficult and expensive to map out and assess the existing infrastructure and identify where EDA Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance is most needed. Geographic Information Systems [GIS] can provide spatial analysis, maps, reports, and other data to support economic development and planning activities. Many regional planning and development organizations are heavily reliant on EDA assistance to help fund these activities, but EDA Partnership Planning grants are often not enough to both hire full-time GIS staff and purchase necessary software. Within funds provided for the Partnership Planning and Technical Assistance programs, the Committee encourages EDA to consider assistance to rural and underserved planning and development organizations to support GIS efforts to identify projects that attract jobs and private investment.

Assistance to Nuclear Power Plant Closure Communities.—The Committee provides EDA \$5,000,000 to assist communities affected by loss of tax revenue and job loss due to nuclear power plant closures through support for early-stage strategic planning activities and economic development projects.

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math Apprenticeships.—The Committee notes that over the past decade, the growth in jobs requiring sophisticated STEM skills was three times faster than growth in non-STEM jobs. Yet, U.S. employers have struggled to fill jobs in these fields. Because more than 50 percent of jobs that require STEM skills do not require a bachelor's degree, nontraditional higher education, such as apprenticeships, will be instrumental in meeting the urgent demand for a STEM-literate workforce. The Committee encourages EDA to provide grants to communities to create and expand STEM apprenticeship and other workforce training models, as directed in section 312 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act, (Public Law 114–329).

Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership Program [IMCP].—The Committee notes that no funding has been requested and no funding is provided for the IMCP for fiscal year 2020.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$39,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	29,950,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$40,000,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$10,050,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is concerned by the number of vacancies at EDA, particularly in its six regional offices. The Department is reminded that budget requests to Congress do not supersede current appropriations, and the Committee directs EDA to expedite its efforts to fill all outstanding vacancies regardless of any current or future budget requests.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$40,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and is \$30,000,000 above 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 to increase revenues and create jobs. The Committee directs MBDA to allocate \$24,500,000 of its total appropriation toward cooperative agreements, external awards, and grants, including not less than \$13,000,000 to continue MBDA’s traditional Business Center program and Specialty Project Center program. The bill includes language regarding overhead costs.

Hiring.—The Committee is concerned by the nearly 20 percent vacancy rate at MBDA. The Committee directs MBDA to expedite its efforts to fill all outstanding vacancies.

Business Centers.—The Committee directs MBDA to operate at least one Business Center in each State with a plurality or a majority population of a national minority group.

Broad Agency Announcement [BAA].—The Committee provides not less than \$6,000,000 for MBDA to continue its BAA program in fiscal year 2020. 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. MBDA shall continue full imple-

mentation of Public Laws 106–447 and 106–464 and to fulfill the mission of the Office of Native American Business Development.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$101,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	107,990,000
Committee recommendation	107,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$107,000,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis [ESA]. The recommendation is \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$990,000 below the budget request. ESA conducts research to provide a better understanding of the U.S. economy, which helps the Government make more informed policy decisions.

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account.—The Committee recognizes the national economic importance of the outdoor recreation industry. No 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 2020. 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 develop new regional statistics.

Income Growth Indicators.—The Committee provides the Bureau of Economic Analysis [BEA] \$1,000,000 to develop income growth indicators, including providing annual reports about how incomes grow in each decile of the income distribution. BEA is directed to report the latest available estimates of these measures in calendar year 2020.

Puerto Rico Economic Statistics.—The absence of accurate information regarding Puerto Rico’s economic output and growth has made it challenging for relevant policymakers and stakeholders to make informed policy and business decisions. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than \$2,000,000 for BEA to produce Gross Domestic Product estimates for Puerto Rico.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2019	\$3,821,388,000
Budget estimate, 2020	6,149,405,000
Committee recommendation	7,558,319,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,558,319,000 for the Census Bureau. The recommendation is \$3,736,931,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$1,408,914,000 above the budget request.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2019	\$270,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	264,005,000
Committee recommendation	274,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$274,000,000 for current surveys and programs. The recommendation is \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$9,995,000 above 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.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$3,551,388,000
Budget estimate, 2020	5,885,400,000
Committee recommendation	7,284,319,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,284,319,000 for periodic censuses and programs. The recommendation is \$3,732,931,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$1,398,919,000 above the budget request. A \$2,500,000,000 cap adjustment provided by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37) is included in the total.

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.

2020 Decennial Census.—The Committee provides \$6,696,000,000, which is \$1,398,963,000 above the amount requested for the 2020 Decennial Census for fiscal year 2020. The Committee has consistently advocated for the Bureau to use its resources to execute a cost effective and accurate Decennial census. To do this, the Bureau must now focus its efforts on minimizing non-response follow-up work through early communication of the importance of filling out Census forms and ensuring that personnel training and information technology [IT] systems will be prepared for conducting the Census in 2020.

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, which will be useful for oversight of the 2020 Decennial Census. The Committee directs the Bureau to follow the OIG’s recommendations.

Quarterly Status Reports.—The Census Bureau is directed to continue its quarterly status reports to the Committee as it prepares for, and executes, the 2020 Decennial Census. These quarterly reports are intended to keep the Committee informed of the progress in executing the Bureau’s plans, to identify ongoing and emerging risks, and to provide early warnings when goals and cost schedules are not being achieved.

The Committee expects the Department, the Bureau, and the Inspector General to keep the Committee regularly apprised of the ongoing efforts to prepare for, and execute, the 2020 Decennial Census beyond the regular quarterly status reports. The Committee notes that GAO again included the 2020 Decennial Census to its High Risk List and directs the Bureau to diligently work on addressing the risks that have been identified.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee is concerned with the status of the Census Bureau’s cybersecurity preparations and directs the

Census Bureau to fully implement recommendations and address concerns outlined in GAO's 2019 High Risk List and GAO-18-655. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security, other relevant Federal agencies, and State and local stakeholders, to prevent and disrupt cyber intrusions and disinformation campaigns.

Undercounting.—The Committee recognizes the difficulty the Bureau has in counting people in historically hard-to-count areas and believes that local community efforts are essential to ensure an accurate count. The Committee encourages the Bureau to partner with communities on innovative approaches to ensure an accurate Census. The Committee also directs the Census Bureau to ensure that the current decennial questionnaire and the impact of new enumeration methods do not negatively affect demographic groups identified in its 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Survey as undercounted.

Internet Self-Response.—The Committee urges the Census Bureau to conduct outreach to public libraries and other community technology centers to ensure that they are fully informed about the Internet self-response option for the 2020 Decennial Census and are equipped to support residents in Census participation. The Bureau should work with libraries, in coordination with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, as part of the overall strategy to maximize survey response.

Partnership and Communications Activities.—The Committee notes that partnership and communication activities are essential to build trust in the Census Bureau and to increase response rates. Investing in partnership and communication activities can reduce the overall cost of conducting the 2020 Decennial Census. By helping increase self-response rates, there is a reduced need for additional non-response follow-up. As part of the communications strategy, the Committee directs the Census Bureau to execute its Mobile Response Initiative to increase the visibility of the 2020 Decennial Census, and to ensure that its partnership and communications activities in support of the 2020 Decennial Census are conducted at no less than the level of effort and staffing that was utilized in preparation for the 2010 Decennial Census when accounting for inflation.

Targeted Outreach Campaign in 2018 End-to-End Test Location.—The Committee directs the Census Bureau to conduct an outreach campaign in the location of the 2018 End-to-End Census Test, in addition to its ordinary outreach activities as part of the Decennial Census. The Committee has heard reports that residents of the site of the End-to-End Test believe that they have already submitted their information for the 2020 Decennial Census as a result of participation in the test. As a result, the Committee is concerned that without a targeted outreach campaign, many residents will not self-respond.

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 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, and 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, 2019	\$39,500,000
Budget estimate, 2020	42,441,000
Committee recommendation	42,441,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$42,441,000 for National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$2,941,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to 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, 2020, detailing the collection of reimbursements from other agencies.

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 and 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 of the Nation and encourages NTIA 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.

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 efforts so far. 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 2021 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 by 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.

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 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. NTIA shall report semiannually to the Committee on adopted ICANN policies, including whether or not NTIA supported any changes, and to report on any changes that affect the .gov, .mil, .edu, and .us domains.

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.

Crowd-Sourced Data.—The Committee recognizes that crowd sourced data from state and local governments, consumer-initiated speed tests, and commercial data sets can play an important role in validating Federal broadband availability data. The Committee directs NTIA to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this act about the feasibility of implementing a public feedback mechanism to collect this kind of data to improve broadband coverage maps and data.

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 2020.

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, 2019	\$3,370,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	3,450,681,000
Committee recommendation	3,450,681,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$3,450,681,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO], which is \$80,681,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request, to be derived from offsetting fee collections. Since fiscal year 2005, the Committee has refused to divert patent fees to other purposes.

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.

Budget Execution.—The Committee continues to allow USPTO full access to patent and trademark fees and provides bill language allowing USPTO to retain any revenue in excess of appropriated levels.

Transfer to Office of Inspector General [OIG].—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 2020.

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, the US&FCS, 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, 2019	\$985,500,000
Budget estimate, 2020	¹ 667,581,000
Committee recommendation	1,038,000,000

¹ Does not include the legislative proposal for Construction of Research Facilities, proposed in the fiscal year 2020 budget submission.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,038,000,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is \$52,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$370,419,000 above the budget request. Up to \$9,000,000 may be transferred from the Scientific and Technical Research and Services 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, 2019	\$724,500,000
Budget estimate, 2020	611,719,000
Committee recommendation	753,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$753,500,000 for NIST Scientific and Technical Research and Services [STRS]. The recommendation is \$29,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$141,781,000 above the budget request. The Committee directs NIST to provide a detailed spending plan for NIST's highest priority laboratory programs describing resources used for each program, project, or activity.

The Committee rejects the proposed terminations and reductions for the following STRS programs: Advanced Manufacturing and Material Measurements; Fundamental Measurement, Quantum Science, and Measurement Dissemination; Advanced Communications, Networks, and Scientific Data Systems; Biological Science and Health Measurements; Environmental Measurements; Time and Fundamental Measurement Dissemination; the Fire Research Grants Program; the Special Programs Office; the Standards Coordination Office; NIST Center of Excellence Program; and NIST User Facilities. The Committee adopts the proposal regarding Disaster Resilience Research Grants Program.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee is aware of the Nation's growing need for a trained cybersecurity workforce and directs that no less than the fiscal year 2019 level is provided for cybersecurity research, outreach, industry partnerships, and other activities at NIST, including the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages NIST to fund additional university system-led State and regional alliances and partnerships to focus on meeting the demand for a trained cybersecurity workforce, with a priority being placed on areas with a high concentration of Department of Defense, automotive, and health care related industries.

Industrial Internet of Things [IIoT].—The Committee provides no less than \$2,000,000 for the continued development of an IIoT

cybersecurity research initiative and to partner, as appropriate, with academic entities and industry to improve the sustainable security of IIoT devices in industrial settings, including new designs, protocols, algorithms, system architectures, identity and lifecycle strategies, and system hardware features, as well as proposed security standards. This proposed research will account for human, technical, and economic dimensions. These advanced strategies should couple computer science and engineering, psychology, economics, cryptography, and network research to deliver significant mitigations and options for industrial adoption, as well as guidance to consumers and industry on how to manage and utilize these devices consistent with best security practices.

Quantum Information Science [QIS].—The Committee recognizes the urgent need to advance U.S. QIS capabilities, and the critical role that NIST plays in this effort. The Committee commends NIST for establishing the Quantum Economic Development Consortium, as authorized by the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368), in fiscal year 2019, and directs NIST to provide the Committee with the report called for in Section 201(b)(3) of Public Law 115–368. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level to further implement the National Quantum Initiative Act.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 amount for forensic science research. Additionally, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and \$1,000,000 to support technical merit evaluations.

Helmet Safety.—The Committee is aware of scientific data that demonstrates a correlation between football-related collisions and concussions, as well as other traumatic brain injuries that can lead to debilitating neural diseases such as dementia and chronic traumatic encephalopathy. The Committee encourages NIST to investigate an effective national testing standard to better scientifically understand the inadequacies of sports helmets while exploring future product designs that can safely reduce the neural risk of playing football, hockey, and other high-impact sports. The academic community has substantial knowledge about these issues, and NIST should work cooperatively with the academic community by funding research for advanced helmets and equipment and in developing new testing standards to ensure player safety. Additionally, NIST should consider establishing an effective national testing standard to inform the development of youth-specific helmet safety standards.

Metals-Based Additive Manufacturing.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted amount for competitive external grants for academic institutions to support research, development, and workforce training to overcome barriers to high-volume additive manufacturing of metals. While the Committee is aware of recent breakthroughs in metals-based additive manufacturing, major technical barriers still exist to dramatically improving build rates that would enable commercial markets to benefit from high-volume, metals-based additive manufacturing.

Plastics and Polymeric Materials.—The Committee recognizes the significant contributions that plastics have made to virtually all

sectors of the economy, including in healthcare, infrastructure, food, and cosmetics, among many others. However, plastics take significant time to degrade in the environment due to their durability. The Committee believes advancements in creating products from recycled plastics could provide a more sustainable option for their use. Many hurdles remain in manufacturing products from recycled plastics with the same strength, color, odor, and malleability of new plastic products. Therefore, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted amount 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 recognizes that composites have wide-ranging proven characteristics that include lightweight, high-strength, corrosion resistance, lifecycle cost benefits, and long-term durability that translate to increased factors of safety for infrastructure engineering designs. The Committee urges NIST to work with relevant Federal agencies to coordinate existing standards and test methods for the use of composites and other innovative materials in infrastructure.

Pyrrhotite in Concrete Aggregate.—The Committee recognizes that concrete foundations containing pyrrhotite can crack and cause structures to collapse and that more research is necessary to address this significant harm. The Committee provides no less than \$1,500,000 for NIST to partner with an academic institution on a study to develop a reliable and cost-effective standard for testing for the presence of pyrrhotite in concrete used in residential, commercial, and municipal structures. The study should also develop a risk rating scale that quantifies the amount of pyrrhotite that causes the foundation to become structurally unsound. Specifically, the study should determine how pyrrhotite reacts with environmental substances such as water, oxygen, and sulfides, and determine to what level pyrrhotite may exist in concrete without weakening the material.

Regenerative Medicine Standards.—The Committee commends NIST, the Food and Drug Administration, 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). Currently, work is underway to develop processes and criteria for identifying, prioritizing, and assessing the quality, safety, feasibility, and cost-benefit of such standards. The Committee provides \$2,500,000 for NIST to improve measurement assurance and standards coordination for regenerative therapies, including: establishing a regenerative medicine assay validation and innovation core to provide laboratory support for evaluation of standardized assays, and conducting inter-laboratory studies to improve measurement assurance and develop appropriate reference materials.

Graphene Research and Commercialization.—The Committee recognizes the emergence of graphene as an innovative material with significant commercial and national security potential. The Committee also recognizes that other countries are ahead of the United States in patenting and commercializing applications with this material. The Committee provides no less than \$1,500,000 for NIST to fund and pursue graphene research activities with industry and academic institutions with expertise, existing capabilities, and infrastructure related to the commercial application of graphene.

Urban Dome Program.—The Committee notes the value of NIST's Urban Dome program and the importance of accurate measurement science for environmental monitoring and human health. More than half the world's population is living in urban areas, and this concentration is expected to intensify over the coming decades. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 amount for the Office of Special Programs to maintain and consider expanding the number of urban dome locations in fiscal year 2020.

Facial Recognition Vendor Test.—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.

Public Safety Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Challenge.—NIST has a long history in advancing the use of cutting-edge technologies for public safety response operations. There is a significant opportunity for public safety organizations to leverage Unmanned Aerial Vehicles [UAVs] to improve their operations and response capabilities and keep first responders and the citizens they serve safe. The Committee provides no less than \$2,500,000 for NIST, in partnership with academic institutions that have a strong history of flight operations in both UAV operational training and applied research environments, to run at least three UAV prize based challenges within 12 months of enactment of this act that focus on expanding the role that UAVs could play in emergency response operations. Topics could include the use of UAVs to: extend cellular coverage in remote areas; deploy sensor networks around buildings, to enable in-building tracking of public safety personnel; and provide real time situational awareness of on-scene response through the use of video and advanced analytics.

Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee provides \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level to expand NIST's ongoing AI research and measurement science efforts, in support of the administration's Industries of the Future initiative. 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.

Measurement Science for Microelectronics.—The Committee notes the economic and national security importance of maintaining U.S. leadership in development and manufacturing of cutting-edge microelectronics. Therefore, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for NIST to develop and deliver material characterization, standards, and analytical tools needed for advancing microelectronics technology.

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 directs NIST to conduct a 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 rate of at which PFAS may be released from the gear during normal wear and in what conditions, and provides \$2,000,000 for these purposes. NIST shall update the Committee on the progress of the study not later than a year after enactment of this act.

Baldrige Performance Excellence.—The Committee provides \$2,200,000 for costs associated with NIST’s current level of personnel support and expertise that contribute to the Baldrige program. The Committee continues to direct the Secretary to work with the Baldrige program’s private sector foundation to conduct a fundraising campaign to support the program as authorized in section 3(f) of Public Law 100–107, to ensure that the foundation has stable funding for the continuation of this program in the future. Additionally, 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. Further, the Committee encourages Baldrige to continue to focus on and develop metrics and standards to assist rural healthcare providers by leveraging industry best practices.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2019	\$155,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	15,172,000
Committee recommendation	161,500,000

The Committee provides \$161,500,000 for Industrial Technology Services. The recommendation is \$6,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$146,328,000 above the budget request. Supporting the Nation’s manufacturers, especially small businesses, is critical to keeping America innovative in a global marketplace.

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP].—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of MEP and instead provides \$145,500,000 for the program. The funding provided above the fiscal year 2019 level is to be distributed evenly among the 51 MEP Centers. The Committee supports MEP’s focus on strengthening the existing network of MEP centers and providing additional support to centers based on the documented per-

formance of the center’s activities and the manufacturing capacity of the area served by the center.

Manufacturing USA.—The National Network for Manufacturing Innovation [NNMI] (also known as “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 \$16,000,000 for NIST’s activities within Manufacturing USA. Of this amount, no more than \$5,000,000 may be used for coordination activities, of which up to \$1,000,000 may be used to support the Food and Drug Administration’s participation in biomanufacturing innovation institutes. Within funding provided, NIST shall strive to minimize administrative costs in order to provide support for collaborative research and development projects between institutes.

In addition, the Committee notes the passage of legislation to reauthorize NNMI by the Senate as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 and provides \$1,000,000 for a competitive grant program to develop technology roadmaps for promising advanced manufacturing clusters. These grants should be made available to establish new or strengthen existing industry-driven consortia that address high-priority research challenges in order to grow advanced manufacturing in the United States. The Committee supports the GAO recommendations included in GAO-19-409 and directs NIST to implement them.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2019	\$106,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	¹ 40,690,000
Committee recommendation	123,000,000

¹Does not include the legislative proposal for Construction of Research Facilities, proposed in the fiscal year 2020 budget submission.

The Committee provides \$123,000,000 for construction of research facilities. The recommendation is \$17,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$82,310,000 above the budget request. The funding provided includes no less than \$43,000,000 for the continued renovation of NIST’s Building 1 laboratory.

Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs [SCMMR].—Within the amount provided for Construction of Research Facilities, the Committee provides \$80,000,000 for SCMMR.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$5,424,695,000
Budget estimate, 2020	4,456,968,000
Committee recommendation	5,337,343,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$5,337,343,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. The recommendation is \$87,352,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$880,375,000 above the budget request.

The Committee commends the Department for its work to bring down the costs associated with NOAA’s Procurement, Acquisition and Construction [PAC] accounts. The decrease in PAC resources

in fiscal year 2020 reflects, as expected, the reduced financial need of NOAA's flagship weather satellite programs as the satellites launch and enter into the operational phase. This allows for an increase in Operations, Research, and Facilities [ORF] resources in fiscal year 2020.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$3,596,997,000
Budget estimate, 2020	3,058,383,000
Committee recommendation	3,727,466,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$3,727,466,000 for NOAA's ORF. The recommendation is \$130,469,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$669,083,000 above the budget request.

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$588,806,000 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	160,706
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	32,000
Integrated Ocean Observing System—Regional Observations	38,500
Total, Navigation, Observations and Positioning	231,206
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	78,000
Competitive External Research	18,000
Total, Coastal Science and Assessment	96,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	45,000
Coastal Zone Management Grants	76,500
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	30,000
Coral Reef Program	27,600
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	27,000
National Marine Sanctuaries	55,500
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	261,600
GRAND TOTAL NOS	588,806

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

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

Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System [PORTS] Program.—The Committee provides no less than \$7,500,000 for PORTS, a \$2,500,000 increase above fiscal year 2019. The Committee supports the continued expansion of the PORTS network, which is now in place in 33 locations, including the Nation's top 20 seaports by tonnage. The Committee directs NOAA to provide a report detailing the program's full costs, by location, including operations and maintenance, within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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

Hydrographic Research and Technology Development.—The Committee supports the intended use of funds requested for Hydrographic Research and Technology Development and provides an additional \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level for these purposes. In addition, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 above the request for NOAA to designate and continue supporting joint ocean and coastal mapping centers in other areas of the country to be collocated with an institution of higher education as authorized by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11). The Committee emphasizes that additional funding is provided for the designation of other joint ocean and coastal mapping centers and therefore shall not decrease funding levels for any existing centers.

Coastal Survey Data.—The State of Alaska lacks adequate coastal survey data necessary to establish the legal delineation of the shoreline, protect coastal communities, improve maritime safety and navigability, inform earthquake and tsunami hazard assessments and mitigation, establish baselines for long-term monitoring of coastal evolution, support economic development, enhance national security, and provide a framework for scientific research. The Committee believes that collecting this data would directly support NOAA and contribute to the development of the Blue Economy of Alaska and the Nation. Therefore, NOS is directed to submit a plan to the Committee, within 1 year of enactment of this act, to conduct comprehensive coastal survey work in Alaska, including an estimate of annual cost by project, program, or activity.

Hydrographic Surveys and Contracts.—The Committee continues to be concerned with NOAA's slow progress in reducing the backlog of hydrographic survey work for navigationally significant U.S. waters. Within the amount provided for Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts, NOAA is directed to accelerate the acquisition of survey data and the preparation of navigational charts needed to minimize the risks associated with increased maritime traffic. In addition, not more than 5 percent of funds available for the Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts program may be used for internal Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts program management costs.

Hydrographic Charting in the Arctic.—Despite the massive backlog for charting of navigationally significant areas, nationally, and in the Arctic, specifically, NOAA's fiscal year 2020 budget request

continues to propose underfunding the acquisition of data from contract surveys. Hydrographic survey work in the Arctic, in particular, is subject to a shorter operational season than other U.S. coastal regions. 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 necessary to minimize the risks associated with increased maritime traffic. 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 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, and safe maritime operations.

Further, the Committee provides IOOS with \$1,000,000 for pilot programs to enhance the nation's capacity for monitoring and detection of harmful algal blooms by leveraging the expertise of the IOOS regional associations. These programs shall focus on data integration and information dissemination to provide coastal managers, seafood harvesters and aquaculture practitioners, drinking water utilities, animal stranding networks, and others with information about the extent, toxicity, and length of blooms. IOOS is directed to coordinate with the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science on the implementation of these funds.

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 2019 enacted level for operations and staffing of the Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center [DRC]. The Committee reiterates that the DRC shall serve as the Gulf Coast's headquarters for NOAA's emergency preparedness, response, and recovery operations. As such, NOAA is directed to further co-locate NOS personnel and assets that are currently positioned elsewhere on the Gulf Coast at the DRC. In addition, the Committee provides \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 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 no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for NOAA’s Marine Debris Program. The Committee strongly supports NOS’s ongoing efforts, including its competitive extramural funding programs, to address marine debris around the country. NOS is encouraged to prioritize funding projects in urban communities that support or enhance waterway cleanup efforts to remove any and all forms of marine debris from the aquatic environment, as well as projects in rural and remote communities that lack infrastructure to address the marine debris problem.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science [NCCOS].—The Committee expressly rejects the proposal to terminate NCCOS and the Competitive External Research program, and provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for both. The Committee supports the ground-breaking research NCCOS conducts, in areas such as coral health and restoration, ecotoxicology, harmful algal blooms, and aquaculture, and is puzzled as to why NOAA would propose to terminate these efforts, which directly support NOAA’s priorities to “Expand the Blue Economy” and “Reduce the Seafood Trade Deficit.” The Committee remains supportive of NCCOS’s contributions to NOAA’s mission and priorities and directs NOAA to continue supporting these efforts through the collective expertise of Federal, State, and academic partners.

Harmful Algal Blooms [HABs].—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 Coastal Science and Assessment, the Committee provides up to \$5,000,000 to accelerate deployment of effective methods of intervention and mitigation to reduce the frequency, severity, and impact of harmful algal bloom events in freshwater systems. Additionally, the Committee encourages NOS to expand its collaboration with coastal States across the country to address HABs in the marine environment.

HABs Regional Watershed Integrated Assessments and Action Strategies.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Great Lakes Integrated Assessment and Action Strategy to harmful algal bloom prevention, control, and mitigation efforts in the Great Lakes region, and encourages the Federal Inter-agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia, established under section 4001 of title 33, 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 harmful algal blooms.

Integrated Water Prediction [IWP].—Within funding provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for NOS to continue supporting the development and operation of the IWP program with NOAA’s National Weather Service.

Regional Data Portals.—Within funding for Coastal Zone Management and Services, \$1,500,000 is 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 as outlined in Executive Order 13840. The Office of Coastal Management shall coordinate with the IOOS Program Office on the implementation of these funds, to ensure continuity of funding provided to IOOS in fiscal year 2019 for this purpose.

The National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund.—The Committee provides \$30,000,000 for the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund, also known as Title IX Fund grants, for collaborative partnerships that incorporate non-Federal matching funds with a priority on supporting authorized activities not otherwise funded within this act. 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; advance the collection, synthesis, and public sharing of ocean data; 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 up to \$5,000,000 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 implementing landscape-scale coral reef restoration initiatives to outplant lab-grown or aquaculture-raised coral fragments representing diverse assemblages of native coral species, as well as the necessary research and development for these efforts. Restoration projects should utilize genetic strains that demonstrate enhanced resiliency to increased water temperatures, decreased pH, and coral disease, and include designs for multiyear monitoring to assess survival and ecosystem health.

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.

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

National Estuarine Research Reserve System [NERRS].—The Committee rejects the elimination of NERRS and provides \$27,000,000 for the system. NERRS sites provide mixed-use areas that are protected for long-term research, monitoring, education, and coastal stewardship. The program is a positive example of State and Federal partnership. The Committee is aware of the Blue Ribbon Panel recommendation to expand the NERRS network and awaits action from NOAA on site nominations that are currently pending. Within funding provided for NERRS, up to \$2,000,000 may be used for the Margaret A. Davidson Graduate Research Fel-

lowship administered by the Office of Coastal Management. The fellowship program is not subject to any matching requirement.

NOAA is further encouraged to work with its NERRS and National Marine Sanctuary partners on efforts for early detection of, rapid response to, and control of invasive species, especially those that jeopardize endangered or threatened native species.

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$944,867,000 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	122,164
Species Recovery Grants	7,000
Atlantic Salmon	6,500
Pacific Salmon	65,000
Total, Protected Resources Science and Management	200,664
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	146,427
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments	172,909
Observers and Training	54,968
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	123,836
Aquaculture	15,500
Salmon Management Activities	56,043
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	40,247
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,365
Total, Fisheries Science and Management	613,295
Enforcement	74,023
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	56,885
GRAND TOTAL NMFS	944,867

NMFS Project Consultations.—Within Protected Resources Science and Management, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted amount for NMFS to address the backlog of consultation requests under the Endangered Species Act [ESA] (Public Law 93–205). The backlog of consultation requests, particularly those from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE], has caused significant permitting delays for local communities seeking to implement various projects across the Nation. The Committee directs NMFS to work with USACE and other Federal agencies to improve coordination and efficiency of consultations within the permitting process.

Marine Mammal Protection.—The Committee supports NMFS's mission under this activity to monitor, protect, and recover at-risk

marine mammal species listed under the ESA in 2005, but whose populations continue to decline. The Committee encourages NMFS to utilize funding for the protection and recovery of marine mammal species at risk due to factors such as limited prey species, water-borne toxin accumulation, and vessel and sound impacts.

North Atlantic Right Whale.—The Committee remains concerned that North Atlantic right whale populations remain critically low, especially given the number of whale mortalities this summer. Therefore, the Committee rejects the proposed reduction and provides an additional \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species for North Atlantic right whales-related research, development, and conservation efforts. Within funding provided, not less than \$1,000,000 shall be for a pilot program to develop, refine, and field test innovative fishing gear technologies designed to reduce North Atlantic right whale entanglements in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including, but not limited to: states, commercial fishermen, gear manufacturers, research institutions, and nongovernmental organizations. NMFS shall provide the Committee with an implementation plan for the pilot program, including metrics, within 60 days of enactment of this act. Improving NOAA's understanding of right whale distribution and habitat is necessary to better inform management actions. As such, NOAA is encouraged to prioritize development of a habitat suitability index and long-term tagging methods. NOAA shall also continue to support disentanglement, stranding response, necropsy activities, aerial surveys, and passive acoustic monitoring in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. NOAA is also directed to fully evaluate the feasibility and economic implications of any management actions relating to the North Atlantic right whale.

Further, the Committee recognizes the transboundary nature of the North Atlantic right whale and directs NMFS to continue to work in coordination with counterparts in the Canadian government to reduce risks throughout its range. Examples of ongoing opportunities for U.S.-Canada collaboration on North Atlantic right whale conservation include, but are not limited to, continued collaboration on surveillance in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, cooperative research on the distribution of the whales and their food sources, support for disentanglement and necropsy work including cross-training between U.S. and Canadian response teams, coordinated gear marking efforts across jurisdictions, and collaborative work on innovative, real-time solutions to reduce risks from fishing gear entanglement and ship strikes.

The Committee recognizes that the Northeast lobster fishery has made significant changes to harvesting practices to protect North Atlantic right whales, including reducing vertical lines, marking gear, requiring the use of weaker rope, and implementing sinking ground lines, which precipitated the North Atlantic right whale's population growth from roughly 258 in the 1990s to more than 450 in 2015. The Committee also understands that sightings of North Atlantic right whales have declined in the Gulf of Maine over the past decade, as has the species' primary food source, *Calanus finmarchicus*, in the eastern Gulf of Maine. In any rulemaking regarding the North Atlantic right whale, NMFS shall consider re-

cent research on *Calanus* that indicates these zooplankton have been steadily decreasing in abundance in the Gulf of Maine since 2010. The North Atlantic right whale risk reduction target proposed by NMFS depends heavily on how unknown cases are assigned by fishery and country, and the Committee believes that any misattributions of whale entanglements that NMFS has acknowledged must be considered by NMFS and incorporated in relevant rulemaking.

False Killer Whales.—The Committee encourages NMFS to study interactions between the U.S. fishing fleet and false killer whales in the Western Pacific.

Sea Turtle Conservation.—NOAA committed to the Committee that it 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.

Hawaiian Monk Seals and Sea Turtles.—Within funding for Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides NOAA no less than the fiscal year 2019 amount for Hawaiian Monk Seals and Hawaiian Sea Turtles.

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

Species Recovery Grants.—The Committee directs NMFS to utilize both the ESA Recovery Plan and the Marine Mammal Protection Act 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 further directs NOAA to ensure that adequate resources continue to be provided for State agencies to implement the recovery strategy effectively.

Pacific Salmon.—Within the funding provided for Pacific Salmon, NOAA shall consider expanding salmonid monitoring activities, including through the use of tags and acoustic tracking to utilize real-time monitoring to avoid impacts to protected species. NOAA is also encouraged to work with partners to address the backlog of hatchery genetic management plans and expedite approval.

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. None of the funds may be used for internal NOAA or DOC management, but rather, funds may only be used for activities that directly benefit U.S. fisheries and fishery communities. Specifically, these funds may only be used for: cooperative research; annual stock assessments; efforts to improve data collection, including catch monitoring and reporting for commercial, charter, and recreational fisheries; interjurisdictional fisheries grants; and Fisheries Information Networks.

As part of the fiscal year 2020 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.—The Committee rejects the Administration’s proposal to eliminate the S-K grant program and directs NOAA to obligate no less than 95 percent of the S-K grant program funds externally through a competitive grant process. 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. Prior to obligating these funds, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan describing which fisheries activities will be funded in each of the regions and how the plan incorporates regional priorities. The Committee further encourages NOAA to prioritize marketing and development of the seafood industry, as was the original intent of the S-K grant program.

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 Facilities.—The Committee supports NOAA’s efforts to reduce costs and achieve a more efficient and effective facilities footprint, and adopts the proposed divestment of the Pacific Grove Laboratory and Building 74 of the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory. However, the Committee does not adopt the proposed divestment of the Estuarine Habitats and Coastal Fisheries Center. NOAA is encouraged to work with the other Federal occupants of the Estuarine Habitats and Coastal Fisheries Center to develop a plan to transfer ownership and transition NOAA personnel from the Center to another location on the U.S. Gulf Coast. NOAA shall deliver this plan to the Committee within 270 days of enactment of this act to inform any future action.

Aleutian Island Pollock.—The Committee directs NMFS to continue providing technical support, as needed, to the recipients of the Exempted Fishing Permit [EFP] for the pollock test fishery in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area. Depending on the results of the EFP, NMFS should consider additional regulatory changes to the management of Aleutian Islands pollock.

Fisheries Surveys.—The Committee is concerned that NMFS is not prioritizing and maintaining the needed level of fisheries survey coverage, despite having received more than adequate funding from the Committee in previous fiscal years to do so. The Committee notes that any reduction in fisheries survey coverage is un-

acceptable, especially in areas where the distribution of fish stocks are changing due to climate change. Therefore, an additional \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level is provided for NMFS to maintain historical levels of fisheries survey coverage in fiscal year 2020. At this funding level the Committee expects NMFS to contract no less than five vessels for Alaskan bottom trawl surveys and cooperative research, and no less than four vessels for west coast groundfish surveys. Further, NMFS shall provide the Committee, concurrent with the submission the fiscal year 2020 spending plan, a detailed accounting of how funding within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments will be allocated by region for fisheries surveys and assessments as well as how that compares with the levels provided in fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Gulf Reef Fish.—The Committee recognizes that accurate estimates of reef fish, such as red snapper, gray triggerfish, greater amberjack, and gag grouper, in the Gulf of Mexico require additional resources for research and assessment. Within funding under Fisheries 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. Additional direction and resources are provided within Oceanic and Atmospheric Research [OAR] to support agency-independent partnerships with academic research institutions. NMFS is encouraged to collaborate with OAR on the formulation and execution of this opportunity.

State Management for Recreational Red Snapper.—The Committee commends the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council for approving “Reef Fish Amendment 50: State Management for Recreational Red Snapper,” and in so doing delegating management authority of the private angling component for recreational red snapper fishing to each Gulf State. The Committee urges the Department to approve this measure and believes successful implementation should be a top priority for NMFS. Therefore, within the amount provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for NMFS to continue to deliver technical support to the Gulf States to ensure successful implementation by each State.

Additionally, the Committee directs NMFS to continue to certify and incorporate agency-independent and alternative approaches to stock assessments, including surveys developed by Gulf States, into the agency’s stock assessments used for the management of reef fish in the Gulf of Mexico. Furthermore, all stock assessments used by NMFS for Gulf reef fish should include fishery data collected on artificial reefs, offshore oil platforms, and other offshore fixed energy infrastructure.

South Atlantic Reef Fish.—NMFS shall consider employing the independent and alternative stock assessment strategies directed by the Committee for the Gulf of Mexico to NMFS assessments of reef fish in the South Atlantic. The Committee provides up to \$1,500,000 for these activities and notes deficiencies that have plagued reef fish management in the Gulf of Mexico also affect NMFS management of reef fish in the South Atlantic.

For-Hire Electronic Monitoring and Reporting [EM/ER] Implementation.—Within Fisheries Management Programs and Services,

the Committee provides \$2,650,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level for data collection and catch and effort validation to support timely implementation of electronic logbooks for the federally permitted charter-for-hire sector in the Gulf of Mexico. Further, the Committee provides \$1,525,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level within Enforcement for associated State and Federal enforcement activities necessary to ensure successful implementation. Within existing resources, the Committee directs NMFS to continue supporting implementation of EM/ER in the South Atlantic.

Fishing Gear Selectivity Study.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments, NOAA shall consider conducting a multiyear, agency-independent study to evaluate 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. Specifically, the study should address whether the use of certain gear by the South Atlantic Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment, and Prediction Survey, such as Chevron traps, fail to adequately sample across age classes of reef fish, including red snapper, due to the different behaviors and habits exhibited by larger and smaller fish within the same or similar species. NOAA is further encouraged to initiate a multiyear, agency-independent study using multiple hooked-gears to sample South Atlantic red snapper for age composition, sexual maturity, and egg production.

Lobster Fishing Gear.—The Committee encourages further collaboration among states, the fishing industry, academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations in the development of innovative gear through field trials and preliminary implementation.

Fisheries Information Networks.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments, \$24,000,000 is provided for Fisheries Information Networks. The Committee directs NMFS to dedicate the entire increase above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level to support Fisheries Information Systems grants.

Northwest Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring System.—The Committee recognizes the importance of long-term data series monitoring ocean conditions and ecological indicators. This information is important in management decisions for salmon and other marine species, and to enable advance forecasting capabilities for early detection of ocean conditions known to produce harmful toxins that affect regional fisheries closures. Within funds for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments, the Committee provides \$500,000 to maintain a time-series monitoring system that includes no less than monthly data collection, analysis, and dissemination of hydrographic and ecological data to inform fishery management on the Northern California Current.

Pacific Bluefin Tuna.—The Committee is concerned by the depleted status of Pacific bluefin tuna. The Committee encourages NMFS to allocate resources in support of the Management Strategy Evaluations for Pacific bluefin tuna and other priority highly migratory species managed under international agreements. Further, the Committee calls upon NMFS to ensure a strong U.S. negotiating position on Pacific bluefin tuna recovery by providing resources to support engagement of the Pacific Fishery Management

Council and U.S. stakeholders to ensure continued progress on the international recovery plan.

American Lobster and Jonah Crab Research.—American lobster is the Nation's most valuable single-species fishery, with 2017 landings valued at \$552,000,000. The Jonah crab fishery is a rapidly growing alternative fishery that allows American lobster harvesters to adapt to changing ocean conditions. Jonah crab landings were valued at \$16,200,000 in 2017 and are expected to grow. Adequate data are required to ensure that State and interstate managers can effectively and sustainably manage these stocks. 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.

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.—Through passage of the Modern Fish Act (Public Law 115–405), Congress reaffirmed the need for NMFS to develop alternative management approaches and more reliable fishery data collection tools for recreational fisheries. The Committee provides no less than \$2,500,000 within Fisheries Data Collection, Surveys and Assessments, to support collaborative programs focused on improving recreational fishery data collection, as articulated in sections 201 and 202 of Public Law 115–405. This funding should focus on assisting States to establish, test, and implement more reliable recreational fishery data collection tools, such as smartphone applications or text messaging supplements. The Committee also looks forward to receiving the studies called for in sections 101 and 103 of Public Law 115–405.

Atlantic Herring Stock Assessment.—The Committee directs NMFS to ensure that its 2020 Atlantic herring assessment is completed on schedule and to notify the Committee if it anticipates that the deadline will not be met.

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 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 and stock boundaries. Within funding provided, \$500,000 shall be obligated to develop methods for improving and increasing utilization of the full range of available fishery dependent data to better inform groundfish stock abundance esti-

mates, including implementation of the recommendations set forth in the New England Fishery Management Council's Fishery Data for Stock Assessment Working Group Report. This funding is intended to support research conducted by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center, research conducted separately by, or in collaboration with, outside partners such as higher education institutions or State agencies, and research conducted in cooperation with the fishing industry.

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 encourages NMFS to continue to prioritize long-time series surveys that are conducted cooperatively with industry and States. NMFS is additionally encouraged to prioritize studies using video systems deployed in commercial trawl nets for surveys conducted cooperatively with States, industry, and nonprofit institutions that can be validated and incorporated into survey data. 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 encourages 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.

Electronic Monitoring and Reporting.—Within Fisheries Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for EM/ER to support the development, testing, and installation of EM/ER technologies across the country. The Committee recognizes that advancements in EM/ER have the potential to cut costs and improve data collection for most U.S. fisheries. NMFS is directed to prioritize EM/ER implementation in fiscal year 2020, and expedite to the fullest extent practicable the transition to full EM/ER. Within the funds provided for these activities, not less than \$3,500,000 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 electronic reporting and monitoring 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 2020 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.

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. NOAA is directed to fully fund the At-Sea Monitoring costs in the New England groundfish fishery, including sea and shore side infrastructure costs. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted amount within Observers and Training for this purpose. Before obligating any of these funds, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan. Further, NOAA is directed to submit a report to the Committee not less than 180 days after enactment of this act that outlines the current status of electronic monitoring and reporting EM/ER technology for the Northeast multispecies fishery, including an assessment of whether fully operational EM/ER procedures will be ready to replace At-Sea Monitoring on a voluntary basis by September 30, 2021, and if not, an evaluation of the current barriers. The report should also specify methods that will improve the quality and utility of At-Sea Monitoring and electronic monitoring data for purposes of achieving more reliable estimates of stock abundance a \$1,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2019 level.

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.

North Pacific Observer Coverage.—Within Observers and Training, the Committee provides no less than \$7,000,000 for the North Pacific Observers Program a \$1,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2019 level.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated [IUU] Fishing.—Under Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 amount to combat IUU fishing, including continued execution of the program established under section 539 of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141).

Under Enforcement, an additional \$1,600,000 is provided for NMFS to improve its enforcement of the program and strengthen efforts to detect and deter illegally harvested and improperly documented seafood, including working with other U.S., international, and foreign agencies to ensure fair competition for our country's domestic fishermen and safety for American consumers.

Additionally, NOAA is directed to consider how innovative remote sensing technology could help fulfill its IUU mission, including satellite imaging and traceability, and shall consider developing a comprehensive IUU enforcement strategy in consultation with the U.S. Coast Guard. NOAA may also confer with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC] and may contract with FLETC to assess and provide technical assistance to improve NOAA's current law enforcement strategy.

The Committee encourages NOAA to work with U.S. Customs and Border Protection to improve and expand efforts to identify high-risk shipments and collect critical import data in order to increase enforcement of import restrictions on IUU seafood products and expand investigations of foreign IUU hotspots.

Bycatch Reduction.—The development and implementation of practical bycatch solutions is a priority for U.S. and international fisheries management and protected species conservation. The Committee supports the requested amount for reducing bycatch, of which NMFS is directed to make no less than the fiscal year 2019 amount available for competitive grants to non-Federal researchers working with U.S. fishermen on the development of improved fishing practices and innovative gear technologies.

Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery.—The Committee recognizes the ongoing impacts on the Pacific coast groundfish fishery trawl industry resulting from NMFS's delay in promulgating regulations to collect loan payments for the 2003 fishing vessel and permit buyback program. This delay caused an additional \$4,000,000 in interest to accrue, resulting in an estimated \$10,000,000 of additional loan payments for the Pacific coast groundfish fishery trawl industry. The Committee notes the implementation of the Revitalizing the Economy of Fisheries in the Pacific Act of 2014, section 3095 of Public Law 113–291, which is intended to provide relief related to this legacy issue.

Regional Pilots in Sustainable Aquaculture.—The NMFS Aquaculture Office is directed to continue regional pilot programs for 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 \$2,500,000 in the NMFS Aquaculture budget for this purpose. This funding is in addition to the laboratory funding for NOAA's fisheries science centers engaged in aquaculture research, which shall be funded at no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Aquaculture Activities at Fisheries Science Centers.—The Committee remains concerned about the staffing levels at NMFS fisheries science centers. NOAA is encouraged to grow staffing levels and improve resources and facilities at the Northeast and Northwest Fisheries Science Centers to return staffing levels to those in fiscal year 2010.

Oyster Aquaculture, Research, and Restoration.—Within the funding level provided for NMFS Aquaculture, the Committee provides no less than \$5,000,000 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.

In addition, the Committee recognizes that the shellfish farming industry is composed of thousands of small farmers who are unable to fund critical research in the fields of shellfish disease, food safety, warming waters, and ocean acidification. To improve coordination and consistency, the Committee directs NMFS Aquaculture to engage and partner with industry, academic institutions, and States to conduct collaborative research to address the challenges facing this growing industry. Further, NMFS Aquaculture is encouraged to coordinate with the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service [ARS] to leverage and supplement existing ARS shellfish research partnerships.

Salmon Management Activities.—Within the amount provided for Salmon Management activities, the Committee recommends \$34,500,000, an increase of \$19,000,000 above fiscal year 2019, to enable NOAA, the Pacific States, and tribal communities to begin implementation of the obligations set forth in the 2018 Pacific Salmon Treaty. Before any of these funds may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan that is reflective of the funding recommendations produced by the U.S. section of the Pacific Salmon Commission and that strikes an appropriate balance between annual and initial funding needs. 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 no less than the fiscal year 2019 amount for the operation and maintenance of Mitchell Act hatcheries.

Genetic Stock Identification.—The Committee supports continued research and testing of genetic stock identification [GSI] management techniques in the Pacific salmon fishery to meet the dual purpose of protecting declining and the ESA listed stocks, while allowing for sustainable commercial and recreational access to healthy stocks in the wild. NMFS shall continue to support GSI research, including the collection, analysis, and testing of methods that rely on genetics-based data to identify and track the location of federally protected stocks in the wild.

Fishery Councils and Commissions.—The Committee provides \$40,247,000 to support the Regional Fishery Management Councils, Interstate Marine Fisheries Commissions, and International Fisheries Commissions. The Committee recognizes the important role that regional management plays in sustaining a balanced ecosystem and healthy fish populations and the advantage that aggregate data can provide in understanding emerging trends across our Nation's fisheries. The Committee directs the Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions to prioritize research and monitoring of high priority species in the face of changing environmental conditions.

Cooperative Agreements with States.—The Committee rejects the administration's proposal to eliminate funding for cooperative enforcement agreements with States, including execution of Joint Enforcement Agreements. Instead, the Committee provides \$18,500,000 for these agreements, which are critical for proper surveillance and enforcement of our nation's fisheries laws.

The Committee is concerned that NMFS's Office of Law Enforcement [OLE] has overly bureaucratized its administration of these agreements, to the point that some longstanding State and Territorial enforcement partners have considered no longer participating. Therefore, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NMFS OLE is directed to convene a meeting with the State and Territorial enforcement partners to discuss measures that can be taken to reduce administrative and bureaucratic burdens that have been levied upon them. NMFS shall brief the Committee, not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, on the results of the meeting, including what actions will be taken to reduce burdens.

Northeast Lobster Enforcement.—The Committee encourages continued collaboration between States, NOAA, and the U.S. Coast Guard to improve Federal capacity for offshore lobster enforcement in the Northeast. Offshore enforcement and tracking of vessels in the fixed-gear fisheries, such as lobster, is critical to ensure fishing gear is compliant and minimizes negative impacts on whale health.

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.

Seafood Reporting.—The United States leads the world in responsibly managed fisheries and aquaculture, and the Committee supports NOAA's activities to inform consumers about our Nation's sustainable fisheries through the agency's FishWatch program. However, the Committee is concerned that the exclusive use or recognition of third-party certifications for seafood sustainability by the Department could have unintended consequences for various domestic fisheries. The Committee acknowledges that some U.S. fisheries voluntarily utilize third-party seafood sustainability certification schemes but believes it is not the Department's role to adopt such certification schemes when doing so could result in the Department arbitrarily influencing the U.S. domestic seafood market. The Committee believes support for third-party certifications is best presented in non-governmental forums. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department not to adopt, use, or promote any third-party certification scheme for seafood sustainability but to instead continue providing consumers with independent and accountable information generated from within the Department.

Economic Impact of Turtle Excluder Devices [TEDs].—The Committee encourages NMFS to continue its efforts to pursue alternatives that would lessen the negative economic impacts of any potential rule requiring all skimmer trawls, pusherhead trawls, and wing nets rigged for fishing to use TEDs in their nets, while still maintaining conservation measures.

Habitat Conservation and Restoration.—The Committee provides \$56,885,000 for Habitat Conservation and Restoration activities. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted amount to address the Essential Fish Habitat consultation backlog.

Within the amount provided, NOAA is encouraged to include funding for the multi-year Habitat Blueprint Focus Area partnership agreements developed under the Habitat Blueprint initiative. 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 encourages NOAA to work with external partners to research alternative substrates for oyster restoration. NOAA is encouraged to consider survivability as part of the oyster restoration program in the Chesapeake Bay. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted amount within Habitat Conservation and Restoration to support oyster restoration in the Chesapeake Bay.

Kelp Forests.—Kelp forests found off the U.S. West Coast are vibrant ecosystems that sustain a variety of unique species. However, these ecosystems face a number of compounding pressures that threaten their survival, including warming waters and overpopulation of purple sea urchins. The Committee encourages NOAA to investigate measures to protect kelp forests, including controlling urchin populations. In addition, the Committee encourages NOAA to support efforts to survey kelp forests.

Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report required in fiscal year 2019 appropriations act and requires an update for fiscal year 2020.

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$531,207,000 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:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	61,000
Regional Climate Data and Information	39,000
Climate Competitive Research	60,000
Total, Climate Research	160,000
Weather and Air Chemistry Research Programs:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	80,758
U.S. Weather Research Program	22,080
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	14,134
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	15,000

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

	Committee recommendation
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	131,972
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	35,000
National Sea Grant College Program	75,000
Marine Aquaculture Research	13,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	44,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	12,000
Ocean Exploration	42,000
National Oceanographic Partnership Program [NOPP]	5,000
Total, Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	226,000
High Performance Computing Initiatives	13,235
GRAND TOTAL OAR	531,207

Climate Research.—The Committee rejects OAR's request to eliminate Climate Competitive Research.

Coastal Resilience.—Within funding provided for Climate Competitive Research, NOAA is encouraged to partner with State Sea Grant programs and work to enhance the coastal resilience of remote communities at most risk to natural disasters and chronic events, with a priority given to challenges faced by tribal, indigenous, or economically disadvantaged communities.

Arctic Research.—The Committee provides no less than \$6,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level, for Arctic research funded under OAR's Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes and Regional Climate Data and Information.

Weather & Air Chemistry Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee adopts the proposed transition of the Unmanned Aircraft Systems office from OAR to the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, as part of the establishment of an unmanned systems operations program. The Committee rejects all other proposed cuts to Weather & Air Chemistry Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, including the elimination of the Air Resources Laboratory [ARL]. No less than the fiscal year 2019 level is provided for ARL.

Vortex-Southeast [Vortex-SE].—The Southeastern United States commonly experiences devastating tornadoes under variables and conditions that differ considerably from the Midwest, where tornado research has historically been focused. Within funds provided for Weather and Air Chemistry Research Programs, no less than \$5,000,000 is provided for OAR to continue collaborating with the National Science Foundation's Vortex-SE initiative to better understand how environmental factors that are characteristic of the Southeastern United States affect the formation, intensity, and storm path of tornadoes for this region.

Hydrologic Modeling Grants.—The Committee recognizes the success of the National Water Model in advancing flood forecasting and predicting other water related hazards. Within funding for the

U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for OAR to make grants available for research activities to advance the National Water Model, including improving measurements of snow depth and soil moisture data, and the development of high resolution hydrologic modeling systems to address issues related to floods, drought, water quality, and ecosystem health. Research should include addressing water-related issues in the Southeastern United States, including those relating to agriculture.

Infrasonic Weather Monitoring Research.—Within funding provided for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides up to \$1,000,000 to support external research opportunities with academic institutions in infrasonic monitoring methods of violent weather. The Committee believes that advanced infrasound signal processing methodologies and studies, deployed through a network of infrasound arrays to detect tornadoes and hurricanes, have the potential to improve forecast accuracy.

Weather Modeling Improvement and Innovation.—Within funding for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides no less than \$7,000,000 for NOAA to establish the Earth Prediction Innovation Center [EPIC], as authorized by the National Integrated Drought Information System 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. Before any funds for EPIC may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a five-year strategic plan for EPIC that outlines: (1) NOAA’s investment strategy for the Center, which is expected to consist of an extramural center approach that is leveraged by intramural investment; and (2) quantitative goals for improving NOAA’s operational weather forecasting capabilities.

Phased Array Radar [PAR] Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the PAR program and other advanced radar research and development in satisfying the agency’s weather and related requirements, and provides an additional \$1,500,000 for these purposes. The Committee looks forward to receiving the plan requested in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, (Public Law 116–6).

Radiative Forcing.—The Committee is aware of the National Academies of Sciences’ [NAS] development of a research agenda and governance approaches for climate intervention strategies and the participation of NOAA in this process. The Committee looks forward to receiving the results of the NAS study to inform future action.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee provides \$35,000,000 for Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes and expects the administration to fully fund Cooperative Institutes at appropriate levels in future years. This funding level reflects the Committee’s adoption of the proposed transition of the Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Demonstration Testbed from OAR to the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, as part of the establishment of an unmanned systems operations program.

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 harmful algal blooms.

Cooperative Institutes for the 21st Century [CI21].—The Committee supports the vision of NOAA’s “Prospectus for Cooperative Institutes in the 21st Century,” and directs NOAA to fully implement the CI21 recommendations to the extent to which the agency has not already done so. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, NOAA is directed to submit a report to the Committee that details how each of the CI21 recommendations have been, or are being, implemented. Furthermore, OAR is directed to provide the Committee the results of the review of Cooperative Institute research themes and efforts called for within CI21.

National Sea Grant College Program.—The Committee roundly rejects the administration’s proposed elimination of NOAA’s Sea Grant program. Instead, the Committee provides an increase of \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 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. This level of funding supports the key focus areas in the program’s strategic plan: sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, resilient communities and economies, healthy coastal ecosystems, environmental literacy, and workforce development. In addition, the Committee directs NOAA to continue funding all Sea Grant STEM education and fellowship programs. Further, NOAA is directed to continue its partnership with academic programs that provide legal expertise related to Sea Grant’s mission and also encourages the Sea Grant program to prioritize providing training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen.

Additionally, the Committee understands that the Sea Grant program provides no less than \$1,000,000 in annual base funding, or \$4,000,000 over the course of the 4-year grant cycle, to each Sea Grant program with Institutional or College Program status. NOAA is directed to continue this funding model.

Sea Grant Fellowship Program.—NOAA’s Sea Grant program is reminded that the Committee’s broad support is due to the program’s historically objective standards, State-driven goals, and non-partisan priorities. Within NOAA’s Sea Grant program, the National Sea Grant Fellowship program serves as a valuable pipeline for our Nation’s future ocean science and policy experts. The Fellowship program should remain objective and apolitical, and should increase its efforts to recruit qualified, non-partisan candidates who are committed to working on oceans and coastal issues for any Member of Congress, regardless of political affiliation.

Fisheries-Related Research.—The Committee looks forward to receiving, and being briefed on, the results of the Sea Grant sponsored project to “Estimate the Absolute Abundance of Red Snapper in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico” in fiscal year 2020.

The Committee remains concerned about the negative impacts of short recreational fishing seasons for other reef-fish in the Gulf of Mexico. Additional data sources and assessment approaches are

also needed for these species and these efforts should continue to be pursued by entities other than NOAA's regulating line office, NMFS. Therefore, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 within Sea Grant above the fiscal year 2019 level to partner with academic research institutions to develop agency-independent estimates of the abundance of greater amberjack in the Gulf of Mexico. Sea Grant is encouraged to coordinate with NMFS during the formulation and execution of this opportunity.

American Lobster Research.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 for partnerships between 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 overcoming reduced availability of herring for lobster bait and stock resilience in the face of environmental changes, including life history parameters, distribution and abundance, and species interactions, with the purpose of informing future management actions.

Highly Migratory Species.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level within OAR for the Sea Grant program to partner with State agencies, academia, and the fishing industry to research highly migratory fish species in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. This should include examining the impact of offshore oil platforms on the biology of highly migratory species, such as yellow fin tuna. Highly migratory species, and the coastal communities that rely on the health of these stocks, could greatly benefit from improved, science-based management and conservation.

Aquaculture Research.—The Committee provides \$13,000,000 for marine aquaculture research. 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. NOAA is encouraged to use the increase above fiscal year 2019 levels to explore new research topics, including engineering of ocean-based infrastructure, accumulation and metabolization rates of brevetoxins in commonly farmed shellfish, and integrated multi-trophic aquaculture.

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee directs OAR to maximize the amount of appropriated funding provided to the new Ocean Exploration Cooperative Institute. 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 Oceanographic Partnership Program.—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 to advance ocean science research through the National Oceanographic Partnership Program [NOPP] (10 U.S.C. 7901–7903), provided that none of the funding provided may be used to support more than 50 percent of any particular project cost.

The Committee supports the original intent of NOPP, and encourages NOAA to leverage this investment by partnering with other Federal agencies with a shared interest in ocean research,

operations, technology, education, and natural resource management, to pursue research that advances multiple agency missions.

Environmental Genomics.—The Committee rejects the administration’s proposal to terminate the environmental genomics program. Instead, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for these activities. The Committee notes that NOAA’s work in this area suggests that environmental genomics is a promising, reliable, and affordable ocean observation tool.

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,060,045,000 for the National Weather Service [NWS]. NWS programs provide timely and accurate meteorologic, hydrologic, and oceanographic warnings and forecasts to ensure the safety of the population, mitigate property losses, 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	229,662
Central Processing	97,980
Analyze, Forecast, and Support	509,850
Dissemination	75,093
Science and Technology Integration	147,460
GRAND TOTAL NWS	1,060,045

Information Technology Officers [ITOs].—The Committee does not approve the NWS proposal to consolidate ITOs. The Committee notes that NWS was again invited to submit a proposal for a single pilot Regional Enterprise Application Development and Integration [READI] team comprised of volunteer ITOs. However, the Committee still has not yet received such a proposal. Should NWS decide to submit a proposal for a single pilot READI team project, its subsequent successes and challenges will assist the Committee in evaluating the larger consolidation proposal if resubmitted in future fiscal years.

NWS Staffing.—The Committee recognizes NWS’s work to fill vacancies, especially for weather forecast personnel. However, there is a long way to go, 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, extended vacancies are unacceptable—particularly when the Committee has provided more than adequate resources and direction to fill vacancies expeditiously for the past several fiscal years. The Committee does not adopt the proposed NWS workforce savings and directs NWS to continue efforts to fill all vacancies as expeditiously as possible.

Furthermore, NOAA shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committees on all NWS staffing issues, to include: a list of funded vacancies, by type and location, including the length of time the positions have been vacant; the Program, Project, or Activity [PPA] from which each vacancy is funded, and the plan for addressing each vacancy; an update on the implementation of the Operations and Workforce Analysis; budget execution by PPA; major procurements; and other topics as appropriate.

Observations.—The Committee rejects all proposed cuts to Upper Air, Surface, and Marine Observations.

Weather Radar Interference.—The Committee encourages the mitigation of interference and impacts from wind farms on Doppler weather radars, particularly in the interior portions of the United States where the most new wind power capacity is being added. The Committee supports the directive included in Section 318 of the Conference Report accompanying Public Law 115–232, for NOAA and the Department of Defense to conduct a joint study on the impact of wind farms on weather radars. NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with the results of this study upon completion and recommendations regarding the Federal Aviation Administration obstruction evaluation process under 49 U.S.C. 44718.

National Ice Center Technical Transfer.—The Committee adopts the proposed transfer of the National Ice Center from the National Environmental Satellite and Data Information Service [NESDIS] to NWS.

National Mesonet Program.—The Committee provides \$20,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the fiscal year 2019 level, for the continuation and expansion of the National Mesonet Program. Investments going forward should sustain coverage of data types and areas now included within the national mesonet, as well as an expansion of in-situ and remote sensing capabilities to include weather measurements in high-risk areas. The Committee encourages the National Mesonet Program to proactively work with other Federal agencies, including the National Science Foundation 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.

NEXRAD Coverage Gaps.—The Committee remains concerned about gaps in national coverage by the NEXRAD system. The Committee encourages NWS to continue its close coordination with local governments and weather officials to ensure that radar gaps are lowered to the maximum extent practicable.

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.

National Centers for Environmental Prediction [NCEP].—The Committee does not adopt the NWS proposal to consolidate centers under NCEP in fiscal year 2020.

Facilities Maintenance.—Within funding for Analyze, Forecast, and Support, the Committee continues to encourage NWS to ad-

dress its highest priority facilities repair and deferred maintenance requirements at Weather Forecast Offices.

Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Services Expansion [AHPS].—The Committee again rejects NWS's proposal to slow the expansion of AHPS, which will enable greater information on the magnitude and likelihood of floods and droughts across certain areas of the nation. No less than the fiscal year 2019 level is provided for AHPS activities.

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 provide adequate funding to support maintenance and service of the Tropical Atmosphere/Ocean Array and Deep Ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis Array across the equatorial Pacific. The Committee further 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.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee rejects NWS's proposed cut to the Tsunami Warning Program. Funding is provided at no less than the fiscal year 2019 amounts, including for the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation program grants, to ensure that high-quality tsunami watches, warnings, and advisories are issued to safeguard lives and property. The Committee expects NWS to expeditiously fill the current vacancies.

Further, the Committee directs NWS to submit a report explaining: (1) how tsunami warnings are issued and how the information is disseminated to all communities under a warning; (2) what NWS is doing to ensure that tsunami warnings reach all communities, including those with limited cellular service and broadband infrastructure; (3) how the alert and warning systems work and interact with other emergency notification alert systems; (4) how third-party disseminators are educated to interpret and use the alert and warning systems, including test messages; and (5) what NWS is doing to conduct outreach and trainings with local emergency managers in advance of a warning being issued.

Office of Water Prediction [OWP].—The Committee provides no less than \$33,000,000 for OWP, which receives funding across multiple NWS budget lines. The Committee rejects the proposed decrease for OWP within Analyze, Forecast, and Support and provides increased funding above fiscal year 2019 levels to continue to expedite hiring within the National Water Center [NWC] Water Prediction Operations Division and reach full operating capability. The Committee notes that the unprecedented flooding season of 2019 further demonstrates the urgent need to achieve full operating capability at the NWC as soon as possible in order to adequately support its role as the NWS center of excellence for water resources prediction and related decision support services. Therefore, NOAA is directed 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 that reflects the direction provided herein.

The Committee is pleased with the ongoing research-to-operations efforts within OWP and provides increased funding over fis-

cal year 2019 levels to continue to expedite development of the National Water Model and other next-generation water modeling capabilities. NWS shall leverage this funding with resources provided to NWS for hydrology and water resource programs, NOS for IWP, and OAR for hydrologic modeling grants. The Committee directs NWS to continue to expeditiously transition the water resources prediction capabilities developed by OWP into operations.

Dissemination Technical Transfer.—The Committee adopts the technical transfer of \$25,000,000 from PAC to ORF for Dissemination.

Hydrology and Water Resource Programs.—The Committee provides no less than \$6,000,000 for NWS, in coordination with existing academic research consortiums, to collaborate with external academic partners to improve fine and large-scale measurements of snow depth and soil moisture data that can be used to expand and improve the National Water Model and contribute directly to the mission of NOAA's National Water Center.

Consumer Option for an Alternative System To Allocate Losses [COASTAL] Act Implementation.—Within funding provided for Science and Technology Integration, the Committee provides not less than \$5,000,000 for the continued development and implementation of the COASTAL Act, which was included in the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (Public Law 112–141). The Committee supports NOAA's work to assist homeowners impacted by destructive winds and storm surges associated with hurricanes and super-storms. The Committee directs NOAA to continue to leverage existing Federal assets, expertise, and partnerships in carrying out COASTAL Act activities.

Storm Surge Modeling Technology.—The Committee recognizes the need to deploy more precise, accurate, and real-time modeling technology that is tailored to specific regions. These activities would improve and complement NOAA's Sea, Lake, and Overland Surge from Hurricanes [SLOSH] model. The Committee directs NOAA to expand existing collaborations with research universities that will produce better predictive capabilities than NOAA's current SLOSH model provides. The Committee directs NOAA, in collaboration with academic research institutions and other Federal agencies, to integrate improved technologies into standard modeling operations for storm surge and inland flooding.

Science and Technology Integration.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for Mid-Range Weather Outlooks, including seasonal to subseasonal forecasting, and Investments in Numerical Weather Prediction Modeling, which provides critical support to the Hurricane Forecast Improvement Project, among other important forecasting activities. Furthermore, the Committee urges NOAA to expedite the project plan described by the Hurricane Forecast Improvement Act (Public Law 115–25). The Committee encourages NWS to reduce errors in tracking and intensity forecasts of hurricanes by identifying technology and methods available to significantly improve hurricane forecasting.

NOAA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND
INFORMATION SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$259,739,000 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	166,063
Product Development, Readiness & Application	28,434
Commercial Remote Sensing Licensing & Enforcement	1,800
Office of Space Commerce	1,800
Group on Earth Observations [GEO]	500
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	198,597
National Centers for Environmental Information	61,142
GRAND TOTAL NESDIS	259,739

National Centers for Environmental Information [NCEI].—The Committee provides \$61,142,000 for NCEI, including not less than \$6,000,000 for Regional Climate Services, \$4,150,000 for Regional Climate Centers, and \$5,500,000 for Coastal Data Development. NOAA shall consider the Coastal Data Development program as the central repository to manage data collections and information services of the various Gulf of Mexico Restoration activities funded in response to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill for scientific stewardship. Furthermore, within NCEI, the Committee encourages NOAA to fully support critical international partnerships, including the Global Climate Observing System.

NESDIS Technical Transfers.—The Committee accepts the following technical transfers included in the request within the Office of Satellite and Product Operation: the transfer of the National Ice Center to NWS, and the transfer of Joint Polar Satellite System [JPSS]–1 and Metop-C operations from PAC to ORF. The Committee also accepts the transfer of funding for the Joint Center for Satellite Data Assimilation from Product Development, Readiness and Application to OAR.

Office of Space Commerce.—Funding for Commercial Remote Sensing Licensing and Enforcement and the Office of Space Commerce is provided within NESDIS. Further direction on the Department's transfer request for these offices is included under Departmental Management.

Study on Satellite Instrumentation and Data.—The Committee directs NOAA to submit a study, within 120 days of enactment of this act, which assesses the impacts to the agency’s weather satellites with instruments operating within the 23.6–24 GHz band under an out-of-band emissions limit of -28 decibel watts. The study should consider: (1) the performance impacts to on-orbit and planned NOAA scientific instrumentation, including passive microwave sensors on environmental satellite systems; (2) any expected effects on NOAA weather forecasting skill due to data degradation; and (3) the estimated costs to procure supplementary observations or to modify affected instrumentation on planned polar orbiting satellites.

NOAA MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$288,661,000 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. These programs also support NOAA’s Education Office consistent with the recommendations of the Joint Ocean Commission.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

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

	Committee recommendation
Corporate Services:	
Executive Leadership	27,078
Mission Services and Management	155,934
IT Security	15,079
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	62,070
Total, Corporate Services	260,161
NOAA Education Program	28,500
GRAND TOTAL, MISSION SUPPORT	288,661

Corporate Services.—Within funding provided for Corporate Services, NOAA is directed to focus on improving workforce management, particularly expediting the hiring process to fill extended vacancies with highly qualified candidates across the agency’s line offices. NOAA shall also focus on improving its management of acquisition and grant services.

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 a Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment prevention program. The Committee directs NOAA to continue implementing NAO 202–1106 and provides \$1,000,000 within Mission Services and Management for this purpose. NOAA shall provide the Committee with a copy of the report required under Section 12.02 of NAO 202–1106.

NMFS Operations.—NOAA shall enter into a contract with an independent organization with experience in assessing Federal

agencies for the purposes of evaluating efficiencies that can be made to NMFS's budgetary operations. This review shall consider options to restructure the NMFS budget to better inform and connect budgetary, planning, and decision-making processes with the distinct needs of each region served by NMFS. The contracted entity should consult with stakeholders, partners, other user groups, and NMFS employees. Any recommended changes should not result in any degradation of service by NMFS. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for this purpose.

National Capital Region Consolidation.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 within Mission Services and Management to begin the consolidation of the NOAA National Capital Region presence into a single, primary location at the Silver Spring Metro Center campus. No less than 90 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide a full accounting of the long-term costs and savings of the consolidation.

Commerce Business System [CBS].—The Committee provides the requested increase within Mission Services and Management to support upgrades to the CBS financial system hardware and software.

NOAA Environmental Security Computing Center [NESCC].—The NESCC is a strategic resource supporting both NOAA's operational and research compute needs. The NESCC includes some of the highest priority NOAA programs including the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite [GOES]-R and JPSS backup ground stations, the NOAA Security Operations Center, and the Commerce Department Enterprise Security Operations Center. The Committee directs NOAA to provide the proposed funding levels for NESCC for the next 5 years as part of the fiscal year 2021 budget request.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee provides the requested increase within IT Security to establish a NOAA enterprise-wide Internal Risk Mitigation capability to address the current risk to sensitive data and operations systems from insider threats.

Education.—The Committee rejects the proposal to eliminate NOAA's Office of Education. Within the funds provided for NOAA's Education Program, \$5,000,000 is for competitive educational grants, which includes continued support for Environmental Literacy Grants and for improving geographic literacy; \$16,000,000 is for the Educational Partnership Program with minority-serving institutions; and \$7,500,000 is for Bay-Watershed Education and Training regional programs. NOAA is encouraged to engage students in live, interactive programming using telepresence technology.

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.

Outstanding Loan Balances.—The Committee encourages NOAA and its respective line offices to work with communities and businesses, on a case-by-case basis, to resolve outstanding balances in a manner that considers the borrower's current financial ability but remains fair to American taxpayers.

NOAA OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$246,415,000 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	198,000
Aviation Operations	35,750
Autonomous Unmanned Technology Operations	12,665
GRAND TOTAL, OMAO	246,415

Capital Assets.—Any decisions related to laying up any vessels, grounding any aircraft, or decommissioning any capital asset are subject to the standard reprogramming procedures set forth in section 505 of this act. Any changes from the spending plan shall also be subject to section 505 of this act. NOAA shall continue to provide the Committee with a monthly operational status of the fleet and aircraft.

Hi’ialakai Operations and Mitigation.—The Committee notes the significant, unexpected negative revelations regarding the material condition of NOAA Ship *Hi’ialakai*. These discoveries reveal that the crew of *Hi’ialakai* was subjected to risk from a potentially catastrophic failure of the ship’s hull. These issues also frustrate the Committee’s efforts to establish an orderly cadence for the recapitalization of the aging NOAA Fleet. Neither is acceptable. In order to compensate for the unexpected failure of *Hi’ialakai*, the Committee provides no less than \$3,125,000 for the cost of maintaining mission integrity in the Pacific region, and other appropriate measures. NOAA shall report to the Committee about how the *Hi’ialakai* mission will be sufficiently covered before obligating the funds, including any plans to permanently or temporarily re-locate vessels to the Pacific Island region to compensate for the loss of the *Hi’ialakai*.

Vessel Maintenance.—The Committee directs NOAA to develop and submit a schedule within 30 days of enactment of this act to complete the material condition assessment of the full NOAA fleet by the end of fiscal year 2020. NOAA’s fleet recapitalization plan should be amended as needed in order to account for any further anomalies that threaten fleet operations and the planned cadence for recapitalization.

NOAA Fleet Augmentation.—NOAA is directed to provide the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, a business case analysis, including budget estimates, for leasing and chartering non-NOAA vessels that would fully cover the mission of NOAA Ship *Hi’ialakai* and any NOAA vessel that is currently serving beyond its anticipated service-life.

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. This concern is heightened by the long lead times anticipated for vessel delivery under the plan, as well as the recent decommissioning of NOAA ship *Hi’ialakai*. For that reason, the committee encourages NOAA, beginning in fiscal year 2020 and from available funds, to enter into charter agreements for the services of not less than two private sector vessels to supplement its charting and survey efforts. In furtherance of this directive, NOAA shall focus on the need to conduct charting and survey activities in the Arctic.

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 \$1,000,000 within Aviation Operations to better observe and predict these extreme weather events.

Dropsondes.—The Committee recognizes the importance of dropsondes as a critical tool for atmospheric data collection, including for hurricane forecast modeling. The Committee directs NOAA to provide, within 90 days of enactment of this act, a comprehensive accounting of its dropsonde use for data collection, including acquisition costs, for fiscal year 2019. Furthermore, the Committee encourages NOAA to outline specific dropsonde acquisition costs as part of its fiscal year 2021 budget request.

High Altitude Hurricane Hunter Aircraft.—The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25) directed NOAA to obtain a back-up capability to support its high altitude hurricane surveillance operational mission. In fiscal year 2018, the Committee provided NOAA with funding to procure a new high altitude aircraft, which is expected to be operational in fiscal year 2022. However, the Committee is concerned that while NOAA awaits delivery of this new aircraft it does not currently have a viable back-up capability for the high altitude hurricane surveillance mission, particularly given that NOAA’s current high altitude aircraft is aging and has experienced technical issues in the past. Therefore, NOAA is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on how it intends to meet the high altitude hurricane surveillance back-up capability requirement.

Autonomous and Unmanned Technology Operations [AUTO].—The Committee approves NOAA’s request to establish an unmanned systems operations program within OMAO, as authorized by the Commercial Engagement through Ocean Technology Act (Public Law 115–394), and provides \$12,665,000. Within the funds provided, up to \$4,000,000 may be used to continue projects previously supported by the Unmanned Aircraft Systems Program Office or the Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Demonstration Testbed. Further, the Committee provides up to \$3,000,000 to continue data acquisition from unmanned maritime systems [UMS], as defined within Public Law 115–394, as well as for cooperative, competitive research and development of UMSs that can serve as a

cost-effective augmentation for relevant research missions and fisheries data collection.

Furthermore, in establishing the AUTO program office, the Committee encourages NOAA to leverage partnerships with universities 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.

Unmanned Systems.—The Committee notes the potential of unmanned aerial and marine systems as a mechanism to supplement the collection of observational data for weather forecasting. Therefore, the AUTO program office, in coordination with NWS, OAR, and NOS, is directed to provide the Committee with a cost-benefit analysis, including budgetary estimates, of using unmanned aerial and marine systems to expand NOAA's data collection capabilities for weather forecasting, including high-altitude hurricane missions. The analysis should also consider potential opportunities to mitigate limited unmanned system availability by sharing platforms with other Federal Government agencies, including through reimbursable agreements.

NOAA PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,755,349,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,406,236,000
Committee recommendation	1,552,528,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,552,528,000 for NOAA's Procurement, Acquisition and Construction [PAC]. The recommendation is \$202,821,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$146,292,000 above 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	6,000
Marine Sanctuaries Construction/Acquisition	6,000
Total National Ocean Service—PAC	12,000
Ocean and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Super Computing	41,000
National Weather Service:	
Observations	16,250
Central Processing	66,761
Dissemination	9,934
WFO Construction	10,000
Total, National Weather Service—PAC	102,945
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Services:	
Geostationary Systems [GOES-R]	304,056
Polar Weather Satellites	755,038
Cooperative Data and Rescue Services [CDARS]	14,850

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Space Weather Follow-on	68,600
COSMIC-2	5,892
Satellite Ground Services	58,000
System Architecture and Advanced Planning	17,197
Projects, Planning, and Analysis	37,500
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Commercial Weather Data	8,000
Total, NESDIS—PAC	1,271,583
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	40,000
Total, Mission Support—PAC	40,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements & Tech Infusion	23,000
New Vessel Construction	75,000
Total, OMAO—PAC	98,000
Unobligated balances from prior years	– 13,000
GRAND TOTAL, PAC	1,552,528

National Estuarine Research Reserve [NERR] Construction.—The Committee provides \$6,000,000 for NERR Construction to support the infrastructure needs of the NERR system. NOAA shall continue to follow direction provided by the Committee in Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6 regarding NERR Construction. The Committee again requests a report, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, should any new construction projects at NERR sites receive accreditation from a third-party green building rating system.

National Marine Sanctuaries Construction.—The Committee provides \$6,000,000 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. Within funding provided for OAR Research Supercomputing, \$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.

National Weather Service.—The Committee provides the requested amount for National Weather Service Observations to continue the Next Generation Weather Radar and the Automated Surface Observing System Service Life Extension Programs as planned.

Integrated Water Prediction.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for Central Processing under NWS PAC, which includes not less than \$4,500,000 to pro-

cure operational high performance computing resources to enable modeling improvements associated with the IWP initiative.

Polar Weather Satellites.—The Committee provides \$755,038,000 for Polar Weather Satellites, which is equal to the request. The Committee approves combining the Joint Polar Satellite System and Polar Weather Follow-on [PFO] program offices. However, section 104 of this act maintains language capping the life cycle cost of JPSS to \$11,322,125,000 and the Committee expects NESDIS to maintain the PFO cost and schedule and looks forward to the program re-baselining as part of the Key Decision Point-C review occurring in fiscal year 2020. The Committee also adopts the technical transfer of JPSS-1 operations funding within Polar Weather Satellites from PAC to ORF.

Space Weather Follow-on [SWFO].—The Committee provides \$68,600,000 for Space Weather Follow-on. Within the funding provided above the request, the Committee expects NOAA to maintain its expected SWFO Lagrangian Point-1 mission pace, including signing a contract for the spacecraft no later than quarter four of fiscal year 2020. NOAA shall also begin preparations to integrate a compact coronagraph on GOES-U to ensure continuation of Federal space weather sentinel and forecasting capabilities.

NESDIS Reorganization.—The Committee does not adopt the proposed NESDIS budget and staffing reorganization. However, NESDIS is encouraged to re-submit the proposed staffing reorganization pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this act. NESDIS's proposed budget restructure will continue to be considered, and NOAA is encouraged to provide the Committee a revised proposal that clearly articulates the benefits of the reorganization and how current levels of program visibility will be maintained. The Committee is concerned that collapsing and combining individual projects, programs, and activities will reduce programmatic visibility and hinder the Committee's oversight capabilities.

System Architecture and Advanced Planning.—The Committee provides no less than \$2,000,000 for Joint Venture Partnerships with NASA and the commercial sector to leverage emerging capabilities for NOAA's operational use. The Committee also provides up to \$10,000,000 for potential flight demonstrations and industry analyses to assess ways to meet NOAA's future observation requirements from geostationary and extended orbits.

Metop-SG.—The Committee provides the requested funding to support Metop-SG within Projects, Planning, and Analysis.

Commercial Weather Data.—The Committee provides \$3,000,000 to support the assessment and potential use of commercial data in NOAA's weather modeling and forecasting through pilot purchases of commercial data.

The Committee also provides \$5,000,000 to initiate commercial purchase of radio occultation [RO] data for operational use. NOAA shall provide the Committee with a cost-benefit analysis of the commercial purchase of RO data 180 days after the obligation of these funds.

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 \$40,000,000 for NOAA's highest priority facilities repair and deferred maintenance requirements. Within provided funds, NOAA shall complete regional facilities plans for the Northeast and Southeast. Thirty days before obligating any additional funds, NOAA shall submit a report detailing how the funds will be expended and an explanation of why these projects were prioritized. The Committee notes that funding may be used for facilities to accommodate the NOAA research vessels *Henry B. Bigelow* and *Fairweather*.

NOAA Alaska Marine Operation Facility.—The Committee is aware that NOAA is currently conducting an analysis of alternatives that is considering homeport options, including multiple locations in Alaska, for the NOAA research vessel *Fairweather*. NOAA is directed to complete this analysis and provide the results to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act. Furthermore, the Committee encourages NOAA to coordinate with the U.S. Coast Guard to consider cost-share opportunities in the development of shore side infrastructure needed to support the research vessel *Fairweather* in Ketchikan.

Vessel Deferred Maintenance and Technology Infusion.—The Committee has made a concerted effort over the past few fiscal years to help NOAA increase the number of available days at sea on the NOAA fleet by providing sufficient deferred maintenance funding within both ORF and PAC. The Committee expects that NOAA will continue to make progress and implement a progressive maintenance model to avoid future issues. To that end, the funding provided above the request for Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion shall be for deferred maintenance and technology infusion to transition to a progressive maintenance model.

NOAA Fleet Recapitalization.—The Committee is pleased that NOAA's fiscal year 2020 budget request includes \$75,000,000 for new vessel construction, which follows the Committee's direction and tempo for revitalizing the agency's aging fleet.

Buy American Provisions.—In recognition of the economic and national security importance of the domestic shipbuilding industrial base, the Committee included language in Senate Report 115–275, codified in Public Law 116–6, reminding DOC, NASA, and NSF of the Buy American provisions contained in law that apply to the Department of Defense, which require certain critical shipboard components to be domestically manufactured. The Committee urged these departments and agencies to make every effort to acquire, consistent with schedule and cost competition requirements, only U.S. manufactured components as listed in 10 U.S.C. 2534(a)(3) and (4), and auxiliary equipment (including pumps) for shipboard services, propulsion equipment (including engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes. Further, in Senate Report 115–139, codified in

Public Law 115–141, the Committee urged NOAA to make every effort to acquire domestically manufactured components for the vessels in the NOAA Fleet Recapitalization Plan. The Committee reiterates this direction as it relates to fiscal year 2020 and directs the Department to report how this direction was reflected in the ongoing Fleet Recapitalization Plan.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	
Committee recommendation	65,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$65,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund [PCSRF]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$65,000,000 above 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, 2019	\$349,000
Budget estimate, 2020	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 2019 enacted level and the President’s request.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2019	–\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	–8,000,000
Committee recommendation	–8,000,000

The Committee recommends that direct loans administered through this account for individual fishing quotas may not exceed \$24,000,000. Traditional direct loans may not exceed \$100,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and budget request. 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, 2019	\$63,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	79,107,000
Committee recommendation	61,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$61,000,000 for Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses. The recommenda-

tion is \$2,000,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$18,107,000 below the budget request.

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

Not less than 90 days after enactment of this act, the Department shall submit to the Committee a report detailing actions taken to cut costs and a detailed account of funds saved by such actions across the Department's bureaus.

Responsiveness to Congress.—In fiscal year 2018, the Committee held two hearings with representatives from the Department of Commerce: (1) a hearing to review the Department's fiscal year 2019 budget request, on May 10, 2018; and (2) a hearing to review the fiscal year 2019 budget request for and the activities of BIS and ITA, on September 6, 2018. Following each hearing, the Committee promptly submitted questions for the record [QFRs] to the Department and requested that responses be submitted within 30 days. However, for each hearing the Department exceeded the 30 day response deadline and took 301 days and 249 days, respectively, to submit the answers to the Committee. This is unacceptable. Therefore, the Committee withholds 50 percent of funding for the Office of Policy and Strategic Planning within Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, until the Department submits responses to the QFRs that were submitted following the hearing to review the Department's fiscal year 2020 budget request, on April 2, 2019.

Working Capital Funds.—For each of the three working capital funds within DOC, the following are to be provided to the Committee and the Office of Inspector General 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.—The Committee has taken note of the rising operating expenses of the DOC Working Capital Fund and is concerned that these costs are attributable, in part, to the inclusion of Working Capital Fund projects that do not qualify as a "central service". Therefore, as part of the fiscal year 2021 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. In fiscal year 2020, the

Department is directed to fund the Office of Scheduling and Advance from funds provided within Departmental Management.

Staffing Levels.—The Committee is concerned that deficient staffing levels and slow hiring rates across DOC are encumbering agency performance. Previous efforts to streamline hiring practices, including adopting a centrally administered shared-services model, have failed to yield the results that were promised to the Committee. The Committee believes that these issues require the attention of the leadership of the Department and a shared commitment with the Bureaus to develop and implement corrective action and monitor progress. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department, in concert with the Bureaus, to develop a renewed human capital strategy that will: (1) reduce bureau vacancy rates to below 10 percent by December 31, 2020; (2) reduce the average time to execute a hiring action to no more than 80 days; and (3) reduce the average duration of time that positions remain vacant before initiating a hiring action to no more than 100 days. Additionally, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department shall provide quarterly briefings to the Committee, beginning no later than January 31, 2020, on all DOC human capital issues, to include: a list of funded vacancies, by bureau, type, and location, including the length of time the positions have been vacant; a plan and explanation for addressing each vacancy, including a target for when the vacancy will be filled; and other relevant topics as appropriate.

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.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee remains concerned about the Department's pace of implementation of the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation [CDM] program. The Department has not yet completed a baseline inventory of all IT assets on its networks as part of Phase 1 of CDM. The Committee directs the Department, within 60 days of enactment of this act, to provide a briefing on the Department's plan for achieving all major milestones for Phases 1 through 3 of CDM.

Rare Earth Elements Manufacturing Cooperative.—The Committee notes the economic and national security risks of China's near monopoly on rare earth minerals. The Committee encourages the Department to study the benefits and feasibility of a privately funded and managed Rare Earth Elements Manufacturing Cooperative based in the United States to minimize Chinese dominance in this critical area.

Section 232 Investigations.—The Committee reminds the Department of the requirement codified in 19 U.S.C. 1862 (b)(3)(B) that any portions of a report resulting from a section 232 investigation, which do not contain classified or proprietary information, shall be published in the Federal Register at the same time in which the

report is transmitted to the President. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to immediately publish the applicable portions of the report resulting from the section 232 investigation into the imports of motor vehicle and automotive parts.

Space Commerce.—The Committee twice invited senior officials from the Department to offer public testimony before the Committee on the proposal to establish an Office of Space Commerce within the Office of the Secretary, among other topics. Unfortunately, both of the individuals refused to testify, and the public testimony that was offered did not quell the concerns of the Committee, specifically regarding the proposed transfer of space traffic management responsibilities from the Department of Defense to the DOC. The value of commercial opportunities in low Earth orbit is increasing, as is the number of objects in orbit around the Earth. Recent near misses highlight the need for reliable, actionable space traffic management information.

In order to accurately assess the feasibility, expected effectiveness, and funding implications of a transfer of space traffic management functions, the Committee directs the Secretary, no later than 60 days after enactment of this act, to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Public Administration [the Academy] to conduct an independent review of the proposal. Specifically, the review should include: (1) an assessment of which department or agency and entity within the department or agency is best suited for responsibility for space traffic management; (2) any statutory, regulatory or licensing authorities necessary to facilitate such a transfer; (3) funding implications, including infrastructure and personnel costs; (4) consultation with appropriate officials from the Departments of Defense, Commerce, and Transportation, NASA, the Director of National Intelligence, other relevant Federal agencies, industry, and other stakeholders; and (5) data integrity, information technology, and national security considerations.

The Academy shall submit the results of the review to the Committee, and all relevant authorizing committees, no later than 1 year after the Department has contracted with the Academy. Within the funds provided, the Committee has included \$1,100,000 to conduct this review. This bill continues to provide sufficient funds to support the Office of Space Commerce, within NOAA NESDIS, and the Committee directs the Department to fully utilize its current offices and authorities to encourage the commercial use of space.

Unobligated Balances.—The Committee remains concerned about the amount of unobligated funding within DOC. As directed in section 507 of this act, the Department is directed to continue reporting all unobligated balances to the Committee on a quarterly basis.

Spending Plans.—Under section 533 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 reimbursable, fee-funded, or working capital fund spending, particularly with regard to specific pro-

grams, projects, and activities described in the bill and accompanying report. The Department shall continue to work with the Committee to ensure that its spending plans provide adequate information for continued oversight of the Department.

Bureau Detailees.—The Committee understands that offices within the Office of the Secretary are supplementing their staffs with detailees that are provided and paid for by the bureaus. The practice of taking employees from the bureaus to staff the Office of the Secretary is concerning, especially when many of the bureaus are struggling to fill vacancies amidst increasing mission requirements. In addition, the Committee has provided the Department with more than adequate funding to support the political and career staffing needs within Departmental Management. Therefore, the bill requires that all compensation and benefits for employees detailed to offices within the Office of the Secretary be paid for with funds provided for Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2019	
Budget estimate, 2020	\$1,100,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$1,000,000, which is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$100,000 below 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 as phase four of the renovation nears completion. 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, while also continuing to work with the General Services Administration to secure the additional necessary funding.

BUSINESS APPLICATION SYSTEM MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2019	
Budget estimate, 2020	\$22,000,000
Committee recommendation	22,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$22,000,000, which is \$22,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request, to commence phase 1 of the financial management and business information technology [IT] modernization. The current Business Applications Solutions system is outdated and expensive to maintain, and the Committee supports the Department’s multi-year efforts to update the financial IT infrastructure consistent with the Modernizing Government Technology Act (Public Law 115–91). However, the Committee is concerned about the potential increase of out-year costs and directs that the Department provide a 5-year budget profile, as part of the fiscal year 2021 budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2019	\$32,744,000
Budget estimate, 2020	33,043,000
Committee recommendation	32,744,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$32,744,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$299,000 below the budget request.

In addition to funds provided under this heading, the Committee has recommended transfers to the OIG: \$2,000,000 from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; \$1,302,000 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 First Net. The Committee directs the OIG to perform strict oversight activities for satellite procurements, cybersecurity, the decennial census, and the business application system modernization.

Working Capital Fund Audits.—The Committee continues to direct the OIG to audit all of the working capital funds within the Department to evaluate the Department's budgetary controls over all funds. The OIG shall assess: the controls in place to develop reimbursement formulas; the relationship of reimbursements to client services; the appropriateness of the level of fund balances; and compliance with appropriations law and direction. As part of this assessment, the Inspector General shall pay particular attention to the increasing amounts of funding needed to support the Department's Office of General Counsel, 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 OIG. 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

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 for the 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 minimus 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.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of \$32,446,203,000 for the DOJ. The recommendation is \$1,511,815,000 above the fiscal year 2019 funding level and \$1,834,177,000 above the budget request. The Committee's recommendation emphasizes key priorities regarding funding for the Department's critical ongoing missions and activities to protect the safety, security, and rights of our citizens.

Fighting the Heroin and Opioid Epidemic.—The Committee continues its commitment to helping States and local communities in the fight against heroin and the illegal use of opioids through comprehensive programs covering law enforcement, prevention, and treatment. A total of \$505,000,000 in DOJ grant funding is provided to help State and local partners tackle this epidemic, an increase of \$37,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level, including increased funding for programs covered under the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act and Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] Anti-Heroin Task Forces. The Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] is funded at \$2,783,152,000, an increase of \$95,449,000, which will allow for the continuation of heroin enforcement teams as well as other interdiction and intervention efforts, including expansion of DEA's 360 Strategy.

Combating the Continued Methamphetamine Crisis.—The Committee notes that in addition to the heroin and opioid epidemic, many communities and families continue to suffer from a longstanding and reemerging methamphetamine crisis. In many States, particularly in rural areas, methamphetamine-related deaths vastly outnumber those from heroin. The Committee recognizes the strain methamphetamines place on families, communities, rural health providers, and law enforcement agencies, including the disproportionate burden to American Indian tribes. The Committee continues its commitment to fight methamphetamine trafficking and use by providing \$12,000,000 for competitive grants under the COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces program as well as \$10,000,000 provided to DEA to help State and local law enforcement for methamphetamine lab cleanup and container programs. The Committee also notes that the funding provided in COPS for tribal resources can be used for anti-methamphetamine efforts, as well as the funding provided for Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Programs [COSSAP].

Trafficking in Persons.—The Department shall dedicate no less than the fiscal year 2019 levels for the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit [HPTU], the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices [USAO] to investigate and prosecute crimes of human trafficking. For fiscal year 2020, 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 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6. The Committee also expects the designation of a lead agent in each FBI field office as a point of contact for slavery and human trafficking investigations, a point of contact in each USAO who shall serve as the coordinator for all activities within that office concerning human trafficking and forced labor matters, otherwise referred to as the Human Trafficking Justice Coordinator for the district, and 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 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6. 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 Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit 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.

Multi-Disciplinary Task Force Addressing Human Trafficking in International Waters.—The Committee remains frustrated that the Department still has not submitted the report on the findings of a multi-disciplinary task force addressing human trafficking to harvest fish in international waters. The final report was due by March 23, 2019, as directed by Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6 and is now well overdue. The Committee directs that this report be submitted within 15 days of enactment of this act.

Best Practices in Delivering Justice for Victims of Sex Trafficking.—Section 8 of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–392) requires the Attorney General to issue guidance to all offices and components of the Department: (1) clarifying that individuals who knowingly solicit or patronize human trafficking victims are guilty of an offense under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000; (2) recommending and implementing best practices for the collection of special assessments under section 3014 of title 18 (including civil liens); and (3) clarifying that commercial exploitation is a form of gender-based violence for the purpose of Department of Justice Programs. By law, this guidance was required to be issued no later than June 21, 2019. The Committee is extremely disappointed that the Department has yet to issue this guidance required under section 8 of Public Law 115–392 and Senate Report 115–275, codified in Public Law 116–6. The Department shall immediately issue this overdue guidance as required by law, and shall notify the Committee when this guidance is disseminated and provide full content.

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 Vic-

tims Fund operated by the Department of Justice. The Committee encourages the Attorney General to use funds provided under this bill to ensure that assistant United States 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) required 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 this act. The act also required the Attorney General to designate not less than one assistant United States 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, prosecute human trafficking cases, conduct public outreach and awareness activities, coordinate with victim service providers, and ensure 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 Coordinators, the work being completed in each district, and the work accomplished thus far by the Department Coordinator.

Implementation of the Child Protection Improvements Act.—The Child Protection Improvements Act [CPIA] was included as Division S, Title I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–141). Under CPIA, the Department was directed to establish a program to provide access to FBI fingerprint based background checks within 1 year of the date of enactment of this act to qualified entities serving vulnerable populations, including children, individuals with disabilities, and the elderly, who wish to use them as part of their background screening processes for those who may come into contact with these populations, including staff and volunteers. This law was necessary as organizations serving these groups do not necessarily have access to FBI checks through their existing state criminal history records systems.

CPIA became law on March 23, 2018, but the Department has failed to implement CPIA. The Committee directs the Department to immediately establish a program in accordance with the law and post its progress on the Department's website so as to not cause further delay in assisting these organizations in keeping individuals safe from harm.

Intellectual Property Rights [IPR] Enforcement.—The Committee expects the Department to continue to make IPR enforcement an investigative and prosecutorial priority. Sophisticated, often transnational, criminal enterprises engage in a range of illegal activity, including identity theft, connected to the theft of copyrighted content. Given the strong links to other illegal activity, the Depart-

ment's IP-dedicated personnel should investigate U.S.-based sites and applications that are engaged in such criminal activity. The FBI shall submit a report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, detailing the activities of its dedicated agents investigating IPR cases, particularly in the area of creative content theft.

The Committee reminds USAO to remain focused on IPR crimes. Based on a new wave of digital copyright piracy involving devices and software that connect televisions directly to copyright-theft sites, the Committee directs the USAOs to place an emphasis on the investigation and prosecution of criminal enterprises distributing such illicit copyright-theft devices.

Cybersecurity.—The Department has several offices with cybersecurity responsibilities, including those within the FBI, the National Security Division, the Criminal Division [CRM], and USAO. The Committee directs the Department to maintain its cybersecurity posture at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level to defend and respond to current and emerging attacks, including insider threats, that threaten its own infrastructure and activities.

Strengthening Police-Community Relations.—The Committee continues to recognize and support the important need for lasting collaborative relationships between local police and the public and provides \$82,000,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and COPS Office grant programs related to police community relations. Strong partnerships between the police and the communities they protect reduce crime, ensure that citizens' civil rights are protected, and improve officer safety.

National Incident-Based Reporting Systems [NIBRS] Compliance.—The Committee supports the FBI's June 10, 2016, guidance affirming the Criminal Justice Information Services [CJIS] Advisory Policy Board recommendation that all law enforcement agencies be NIBRS compliant by January 1, 2021. The FBI's NIBRS captures detailed crime incident data, beyond what the Uniform Crime Reporting System currently tracks, such as arrests and officer-involved shootings, which is not only critical in aiding State and local law enforcement agencies as they work to keep our communities safe, but also increases transparency and accountability of law enforcement to the public.

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. The Committee notes that the FBI's annual report of hate crimes statistics for 2017 detailed a 17 percent increase in bias-motivated crimes from 2016. The Committee also 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 Department's efforts on addressing community conflict and preventing bias-motivated crime through the work of the Community Relations Service [CRS], as

well as the work of the Civil Rights Division [CRT], U.S. Attorneys across the country, and the FBI's work to enforce the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act. In light of these ongoing trends regarding hate crimes, the Committee directs the Department to continue to prioritize its work to address these crimes, which effect entire communities.

Combating Domestic Terrorism.—The Committee is concerned by the significant threat posed by violent domestic terrorists and extremists and directs FBI and the Department to vigorously investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic terrorism. The Committee directs the Domestic Terrorism Executive Committee 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 antiterrorism training and resource programs that the Department provides to Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, including the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Program, and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, investigating, deterring, and prosecuting acts of domestic terrorism and violent extremism.

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 potential infiltration of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and the uniformed services; and an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism and extremism that occurred in the United States during the preceding fiscal year. This report should include a break out of the groups and factions deemed to be domestic terrorists and violent extremists, and a corresponding break out of the Department resources used to deter, combat, and prosecute acts of domestic terrorism and extremism.

Addressing Violent Crime.—The Committee supports the Department's ongoing commitment to address violent crime around the country and encourages the Department to continue to devote key law enforcement resources, including Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [ATF], FBI, DEA, and U.S. Marshals Service [USMS] personnel, to high crime areas, both urban and rural, experiencing ongoing episodes of violent crime.

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 and 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 Judiciary,

within 90 days of enactment of this act, on all related investigations and prosecutions within each of the last five fiscal years, including the efforts of CRM and USAO to increase the number of prosecutions, and any organizational or legal impediments to investigating and prosecuting these cases.

Leveraging Facilities.—The Department’s mission to combat terrorism, both internationally and domestically, has grown exponentially over the past decade and unfortunately continues to rapidly expand. Activities by the Department’s law enforcement components at Redstone Arsenal are paramount to counterterrorism efforts by enabling the analysis and sharing of intelligence related to improvised explosive devices collected around the world; the teaching and certification of all public safety bomb technicians; and the delivery of life-saving advanced explosives and arson training for explosives handlers, bomb technicians, criminal investigators, and military explosives ordnance disposal personnel all across the nation. While the Committee is fully supportive of these efforts, it has repeatedly expressed concerns that the ATF’s National Center for Explosives Training and Research [NCETR] and ATF ranges at the Arsenal are significantly underutilized. This underutilization is especially troubling when other DOJ components have consistently attempted to acquire additional space, including ranges, to accommodate their burgeoning workforce. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to conduct an assessment of the NCETR building and ATF ranges, including a review of space availability and usage as well as efforts undertaken to forge facilities sharing agreements between ATF and other Department components, and submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its findings and future plans to ensure NCETR and the ATF ranges are fully utilized by the Department.

Addressing Violence Against Indigenous Women.—The Committee is concerned with the ongoing crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women, and directs the Department to improve coordination, including data sharing, training and technical assistance, and other relevant resources, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to better address and prevent violent crime in Indian Country.

Fix NICS.—The Fix NICS Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–141) requires DOJ to develop Federal agency and State implementation plans for the upload of relevant records to National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS]. The Committee directs DOJ to use all funds and resources necessary to complete such implementation plans by the deadline required under the Fix NICS Act, not later than March 23, 2020, and directs the Attorney General to make all implementation plan compliance determinations required no later than September 30, 2019, and publish such determinations on its website. The Attorney General shall use all necessary resources available under this bill to comply with the requirements of Section 103(g) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act.

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, through

a partnership among the CRT, the FBI, the CRS, State and local law enforcement officials, and other eligible entities. To continue supporting Emmett Till activities, the Committee urges the Department to use such sums as may be necessary from within the base budget for the CRT's Cold Case Initiative; for the FBI to pursue Emmett Till Act cold cases; and for CRS to partner with law enforcement agencies and communities to help resolve conflicts resulting from the investigation of unsolved civil rights era cases. Additionally, the Committee directs the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office for Victims of Crime [OVC] to continue providing grants for cold case DNA investigations to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in their investigation and prosecution of unsolved civil rights cold cases.

Charging Policies for Drug Offenders.—The Committee directs the Department to, within 120 days of enactment, submit a report detailing: (1) how often prosecutors seek to deviate from Departmental policies and how often such requests are granted or denied; (2) the number of drug offenders who are eligible for a mandatory minimum offense, but whose cases are not charged as a mandatory minimum offenses; (3) the number of drug offenders who were eligible for a mandatory minimum recidivist enhancement based on a prior drug conviction/s, but for whom the Government did not charge accordingly; and (4) the number of drug offenders charged with a mandatory minimum, but whose cases were ultimately dismissed by the government before trial or sentencing, including the mandatory minimum drug quantity and type trigger and/or recidivist enhancement.

Working Capital Fund [WCF].—The Committee expects the Department to execute funding to the fullest extent possible without any carryover balances. The Committee directs DOJ to continue to use the WCF only as a repository for reimbursable funds from components and to obligate and execute that funding expeditiously. The DOJ shall provide a report to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act regarding balances in the WCF including carryover funds, the intended uses of those funds, and a spending plan. The spending plan shall include: the amount each component contributes to the WCF; a detailed accounting of collections into the WCF from appropriations, reimbursable funds, and alternative sources of funding, including the Three Percent Fund; a list of settlements and collections from the Three Percent Fund in excess of \$3,000,000, and a categorical accounting of obligations out of the WCF including a breakdown of services provided from the Department to each component. The Department is further directed to provide quarterly updates on the WCF to the Committee.

DOJ Three Percent Fund [Fund] Transparency.—Section 11013 of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107–273; 116 Stat. 1823; 28 U.S.C. 527 note) permits the Department to credit 3 percent of all amounts collected pursuant to the Department's civil debt collection litigation activities to the Department's WCF. Such collections are deposited into the Fund, and are intended to be separately accounted for and are not to be commingled with other amounts in the WCF. Pursuant to statute, the Fund is to be used: first, for paying the costs of processing and tracking civil and criminal debt-collection

litigation, and thereafter, for financial systems and for debt-collection-related personnel, administrative, and litigation expenses.

The Committee has repeatedly expressed its concerns that the Fund is now supporting initiatives and personnel well beyond its primary purposes of financial systems and debt collection management. In fact, the Committee is aware that in 2016 the Fund was supporting nearly 600 full-time equivalents, of which only 42 had duties related to the Fund's intended purpose. While the statute allows the Fund to support administrative and litigation expenses, the Committee is concerned that the lack of transparency associated with the Fund suggests that the Department may be supplementing funding for programs and initiatives, including funding specifically rejected in annual funding measures.

The Committee has increased reporting requirements to improve transparency and accountability; however, the Department has not been able to provide timely, or sufficient information regarding the use of collections deposited into the Fund. Currently, the Department transfers certain amounts to other components in the Department without notifying Congress. Under section 218 of this bill, the Department is now required to notify the Committee of such transfers pursuant to the requirements of section 505 of this act. The notification process should provide clear and timely insight into the Department's use of the Fund.

The Committee directs the Department to immediately submit the Three Percent Fund Transparency report required in Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6, which was due on May 16, 2019. The Department is further directed to report monthly on the Fund's collections and credits.

Madoff Victim Fund [MVF].—The Committee understands that the Special Master appointed by the Department is in the process of distributing funds from the \$4,000,000,000 MVF to victims of the Madoff criminal fraud case. The Committee expects the remaining balance in the MVF to be distributed expeditiously, and believes that final resolution of the Fund should be achieved in short order. Therefore, the Committee directs the Special Master to ensure payments are coordinated with the Bankruptcy Trustee so that final payments are made to deserving claimants in a timely manner.

U.S. Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund [USVSSTF].—The Committee is aware that the USVSSTF Special Master appointed by the Department of Justice (subsequently replaced by the Acting Special Master) has awarded two rounds of payments to claimants: \$1,104,450,000 was distributed to first round claimants, and second round payments have been issued since January 2, 2019. As the Acting Special Master makes further distributions to existing and new claimants, the Committee is concerned about the lack of transparency regarding the timing and prioritization of payments, the mechanism for ensuring that the USVSSTF has sufficient funds to make the payments it has awarded, and the means to prevent duplication of payments to claimants who have already recovered funds from other sources.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Acting Special Master to submit an initial report to the Committee not later than 30 days after enactment of this act, with subsequent quarterly reports to follow, on the formulas and/or criteria used to determine payment

amounts and prioritization, current and ongoing efforts to protect against duplicative or excessive payments throughout the process, and expected timelines associated with the completion of second-round payments, the issuance of future payments, and a detailed breakout of the status of payments to claimants to include those who have received payment in the first round and the second round and those who are awaiting payment from the first round and the second round to be described for both existing and new claimants.

Crime Victims Fund Awareness.—The Committee appreciates the Department's efforts to combat and thwart criminal conduct through investigations by its law enforcement components, prosecutions by its litigating components, and rehabilitative efforts in the Bureau of Prisons. Additionally, the Committee supports the OVC for the work it does to provide support and resources to ease victim suffering. The Committee is concerned, however, by the historically low receipts deposited in the CVF, and in turn, the decrease in resources available for OVC's disbursement of CVF funded grants and cooperative agreements.

The Committee does not believe this decrease in deposits is purposeful, but is concerned that the Department's litigating components may not be fully aware of the need for settlements that contemplate victims assistance payments and their corresponding deposit into the CVF. The Department's Justice Manual, and the settlement structure guidance provided therein, does not fully explain the need for or the benefits associated with victim assistance payments for crime victims. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to review and revise its on-boarding education materials and practices for new litigating attorneys to ensure a thorough explanation regarding victim assistance payments and their corresponding deposits into the CVF is included. The Committee further directs the Department to develop a plan for the distribution of this same information to litigating attorneys currently working within the Department to ensure they too are aware of this critical need. The Department shall report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on its efforts to increase Departmental awareness regarding its whole of justice approach for crime victims.

Cell-Site Simulator [CSS] Technology.—Funds provided in this bill shall be used only to deploy or facilitate the use of CSS technology for criminal investigations if such use complies fully with DOJ's guidance issued on September 3, 2015. The Department shall ensure that this guidance is followed strictly by Federal, State, and local entities that receive funding under this act, to include compliance with requirements of the Fourth Amendment and the Pen Register Act. As directed in the guidance, CSS technology must be configured only as pen registers and may not be used to collect content of any communication or subscriber account information. In addition, the departmental guidance requires comprehensive and consistent training on the appropriate use of CSS technology; adopting rigorous practices for handling and retaining data acquired through the use of this technology; and scrupulously auditing the use of such technology. The Committee awaits the Department's report, as specifically outlined in Senate Report 115–

275 and codified in Public Law 116–6, on DOJ’s use of CSS technology and its compliance with the guidance.

Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems Technology.—Title VI, Division H of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–254) provided authority to the Department to mitigate the threat of UAS when it poses a security risk to high-value, high-profile events or facilities, including Federal prisons. The Committee supports the use of counter-UAS technology by the Department’s law enforcement components, including the FBI, USMS, and Bureau of Prisons [BOP], to ensure both officer and public safety. The Department is directed to report on the current and future planned use of counter UAS technology by its law enforcement components, to include anticipated resource and training needs and newly established internal policies or guidelines to ensure all legal requirements are met, within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Business Email Compromise [BEC] Schemes.—The Committee recognizes the Department’s recent coordinated Federal efforts to disrupt BEC schemes that intend to intercept and hijack wire transfers from businesses and individuals, and applauds the concerted effort behind the Department’s recent announcement of arresting 281 individuals both in the U.S. and internationally for their participation in these criminal acts. The Committee is pleased to see the Department is working with its Federal counterparts to combat this new type of financial fraud, including the rising problem of wire fraud in real estate transactions and other types of cyber-enabled financial crime, but it believes more can be done to raise public awareness regarding these fraudulent efforts. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to provide a report to the Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this act, detailing ongoing activities to both combat and raise awareness of BEC schemes, including wire fraud in real estate and other types of cyber-enabled crime. This report should detail the roles and responsibilities of the Department’s Federal partners in this space and should provide programmatic recommendations to Congress as well as any resource needs associated with combatting BEC schemes.

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. In March 2019, the Department executed its largest-ever coordinated sweep of senior fraud cases. The Committee commends the Department’s work to combat these crimes in recent years and directs the Attorney General to continue to prioritize resources at the Department 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.

Robocall Forfeiture Orders.—The Committee is concerned that since 2015, the Federal government has only collected \$6,790 of the more than \$208,000,000 in fines imposed by the Federal Communications Commission for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 102–243). The Committee recognizes that fines serve as a meaningful tool to penalize bad conduct and deter future misconduct. Given that there were more than 26.3 billion robocalls made to U.S. mobile phones in 2018, and under-

standing that the Department has the authority to collect unpaid penalties, the Committee directs the Attorney General to prioritize resources toward enforcing FCC forfeiture orders and unpaid penalties imposed by the FCC against illegal robocallers.

Animal Fighting.—Animal fighting is a crime that causes undue suffering to animals and is frequently linked to violent criminal gangs and drug trafficking. The Environment and Natural Resources Division [ENRD] has responsibility within the Department for coordinating enforcement efforts among the Department's litigating components, to include USAO, under Federal animal protection laws, including enforcement of animal fighting statutes 7 U.S.C. 2156 and 18 U.S.C. 49. Case development and prosecutions are then handled by both ENRD's Environmental Crimes Section and other litigating components, based on referrals from the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Office of the Inspector General, the FBI, and other agencies. The Committee notes its prior support for this effort as described in Senate Report 114–239 and codified in Public Law 115–31, and emphasizes that it shall be a priority of the Department to investigate and prosecute violations of animal welfare laws.

Digital Accountability and Transparency Act Reporting.—The Committee expects agencies to prioritize the submission of timely, accurate, quality, and complete financial and award information under existing U.S. Treasury reporting obligations in accordance with established management guidance, reporting processes, and data standards established under the requirements of the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (Public Law 113–101).

Spending Plan.—In compliance with section 532 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, 2019	\$113,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	114,740,000
Committee recommendation	114,740,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$114,740,000 for General Administration salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$1,740,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to 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.—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 Chairmen, Vice Chairmen, 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 is frustrated that the Department is late again in responding to its Questions for the Record [QFRs] from its fiscal year 2020 Budget Hearings. As of September 16, 2019, the Department is 72 days late in responding to the Committee's QFRs for both its Department and FBI Budget Hearings. Last year, the Department was 244 days late in responding to the Committee's QFRs for the Department's Budget Hearing and 267 days late responding to the Committee's QFRs for the FBI's Budget Hearing. The trend of responding past Committee deadlines is unacceptable, and the Committee withholds \$5,000,000 from the Department's General Administration appropriation until the Department's responses to the Committee's QFRs for both of these hearings are received.

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 illegally harvested 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 threatens the stability and development of African countries and poses a serious threat to U.S. security interests.

The Committee awaits the report as specifically outlined in Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6, and 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 resources trade.

The Committee further directs the Department to provide dedicated resources for investigating and prosecuting wildlife trafficking crimes and include this information in the report described above.

Personnel Detailed to INTERPOL Lyon.—The Committee understands that Department personnel, including those from CRM and USAO, have been, and are currently, detailed to INTERPOL Lyon. The Committee supports these efforts and directs the Department to maintain, and where possible, expand their ability to detail employees to INTERPOL Lyon as its efforts are critical to international collaboration and information sharing.

National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction.—The Department was required to initially submit a report on its National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction to Congress not later than 1 year after October 13, 2008, and on February 1 of every second year thereafter as part of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401). The Committee is deeply troubled that the last submission of this report to Congress was made in April 2016, meaning that there has

been a lapse of Departmental strategy since the last submission and as 2020 approaches, soon to be a lapse of two submissions. As described in 34 U.S.C. 21111(d), the National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction is responsible for the coordination and timely submission of this critically important strategy.

The Department is directed to submit within 30 days of enactment a National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction to the Committee and all other relevant Committees. This strategy must include the input of Federal agencies that investigate and prosecute crimes of child exploitation, including the Department’s law enforcement components like the FBI and USMS as well as the USAO and CRM’s Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, and must also include all materials and content required under 34 U.S.C. 21111(c) covering all forms of child exploitation, not just crimes with an online nexus.

Public Charge Reporting.—The Committee directed the Department to publicly report on the status of implementing the April 11, 2017, memorandum to Federal prosecutors from the Attorney General, including each USAO District’s designated Border Security Coordinator, and the number of Federal criminal prosecutions in the previous and current fiscal year for charges under 8 U.S.C. 1324, 1325, and 1326, disaggregated by charge, District, and month as outlined in Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6. This data has still not been published, and the Committee expects the Department to immediately publish this information on the USAO’s website and update this information on an annual basis.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$32,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	33,875,000
Committee recommendation	33,875,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$33,875,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology. The recommendation is \$1,875,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$563,407,000
Budget estimate, 2020	672,966,000
Committee recommendation	672,966,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$672,966,000 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 \$109,559,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request. 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.

EOIR Immigration Judge Hiring and Financial Accountability.—The Committee remains concerned that EOIR’s immigration court caseload continues to escalate, adding to the growing backlog of cases, which totaled 964,811 at the end of August 2019. However, the Committee believes that providing more Immigration Judges [IJs] alone is not enough to solve the backlog problem. The budget request purports to include funding for 100 IJs and their legal and support staff [IJ Teams] stating that each team and its associated expenses cost roughly \$1,500,000. The total cost should therefore be roughly \$150,000,000, but the funding requested for these 100 new IJ Teams is less than half of the total associated costs (\$71,147,000). Moreover, the Committee has repeatedly asked EOIR to provide a detailed cost break out of an IJ Team cost, but as of September 19, 2019, has not received an answer.

The Committee is alarmed that EOIR cannot answer simple budgetary questions to support the estimated costs for its IJ Team cost model, and therefore directs the Department to submit an 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. The Committee is aware the OIG is auditing EOIR’s financial management practices, and will review the IG’s report closely upon its conclusion.

The Committee believes that consistent policies regarding docket management and case adjudication will also allow IJs to reduce the impending backlog. The Committee directs EOIR to make its hiring processes for new immigration judges publically available within 60 days of enactment and update its website within 30 days if any of the immigration judge hiring process or rules change. The Committee withholds \$2,000,000 from EOIR’s appropriation until the agency has met these requirements.

As directed in Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6, 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 now include the cost break outs for IJ teams. The Committee directs the Department to continue filling vacant IJ positions with highly qualified individuals from a diverse pool of candidates, including those with non-governmental, private bar experience, to conduct fair, impartial hearings consistent with due process.

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.

Interpretation Transparency.—The Committee recognizes that increasing numbers of respondents in immigration court proceedings require the use of interpretation services, and understands that EOIR continues to struggle to obtain a sufficient number of inter-

preters, including for rare languages such as indigenous dialects. The Committee directs EOIR to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment outlining how EOIR intends to ensure appropriate language access will be available for all respondents, including indigenous language speakers, noting any special resource needs as well as identifying any possible opportunities for sharing of interpreter resources with other Federal agencies. Also within 90 days of enactment and quarterly thereafter, the Committee directs EOIR to report 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.

The Committee is also concerned with the ballooning costs associated with EOIR's interpreter contract. According to the EOIR Director, "[i]n fiscal year 2017, interpreter costs were approximately \$17,000,000. In fiscal year 2018, they increased to almost \$60,000,000, and in fiscal year 2019, they are expected to approach \$110,000,000. On a per-IJ basis, this translates to a cost increase from roughly \$50,000 per immigration judge in fiscal year 2017 to nearly \$225,000 per immigration judge this fiscal year." EOIR has also told the Committee that at one point it anticipated interpreter costs to be \$170,000,000. While this type of severe cost fluctuation should be avoided, this is an issue that should be anticipated and accounted for at the time a contract is awarded.

Financial Management.—Due to the Committee's financial concerns regarding IJ team costs, interpreter contract costs, and EOIR's inability to answer simple budgetary and oversight questions, the Committee directs the Department to take a more active role in overseeing EOIR's financial management. These efforts should include apportionment and allotment restrictions and stringent oversight from JMD regarding EOIR's financial executions.

EOIR Technology Improvements.—The Committee continues to support EOIR's efforts to update its technology systems, including the creation of a new 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 is discouraged that EOIR has not complied with the direction included in Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6, regarding the development of a strategy for uploading existing case files into this new case management system so that the current cases benefit from the technological efficiencies provided by an electronic case management system. The Committee believes this plan is necessary to enable further reductions in the Immigration Court backlog. EOIR is directed to immediately submit this report to the Committee, and an additional \$2,000,000 is withheld from the EOIR appropriation until it has been received.

VTC Data and Reporting.—The Committee directs 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 in-

clude 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, publicly available on its website.

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 \$15,000,000 for services provided by LOP. This includes funding for LOP, the Immigration Help Desk, 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 LOP without interruption, including during any review of the program.

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.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2019	\$101,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	101,646,000
Committee recommendation	105,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$105,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$3,354,000 above 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 maintains \$10,000,000 for the OIG to continue its expanded audits of the CVF including funding set aside for Indian tribes. The Committee remains concerned that the Department is not doing enough to proportionately adjust its grant monitoring activities to reflect significant changes in CVF spending in order to avoid waste, fraud, and abuse. 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, 2019	\$13,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	13,308,000
Committee recommendation	13,308,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$13,308,000 for the United States Parole Commission. The recommendation is \$308,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2019	\$904,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	927,453,000
Committee recommendation	924,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$924,000,000 for General Legal Activities salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$3,453,000 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, the CRM, the Civil Division, the Environmental and Natural Resources Division, the CRT, the Office of Legal Counsel, and INTERPOL Washington.

Adjustments to Base.—The increased funding provided to the legal components shall be used to cover the requested ATB costs. ATBs include increases to employees' pay and benefits to cover the annual Federal pay raise as well as increased healthcare and retirement costs and changes in agency costs for rent and facilities.

INTERPOL Washington.—From within the funds provided for General Legal Activities, the Committee directs the Department to provide no less than the fiscal year 2019 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. INTERPOL Washington's command center operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, responding to requests for international criminal investigative and humanitarian assistance from more than 18,000 U.S. law enforcement agencies and their counterparts in 189 other INTERPOL-member countries. INTERPOL Washington's responsibility to respond to increasing foreign and domestic requests places additional operational demands on the resources of this organization.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty Reform.—Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty [MLAT] requests are the formal mechanism in which countries request assistance in obtaining evidence located in a foreign country for criminal investigations and proceedings located in another country. The Committee supports \$195,982,000 for CRM to

provide sustainability to the MLAT reform process and support the Office of International Affairs [OIA] and has increased funding in this account for this purpose. This funding is critical to avoid further backlogs in the critical support provided by OIA to protect the United States and support USAO, as well as our State and local law enforcement partners.

Civil Rights.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 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 the CRT to increase efforts to investigate and address violations of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act in State and local prisons and jails. The Committee directs the CRT to use such sums as necessary from amounts appropriated in fiscal year 2020 to address such issues in State and local prisons and jails.

Enforcement of Federal Hate Crime Laws.—The Committee is concerned by reports of increased incidents of bias-motivated crimes and directs CRT to aggressively prosecute hate crimes and work with the FBI, U.S. Attorneys, and the CRS to improve hate crime reporting and prevent hate crimes from taking place in the first instance.

Protecting the Rights of Servicemembers and Veterans.—The Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring that servicemembers and veterans have access to essential legal resources to educate themselves and their families on their rights and enable them to defend themselves during times of need. The Committee supports funding this program at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level to continue to enforce existing law, such as the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (Public Law 103–353), and to provide outreach and training efforts on behalf of servicemembers, veterans, and their families.

International Training.—The Committee remains 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.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2019	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	13,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides a reimbursement of \$13,000,000 for legal costs. The recommendation is \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 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, 2019	\$164,977,000
Budget estimate, 2020	166,755,000
Committee recommendation	166,755,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$166,755,000 for the Antitrust Division. The recommendation is \$1,778,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request. This appropriation is offset by \$141,000,000 in pre-merger filing fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$25,755,000.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,212,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,254,541,000
Committee recommendation	2,278,360,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,278,360,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 USAOs. The recommendation is \$66,360,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$23,819,000 above 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.

Adam Walsh Act Implementation.—The Committee expects USAO to continue to focus on investigations and prosecutions related to the sexual exploitation of children, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248), and as part of Project Safe Childhood. The recommendation fully funds the budget request of \$48,431,000 for this purpose in fiscal year 2020.

Combating Financial and Mortgage Fraud.—The Committee directs USAO to prioritize resources and provide no less than the fiscal year 2019 level to conduct criminal investigations and prosecutions of mortgage and financial fraud, including financial fraud against seniors; predatory lending; and market manipulation matters to ensure that reports of financial fraud are thoroughly addressed and the perpetrators of these crimes are brought to justice.

Civil Rights Prosecutions.—The Committee's recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for continued civil

rights enforcement that will advance both criminal and civil litigation, including the prosecution of sex and labor trafficking.

Cybercrime.—As national and international cyber threats become increasingly sophisticated, our Federal prosecutors must become better versed in digital forensic evidence. The Committee’s recommendation fully funds the budget request of \$62,858,000 for cybercrime activities. The USAO will be able to increase the number of investigations and prosecutions of cyber attacks and cyber intrusions, and provide the high-caliber level of training on cybercrime and digital evidence needed for Assistant U.S. Attorneys to be able to analyze and present digital evidence across all types of criminal cases.

The Committee does not support proposed funding cuts for Intellectual Property and Child Pornography activities, and instead directs USAO to provide no less than the fiscal year 2019 funding level for prosecution of these cyber-related crimes.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$226,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	227,229,000
Committee recommendation	227,229,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$227,229,000 for the United States Trustee System Fund. The recommendation is \$1,229,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The appropriation is offset by \$309,000,000 in fee collections.

The United States Trustee Program, 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, 2019	\$2,409,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,335,000
Committee recommendation	2,335,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,335,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The recommendation is \$74,000 less than the fiscal year 2019 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.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$270,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	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 the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

This appropriation, which is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes, provides for fees and expenses of witnesses

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

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$15,500,000
Budget estimate, 2020 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	16,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$16,000,000 for the CRS. The recommendation is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$16,000,000 above the budget request.

The CRS, established by Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, provides assistance to communities and persons in the prevention and resolution of disagreements arising from discriminatory practices.

Hate Crimes Prevention.—Within funds provided, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 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 the CRS’s mandate, requiring that it 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, 2019	\$20,514,000
Budget estimate, 2020	20,514,000
Committee recommendation	20,514,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$20,514,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund [AFF]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,925,397,000
Budget estimate, 2020	3,255,848,000
Committee recommendation	3,294,461,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides a total of \$3,294,461,000 for the USMS. The recommendation is \$369,064,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and is \$38,613,000 above the budget request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,358,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,373,416,000
Committee recommendation	1,410,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,410,000,000 for USMS salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$52,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$36,584,000 above the budget request. The core missions of USMS include the apprehension of fugitives; protection of the Federal judiciary and witnesses; execution of warrants and court orders; and the custody and transportation of unsentenced prisoners. The Committee's recommended funding level shall also provide 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 the USMS's use of AFF funding, as directed in Senate Report 115-275 and codified in Public Law 116-6.

Investigative Operations.—The Committee directs USMS to provide no less than the fiscal year 2019 levels to maintain its missions regarding gang enforcement, International Megan's Law, and sex offender apprehension. Per Senate Report 115-275 and codified in Public Law 116-6, the Committee expects USMS to continue the process to establish an additional Regional Fugitive Task Force [RFTF], with a report to be submitted within 90 days of enactment of this act on the status of the new RFTF including staffing, operational space and agreements, equipment, and expected future resource needs.

Fugitive Sex Offender Apprehension.—The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 [AWA] (Public Law 109-248) provided the USMS the authority to apprehend convicted sex offenders who fail to register as fugitives. The AWA also directs the USMS to assist jurisdictions in locating and apprehending these individuals. The Committee directs the USMS continue AWA enforcement efforts at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level of \$63,264,000.

International Operations.—The Committee reminds USMS to continue to submit the report requested in Senate Report 115-275 and codified in Public Law 116-6 on its extradition program, detailing its international operations workload. The report should include the number of extraditions and deportations, district cooperation, and extradition requests made by foreign counterparts in a timely manner. Given that transnational criminal organizations and fugitives know no geographical bounds, the Committee expresses support for increased USMS capabilities in Mexico and an increased presence in South America.

Tactical Canine [K-9] Teams.—The USMS has used, and continues to use, State and local K-9 teams in support of fugitive apprehension missions, but this partnership has limitations due to the accessibility and availability of State and local task force part-

ners' K-9 assets, individual agency tactical procedures, and possible differences in operational requirements. The Committee believes a well-trained and certified tactical K-9 team would assist USMS operations in tracking, locating, and detaining suspects before they can cause harm to the general public and law enforcement personnel. The Committee supports USMS's development of a tactical K-9 program tailored to USMS missions, policies, and procedures to be integrated into USMS RFTF operations.

The USMS is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act, submitting a detailed plan describing the initial and out-year costs and other associated resource needs, including space requirements, outfitting needs, and training needs to move forward with adding Tactical K-9 teams to RFTF operations.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2019	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	14,971,000
Committee recommendation	17,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$17,000,000 for construction in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by the 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 \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$2,029,000 above the budget request.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,552,397,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,867,461,000
Committee recommendation	1,867,461,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,867,461,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention. The recommendation is \$315,064,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee expects USMS to anticipate the true funding needs for this account in order to avoid funding shortfalls and the need for emergency reprogrammings to avert deficiencies. The Committee directs USMS to report to the Committee on a quarterly basis the current number of individuals in the detention system, the projected number of individuals, and the associated annualized costs.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$101,369,000
Budget estimate, 2020	109,585,000
Committee recommendation	110,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$110,000,000 for the National Security Division [NSD]. The recommendation is \$8,631,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$415,000 above 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.

Foreign Agents Registration Act [FARA].—The Committee recognizes the importance of NSD’s enforcement of FARA (Public Law 75–583) in order to increase transparency and accountability across the Federal Government by ensuring that persons acting on behalf of a foreign government disclose that relationship.

FARA and Implementation of OIG Recommendations.—The OIG’s September 2016 report, Audit of the National Security Division’s Enforcement and Administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (Audit Division 16–24), examined a series of critical issues regarding the FARA process and made several recommendations. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee on its status of implementing these recommendations, including target dates for completion per recommendation; the Department’s comprehensive strategy for the enforcement and administration of FARA; steps necessary to require all filings by foreign agents to be made in an electronic, structured data format where the information can be published in a machine-processable digital format available to the public; and an assessment of the FARA fee structure, including a determination of the efficacy of an improved fee structure.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$560,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	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 \$9,542,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the 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.

International Drug Enforcement.—OCDETF is urged to continue to coordinate with the DEA and other Federal and international law enforcement partners to play a role in the interception and disruption of foreign drug shipments, as directed by Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$9,192,137,000
Budget estimate, 2020	9,257,427,000
Committee recommendation	9,467,902,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$9,467,902,000 for the FBI salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$275,765,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$210,475,000 above the budget request.

Criminal Justice Information Services.—The Committee recommends the full funding request for CJIS, including fee collections. The recommendation provides \$131,000,000 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 \$24,967,000 above the enacted level and \$16,305,000 above the budget request. The Committee's recommendation does not support the full request to rescind funds from the CJIS fee collections and instead directs the FBI to invest an appropriate amount of the fee collections into making necessary upgrades to CJIS's systems.

National Threat Operations Center [NTOC] Improvements.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the handling of information received through the FBI's newly established NTOC, formally known as the Public Access Line. In order to ensure that information received through these channels is evaluated and processed expeditiously and effectively, the Committee directs the FBI to use up to \$15,000,000 in fees collected for the automation of criminal justice information services to develop and implement technologies that will better facilitate the rapid dissemination of information to FBI Field Offices, along with their State, local, tribal, and other Federal partners.

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.

Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center [TEDAC].—The Committee's recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for full operational funding to TEDAC and the additional operational support associated with the TEDAC campus in fiscal year 2020, 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. The Committee applauds TEDAC on its accreditation by the American National Standards Institute—American Society for Quality [ANSI-ASQ] National Accreditation Board which further cements the laboratory's role in performing forensic and technical exploitation of terrorist IED's and explosions, both nationally and internationally.

Hazardous Devices School [HDS] and International Advanced Canine Technology Center.—The Committee recognizes HDS's sta-

tus 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 2019 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.

Enhancements at TEDAC and HDS.—The Committee supports the recent enhancements at TEDAC and HDS, including additional advanced render safe techniques courses for public safety bomb technicians. The Committee supports the FBI's request for enhanced render safe resources, and understands that while this programmatic increase will not directly impact HDS, the additional need for training and advanced training will ultimately increase the demand for HDS courses. The Committee directs the FBI to ensure sufficient resources are allocated to meet this downstream need.

Additionally, the Committee continues to encourage the FBI's further development of the Research and Prototyping for IED Defeat [RAPID] program, which aims to establish defeat technologies, develop diagnostics, conduct fundamental science research and engineering, address remote capabilities and emerging threats, and further develop render safe procedures. The Committee understands the FBI has signed a memorandum of understanding within the Critical Incident Response Group to perform this research and to rapidly develop tools and techniques to defeat IED threats to the United States, including advanced counter explosive device research. Using IED information collected from the intelligence community and TEDAC, the RAPID program will advance counter-IED technology, continue to research suitable solutions, and develop technologies and procedures for incorporation into render safe training at HDS, enabling standardized and consistent training to the entire civilian, domestic bomb squad community.

Human Rights Violations.—The Committee directs the FBI to increase its efforts to investigate and support the Department's criminal prosecution of serious human rights crimes, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, and war crimes, and other crimes committed by serious human rights violators. The Committee's recommendation continues funding this effort at no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee directs the FBI to continue this effort through the International Human Rights Unit [IHRU], which the FBI shall not dissolve or merge with any other office, and which shall continue to fully cooperate with and participate in the Human Rights Violator and War Crimes Center [HRVWCC].

The Committee is concerned that the FBI's 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.

Innocent Images National Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation directs \$91,640,000 for the Innocent Images National Initiative, allowing the FBI to target and investigate sexual predators on the Internet. The Committee is concerned that the proposed reductions to the base program will provide insufficient resources to cover the current Innocent Images caseload that combat child sexual exploitation and child victimization.

Hate Crimes Reporting.—The FBI is directed to provide the Committee with a report, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on its 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. This report shall detail the FBI's 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 outreach, education, and training on best practices to address hate violence and efforts the FBI is undertaking to help ensure that all victims feel secure reporting hate crimes to law enforcement authorities.

Security Advisory Opinion [SAO] Processing.—The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report on SAO processing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act. The report shall include: the number of personnel and other resources the Bureau is dedicating to processing SAOs and an analysis of whether those resources are adequate to support Department of State and Department of Homeland Security requirements in order to meet the annual Presidential Determination on Refugee Admissions. Furthermore, for each fiscal year from 2014 to 2019, the report shall include the average time an SAO screening process

requires, the number of approvals and denials of SAOs issued, the number of SAOs placed on hold and the rationale associated with each hold, and the number of SAOs that are pending as well as the length of time and corresponding reason for each delayed resolution.

Additionally, for fiscal year 2019, the report shall include the number of refugees in the United States Refugee Admissions Program pipeline for whom the FBI has approved SAO clearance, for whom the FBI has a pending SAO decision, for whom the FBI has denied SAO clearance, and the total number of these applications submitted to the FBI for SAO clearance.

Classified information can be transmitted in a separate report to the Committee. All unclassified data shall be publically reported by the FBI.

FBI Databases and the NICS Process.—The FBI is directed to provide a report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act regarding how usage of FBI databases, including the Next Generation Identification [NGI] system, are leveraged when NICS background checks are conducted and what steps are being taken to ensure accurate and timely system communications.

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 the NBFAC in furtherance of the FBI's mission. The Committee understands NBFAC currently operates under a contract executed by the Department of Homeland Security [DHS], and that the FBI intends to enter into a cost-sharing agreement or memorandum of understanding/agreement with DHS, so that the FBI may continue ongoing operations at this facility.

The Committee supports the bioforensic analysis and investigations performed at NBFAC, and looks forward to learning more about the proposed cost sharing agreement between the FBI and DHS. The Committee supports \$20,800,000 for the FBI's role at the NBFAC and directs the FBI to report, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this act, with alternative financial plans regarding the maintenance and or ownership of the facility.

Collaborative Intelligence Sharing.—The Committee is aware that several States utilize Department of Defense and National Guard facilities for intelligence fusion centers, which allow Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement officials to collaborate and share intelligence and threat information, to include DOJ and the FBI. The utilization of fusion centers benefits Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement entities alike, and providing Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities [SCIFs] offers increased opportunities to collaborate and create cost savings. The Committee is supportive of such collaborative, co-location projects, and strongly urges the Department and the FBI to prioritize such projects, including SCIF projects, to conduct collaborative intelligence analysis, in the fiscal year 2021 and future budget submissions.

Supporting International Collaboration and Information Sharing.—The Committee recognizes the key role that the FBI's legal attaché offices [legat] play in maintaining open lines of communication and sharing information with international law enforcement and intelligence partners around the world. To further foster these

relationships and provide additional opportunities for training and collaboration, the Committee notes that the increased funding in representation funds shall be dedicated to legat offices.

Expanded Use of Private Laboratories in Testing DNA.—The Committee remains concerned by certain reports indicating there is a backlog of analyzed DNA samples awaiting upload to the Combined DNA Index System [CODIS] and understands that a contributing factor is the requirement that any DNA profile generated by a private laboratory undergo an ownership review by a public laboratory before it may be submitted to the National DNA Index System. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the FBI shall report to the Committee with data on the backlog of analyzed DNA samples awaiting upload to CODIS as well as ongoing efforts to review the existing standards requiring an ownership review of DNA profiles generated by private laboratories.

Law Enforcement Medical Demonstration.—The Committee supports the Bureau's actions to formalize its existing external partnership in the Operational Medicine Program in order to support medical contingency planning and improve the delivery of medical care for high-risk law enforcement missions. The Committee is pleased to have received the report requested in Senate Report 115–139 and supplemental report and supports the Bureau's exploration efforts to increase opportunities to work with public academic medical centers, medical researchers, and other medical educational institutions to ensure the most current data is being collected and used in training and education. The Committee's recommendation continues funding this effort at no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems.—The Committee supports efforts to expand the Bureau's counter-UAS program capabilities including increased partnerships with State and local law enforcement. The FBI is encouraged to utilize a competitive process for acquiring these technologies.

FBI Police.—The Committee encourages the Director of the FBI to designate the members of the FBI Police as law enforcement officers and 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. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the FBI shall report to the Committee on the retention rate and pay of the FBI police compared to other Federal law enforcement with similar missions. The Committee urges the FBI to coordinate, as appropriate, with the U.S. Office of Personnel Management and any other relevant agency as it implements these activities.

Facial Recognition Technology.—The Committee directs DOJ to report not later than 90 days after enactment of this act on the implementation status of U.S. Government Accountability Office recommendations from its May 2016 report, *Face Recognition Technology: FBI Should Better Ensure Privacy and Accuracy* (GAO–6–267). GAO reported that DOJ did not complete or update privacy impact assessments or publish required public notices in a timely manner to ensure proper protection of personal information. In addition, GAO found that FBI took limited steps to assess the accu-

racy of the face recognition data it uses. GAO made six recommendations and, to date, only one of these recommendations has been addressed. DOJ is expected to take the steps necessary to complete the outstanding GAO recommendations to help ensure the privacy and accuracy of the FBI's facial recognition capabilities.

Timely Responses to Congressional Inquiries.—The Committee has heard from other Member offices regarding difficulties receiving fulsome and timely responses to Congressional inquiries. As a result, the FBI's Office of Congressional Affairs is directed to provide timely, substantive responses to Congressional requests for information.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2019	\$385,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	51,895,000
Committee recommendation	485,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$485,000,000 for FBI construction. The recommendation is \$100,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$433,105,000 above the budget request.

FBI Headquarters.—Due to concerns about the FBI Headquarters Revised Nationally-Focused Consolidation Plan which was submitted to Congress by the General Services Administration [GSA] on February 12, 2018, the Consolidated Appropriations Acts of 2018 and 2019 (Public Law 115–141 and Public Law 116–6) included no funding for this project. No funds were requested for the project for fiscal year 2020, and no funds are provided in this bill.

The Committee continues to be reluctant to appropriate any additional funds for this project due to the unanswered questions regarding the new plan, including the revision of longstanding mission and security requirements. The Committee encourages the FBI to work with GSA to submit a prospectus for a new, fully-consolidated headquarters building, including at one of the three previously vetted sites that complies with prior Congressional directives and actions, and meets Interagency Security Committee Level V security standards.

21st Century Facilities.—The Committee continues to support the FBI's long-term vision for co-locating complimentary mission operations while balancing the eventual transition into a new headquarters building with changing footprints at 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 2019 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 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, 2019	\$2,687,703,000
Budget estimate, 2020	¹ 2,976,295,000
Committee recommendation	2,783,152,000

¹The budget request includes \$254,000,000 for the consolidation of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area [HIDTA] from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to the DEA. The Committee recommendation does not include this transfer.

The Committee’s recommendation provides total resources of \$2,783,152,000 for the DEA, of which \$443,142,000 is derived from the DEA’s Diversion Control Fee Account. The recommendation is \$95,449,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$193,143,000 below the budget request. When compared to the budget request for DEA operations without the HIDTA transfer, the recommendation is \$60,857,000 higher. Within the funds provided, \$10,000,000 is for assistance to State and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs, and to initiate container programs.

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.

Sensitive Investigative Units [SIUs].—The Committee strongly supports DEA’s SIUs, which often operate in conjunction with DEA’s Judicial Wire Intercept Programs [JWIP]. DEA has achieved success in reducing the production and trafficking of illicit narcotics that are destined for the United States through these programs. These size and number of these programs have grown consistently with DEA’s international presence. In 1996 DEA had four SIUs, in fiscal year 2020 there will be 15 SIUs and 12 JWIPS. The Committee is concerned, however, about sustaining the growing needs of these programs.

The Committee supports the request level for these programs and encourages DEA to utilize budgetary options beyond the \$26,000,000 currently allocated for these programs to ensure that each SIU and JWIP program is operating at maximum capacity in terms of training, staffing, and equipment. In order to assess the future need to properly meet operational demands of these programs, the Committee directs the DEA to provide, within 90 days, a report that includes a detailed funding history for each of the existing SIU and JWIP programs, including the number of personnel supported by each SIU and JWIP, any ancillary training that is provided to each SIU and JWIP, and the criteria used by the Administrator of the DEA to make funding determinations for each SIU and JWIP. The report shall also clearly describe the funding sources for the program to include DEA’s appropriation, Department AFF, and funding from the Departments of Defense and

State. If DEA has plans to expand its SIU and JWIP programs, it should also include anticipated future needs broken out by location and estimated on board date in the detail previously described.

Meeting Drug Testing Demands.—The Committee is concerned that there is a growing unmet need for DEA field offices in regards to drug testing, particularly when division, district, and resident offices are not located in close proximity to a testing laboratory in the DEA Laboratory System. This issue is particularly problematic for areas of the country that have been hardest hit by increases in synthetic drugs, including fentanyl, as well as rural offices or those divisions that do not have their own laboratories, as agents must drive long distances to reach the nearest laboratory for testing. The Committee directs DEA to provide a report detailing the initial and out-year costs and associated resource needs, including space requirements, to stand up new laboratories as well as possible available locations for expansion to cover areas that currently do not have access to a laboratory within a 200 mile radius, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

Drug Diversion at Veterans Health Administration Facilities.—The Committee remains alarmed by the rates of prescription drug opioid abuse and related overdoses among veterans, as well as allegations of diversion of prescription opioids from Veterans Health Administration [VHA] facilities into the illicit drug market. According to a February 2019 Government Accountability Office report, the oversight of controlled substances within VHA remains a significant problem. That VHA facilities continue to be a source for the illicit distribution and use of opioids is extremely concerning, and the Committee directs the DEA to ensure that investigations of drug diversion in VHA facilities remain a priority. As stated in Senate Reports 114–66, 114–239, 115–131, and 115–275, the Committee continues to expect the DEA to take steps to ensure that sufficient resources are allocated for investigations of drug diversion at VHA facilities.

Permanent Drug Take Back Collection Sites.—The Committee directs DEA to continue the permanent drug take back collection site program and expand locations where possible as required by Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6.

Hemp Farming Act Guidance.—The Committee notes that the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 removed hemp and its derivatives from the Controlled Substances Act. The Committee appreciates DEA’s Notice on August 27, 2019, affirming the legal status of hemp, including hemp plants and cannabidiol [CBD] preparations at or below the 0.3 percent delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol [THC] threshold, and directs DEA to ensure the subsequent drug codes and scheduling guidance for marijuana (cannabis) and marijuana extracts shall be updated to reflect this removal.

Hemp Testing Technology.—The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 removed hemp and its derivatives from the Controlled Substances Act, 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 THC concentration of less than 0.3 percent. The Committee is aware that law enforcement and other agencies need to have access to laboratory testing and on-the-spot

field testing technologies and devices to distinguish between hemp and marijuana. The Committee is aware that DEA is conducting research in this area and has received responses to a Request for Information to identify any technology in the marketplace capable of providing field test kits. The Committee directs the DEA to continue to work to identify and/or develop such devices and technologies. 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 technologies are identified and deployed to law enforcement in the field.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,316,678,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,368,440,000
Committee recommendation	1,370,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,370,000,000 for ATF. The recommendation is \$53,322,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$1,560,000 above 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.

National Center for Explosives Training and Research.—Since fiscal year 2013, ATF has had the use of NCETR at its disposal as

a critical facility and Federal asset with unique capabilities. However, the Committee has remained concerned that NCETR has been understaffed and underutilized. Therefore, in an effort to capitalize on the Federal investments that currently exist at NCETR, such as the lab and test range, the Committee directs the Department to partner with Federal, State, and local law enforcement entities, as well as the U.S. military where appropriate, to conduct research in the field of explosives and precursor chemicals.

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.

Staffing Designations.—The Committee encourages ATF to designate all National Firearms Act examiners and Industry Operations Investigators as essential personnel for the purposes of continuity for such processing during any period of time in which the Federal Government has suspended or limited operations.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$7,250,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	7,061,953,000
Committee recommendation	7,470,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,470,000,000 for Bureau of Prisons salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$220,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$408,047,000 above the budget request. The Committee supports the Department’s request to increase funding for BOP’s cybersecurity, including improving network defenses and mitigating insider threats.

Lifting the Hiring Freeze.—The Committee understands that both the Department and BOP have started to take steps to appropriately staff BOP’s 122 Federal facilities across the U.S., particularly the hiring of correctional officers at medium- and high-security facilities, and directs hiring to continue as expeditiously as possible. For far too long, positions have remained vacant leading to dangerous conditions for staff due to increased overtime and the use of augmentation as well as reduced services for inmates. The overall inmate to correctional officer ratio has increased from 8.3 to 1 to 9.1 to 1, a level that the Committee considers unsafe and directs BOP to immediately correct. BOP is 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. As institutions are often located in remote areas with employees living in neighboring jurisdictions, BOP is directed to review locality pay to ensure institution staff are receiving proper locality pay and submit a report on its findings to the Committee within 120 days of enactment. The Committee is aware of many cases where employees live in adjacent counties to the institution and unfortunately receive lower locality pay as a result.

Hiring and Staffing Reports.—The Committee directs BOP to submit quarterly hiring and staffing reports, including corrections 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.

BOP previously notified the Committee that it does not currently record staffing by shift [morning watch, day watch, evening watch], but 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, or an incident involving deadly force in any such report, 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.

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 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6. 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 First Step Act 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.

Alleviating Overcrowding at High-Security Facilities.—The overcrowding rate at high-security prisons is 21 percent. The Committee supports BOP’s efforts to alleviate overcrowding at high-security facilities through the process of activating additional prisons.

The Committee expects BOP to adhere to its activation schedule regarding these prison facilities, including the acceptance of high-security inmates at the United States Penitentiary [USP] in Thomson, Illinois, as BOP estimates overcrowding at high-security facilities to be reduced to 19 percent with the full opening of USP Thomson. The Committee continues to direct that this facility be designated as a high-security USP.

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 USPs and Administrative and Federal Detention Centers. BOP is directed to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee showing compliance with this directive and 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.

First Step Act [FSA] Implementation.—The Committee directs the Department and BOP to fully and expeditiously implement the FSA (Public Law 115–391), and provides \$75,000,000 in new, dedicated funding for this purpose. While the Committee was encouraged by the Department’s progress in both establishing the Independent Review Committee and providing Congress with the outline of the Risk and Needs Assessment tool by the statutory deadline, the Department must fulfill the law’s other requirements no later than the deadlines established by the Act, including the completion of the initial intake risk and needs assessment for each inmate in the population through the Risk and Needs Assessment tool, the assignment of prisoners to appropriate evidence-based recidivism reduction programs based on that determination, and the establishment of additional earned time credits.

The Department is directed to report to both the Committees on Appropriations and Judiciary, within 90 days of enactment of this act, and every 90 days thereafter, on all actions and expenditures to implement the FSA, including activities, expenditures and resource requirements to develop, implement, review, validate, and maintain the risk and needs assessment and to evaluate and provide evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities.

Additional Requirements of the FSA.—Section 102 of the FSA requires the Attorney General to develop policies for the warden of each BOP facility to enter into partnerships with non-governmental and faith-based organizations to provide evidence-based recidivism reduction programming or productive activities for inmates at a reduced cost or no cost to the Federal Government. Such partnerships have been successful in dozens of States, reducing crime rates and helping to restore the lives of the incarcerated. Because the FSA requires BOP to provide a majority of inmates with the opportunity to participate in recidivism reduction programming or productive activities, it is imperative for the Department to quickly identify and engage in opportunities to increase available programming through non-governmental sources. The Committee therefore directs the Attorney General to issue guidance and policies for recidivism reduction partnerships, as required under section 102 of Public Law 115–391, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Additionally, the Act requires BOP to assist inmates applying for Federal and State benefits as well as obtaining critical identification for re-entry, including a social security card, driver's license or other official photo identification, and birth certificate. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, BOP is directed to provide a status report to the Committees on Appropriations and Judiciary indicating the guidance issued to BOP staff as well as a description of how these additional requirements are being met, including the number of inmates receiving assistance in securing benefits and identification, any difficulties BOP is encountering in obtaining these documents, and the list of organizations partnering with BOP to include the programming provided by each organization for each facility. The Committee further directs BOP to provide quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations and Judiciary with updated information on both recidivism reduction partnerships and assistance with obtaining identification and benefits.

The FSA also requires BOP to designate an inmate to reside in a BOP facility as close as practicable to the prisoner's primary residence and, to the extent practicable, in a facility within 500 driving miles of that residence. In order to meet this requirement, especially in States that are not contiguous with the Continental United States, the Committee directs BOP to consider the expansion of Residential Reentry Centers [RRC] as one possible method for complying with the 500 driving mile requirement.

Lieutenant Osvaldo Albarati Correctional Officer Self-Protection Act.—Section 202 of the First Step Act (Public Law 115–391) requires the Director of the BOP to ensure that each Federal penal or correctional institution provides a secure storage area located outside of the secure perimeter of the institution for employees to store firearms or allows employees to store firearms in a vehicle lockbox. The Committee recognizes the importance of this provision in ensuring BOP employee safety, and directs the Director to provide the storage facilities required under the act not later than the end of the fiscal year. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Department shall submit a report to the Committee on its implementation plan and progress until completion on a quarterly basis.

Medication-Assisted Treatment [MAT].—The Committee is disappointed that while it has provided funding for MAT in BOP since fiscal year 2016, fewer than 30 inmates received MAT between fiscal years 2016–2018. In fiscal year 2020, the Committee expects no less than \$2,000,000 to be used for MAT for inmates in BOP institutions and RRCs. The Committee understands that BOP returned more than 1,000 doses of expired naltrexone in fiscal year 2019 and directs BOP to use any credit it may have received for MAT expansion. The Committee directs BOP to consider all three forms of FDA-approved MAT as it expands MAT access.

Additionally, the Committee has received conflicting information from the Department regarding BOP's MAT program, and therefore directs BOP 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 and type of MAT. The initial report is directed to be submitted to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act.

Federal Detainers.—In an effort to ensure that criminal aliens are not improperly released into our communities, the Committee directs BOP to offer Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] the first opportunity to take into custody and remove an individual with a Federal detainer instead of BOP and ICE automatically deferring to States and municipalities who are seeking custody of the same individual. ICE's decision to exercise this right of first refusal with BOP will be informed, in part, by the State or municipality's willingness to cooperate with Federal authorities on ICE detainees.

Compassionate Release.—The Committee notes that BOP expanded the grounds for, and streamlined the process of, considering requests for compassionate release in 2013. The Committee is also aware that the Department's OIG recommended additional reforms to the compassionate release program in its 2013 review of the program. In 2016, the U.S. Sentencing Commission [USSC] amended the criteria for compassionate release and encouraged BOP to file a motion for those prisoners who meet the criteria as identified by the Commission.

The Committee requests an updated report containing the information required by Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6, including an account of: (1) any steps taken by BOP to implement the OIG and USSC's recommendations; (2) for those recommendations not met, BOP's plan for future implementation and/or an explanation as to why these recommendations cannot be implemented; (3) the number of prisoners granted or denied compassionate release during each of the last 5 years; (4) for each of the past 5 years, the number of requests initiated by or on behalf of prisoners, categorized by the criteria relied on as grounds for a reduction in sentence; (5) for each year, the number of requests approved by the Director of the BOP, categorized by the criteria relied on as grounds for a reduction in sentence; (6) for each year, the number of denials by the Director of the BOP, categorized by the criteria relied on as grounds for a reduction in sentence and the reason given for the denial; (7) for each year, the period of time between the date the request was received by the warden and the final decision, categorized by the criteria relied on as grounds for a reduction in sentence; and (8) for each year, the number of prisoners who died while their compassionate release requests were pending and, for each, the amount of time that elapsed between the date the request was received by the warden.

Inmate Mental Health Care and Restrictive Housing.—The Committee was encouraged that BOP agreed to resolve the 15 recommendations made by the Department's OIG in July 2017 regarding the need for BOP to improve its screening, treatment, and monitoring of inmates with mental illness housed in Restrictive Housing Units. The Committee encourages BOP to continue to develop evidence-based policies and appropriate facilities that ensure BOP can do its job safely while also providing proper care for those inmates with mental illnesses. As such, the Committee requests a report, within 180 days of enactment of this act, from BOP on the status of resolving each of those 15 OIG recommendations issued in July 2017.

National Institute of Corrections [NIC].—The Committee rejects the request to eliminate the NIC.

Correctional Education Evaluation.—The Committee recognizes the value of correctional education in reducing recidivism. The Committee is concerned, however, that there is a lack of comprehensive data and analysis on key questions such as the necessary amount of intervention education; how intervention needs vary by educational program; and what models of instruction and curriculum delivery are most effective in correctional environments. Therefore, the Committee encourages NIC efforts to establish public-private partnerships with research and correctional institutions to evaluate completed demonstration projects involving postsecondary education programs in prisons. The report regarding NIC's findings on correctional education as directed by Senate Report 115–275 and codified by Public Law 116–6 has yet to be submitted. The Committee expects this report to be submitted in short order.

Freedom of Information Act Records.—The Committee expects BOP to maintain records and respond to records requests, consistent with the requirements of section 5 U.S.C. 552 (commonly referenced as the Freedom of Information Act), for information related to all Federal offenders in the custody of BOP, regardless of whether such offenders are housed in a Federal or non-Federal prison, detention center, correctional institution, privately managed or community-based facility, or local jail. The Committee further notes that BOP should not withhold records from disclosure unless BOP reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by an exemption described in 5 U.S.C. 552b, or as otherwise prohibited by law.

Contraband Telecommunications and Jamming.—The Committee remains concerned about the rising use of contraband cellular phones and other devices in facilities administered by, or under contract with, BOP. Contraband cell phones enable the continuation and facilitation of criminal activity, threatening the safety of correctional officers and staff, other inmates, and public safety. Given the growing threats from these activities, including the financial scams and sextortion of innocent citizens by inmates from within these facilities, additional solutions are required sooner rather than later. As such, BOP must take all steps necessary to ensure that inmates who use these contraband devices will no longer have access to these networks to direct criminal activities in or beyond prison.

BOP is directed to act upon the recommendations of their fiscal year 2016 report submitted to the Committee and deploy telecommunications technologies to thwart illegal usage of telecommunications in institutions while not interfering with the legitimate use of spectrum. BOP shall also incorporate the lessons learned and best practices to be developed through its recent micro-jamming pilot program conducted in conjunction with NTIA. The Committee supports the BOP's request for jamming pilots. The Department shall report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act, detailing its plans for the implementation of this program. The Committee further directs the Department to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this act on the costs associated with and the resources needed to conduct a full facility jamming pilot. This report should include technology costs, as well as the staffing needs associated with this type of jamming pilot, for

BOP and for any partner agencies, like the NTIA, that would be involved.

Residential Reentry Centers.—The Committee maintains its concerns and expectations regarding RRCs as outlined in Senate Report 115–139 and codified in Public Law 115–141, 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.

Minimum Security Camps.—The Committee does not approve of BOP’s proposal to close or move any of the Bureau’s seven stand-alone federal correctional minimum security camps.

Emergency Preparations.—The Committee directs the GAO to examine how the BOP protects inmates during natural or manmade disasters and emergencies, to include any emergency response plans and standard operating procedures and how existing Federal guidance and best practices are utilized within BOP institutions, and what, if anything, BOP needs to do to strengthen these safeguards in the future. The Committee directs GAO to study the extent to which BOP assesses if its institutions, as well as contracted facilities, are developing plans that incorporate risk management best practices and relevant standards for emergency preparedness.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2019	\$264,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	99,205,000
Committee recommendation	290,000,000

This act includes \$290,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. The recommendation is \$26,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$190,795,000 above the budget request. Within this amount, not less than \$181,000,000 is for costs related to construction of new facilities currently not fully funded that remain on BOP’s Monthly Construction Status Report. 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 quarterly basis, along with notifications and explanations of any deviation from construction and activation schedules, and any planned adjustments or corrective actions.

The Committee includes bill language in Title V—General Provisions stipulating that no BOP resources may be used for facilities to house detainees from the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

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 rap-

idly deteriorating and are in need of extensive work and repair to maintain safe, secure, and functioning facilities. This need is further illustrated by the power and heating outages that occurred for extended periods at several BOP facilities in early 2019. To begin to remedy this, the Committee provides \$109,000,000 for M&R purposes, which is \$10,000,000 above than the enacted level and \$9,795,000 above the budget request.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED
(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,700,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,700,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides a limitation on the administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$3,161,590,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including: \$2,661,590,000 in discretionary appropriations and in mandatory appropriations, and \$500,000,000 from funds provided under section 510 of this act. The total is \$139,290,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$704,590,000 above the budget estimate.

Management and Administration Expenses.—The Department shall, in preparing its fiscal year 2020 spending plan, assess management and administration [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 in order to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants or training and technical assistance. The Committee reiterates the direction provided in Public Law 113–76 that the Department shall detail, as part of its budget submission for fiscal year 2021 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.

Streamlining the Grant Application Process.—The Department’s grant making components are directed to improve the grant application process to make it simpler for grantees to understand eligibility and submission requirements. The Committee is aware of several instances where support documents were not uploaded despite genuine grantee efforts, and therefore directs the Department to ensure grant submission platforms are more reliable and user friendly. The Committee also expects this process to provide greater clarity to applicants regarding future reporting requirements and deadlines. The Committee understands that some grantees

whose documentation was not uploaded properly, or whose documentation is lacking, often are not notified until several months later when grants are finally awarded. The Department is directed to explore methods to ensure grant application submissions are not possible until the required documentation is appropriately attached and report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act as to how this can be accomplished and what resources may be necessary to technologically achieve this streamlined submission process.

Expanded Purpose Areas for Crime Victim Assistance.—The Committee reminds OVC of the final rule (81 Fed. Reg. 44515) regarding the expansion of purpose areas that can be used for victim services programs including discretionary grants.

Compliance with Federal Laws.—The Committee directs the Department to ensure that all applicants for Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants [Byrne JAG], COPS grants, and State Criminal Alien Assistance Program [SCAAP] funds are required to attest and certify that the potential grant recipients are in compliance with all applicable Federal laws, and shall be required to continue to remain compliant throughout the duration of their grant award period.

Grant Funding Set-Asides.—The Committee notes the significant number of reductions in grant funding allowable for various purposes, including training, technical assistance, research, evaluation, and statistics activities with set-asides ranging anywhere from 2 percent to 10 percent of total grant funding provided. To that end, 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 \$77,000,000 in discretionary grant funding for tribes as follows: \$38,000,000 within OJP for tribal assistance; \$5,000,000 for a tribal youth program within the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP]; \$27,000,000 for tribal resources and \$3,000,000 for a Tribal Access Program within the COPS Office; and \$4,000,000 for a special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction program within the OVW.

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 2020, 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 codified in Public Law 116–6 regarding grant application requirements, accountability, and assistance.

Human Trafficking in Indian Country.—The Committee encourages the Department of Justice in coordination with the Departments of the Interior and Health and Human Services to work to address the need for and impact of Federal grant assistance regarding human trafficking in Indian Country, to ensure that Federal dollars are used effectively and efficiently.

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, sociology, and 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.

Housing and Services for Victims of Human Trafficking.—The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et. seq.), as amended by section 224 of Public Law 114–22 (22 U.S.C. 7105 (b)(2)(A)), authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to develop, expand, or strengthen victim service programs for victims of human trafficking, including programs that provide housing. To comply with this Act, the Department entered into a Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] with the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] to help address the housing needs of human trafficking victims.

On July 2, 2019, HUD published a Notice of Funding Availability [NOFA] to make \$13,500,000 available for grants to eligible organizations to implement and provide housing and trauma-informed, victim-centered services to victims of human trafficking. HUD modified the NOFA on August 26, 2019, before subsequently withdrawing it on September 9, 2019, without any advance notice to applicants or the Committees on Appropriations or Judiciary.

The Committee strongly supports providing resources for victims of human trafficking in accordance with the statute, and is concerned about the lack of transparency and abrupt cancellation of this NOFA. As such, the Committee directs the Department to pro-

vide the Committee with a contingency plan for how to allocate these funds as authorized under 22 U.S.C. 7105(b) if HUD continues to further delay, as well as provide notice of any changes to the MOU within 15 days of enactment of this act.

When transferring Departmental funds to other Federal agencies that administer services as part of a grant, the Department is directed to ensure it is consulted at least 15 days in advance of any changes being made by that agency during the grant making process to include any cancellations or delays of the grant solicitation.

Support Services for Younger Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking.—Young victims of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking have historically faced barriers to accessing victims services due to stringent requirements to be legally recognized as victims. The Committee encourages the Department to issue guidance that young adults (ages 18–24) that have been identified by qualified youth service professionals as victims of commercial sexual exploitation or sex trafficking should be eligible for services.

OVC should support mentoring services specifically for children and youth victims of commercial sexual exploitation or sex trafficking and their families that are comprehensive, specialized, developmentally appropriate, and trauma-informed. Young victims of commercial sexual exploitation or sex trafficking lack the connection to safe, caring, and consistent adults to support them in responding to adversity and building resilience in the transition to adulthood. Mentors can promote healing, and foster cognitive, social-emotional, and identity development in youth, and provide an ongoing connection to other services and support systems.

OVC is encouraged to support demonstration projects to pilot and evaluate flexible housing options for both youth (aged under 18) and young adult (aged 18–24) victims of commercial sexual exploitation or sex trafficking during the transition to adulthood. Housing should be safe, developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed, and include a variety of flexible options to meet the unique needs of those served inside and outside of the child welfare system.

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 codified in Public Law 116–6 regarding the Federal Government’s ability to supplement State vacatur programs.

Assistance for Exonerees.—The Committee directs the Department to assess what Federal support and services could be offered to both exonerees throughout their reentry as well as to crime victims and family members in cases where exoneration has taken place. Findings and recommendations are directed to be reported to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act.

Submission of Officer Training Information.—The Committee directs the Department to continue following direction provided in fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019 regarding the submission of officer training data as part of both the Byrne-JAG and COPS hiring grant process. The Department is further directed to provide this data to the Bureau of Justice Statistics in order to begin a data collection set and issue a report on how officers are trained, what kind of training they receive, and the rank of officers receiving training.

STOP School Violence Act.—The Committee provides a total of \$100,000,000 for the STOP School Violence Act (Division S, Title V of Public Law 115–141) grant program, which is equal to the authorized amount and equal to the fiscal year 2019 level. Of this amount, \$67,000,000 is provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] for evidence-based school safety programs outlined in the act and \$33,000,000 is provided to the COPS Office for their respective competitive grant programs as outlined in the act. States, localities, Tribes and corresponding 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.

Consent Decrees and Grant Assistance.—The Committee is aware that the Department’s Civil Rights Division is currently enforcing 14 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.

Financial Exploitation.—The Committee commends the work of the OVC to address the issue of financial exploitation of older Americans by guardians, conservators, and other fiduciaries. As emphasized in Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6, the Committee encourages OVC to continue working with stakeholders to minimize loss of the assets of individuals subject to conservatorship and to improve access to the legal system by victims of conservatorship exploitation.

Peer-to-Peer Training.—The OVC is directed to use up to \$5,000,000 to provide peer-to-peer training on Federal grants management and administration for Victims of Crime Act victim assistance grantees and subgrantees. This peer-to-peer training should cover all aspects of Federal grants management and administration, including needs assessments; stakeholder engagement, including those who speak for victims; system-wide planning; principles of evidence-based practice and data-driven innovation from a victim-centered lens; pre- and post-award processes; principles and functions; application development; program establishment; monitoring and auditing; progress reporting; budget development and review; financial management and reporting; closeout and corrective action plans; and staff responsibilities. The Committee believes contracting with a non-profit entity that has direct experience and expertise in peer-to-peer training for state administering agencies, local government agencies, and non-profit service providers on Federal grants management, administration, and planning is the appropriate mechanism to provide this training.

Issuance of DOJ Grant Solicitations.—The Committee directs all Department of Justice grant making components to have fiscal year 2020 grant solicitations posted no later than May 15, 2020, to ensure applicants to have a minimum of 60 days to submit an application and to ensure that DOJ has adequate time to consider the funding requests and submissions subject to requirements outlined in section 505 of the bill. Should a new grant program be appropriated or an existing grant program be modified by this bill, the Department shall issue solicitations for new programs or re-issue modified grant program solicitations as expeditiously as possible while still meeting the requirements of section 505.

DOJ Grants, Multi-Year Awards 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.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2019	¹ \$497,500,000
Budget estimate, 2020	² 492,500,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 500,000,000

¹Derived by transfer from funding available under section 510 of this act.

²Requested to be derived from funding available under section 510 of this act.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$500,000,000 for OVW grants. The recommendation is \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$7,500,000 above 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.

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	215,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	36,500
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	2,500
Consolidated Youth Oriented Program	11,000
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	53,000
<i>Homicide Reduction Initiative</i>	4,000
Sexual Assault Victims Services	37,500
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	43,500
Violence on College Campuses	20,000
Civil Legal Assistance	45,500
Elder Abuse Grant Program	5,000
Family Civil Justice	17,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	6,000
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	4,000
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	1,000
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	500,000

STOP Grants.—Within the discretionary budget authority appropriated, \$215,000,000 is for formula grants to the States. This is equal to the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2019 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.

Sexual Assault Services Act.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$37,500,000, which is \$2,500,000 above the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, to directly fund the needs of sexual assault victims.

As part of VAWA 2005 and reauthorized by VAWA 2013, the Sexual Assault Services Program 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, and maintains its strong commitment to ensuring that these rape crisis centers have access to technical assistance, training, and support.

Protecting VAWA.—The Committee expects the Attorney General to ensure enforcement of Section 5 of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–324) and to issue guidance making clear that it would be inappropriate to subject OVW funds to such penalties.

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 re-

sponsibility 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, 2019	\$80,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	94,500,000
Committee recommendation	80,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$80,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$14,500,000 below the budget request.

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

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

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS
[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Bureau of Justice Statistics	43,000
National Institute of Justice	37,000
<i>Domestic Radicalization Research</i>	5,000
<i>Research on School Safety</i>	1,000
<i>National Study of Law Enforcement Responses to Sex Trafficking of Minors</i>	1,000
<i>National Center on Forensics</i>	2,000
<i>National Center for Restorative Justice</i>	3,000
TOTAL, Research Evaluation and Statistics	80,000

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 and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, respectively, for approval by the Committee prior to the obligation of any such funds.

Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS].—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$43,000,000 for the BJS. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level and \$5,000,000 less than the request.

Data on Police Suicide.—The Committee understands that there is currently no national data concerning suicides of law enforcement officers. To truly understand the scope of this issue and de-

termine rates of death or other trends, BJS is directed to maintain a data set and report on police suicides for Federal, State, and local law enforcement. A status report to the Committee on accomplishing this data collection is requested within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Data Collection on Police Pursuits and High Risk Vehicle Events.—The BJS is encouraged to develop a data collection set to accurately capture the number of deaths and injuries from police pursuits and high risk vehicle events involving law enforcement.

National Institute of Justice [NIJ].—The Committee's recommendation provides \$37,000,000 for the NIJ, in addition to \$3,500,000 transferred from the OVW for research and evaluation on violence against women and Indian women. Within the funds provided for NIJ, \$5,000,000 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.

National Center on Restorative Justice.—Within the funds available for the NIJ, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 for NIJ to enter into a partnership with an accredited university of higher education and/or law school for the purposes of establishing a National Center on Restorative Justice with the purpose of educating and training the next generation of justice leaders. The Center shall also 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. The Center shall engage and challenge undergraduate, Master's, and law students, in conjunction with criminal justice professionals, community members, educators, and social service providers, at the State, regional, and national level, aiming to broaden their understanding of justice systems and restorative approaches through a degree program, a summer institute, or short courses, while encouraging access to educational opportunities for incarcerated individuals.

National Study of Law Enforcement Responses to Sex Trafficking of Minors.—The Committee recognizes a growing consensus among policy makers, criminal justice professionals, and practitioners that work with exploited children, that effective law enforcement responses to child sex trafficking need to change. In the past, law enforcement have treated minors caught up in sex trafficking as delinquents, failed to distinguish them from adults involved in prostitution, or overlooked the problem of child exploitation. New approaches emphasize targeting the exploiters who sell and buy sex from minors and treating exploited minors as victims. While much discussion and training has occurred around these issues, it is unclear whether law enforcement practice has changed.

The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for NIJ to administer a competitive grant to an accredited research university to replicate and expand upon a previous national survey of law enforcement agencies conducted in 2005, the National Juvenile Prostitution Study. Through comparisons with the earlier study, it will be able to establish the degree to which law enforcement practices have transitioned from a predominately delinquent perspective to a more victim-focused approach. Additionally, the study will also deter-

mine what barriers law enforcement agencies have faced as they tried to implement practices consistent with the new paradigm.

National Center on Forensics.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for the NIJ to facilitate a partnership amongst a full-service State department of forensic science with a medical examiner function; an accredited university of higher education with affiliate medical and law schools; and a statewide district attorneys association for the purpose of providing medico-legal learning opportunities for medical students to train as deputy medical examiners/coroners in underserved rural areas; provide forensic science and legal training to district attorneys, judges, and law enforcement; and develop opportunities as appropriate amongst the designated partners to benefit current and future practitioners in the field.

Understanding the Effects of Human Trafficking.—Due to the complex nature of human trafficking and the lack of available research in this field, the Committee directs NIJ to conduct a study on the short-term and long-term physical and psychological effects of serious harm of human trafficking on victims. This study should be completed in accordance with Section 20 of Public Law 115–392, including entering into relevant agreements with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Impairment Detection Technology.—The Committee remains concerned about the lack of reliable, accurate, and performance-capable devices and technologies that can be used by law enforcement in the field to screen and detect the use of certain drugs, including cannabinoids, opiates, cocaine, methamphetamine, methadone, and fentanyl. The lack of reliable technology for such detection has implications for public safety in terms of ensuring that impaired drivers are not allowed to remain behind the wheel and to ensure the safety of law enforcement coming into contact with dangerous and potent drugs, such as fentanyl. The Committee directs NIJ to immediately submit the report directed in Senate Report 115–275 and codified by Public Law 116–6 to the Committee, and maintains direction for NIJ to report to the Committee every 6 months thereafter until such time as technologies are identified and deployed to law enforcement in the field.

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 four prior 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. NIJ shall provide a report to the Committee within one year of enactment of this act on the model and best practices for schools.

The Committee continues to direct NIJ to establish metrics to determine the effectiveness in deterring school violence through the grants issued by BJA and COPS as part of the STOP School Violence Initiative. NIJ was directed to provide their methodology on these metrics within 30 days of enactment of this act as directed by Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6. The Committee directs immediate submission of these metrics and also

continues to direct NIJ to publish an annual report on their website of the success of these grants.

Campus Sexual Assault Prevention Research.—The Committee directs NIJ to continue Federal research projects at institutions of higher education on campus sexual assault prevention interventions and advance the dissemination of best practices per direction provided in Public Law 115–141.

Review of Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Programs.—The Committee recognizes the psychological and emotional impacts law enforcement face in responding to stressful and traumatic situations and is disturbed by increased reports of suicides by current and former law enforcement officers. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report within 90 days of enactment of this act assessing the availability of existing mental health resources for law enforcement agencies and should also include recommendations for increased access to, and utilization of, mental health counseling and programs focused on law enforcement suicide prevention efforts.

This report shall also review the efficiency and effectiveness of peer responder programs for sworn and non-sworn law enforcement employees, including “train the trainer” models designed to support employees in the wake of a personal or professional crisis. This report should provide a review of the effectiveness of partnerships between peer responder programs and mental health service providers who specialize in clinical psychology services and behavioral sciences. The report should include any additional programs or resources needed to assist the Department in its efforts to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in developing and implementing law enforcement suicide prevention programs.

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

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,723,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,482,200,000
Committee recommendation	1,789,790,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,789,790,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance. The recommendation is \$66,790,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$307,590,000 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	545,000
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	12,000
Smart Policing	7,500
Smart Prosecution	8,000
NamUs	2,400
Academic Based Training Program to improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness	2,500
John R. Justice Grant Program	2,000

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
<i>Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution</i>	15,500
<i>Kevin and Avonte's Law</i>	2,000
<i>Drug Field Testing and Training Initiative</i>	2,000
<i>Project Safe Neighborhoods</i>	20,000
<i>Presidential Nominating Conventions</i>	100,000
<i>Juvenile Indigent Defense</i>	2,000
<i>Community Based Violence Prevention</i>	8,000
<i>Regional Law Enforcement Technology Initiative</i>	3,000
<i>Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review</i>	5,500
<i>Collaborative Mental Health and Anti-Recidivism Initiative</i>	1,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	150,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	85,000
Economic, High-Tech, White Collar, and Cybercrime Prevention	14,000
<i>Intellectual Property Enforcement Program</i>	2,500
<i>Digital Investigation Education Program</i>	2,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program	27,500
<i>Transfer to NIST/OLES</i>	1,500
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	78,290
<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>	25,000
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	30,000
DNA Initiative	136,000
<i>Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants</i>	125,000
<i>Kirk Bloodworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants</i>	7,000
<i>Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants</i>	4,000
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative [SAKI]	48,000
CASA-Special Advocates	12,000
Tribal Assistance	38,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	90,000
<i>Smart Probation</i>	6,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants</i>	5,000
<i>Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement</i>	4,500
<i>Pay for Success</i>	7,500
<i>Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)</i>	5,000
Anti-Opioid Initiative	378,000
<i>Drug Courts</i>	80,000
<i>Mentally Ill Offender Act</i>	33,000
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	31,000
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	23,000
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring</i>	31,000
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program</i>	180,000
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	2,500
STOP School Violence Act	67,000
Community Trust Initiative	67,500
<i>Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program</i>	17,000
<i>Body Worn Camera Partnership Program</i>	22,500
<i>Justice Reinvestment Initiative</i>	28,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	1,789,790

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$545,000,000 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 with 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 between disparate law enforcement entities; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs, other than compensation.

Smart Prosecution.—State and local prosecutors are involved in more than 90 percent of all criminal prosecutions in the United States. Unfortunately, throughout much of the country, local prosecutors' offices are struggling to effectively adjust to the growing amount of evidence and the subsequent intricacies of the investigation and prosecution of crimes, particularly cyber, organized, and drug crimes, that have come with the digital age. The Committee supports the use of technology, intelligence, and data analytics in innovative ways that enable prosecutors to focus resources on the people and places associated with high concentrations of criminal activity. The Committee directs that OJP dedicate up to \$5,000,000 of the \$8,000,000 provided for Smart Prosecution for competitive grants focused on new solutions to public safety concerns, including the use of technology, intelligence, and data analytics to improve the operations of prosecutors' offices in an effort to more efficiently and effectively aid communities in achieving a reduction in crime.

Regional Law Enforcement Technology Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that the ability of local law enforcement to efficiently gather, analyze, and disseminate pertinent information is critical to investigating, reporting, and responding to crimes and suspicious activity in communities. The Committee believes that a technology initiative focused on leveraging local and regional law enforcement partnerships and enabling a secure method for the sharing of sensitive law enforcement information and resources is vital to the long-term success of our law enforcement personnel and the safety of our citizens. This initiative should be developed by a local governmental entity and may be accomplished through a variety of models, including a fusion center, task force, or center of excellence.

The Committee believes that among locations in the United States, law enforcement operating in the five States comprising the Gulf Coast is well situated to serve as a testbed for such an initiative and has provided not less than \$3,000,000 for the development of an initiative, for the purposes of efficiently supporting and promoting the exchange of information, investigate techniques, and best practices with the ultimate goal of reducing crime and improving officer safety in the competitively selected community. The Committee expects this initiative to serve as an example for how other local governmental entities in the region can leverage local and regional law enforcement partnerships to facilitate the sharing of sensitive law enforcement information and resources to promote the safety of their citizens. The Committee further directs the Department to ensure that the grantee submit a written report on the use of the grant funds, lessons learned, and how such an initiative could be utilized by other law enforcement agencies nationwide.

Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability [VALOR] Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$12,000,000 within Byrne-JAG for the

VALOR Initiative. The Committee expects Federal law enforcement agencies to continue and expand on efforts to provide local police with information as to whether or not 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 \$10,000,000 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.

Kevin and Avonte’s Law.—The Committee provides funding of \$2,000,000 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 of division Q of Public Law 115–141.

Drug Field Testing and Training Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that crime and forensics labs across the country are overwhelmed, and understands the ripple effect on the justice system when forensic testing is delayed. While some forensic analysis must be conducted in a laboratory environment, the Committee believes that there are other methods, like rapid drug testing, that can be performed in the field. Therefore, within the funds provided, \$2,000,000 shall be spent on a pilot program to establish a training model led by an accredited institution of higher learning that can be used nationwide regarding rapid identification technology and methods which can be used when drugs are discovered in the field. This institution shall provide training to local law enforcement officers both on the methods of conducting rapid field testing to identify drugs encountered in the field as well as proper evidence collection techniques and storage measures, with the ultimate goal of reducing court backlogs for drug related offenses.

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. BJA has outlined a meaningful Quality Improvement Initiative, and the Committee supports the Department using the necessary resources to carry out this work.

Drug-Detection Canines.—The Committee is concerned about the rise in drug trafficking, including that of methamphetamines, within the U.S. 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 dollars.

Fentanyl Detection.—The Committee is aware of far too many incidents of first responders experiencing accidental overdoses after coming into contact with fentanyl or fentanyl analogues and understands the role played by fentanyl detection equipment and training on identifying fentanyl, particularly for police officers and other first responders, to keep officers safe by minimizing exposure. As such, the Committee encourages the Department to support the use

of grant funds like Byrne-JAG for the purchase of fentanyl detection equipment and training as well as naloxone distribution for law enforcement safety.

Academic-Based Training Center to improve Police-Based Responses to People with Mental Illness.—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 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 treatment as well as reduce the number of individuals entering the legal system.

The Committee recommends \$2,500,000 for a grant program implementing academic-based, transdisciplinary crisis intervention training to educate, train, and prepare officers so that they are equipped to appropriately interact with mentally ill individuals in the course of completing their job responsibilities. This training should be developed by an institution of higher education, in conjunction with health care 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 this grant program to serve as a pilot program, establishing best practices for law enforcement agencies.

Collaborative Mental Health and Anti-Recidivism Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that prison populations across the country have been severely impacted by the increased incarceration of individuals suffering from mental illness. The Committee understands that these individuals are often associated with high recidivism rates, because their access to mental healthcare upon release can be inadequate or non-existent. For many States, a shortage of mental health resources has a direct correlation to the overcrowding of prison systems. For this reason, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 for a pilot program that partners with the appropriate State office or entity, such as the Department of Mental Health or Department of Corrections, to establish a collaborative anti-recidivism effort focused on the therapeutic educational, vocational, evidence-based cognitive-behavioral, and mental health needs of inmates upon intake or arrest through their probationary or parole period that will provide a continuum of programming focused on recidivism reduction as well as the mental health and wellness, and, if needed, long-term assistance with mental health needs.

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 the scene. 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 in order to better address gun related crimes.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System Initiative Grants.—The Committee funds the program at \$78,290,000, which is \$3,000,000 above both the enacted level and 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.

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 Project Safe Neighborhood program, to fund GVI initiatives in cities where GVI programs have proven to reduce gun violence.

Presidential Nominating Convention Security Funding.—The Committee provides \$100,000,000 for costs related to state and local law enforcement activities incurred as part of their efforts in assisting to secure the 2020 presidential nominating conventions. The Committee expects the Department to develop clear guidelines regarding allowable expenses and communicate these regulations as well as best practices from prior disbursements of convention security grants to the impacted jurisdictions as soon as possible. All payments and reimbursements shall be reviewed and approved by the Department prior to expenditure, as well as audited by the OIG, to ensure efficiency and accountability.

Grants to Combat Human Trafficking.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$85,000,000 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 2020 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 res-

idential 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.

Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review.—The Committee recognizes the need for legal representation and investigation services for individuals with post-conviction claims of innocence. Individuals exonerated in 2018 spent an average of almost 11 years incarcerated for their convictions, for a record total of 1,639 years lost and 57 percent of 2018 exonerations—a record 86 of the total 151 exonerations were a result of the work of innocence organizations.

Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful convictions, the Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the \$5,500,000 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.

Community-Based Violence Prevention [CBVP].—The Committee provides \$8,000,000 for CBVP and directs that these funds support evidence-based and data-driven intervention, prevention, and deterrence focused initiatives that aim to reduce violence. These initiatives should be focused on areas that are disproportionately impacted by violent crime including areas experiencing high rates of illegal firearms arrests and homicides.

Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program.—Within the \$27,500,000 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 the BJA to continue strengthening internal controls to manage the Pat-

rick 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.

Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program.—The Committee's recommendation includes \$22,500,000 for a competitive matching grant program to equip State, local, and tribal law enforcement officers with body-worn cameras. The Committee recommends that jurisdictions (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.

Second Chance Act Grants and Drug Treatment.—The recommendation provides \$90,000,000 for Second Chance Act [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 safe and successful reentry back to their communities of adults released from prisons and jails. 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.

The Committee continues to support the Office of Management and Budget's scoring mechanism for SCA grant funding as it relates to opioid abuse and the heroin epidemic. In addition, when awarding SCA grants, the Committee directs the OJP to consider the impact of reentry of prisoners on communities in which a disproportionate number of individuals reside upon release from incarceration. The 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 \$4,500,000 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.

DNA Backlog and Crime Lab Improvements.—The Committee is once again extremely disappointed that the Department's budget request slashes funding by \$25,000,000 for critical grant programs to help State and local agencies address their backlogs and test forensic evidence. The Committee continues its strong support for

DNA backlog and crime lab improvements by recommending \$136,000,000 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 funds provided, \$125,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$7,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, and \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners grants.

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.

Enforcing the Debbie Smith Act.—Section 3 of The Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–324) codified that not less than 75 percent of amounts made available “for a DNA Analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities” shall be provided for grants for activities described under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of Section (2)(a) of the DNA Analysis and Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135(a)). This 75 percent requirement had previously been codified by Congress and the President as part of the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act of 2013, which was enacted as Title X of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4). Though this provision has been a part of the U.S. Code for several years, the Department has failed to adhere to the law. Specifically, in their solicitations for both fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019, the Department allocated only \$70,000,000 (58 percent) of the funds to the DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program. With the enactment of Section 3 of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, Congress has made its intent clear. The Committee therefore instructs the Attorney General to ensure that not less than 75 percent of the funds provided under this provision are provided to States and units of local government through grants to address the DNA crime scene evidence backlog.

Additionally, the Justice Served Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–257) was enacted on October 9, 2018, and requires that not more than 7 percent and not less than 5 percent of the funds allocated for the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program be used for “grants for prosecutors to increase the capacity of State and local prosecution offices to address cold cases involving violent crime, where suspects have been identified through DNA evidence.” The Committee directs the Department to implement the Justice Served Act of 2018 in accordance with the clear intent of Congress and ensure that not more than 7 percent and no less than 5 percent of the funds provided under the Debbie Smith program are allocated for the purpose of increasing the capacity of state and local prosecutors to address cold cases.

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative [SAKI].—The Committee’s recommendation includes \$48,000,000 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. The NIJ shall provide competitively awarded grants with a comprehensive community-based approach to addressing the resolution of cases in the backlog. The Committee directs the NIJ to provide a report not later than 90 days after enactment of this act on its progress in developing a strategy and model to serve as best practices for discovering and testing kits, training law enforcement, and supporting victims throughout the process as required by Public Law 113–235.

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.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science.—The recommendation provides a total of \$30,000,000, 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 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6.

Economic, High-Tech, White Collar, and Cybercrime Prevention.—The Committee recommends \$14,000,000 to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic, high-tech, and Internet crimes. Given the importance of protecting our Nation’s new technologies, ideas, and products, the Committee includes the request of \$2,500,000 for competitive grants that help State and local law enforcement tackle intellectual property [IP] thefts, such as counterfeiting and piracy.

Additionally, the Committee recognizes the need to expand opportunities for computer and digital forensics education at both the undergraduate and graduate levels in order to prepare for these challenges. To meet this need, \$2,000,000 shall be dedicated for a separate competitive grant program to expand a partnership with an institution for higher learning for the purposes of furthering educational opportunities for students training in computer forensics and digital investigation.

Keeping Young Athletes Safe Act.—The Committee again provides funding of \$2,500,000 for a competitive grant program to safeguard young athletes against abuse, including emotional, physical, and sexual abuse, in sports. 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. OJP is directed to submit a report no later than 90 days after enactment of this act 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.

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act [CARA] Programs.—The Committee provides a total of \$378,000,000 for CARA programs, including \$80,000,000 for drug courts; \$23,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; \$31,000,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment including access to any of the three MAT options; \$31,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; \$33,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; and \$180,000,000 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 \$180,000,000 for COSSAP, no less than \$10,000,000 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 \$5,000,000 shall be made available for education and prevention programs to connect law enforcement agencies with K–12 students; and no less than \$10,000,000 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 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 like 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 ill-

ness due to the inadequate access to care for or management of their illness and encourages the Department to include appropriate long-acting medications 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 for court-ordered assisted outpatient treatment as authorized in law.

Finally, the Committee recognizes that the 21st Century CURES Act authorized the funding of Forensic Assertive Community Treatment [FACT] Initiatives as part of the adult and juvenile collaboration program grants. The Committee encourages OJP to make funding available for FACT Initiatives within these programs.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2019	\$287,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	238,500,000
Committee recommendation	315,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$315,000,000 for juvenile justice programs. The recommendation is \$28,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$76,500,000 above 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 to prevent juvenile delinquency and ensure 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	63,000
<i>Emergency Planning-Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	500
Youth Mentoring Grants	97,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	40,000
<i>Tribal Youth</i>	5,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</i>	500
<i>Girls in Justice System</i>	2,000
<i>Opioid Affected Youth Initiative</i>	10,000
<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	8,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	27,000
Missing & Exploited Children Programs	85,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	3,000
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	315,000

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 \$63,000,000 for grants to implement comprehensive State juvenile justice plans, including community-based prevention and intervention programs and activities for juvenile offenders. This amount is \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$5,000,000 above 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 the 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.

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 support full, timely implementation of the law as intended. Further, the Committee urges DOJ and OJJDP to encourage all fifty states and six U.S. territories to fully participate in the Act and its goals of improving outcomes for public safety and youth. Appropriations to DOJ and OJJDP are provided within OJJDP to ensure that States have the training and support to continue as fully participating members in the Act.

Juvenile Diversion Programs.—The Committee encourages the Department to support evidence based diversion programs that focus on non-violent juvenile offenders and 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 Programs and Therapies for At-Risk and Justice-Involved Youth.—The Committee supports the use and implementation of arts-based programs and therapies at various points in the juvenile justice system as a way to work collaboratively across sectors to achieve system improvements and positive outcomes for youth. As a result, OJJDP is directed to review opportunities to include arts-based methods for prevention, diversion, and residential grant programs.

Youth Mentoring Grants.—To support the critical work of national, regional, and local organizations in nurturing and men-

toring at-risk children and youth, the Committee recommends \$97,000,000 for competitive, peer-reviewed youth mentoring grants, of which \$10,000,000 is for helping youth impacted by opioids. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, the OJP is directed to provide a report and spend plan to the Committee detailing the criteria and methodology that will be used to award these grants, as well as an explanation of any deviations from the criteria and Committee directions used in fiscal year 2019. 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.

Helping Youth Impacted by Opioids.—The recommendation provides \$27,000,000 in OJJDP grant funding to support States, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for children, youth, and at-risk juveniles and their families who have been impacted by the opioid crisis and drug addiction. Within this amount, \$10,000,000 is provided to continue the Opioid Affected Youth Initiative within Title V: Delinquency Prevention grants, \$16,000,000 is provided for youth mentoring grants, and \$1,000,000 is provided for Training for Judicial Personnel, which shall be dedicated for specialized training for juvenile and family court judges on handling families impacted by opioids including additional pressures on youth in foster care.

Preventing Trafficking of Girls and Involvement 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 homeless, are at an increased risk of becoming victims of domestic human trafficking. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 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 vulnerable to trafficking and 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.—The Committee notes that 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 abuse. The Committee provides \$8,000,000 for grants to help children exposed to violence, through supportive services for the children and their families, training and awareness to communities, and technical assistance with demonstrated expertise increasing

awareness about and building the capacity of families and communities to help children exposed to violence.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$27,000,000 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. Within the funds provided, \$5,000,000 shall be for Regional Children’s Advocacy Centers [RCACs] Programs. The RCACs were established to provide information, consultation, training, and technical assistance to communities, and to help establish child-focused programs that facilitate and support coordination among agencies responding to child abuse.

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 \$85,000,000 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 spending plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department’s spending plan for fiscal year 2020, 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.

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 section 34 USC 11293(b)

Within the funds provided, \$4,400,000 is provided for the AMBER Alert program, of which no less than \$3,400,000 is for the operation and activities of the existing AMBER Alert program. The Committee also recognizes the diverse and unique challenges identified in the report to Congress directed by the Ashlynnne Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act (Public Law 115–166) for the integration of State AMBER Alert communications plans and tribal

systems. Of the funds provided for AMBER Alert activities, \$1,000,000 shall be directed to addressing State/tribal integration consistent with the findings of the report, Public Law 115–166, and a long-term budget and plan by the Department for implementation across all States with affected tribal communities.

Sadly, but thankfully, the public has become more aware of child sexual exploitation and abuse online, and has increasingly reported these instances of abuse. This has led to more reporting to the CyberTipline, which is operated by the National Center for Missing Children [NCMEC]. These tips are filtered and then exported to law enforcement agencies, including ICAC Task Forces. Due to the sheer volume of tips, however, there has not been a mechanism to spot duplicative tips or prevent the flow of false information, in turn creating more work for law enforcement agencies.

The Committee understands the increased need to analyze these tips, but believes this problem is not faced by ICACs alone and is aware of the need for proper deconfliction between ICAC task forces and Federal law enforcement, including law enforcement components within the Department. To remedy these problems in a holistic manner, the Committee directs that no less than \$1,000,000 of the funds provided be used towards continued development of IT solutions to address both duplicative tips and law enforcement deconfliction to ensure that only high-quality information is being provided to law enforcement agencies, including ICACs. This IT solution should be developed with input from all partners in the fight against online child exploitation including NCMEC, ICACs, the FBI and the USMS.

In 2018, the CyberTipline received 18,462,424 reports, NCMEC's national toll-free call center received 166,620 calls and 424,066 cases of missing children reported in 2018 per the FBI. All partners in the fight against child exploitation have important and unique roles, but must work together in the common goal of finding missing children, preventing child exploitation, and catching and prosecuting those who prey on children.

ICAC Training.—The Committee recognizes the work of ICAC task forces to combat the sexual exploitation of children. Within the ICAC portion of the Missing and Exploited Children program, the Committee directs the Department to prioritize expanded training on and use of the ICAC Child Online Protective Services program across Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, including military investigators.

National Endangered Missing Advisory Communications.—The Committee recognizes that the AMBER Alert system has succeeded beyond all expectations, and is credited with directly aiding the safe recovery of approximately 75 children every year. Because immediate public notification is critical in missing child cases and not all cases meet the specific criteria established under the AMBER Alert system, the Committee encourages the Department to explore the establishment of a national endangered missing advisory communications network that would enable immediate public notification for missing child cases who may be in danger of death or serious bodily injury regardless of evidence of abduction. The Department is requested to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment the best way to include these nationwide endangered pub-

lic notifications into existing infrastructure or if a new system is needed, estimated costs for this type of system, and what other Federal, State and local partners are required to successfully operate such a system.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$128,800,000
Budget estimate, 2020	141,800,000
Committee recommendation	141,800,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$141,800,000 for public safety officers benefits. The recommendation is \$13,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the budget estimate. This program provides a one-time death benefit payment to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty or certain eligible heart attacks or strokes. Within funds provided, \$117,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office and considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

The Committee also recommends \$24,800,000, 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

Appropriations, 2019	\$303,500,000
Budget estimate, 2020	335,000,000
Committee recommendation	335,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$335,000,000 for community oriented policing services. The recommendation is \$31,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$335,000,000 above 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	245,000
<i>Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	<i>27,000</i>
<i>Tribal Access Program</i>	<i>3,000</i>
<i>Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance</i>	<i>6,500</i>
<i>Regional Information Sharing Activities</i>	<i>38,000</i>
<i>Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act</i>	<i>5,000</i>
POLICE Act	10,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	12,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	35,000
STOP School Violence Act	33,000
TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	335,000

Any deviations from the above plan are subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 505.

COPS Hiring Program.—The Committee recommends \$245,000,000 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 community policing practices and innovations in policing to expand the effectiveness of limited resources.

Regional Information Sharing Activities.—The Committee recommends \$38,000,000, an increase of \$28,000,000 above the budget request and \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, 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 BJA.

Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$12,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures. These funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities such as precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers.

Anti-Heroin Task Forces.—The Committee reiterates concerns over the dramatic rise of heroin 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 program within the COPS Office in fiscal year 2015, continually providing funding in succeeding fiscal years. Despite the plea for additional resources from law enforcement as well as the interest of the Committee, the Department again proposes to eliminate this program as part of the fiscal year 2020 budget request. Instead, 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, no less than \$3,000,000 of the funding provided for the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act (Public Law 115–113) 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.

Veterans Preference in COPS Hiring Grants.—The Committee directs the Department to submit a report outlining the number and cost of veterans hired in accordance with Public Law 115–37 in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 and estimated for fiscal year 2020. Additionally, the Committee directs the Department to continue to follow the authorization provided by Public Law 115–37 regarding the hiring of law enforcement positions in the COPS Hiring grant process.

School Resource Officers.—The Committee directs that the COPS Office continue to implement requirements and procedures regarding written memorandum 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.

Rural Law Enforcement Training.—The Committee recognizes the rural nature and great distances between major metropolitan areas, and understands the complications and stress this can place on State and local law enforcement in their training. The Committee is aware that some rural communities have limited financial and technological resources to train their law enforcement officers, often extending beyond the availability of equipment, and that funding constraints can make it impracticable to send officers to attend quality training as travel costs alone can take a toll on a small agency's budget. Many of these police departments have a small number of officers on duty and simply cannot have an officer out for training.

The Committee believes distance learning technologies are part of the solution, but recognizes that not all law enforcement training lends itself to an online format, especially scenario-based realistic training. Within the funds provided for Community Policing Development, the Committee directs that \$1,500,000 be used to establish a partnership with a central training academy affiliated with a major research university with statewide training responsibility, including rural areas, to develop and implement training practices and training modules that can be used to alleviate the cost and travel burden on rural law enforcement agencies. These models should include distance based learning technologies, but should also consider methods for providing in person training at a lower cost to rural law enforcement agencies.

Policing Practices and Accountability Initiative.—The Committee supports the COPS Office's efforts to integrate the Task Force on

21st Century Policing recommendations and urges the Policing Practices and Accountability Initiative to continue its work across Department of Justice programs and agencies to provide support and best practices for law enforcement agencies working to address issues of public trust.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions:

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

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

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

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

Section 205 allows the Department of Justice, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations, but limits to 10 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

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

Section 207 restricts Federal prisoner access to certain amenities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 218 requires the Department to submit notifications to the Committee as required under Section 505 for transfers from the Debt Collection Management of Three Percent Fund.

TITLE III
SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2019	\$5,544,000
Budget estimate, 2020	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,544,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$5,544,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP]. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$544,000 above 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 is directed to continue providing annual reports to the Committee in order to keep Congress apprised of the remaining progress needed to make federally funded research accessible to the public as expeditiously as possible.

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education.—The Committee continues to support effective and mission-oriented STEM education programs at NASA, NOAA, NSF, and NIST within this bill, and encourages OSTP to work with non-Federal education and outreach communities.

Emerging Contaminants.—The Committee reiterates its concern for the risks associated with exposure to contaminants of emerging concern, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS]. 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, assessing exposure to, and identifying the adverse health effects of emerging contaminants in drinking water. Within 90 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 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Research Integrity.—The Committee directs OSTP to convene U.S. Government representatives including science funding agencies, USPTO, the FBI, and other relevant agencies to provide to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, an assessment that offers a clear set of statements outlining current risks and threats to research integrity from foreign influence. As part of this assessment, representatives will examine, develop, and clearly describe the specific aspects of foreign talent recruitment program contracts and other intellectual property risks that are of concern. OSTP shall also incorporate the work of the Joint Committee on the Research Environment as part of this assessment. The Committee directs OSTP to use this assessment to understand and define the scope and scale of these issues and findings, to develop guidance for government agencies, universities, and the broader research community on indicators of risks to research integrity from foreign influence. OSTP shall report on the extent of these issues and findings across government agencies, universities, and the broader research community, and provide suggested risk mitigation actions that can be implemented by universities and the U.S. Government within their existing missions.

Research on the Great Lakes Resources.—The Committee notes that the Great Lakes resources represent a unique, linked, and economically-critical freshwater ecosystem that faces significant environmental challenges, including invasive species, runoff, and HABs, and believes its long-term health depends on the quality of scientific knowledge and technical and policy solutions gained by research operations. The Committee remains concerned that the vessels of the Great Lakes ecosystem Federal research fleet and regional academic institutions’ fleets are nearing the end of their useful service lives and are inadequate for the demands of their interdisciplinary research mission, and awaits submission of the assessment requested in Senate Report 115–275 and codified in Public Law 116–6.

American Leadership in Semiconductor Technology.—Preserving American leadership in semiconductor technology is important for American innovation, scientific discovery, and national security, as well as the advancement of critical technologies. The Committee encourages OSTP, in coordination with NSF, NIST, and other Federal research agencies and relevant industries, to assess the utilization of semiconductor-specific and semiconductor-related fields in both basic and applied research. The Committee requests a briefing

from OSTP within 180 days after enactment of this act on their findings.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,965,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,870,000
Committee recommendation	1,965,000

The Committee provides \$1,965,000 for the National Space Council. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$95,000 above the request.

The National Space Council was established by title V of Public Law 100-685 and after ceasing operation in 1993, was reestablished by Executive Order 13803. 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.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$21,500,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	22,615,700,000
Committee recommendation	22,750,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$22,750,000,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The recommendation is \$1,250,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$134,300,000 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 leader in world 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.

For Science, the Committee's recommendation strives to keep NASA's near-term launches on track to continue progress in exploring our solar system and the universe, understanding the sun, and observing our planet. The Committee expects NASA to continue making progress on the recommendations of the National Academies' decadal surveys, now and in the future.

This bill continues investments in human spaceflight that will enable travel to the Moon with NASA developed crew and launch vehicles; enables the burgeoning domestic launch industry that is

bringing cargo, and eventually crew, to the International Space Station; and supports NASA's science and technology programs. These elements should be viewed as complementary pieces of a balanced whole.

NASA is directed to continue providing the Committee with a quarterly launch schedule, by mission, that describes 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.

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 the agency's cost and schedule performance on major projects has deteriorated since last year with 9 of 17 projects in development experiencing cost or schedule growth. NASA is directed to cooperate fully and to provide timely program analysis, evaluation data, and relevant information to GAO so that GAO can 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 report should not be interpreted as suggestions from the Committee. Rather they should be interpreted like any other statutory requirement levied upon NASA. The Committee objects to NASA's efforts in recent fiscal years to redirect funding away from priorities clearly set by the Congress in law. NASA's continued use of section 505 of this bill in this manner will result in limited funding flexibility in the future.

The Committee is supportive of NASA's STEM engagement efforts that provide hands-on learning experiences for middle, high school, and college students, including space launch activities, and therefore rejects the proposed cancellation of education programs. These types of programs allow students to experience the full range of STEM-related skills involved in designing, testing, and launching vehicles and designing payloads to deepen their interest in science and engineering fields.

The Committee has chosen to articulate the funding levels of programs, where appropriate, in the form of tables and, if necessary, supplemented with explanatory report language.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2019	\$6,905,700,000
Budget estimate, 2020	6,393,700,000
Committee recommendation	6,905,700,000

The Committee provides \$6,905,700,000 for Science, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$512,000,000 above the budget request. The Science account encompasses: Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, the James Webb Space Telescope, Heliophysics, and Education. 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 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, and Astrophysics.

SCIENCE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Earth Science	1,945,000
Planetary Science	2,631,100
Astrophysics	1,171,600
James Webb Space Telescope	423,000
Heliophysics	735,000
Total, Science	6,905,700

Earth Science.—Within the amount for Earth Science, the Committee recommendation includes \$108,900,000 for Landsat 9 to maintain a 2021 launch profile; \$161,000,000 for the Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud ocean Ecosystem [PACE] mission to maintain a 2022 launch date; \$18,000,000 for CLARREO Pathfinder to continue progress on a Tier-1 decadal survey recommendation; \$10,000,000 for the Carbon Monitoring System; \$205,200,000 for Earth Venture to support missions under development while maintaining the cadence of future missions; and \$1,900,000 for NASA instruments on the Deep Space Climate Observatory. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall report on the 5-year budget profile needed for PACE and CLARREO Pathfinder to achieve their planned launch dates and continue originally planned operations.

The recommendation fully supports, at no less than the request level, NASA–ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar, Small Satellite Con-

stellation Initiative, and Geostationary Carbon Cycle Observatory [GeoCARB]. GeoCARB is due to launch in the summer of 2022 and will demonstrate the feasibility of using a commercial communications satellite to host a scientific NASA payload and could serve as a model for meeting future Earth Science research needs in a cost effective manner. The Committee is also supportive of efforts for the development of aircraft instrumentation and arrays that can conduct remote sensing for scientific and operational research, and directs the agency to continue partnering with non-Federal researchers to test new technologies for analyzing snow, ice, and soil moisture. The Committee remains supportive of collaborative research that works to advance our understanding of the behavior of the Earth engaging academia, particularly students, in its studies and investigations, as these partnerships ensure that NASA's data expertise remains up-to-date and increases the research capacities at universities.

Earth Science Decadal.—The Committee supports the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences' Earth Science and Applications from Space Decadal Survey report and directs NASA to implement its findings to the extent practicable. As articulated by the report, NASA should plan to competitively select future missions that address high-priority target observables in the designated and explorer categories. The Committee is pleased to see NASA's announcement of the Earth Venture Continuity competition and believes an increase in competed, Principal Investigator-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.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles.—The Committee strongly supports NASA's efforts to develop and refine UAV platforms and encourages NASA to improve collaboration and cooperation with other science agencies of the Federal Government to share and expand limited UAV availability, including working with NOAA, to allow expanded utilization and supplement data collection in support of hurricane forecast modeling.

Planetary Science.—The Committee recommendation includes \$160,000,000 for planetary defense of which not less than \$72,400,000 should be for the Double Asteroid Redirect Test [DART] and not less than \$78,000,000 shall be for Near Earth Object Observations. It also includes full funding for the Discovery and New Frontiers programs at \$502,700,000 and \$190,400,000, respectively. 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 2021 budget request to frame how the request fulfills the Planetary Community's Decadal Survey.

The recommendation includes the request level for Radioisotope Power Systems. The recommendation also includes up to \$300,000,000, as requested, for Lunar Discovery and Exploration, including \$22,000,000 to continue the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter and up to \$80,000,000 for Commercial Lunar Payload Services. The Committee supports NASA's commitment to utilizing pub-

lic-private partnerships to advance its lunar science and exploration agenda and encourages the agency to leverage the resources and expertise of both private industry and universities in pursuit of these goals. The Committee directs that the Lunar Discovery and Exploration program adhere to the lunar science priorities established by decadal surveys and the National Research Council's Scientific Context for the Exploration of the Moon. Activities funded within the program should meet both lunar science and human exploration needs. The funds provided for lunar exploration are intended to support a mix of procurement of lunar payload delivery services; science instrument development; small satellite development; and long-duration lunar rover development. Given the origin of the program and the Committee's desire to foster a healthy domestic industrial base within the context of a growing market for goods and services in space, the Committee expects NASA to provide funding under this program only for lunar landers and rovers majority-designed, developed, and built in the United States. Additionally, this level of funding supports a regular cadence of at least one robotic mission to the lunar surface per year.

DART.—The Committee directs NASA to continue the development of the DART technology demonstration mission, with a target launch not later than 2022. The program provides a cost-effective way to understand how we protect the planet from asteroid threats. The Committee understands that ground based telescopes and radars will be used to provide the needed measurements to assess the degree of deflection resulting from the DART impactor and that this telescope support is already baselined in the NASA mission. The Committee reminds NASA of its mandate to detect 90 percent of objects greater than 140 meters that threaten Earth by 2020. The Committee directs NASA to develop a plan for funding the Planetary Defense Office for DART and subsequent activities, which will support successive space-based survey missions and technology demonstrations that will rapidly advance the Nation's planetary defense capabilities.

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, including NASA, 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, including the exploration of partnerships when feasible to maximize research capabilities at the facility.

Green Bank retains unique capabilities that can augment missions across NASA that leverage the taxpayer investment in the Observatory such as Near Earth Object characterization and support for NASA's fleet of robotic and human missions.

In an effort to foster such partnerships, within 180 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall, in consultation with the NSF and the Department of Defense, conduct a comprehensive cost and technical evaluation of constructing a radio frequency transmit capability at the Observatory. The evaluation shall consider options including the development of a state-of-the-art system and acquiring commercially available capability.

Mars Exploration.—The Committee recommendation includes \$570,000,000 for the Mars Exploration Program to ensure the launch of the Mars 2020 mission and to further development of a Mars Sample Return 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 Mars sample return launch. In addition, the Committee endorses the mid-term decadal survey recommendation for NASA to develop a comprehensive Mars program architecture, strategic plan, and management structure that maximizes synergy among existing and future domestic and international missions and science optimization at the architectural level. The Committee reiterates its previous direction that if the Mars helicopter demonstration would delay the overall Mars 2020 mission, it should not be included in the Mars 2020 program.

Astrophysics.—The Committee recommendation includes no less than \$98,300,000 for the Hubble Space Telescope, no less than \$10,000,000 for search for life technology development to leverage and scale technologies developed for the James Webb Space Telescope, and \$445,700,000 for the Wide-Field InfraRed Survey Telescope [WFIRST] to fully fund the project established at Key Decision Point-B. The Committee has again rejected the proposal to cut Hubble operations given costs that the program has absorbed to continue three fellowship programs, address hardware degradation through software changes, and enhance the long-term value of Hubble's data archive.

WFIRST.—The Committee rejects the proposal to cancel this mission which was the highest priority of the most recent Astrophysics decadal survey to settle fundamental questions about the nature of dark energy and has provided \$445,700,000 for WFIRST to be developed on a timeline that allows a 2025 launch date. The Committee reiterates the expectation that NASA will use a firm \$3,200,000,000 cost cap in its future execution of the mission. To reduce mission costs and ensure that overlap with the James Webb Space Telescope is maximized, NASA should implement the most efficient development program for the telescope and its instruments. The Committee notes that NASA's higher cost profile for WFIRST includes a 30 percent reserve for a telescope that is already built. WFIRST's use of existing hardware and proven technologies should enable a lower risk mission and shorter cycle time from development to launch.

Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy [SOFIA].—NASA regularly reviews its missions, as part of the senior review process, to measure mission performance based on scientific merit, national needs, the technical status of the mission, and budget efficiency to help resources prioritize and ensure they are meeting their science goals. NASA shall review SOFIA at the appropriate time to determine if this mission should have its prime mission extended.

Science Mission Directorate [SMD] Education.—The Committee provides no less than \$45,600,000 for education. The Committee supports the recommendation that the Astrophysics program continue to administer this SMD-wide education funding. The Com-

mittee encourages SMD-funded investigators to be directly involved in outreach and education efforts and support citizen science. NASA should continue to prioritize funding for on-going 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 of 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 \$250,700,000 for Astrophysics Research.

James Webb Space Telescope.—The Committee maintains its strong support for the completion of the James Webb Space Telescope [JWST], and provides \$423,000,000 for JWST. In June 2018, NASA presented the results of a second independent analysis of JWST cost and schedule. Following the recommendations of NASA and the independent team, Congress provided \$304,600,000 for JWST in fiscal year 2019 and raised the development cost cap by \$802,700,000 to accommodate the cost overrun and schedule slip. JWST will be nearly 100 times more powerful than Hubble and cement continued American leadership in astronomy. That is why the Committee was befuddled by NASA's fiscal year 2020 request for JWST of \$352,600,000 rather than the \$423,000,000 that was anticipated in the June 2018 updated cost estimate. The Committee has provided the full amount of \$423,000,000 for JWST and has again included a cost cap for JWST in title V of the bill. The Committee expects to be briefed expeditiously and kept fully informed on issues relating to program and risk management, achievement of cost and schedule goals, and the program's technical status, including any impacts to other projects to accommodate JWST costs. Unfortunately, this expectation, while included in prior acts, has not been met by the agency.

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 \$735,000,000 for Heliophysics, including \$183,200,000 for Solar Terrestrial Probes, an increase of \$5,300,000 above the request to support continued mission formulation and development of Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe [IMAP], implement accompanying Missions of Opportunity [MOs], and maintain operations for ongoing missions, including the Magnetospheric Multiscale [MMS] mission. The Committee directs NASA to provide not less than the fiscal year 2019 level for operations and scientific analysis for MMS and supports the request level for Research Range.

Heliophysics Explorer.—The Committee is encouraged by NASA's commitment to implement a 2-year 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 the request level of \$182,000,000 for Heliophysics Explorers.

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, establish competitively-awarded DRIVE Science Centers, support multidisciplinary research collaboration, and support early career investigators. The Committee recognizes the increasingly multidisciplinary nature of Heliophysics and seeks to provide researchers with the necessary tools to enable continued scientific progress in this field.

Heliophysics Technology Program.—The Committee recognizes the critical role that technology development programs play in enabling novel and transformative capabilities and mission concepts, and notes the contributions of these programs in other Divisions within SMD. The Committee directs the administration to formally include such a program as a standalone account line in future budget proposals to Congress.

Space Weather Science Applications.—In response to the Space Weather Action Plan and the recommendations of the Decadal Survey, the Committee recommendation provides no less than \$20,000,000 for space weather science applications to support innovation in observational capabilities and advance research-to-operations, operations-to-research, and computational aspects of space weather mitigation. 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 that are expected to come on line, such as the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope. In addition, the Committee recognizes the diversity of activities within Living With a Star [LWS] that contribute to our understanding of the societal impact of the Sun-Earth system and encourages the Administrator to ensure that future budget proposals support missions that are currently operating and enable the formulation and development of future missions, including the next LWS mission.

AERONAUTICS

Appropriations, 2019	\$725,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	666,900,000
Committee recommendation	783,900,000

The Committee provides \$783,900,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$58,900,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$117,000,000 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]. Within the funds provided for Aeronautics, appropriate funds are included to enable the next X-plane demonstration planned beyond LBFD.

University Leadership Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that universities are uniquely suited to contributing revolutionary advances in aeronautical technologies. This is especially relevant to areas where multidisciplinary convergent research is needed to address complex technical challenges in early stage technology development. The Committee commends NASA for establishing the University Leadership Initiative to leverage university-led research in accordance with the Strategic Implementation Plan.

Electric Air Flight.—NASA is encouraged to strengthen collaborations with the Department of Energy to overcome energy storage challenges for novel modes of mobility like electric air flight.

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 leveraging its capabilities in assisting the Nation's UAS test sites to advance efforts on the unmanned traffic management [UTM] program. NASA is encouraged to work with Federal agencies, States, counties, cities, and tribal jurisdictions on research toward the development of a UTM system that will ensure the broadest level of acceptance from local jurisdictions.

The Committee is interested in NASA research and development efforts designed to further new innovations in propulsion, simplified vehicle operations, increased automation, and the integration of these operations into controlled airspace. The Committee believes these technologies can address critical mobility challenges.

The Committee further expects NASA to work with industry stakeholders and coordinate with the Federal Aviation Administration to expedite technology introduction and maximize improvements in safety, affordability, and environmental benefits like noise and emissions reduction. As part of this effort, NASA is encouraged to leverage other directorates' research efforts, test sites, and industry partnerships where applicable.

Unmanned Aerial Systems Research.—NASA conducts research to reduce technical barriers associated with integrating UAS into the National Airspace System. This research remains a national priority with the potential to increase public safety and bring economic benefits to a wide range of industries.

Advanced Composite Project.—The Committee understands NASA has concluded the Advanced Composites Project [ACP] that enabled public-private partnerships for collaborative research in aeronautic composites toward the goal of reducing the development and certification timeline for composite aircraft. NASA intends to take the results of the ACP to drive research activities across the Aeronautics portfolio. While NASA advances their integrated Materials, Structures, and Manufacturing strategy to follow on the work of the ACP, the agency should keep in mind the work of the Advanced Composites Consortium to reduce the development and certification timeline for composite aircraft. In order to maintain the capabilities developed through public-private partnerships within the ACP, no less than the fiscal year 2019 funding level is provided for maintaining existing capabilities and intellectual property structures of this vital aeronautics science and technology research program as an element of our national aeronautics research strategy. NASA shall submit to the Committee, no later than 120 days after enactment of this act, a report detailing the utilization of public-private partnership activities developed as part of the ACP, the benefits of the program, and how NASA intends to strategically structure follow-on research activities across the directorate, while continuing to engage industry and academia.

Aerosciences Evaluation and Test Capabilities [AETC].—The Committee recommendation provides for all funding for AETC activities to be consolidated within the Aeronautics account. Aeronautics is the single largest user of these facilities and activities. This consolidation of AETC within a single account is intended to provide sufficient funds for operations and maintenance so that the capabilities are available for use across NASA without the need to transfer funds among disparate mission accounts.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2019	\$926,900,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,146,300,000
Committee recommendation	1,076,400,000

The Committee provides \$1,076,400,000 for Space Technology, which is \$149,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$69,900,000 below the budget request. The Space Technology mission directorate funds basic research that can advance multi-purpose technologies to enable new approaches to NASA's current missions. These technologies can serve all NASA mission directorates and are not solely focused on enabling human spaceflight. Funding for the human research program remains in Exploration Research and Technology and is not transferred to Space Technology, as requested. 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; the laser communications relay demonstration; in-space manufacturing and assembly; and composite tanks and structural materials. 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 and encourages NASA to consider expanding the program to all 50 States.

The recommendation includes \$35,000,000 for additive manufacturing, \$20,000,000 for the Flight Opportunities Program, and \$5,000,000 to advance large scale production and use of innovative nanomaterials, including carbon nanotubes.

Satellite Servicing/RESTORE-L.—The Committee recommends \$180,000,000 for the Restore-L Project only to conduct and demonstrate the capabilities to refuel satellites in low-Earth orbit utilizing Landsat-7. The project shall target a launch before Landsat-7's fuel supply runs out in late calendar year 2021. 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 2021 budget request a report on current efforts underway to encourage commercialization of technology within the Restore-L program, with a focus on how intellectual property will be handled. The Committee encourages NASA to make Restore-L's capabilities available to other government agencies that own and operate satellites.

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 \$100,000,000 is for the development of nuclear thermal propulsion, of which not less than \$70,000,000 shall be for the design of a flight demonstration by 2024 for which a multi-year plan is required. 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 a demonstration no later than 2024 and describes future missions and propulsion and power systems enabled by this capability.

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.

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, and creates jobs. The Committee therefore directs NASA to place an increased focus on awarding SBIR awards to firms with fewer than 50 employees.

EXPLORATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$5,050,800,000
Budget estimate, 2020	6,396,400,000
Committee recommendation	6,222,600,000

The Committee provides \$6,222,600,000 for Exploration, which is \$1,171,800,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$173,800,000 below the budget request using the fiscal year 2019 account structure.

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 low-Earth orbit and throughout the solar system. The Committee believes the Nation deserves a safe and robust human spaceflight program to explore beyond low-Earth orbit.

EXPLORATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Orion	1,406,700
Space Launch System	2,585,900
Exploration Ground Systems	590,000
Exploration Research and Development	1,640,000
Advanced Exploration Systems	255,600
Gateway	500,300
Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities	744,100
Human Research Program	140,000
Total Exploration	6,222,600

NASA has embarked on an ambitious goal to return U.S. astronauts to the surface of the Moon by 2024, known as the “Artemis” mission. This is a significant acceleration of the program compared to the original fiscal year 2020 budget request that envisioned the same mission to be accomplished by 2028. The Committee has used the amended request as a guide in formulating its recommendations but also recognizes that several aspects of the accelerated mission are in the early stages of planning and development, and the estimated costs of elements through completion of the near term goal were not available to the Committee. While there is support for the mission, it is difficult to weigh the impacts of the accelerated mission on the overall budget of NASA with only a single year budget proposal. NASA must provide 5-year budget profiles, similar to all other NASA missions and programs, in order to allow a thorough evaluation by the Committee. In the interim, the Committee has provided funds to allow for NASA to advance its human exploration program and awaits further definition of the program and its estimated associated costs.

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 low-Earth orbit, and provide flexibility for a variety of mission destinations including the Moon and Mars.

The Committee provides: \$2,585,900,000 for SLS of which \$300,000,000 is provided for concurrent Exploration Upper Stage [EUS] development and procurement; \$1,406,700,000 for Orion; and \$590,000,000 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.

NASA's Exploration Systems Development is made up of distinct, but equally important pieces: the SLS heavy-lift launch vehicle and its propulsion systems, Orion, and the supporting ground systems that process and enable the launch of these vehicles. If any of these activities are delayed, then the entire exploration enterprise of launching humans beyond low-Earth orbit by NASA is also hindered. Therefore, it is important to view these programs as part of a complete system and to budget accordingly so that the Nation can advance its exploration goals.

It is important to note that the funding levels provided by the Committee support the development of multiple iterations of launch and crew test articles and flight vehicles that are being developed and produced during fiscal year 2020. 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, as is funding for procurement of EUS hardware for its initial flight and future missions.

The Committee directs NASA to follow its "Priority of Use" clause for ensuring that its missions are prioritized and that mission related activities and schedules of NASA missions are not impacted by outside activities at its centers. In particular, NASA shall ensure that any non-Federal activities do not interfere with the progress of, and schedule for, the Artemis missions and will report to the Committee any conflicting activities and how the conflict was resolved 15 days prior to any activity taking place.

Exploration Research and Development [ERD].—The Committee provides \$1,640,000,000 for ERD of which \$500,300,000 is for Gateway, \$140,000,000 is for the Human Research Program, \$255,600,000 is for Advanced Exploration Systems, and \$744,100,000 is for Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities. NASA must focus its efforts towards systems enabling a crewed landing on the Moon. This requires quickly identifying requirements and selecting teams that can meet a timeline that will make a safe landing as early as 2024 possible.

Lunar Lander Development.—As NASA embarks on a return to the Moon as part of its larger human exploration strategy, the need for the development of a lander that is tested and ready for crewed missions is of critical importance. In order to support the immediate need for developing a lunar lander capability by 2024, \$44,100,000 is provided for the lunar lander office to lead the support of NASA's accelerated exploration timeline. In order to expe-

dite development of lunar landers, NASA is encouraged to engage in public-private partnerships for lunar lander development and demonstration with at least one U.S. commercial company this year to meet the goal of safely delivering crew to the lunar surface. NASA shall ensure that as part of the lander procurement, an appropriate testing regimen can be executed prior to its crewed use and any selected lander designs can utilize any U.S. launch vehicle, commercial or otherwise, that is available for lunar exploration missions. This will allow for a robust and flexible lander architecture that matches schedule to launch vehicle availability.

Advanced Technologies to Support NASA Air Revitalization Initiative.—NASA could benefit from the Nation’s global leadership in ionic liquid advanced technologies related to mission critical tasks such as air revitalization. The recommendation includes the requested level within AES for applied industry and university research related to development and application of ionic liquid based technologies to aid in air revitalization systems. The Committee encourages NASA to support institutions with strong capabilities in developing these advanced technologies and demonstrated capabilities for translating technology into practice.

SPACE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2019	\$4,639,100,000
Budget estimate, 2020	4,285,700,000
Committee recommendation	4,150,200,000

The Committee provides \$4,150,000,000 for Space Operations, which is \$488,900,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$135,500,000 below the budget request. The Space Operations account funds the International Space Station [ISS] and the supporting functions required to conduct operations in space. The ISS is a complex of research laboratories in low-Earth orbit in which American, Russian, and international partner astronauts conduct unique scientific and technological investigations in a microgravity environment.

ISS Research.—Increased crew time aboard the ISS presents more research opportunities. The Committee directs NASA to promote new grant opportunities that will support and further biological and physical sciences research within a microgravity environment, including continued study of and quantifying potential exposure to cosmic rays through initiatives such as the Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer. In making grant opportunities available, the Committee urges the Administrator to abide by the priorities established by the National Academies’ decadal survey titled “Recapturing a Future for Space Exploration: Life and Physical Sciences Research for a New Era.”

Commercial Crew and Cargo.—The Committee recommends up to the requested level of funding for Commercial Crew and Cargo, including the Commercial Crew program. The Commercial Crew program is scheduled to launch U.S. astronauts on U.S. vehicles to the ISS during fiscal year 2020.

Commercial Low-Earth Orbit Development [LEO].—The Committee supports maintaining the ISS with direct Federal funding beyond 2025 until a viable alternative exists to achieve NASA’s objectives in LEO. The Committee supports public-private partner-

ships 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. However, the Committee notes that in NASA's March 27, 2019, report to the Committee providing a multi-year plan for lunar activities, NASA highlights: "a long-term LEO marketplace with primarily non-NASA commercial revenue is not viable without a significant transition period during which the U.S. Government continues to make investments in the market and purchases services from it." The report goes on to say that the transition will last for years, during which NASA will be expected to be the anchor tenant of any so-called commercial venture. Other NASA studies have found that the most promising market for LEO is space tourism. At this time, NASA is undertaking an independent review of its legacy commercialization activity, the ISS National Lab, formerly known as the Center for the Advancement of Science in Space to evaluate its commercial strengths and weaknesses. The recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for Commercial LEO activities to allow for continued opportunities for LEO commercialization that are not primarily dependent on NASA funding. NASA is encouraged to consider how regional partnerships between academia and the private sector can be mobilized and organized to better foster the growth of a commercial user base for space services and microgravity operations.

Rocket Propulsion Test Program and Testing Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends the fiscal year 2020 requested amount for the NASA Rocket Propulsion Test program to ensure test infrastructure remains adequate to support the SLS and other propulsion development programs. The Committee notes that NASA is planning to utilize its existing test facilities for the SLS green run test and that NASA anticipates doing so for Exploration Upper Stage testing in the future. The Committee encourages NASA to develop plans to fully utilize NASA-owned rocket testing infrastructure for commercially developed launch vehicles to ensure that these vehicles are not only tested in the same manner as Government-developed launch vehicles, but also at the same facilities, to ensure consistency in testing across all potential vehicles.

Space and Flight Support Launch Services.—The Committee believes that small launch vehicle development will lead to a capability that will maximize benefits to the government, the private sector, and universities while promoting increased participation in the small launch market. The recommendation supports funding in Space Technology, Science, and Exploration, estimated at \$21,500,000, that is provided to the Launch Services Program to procure launch vehicles of small payloads to increase opportunities for improved access to suborbital and orbital launch opportunities once the current round is completed. NASA shall also keep the Committee informed of the two upcoming demonstration launches planned for 2019, as well as its future plans to maximize utilization of this program that will lower small launch costs and increase access to space.

Space Communications.—The recommendation supports the completion of the Space Network Ground Segment Sustainment project. The Committee recognizes and appreciates the complexities

involved in sustaining NASA’s Near Earth, Space, and Deep Space communications networks and infrastructure, which support NASA’s scientific and exploration activities. The Committee directs NASA to develop a plan, budget, and timeline for sustainment of NASA’s existing communications network and infrastructure. No funding is provided for the proposed new 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 for the Wallops Flight Facility launch complex. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a prioritized list of remaining needs for NASA-owned launch facilities necessary for range modernization to meet critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety needs over the next 5 years, along with an indication of whether these projects are planned to be funded under Exploration or Construction of Facilities [CoF]. The Committee notes that significant funding for Kennedy Space Center and Wallops Flight Facility projects have been previously included in CoF in both the fiscal year 2019 enacted bill and in this act.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS
ENGAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$110,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	
Committee recommendation	112,000,000

The Committee does not agree with the proposed cancellation of the activities within the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement account. The Committee provides \$112,000,000 for STEM Engagement, which is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$112,000,000 above the budget request. As part of this activity, NASA is directed to continue progress toward the Committee and NASA’s shared goal of capping administrative costs at no more than 5 percent. This account funds STEM education activities to educate and inspire our next generation of explorers and innovators.

STEM ENGAGEMENT
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NASA Space Grant	47,000
Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCOR]	22,000
Minority University Research and Education Project	33,000
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	10,000
TOTAL	112,000

Space Grant.—The Committee provides \$47,000,000 for Space Grant and directs that all 52 participating jurisdictions be supported at no less than \$760,000. NASA shall limit administrative costs to the fiscal year 2019 level and shall continue to have a goal

of reducing administrative costs to no higher than 5 percent. The Committee encourages NASA to use increased funding to evaluate program performance, augment base grants, and competitively respond to local, regional, and national needs.

Competitive Program.—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for the Competitive Program for Science, Museums, Planetariums, and NASA Visitors Centers within the STEM Education and Accountability Projects. This competitive grant program supports interactive exhibits, professional development activities, and community-based programs to engage students, teachers, and the public in STEM. The Committee is concerned that the program is now focused on coalition building rather than developing cutting-edge educational products for wide distribution, and that this change occurred without community input. The Committee encourages NASA to follow the program’s authorized purpose.

SAFETY, SECURITY, AND MISSION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,755,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	3,084,600,000
Committee recommendation	2,934,800,000

The Committee provides \$2,934,800,000 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is \$179,800,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$149,800,000 below the budget request. The Safety, Security, and Mission Services account funds agency management, including 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 cross-agency support, 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.

Moon to Mars Office.—As NASA moves forward with its plans to emphasize lunar research and human exploration of the Moon, it is important for NASA to have a clear, agency-wide vision to align efforts toward the implementation of an integrated Moon to Mars campaign. The Committee encourages NASA to consider a structure similar to other offices, such as the Office of the Chief Technologist and the Office of Chief Scientist as a model that could be followed. Such an office with a focus on lunar exploration would allow for agency-wide coordination of resources and activities across multiple directorates, while not disrupting NASA’s current organization with major structural reorganizations. The Committee believes that sufficient funding is available if NASA chooses to pursue the organization of such an office pursuant to section 505 of this act.

Information Technology.—The Committee is extremely concerned with reports from the Inspector General [IG] and GAO on the state of NASA’s Information Technology security. NASA needs to have outward facing systems that provide information and scientific data to users. These systems must have protections in place for sensitive data and internal operations. NASA requires an appropriate workforce to ensure the agency’s IT systems are secure. Both the IG and

GAO highlight deficiencies within the Office of the Chief Information Officer. NASA is directed to provide the Committee with its plans to implement the recent recommendations of the IG and GAO on IT security no later than 30 days after enactment of this act.

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.

Annual Financial Audit.—Over the past 8 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.

Buy American Provisions.—NASA is reminded of language included in the NOAA section of this report regarding Buy American provisions which apply to NOAA, NASA, and NSF related to the acquisition, construction, or conversion of a marine vessel or marine vessel components.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$348,200,000
Budget estimate, 2020	600,400,000
Committee recommendation	524,400,000

The Committee provides \$524,400,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$176,200,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$76,000,000 below the budget request. The Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration account provides for design and execution of programmatic, discrete and minor revitalization, construction of facilities projects, facility demolition projects, and environmental compliance and restoration activities.

PFAS.—The Committee is aware that NASA, in collaboration with local, State, and Federal agencies, has conducted testing of the groundwater monitoring wells and drinking water wells near Wallops Flight Facility for the presence of PFAS. The Committee supports this action and urges NASA to act expeditiously to understand the extent of PFAS in and around the Wallops facility and to determine the need for action. The Committee also acknowledges NASA’s role in the development of PFAS guidelines and standards promulgated by the Administration, and urges NASA to take steps to improve transparency of the underlying data recommendations used in the formation of this guidance.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2019	\$39,300,000
Budget estimate, 2020	41,700,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$40,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$700,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$1,700,000 below the budget request. The

Office is responsible for promoting efficiency and preventing and detecting crime, fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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 Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Committee also includes bill language regarding transfers of funds between accounts and the NASA spending plan for fiscal year 2020.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$8,075,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	7,066,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,317,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$8,317,000,000 for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The recommendation is \$242,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$1,251,000,000 above 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 domestic and international large-scale research facilities.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2019	\$6,520,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	5,662,960,000
Committee recommendation	6,769,670,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$6,769,670,000. The recommendation is \$249,670,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$1,106,710,000 above the budget request.

The Research and Related Activities [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 between academia and the public and private sectors, and international activities; and brings 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 Eco-

conomic Sciences; 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 2020 recommendation supports Federal long-term basic research that has the potential to transform our economy and our way of life in the context of a constrained Federal budget. 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 to products and services, and 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 partnering and collaboration to make available infrastructure, expertise, and financial resources to the U.S. scientific and engineering research and education enterprise.

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 supports the budget request for the new Facility Operation Transition pilot and operation of the National Ecological Observatory Network at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level.

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

Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope.—The Committee supports the budget request for operations of the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope [DKI-ST]. This new telescope will be a major enabler of solar research and the understanding of space weather that can affect our climate and communications systems. As the telescope begins operations in fiscal year 2020, the Committee encourages NSF to support DKI-ST's existing ancillary academic partnerships that have made the construction of this telescope successful.

10 Big Ideas.—NSF has embarked on a long-term plan to use 10 Big Ideas, along with two convergence accelerators, to guide funding for areas that will drive NSF's long-term research agenda and

investments in fundamental research. These ideas are meant to define the focus of cutting-edge research uniquely suited for NSF's broad portfolio. The Committee is supportive of NSF using its position as the lead Federal agency in supporting basic research in all fundamental science areas and expects that as NSF uses the 10 Big Ideas as a focusing tool, the funding for the fundamental scientific disciplines will be maintained. The Committee has provided significant funding above the amount requested in fiscal year 2020. Therefore, NSF shall maintain its core research at levels not less than those provided in fiscal year 2017. The Committee believes that the additional funds provided for fiscal year 2020 are more than adequate to continue basic research and allow NSF to position the United States to continue as a global science and engineering leader using the 10 Big Ideas framework.

Windows on the Universe.—One of NSF's 10 Big Ideas includes pursuing multi-messenger research that utilizes NSF's previous investments in both physics and astronomy to simultaneously study cosmic events in light, particles, and gravitational waves. NSF is encouraged to support both ongoing operations of existing and future NSF funded astronomy and physics facilities within its budget as part of their 10 Big Idea planning.

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. Specifically, NSF should consider the impact of the opening of the two trans-Arctic sea routes and the proximity to deep U.S. ports.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [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 \$190,000,000. 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. The Committee supports NSF's reexamination of eligibility criteria for EPSCoR and, in order to maintain certainty for EPSCoR States, the Committee directs NSF to share the findings of its reexamination with Congress before taking any action to remove a State from the program.

Online Influence.—The Committee encourages NSF to consider additional research efforts that could help counter foreign influence efforts from our adversaries, like Russia, on U.S. social media platforms designed to influence U.S. perspectives and undermine confidence in U.S. elections. 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.

U.S. Neutron Monitor Network.—The United States currently operates 15 neutron monitoring stations, but this critical infrastructure has degraded over time. Neutron monitoring has important implications in many fields, including space weather. In fact, the

National Space Weather Action plan states: “DOC, DOD, and NSF, in collaboration with academia, the private sector, and international partners, will develop options to sustain or enhance the worldwide ground-based neutron-monitoring network to include real-time reporting of ground-level events to operational space-weather-forecasting centers.” To meet that goal, within 90 days of enactment of this act, NSF shall complete a plan to ensure a sufficient number of neutron detectors are deployed to adequately characterize the radiation environment and support a real-time alert and warning system. The plan should be developed in consultation with operators of the current U.S. network and include annual funding requirements to sustain and upgrade the network.

Study of Temperate Woodland and Alpine Ecosystems and Ecoregions.—The Committee expects NSF to continue supporting research on unique mountain temperate woodland ecosystems and ecoregions, and to advance research in this area in order to better understand and sustain the health and vitality of mountain ecosystems.

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.

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 in plant genomics and directs NSF to continue to advance the ongoing plant genomics research program, 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 Rules of Life research question that is a focus of NSF.

VORTEX-SE.—NSF has been working in conjunction with NOAA to build up to a full research campaign to study the unique characteristics of tornadoes in the southeast. The previous field campaigns in 2016 and 2017 have provided important new insights into the observing strategy for the larger VORTEX-SE field campaign and the field data collected as part of these campaigns is currently being assimilated into storm-scale models, which in turn enables improvements in tornado forecast capability. 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 the upcoming field campaign. 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 invest-

ments fall short of scientific and engineering needs. NSF should remain committed 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. Leading edge high-performance computing infrastructure is vital for continued U.S. world leadership and international scientific competitiveness, particularly given computational investments and technical achievements in high-performance computing by other nations, notably China and Japan. 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 computing for the national open science community.

Domestic Manufacturing.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue to support meritorious research on the U.S. steel industry including through the Innovation and Partnerships program.

Innovation Corps.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 amount 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 turning 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.

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

Earth Systems Science.—NSF is encouraged to look at existing resources, including Federally Funded Research and Development Centers and major facility programs, and determine how these core resources can act as natural integrators for an Earth Systems science approach within NSF and to develop regional approaches using this method to demonstrate its effectiveness.

Coastlines and People.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue research that advances understanding of the impacts of coastal environmental viability and natural hazards on populated coastal regions and is encouraged by emerging efforts such as Coastlines and People.

Quantum Science.—The Committee recommends at least \$106,000,000 for quantum information science research, as authorized in the National Quantum Initiative Act, to support basic interdisciplinary quantum information science and engineering research

and human resources development in all aspects of quantum information science and engineering. The Committee recommendations also includes \$50,000,000 for up to five Multidisciplinary Research Centers for Quantum Research and Education to conduct basic research and education activities in support of the goals and priorities of the National Quantum Initiative Act. The Committee recommends these Centers be established at institutions with recognized leadership in the Quantum Information Science field and its applications. The Committee also encourages NSF to establish these Centers in locations where close collaboration with industry is possible and encourages NSF to consider Centers that focus on trapped ion quantum computing and/or the optics underlying it, superconducting quantum computing, and other promising technologies.

Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee recognizes the importance of research in the fundamentals of AI. NSF’s ongoing research on understanding and pushing the boundaries related to AI crosses multiple scientific disciplines and is fundamentally at the core of NSF’s Harnessing the Data Revolution and the Future of Work at the Human-Technology Frontier Big Ideas. To continue the progress in this emerging field, the Committee fully funds AI activities across NSF at the request level.

Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure.—The recommendation fully funds the mid-scale research instrumentation program and encourages the Foundation to make no fewer than one mid-scale award in an EPSCoR State.

HBCUs Excellence in Research.—The Committee supports the Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs] Excellence in Research program, and the recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for the program. The program is assisting in addressing NSF’s previously troubling track record of only providing substantial research funding to a small number of HBCUs.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2019	\$295,740,000
Budget estimate, 2020	223,230,000
Committee recommendation	253,230,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$253,230,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction [MREFC]. The recommendation is \$42,510,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$30,000,000 above 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 Large Synoptic Survey Telescope and the Antarctic Infrastructure Modernization for Science, as well as the requested amount to initiate the High Luminosity-Large Hadron Collider Upgrade. The Committee notes

that fiscal year 2019 was the final year of appropriations for construction of the three Regional Class Research Vessels and the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope. Operations funding for these projects is included within Research and Related Activities in fiscal year 2020 and future years.

The recommendation provides \$75,000,000 for Mid-scale research infrastructure. This amount is \$30,000,000 above the requested level. The Committee commends NSF for its planned investments in mid-scale research infrastructure, including the provision of larger mid-scale instrumentation under the MREFC account after the Committee repeatedly directed the Foundation to determine how best to support projects of this scale. 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 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.

Buy American Provisions.—NSF is reminded of language included in the NOAA section of this report regarding Buy American provisions which apply to NOAA, NASA, and NSF related to the acquisition, construction, or conversion of a marine vessel or marine vessel components.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2019	\$910,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	823,470,000
Committee recommendation	937,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$937,000,000 for this account. The recommendation is \$27,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$113,530,000 above the budget request.

The Education and Human Resources appropriation supports a comprehensive set of programs across all levels of education in STEM. The appropriation supports activities that unite school districts with institutions of higher learning to improve precollege education. Other precollege 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 does not adopt the proposed funding reductions for the Improving Undergraduate

STEM Education, Robert Noyce Scholarship Program, or the Graduate Research Fellowship and instead provides the fiscal year 2019 funding level for these programs.

CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service.—The CyberCorps program has awarded more than 3,000 scholarships to train Federal cybersecurity professionals. Nearly half of the program’s graduates are placed in national security and defense agencies. The Committee provides no less than \$55,000,000 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 CAE2Ys 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 \$62,500,000 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.

Division of Research on Learning [DRL] in Formal and Informal Settings.—As part of the research funded through the DRL, the Committee recognizes the importance of out-of-school time STEM mentor-led engagement programs, including STEM networks, festivals, and competitions. Such programs are highly effective in filling the higher education STEM pipeline. The Committee urges NSF to focus on populations underrepresented in the STEM fields and encourages NSF to fund out-of-school time STEM engagement program activities.

Division on Human Resource Development.—The Committee recommends \$35,000,000 for the HBCUs Undergraduate Program, \$8,000,000 for the Alliance for Graduate Education and the Professoriate, \$46,000,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation, \$15,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program, and \$24,000,000 for Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology. In addition, \$40,000,000 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.

Bioprocessing.—The Committee encourages NSF to include training in bioprocessing within appropriate research areas as part of their educational efforts.

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, and the recommendation provides \$20,000,000 for INCLUDES.

Advancement of Women in Academic Science and Engineering Careers [ADVANCE].—The Committee is supportive of the ADVANCE program, which funds efforts to address systemic barriers to women’s STEM careers. To maintain these efforts, the Committee provides \$18,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2019 funding level.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$329,540,000
Budget estimate, 2020	336,890,000
Committee recommendation	336,900,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$336,900,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management. The recommendation is \$7,360,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$10,000 above 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 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 \$500,000,000 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 reports are affected.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Appropriations, 2019	\$4,370,000
Budget estimate, 2020	4,100,000
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,500,000 for the Office of the National Science Board. The recommendation is \$130,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$400,000 above 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, 2019	\$15,350,000
Budget estimate, 2020	15,350,000
Committee recommendation	15,700,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$15,700,000 for the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is \$350,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$350,000 above 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 PROVISION

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, 2019	\$10,065,000
Budget estimate, 2020	9,200,000
Committee recommendation	10,200,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$10,200,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, \$135,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the request.

State Advisory Committees [SAC].—The SACs represent the eyes and ears of the Commission in their respective States. The Committee is pleased with the Commission’s decision to extend all existing SAC charters from 2 years to 4 years and looks forward to the improvements in work quality that can be attributed to this change. In order to facilitate these improvements, additional funding has been provided to allow each of the SACs to hold at least one face-to-face meeting annually and to enable the Commission to provide the SACs with appropriate support in order accomplish this goal.

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, 2019	\$379,500,000
Budget estimate, 2020	355,800,000
Committee recommendation	384,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$384,500,000 for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] salaries and expenses. This recommendation is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$28,700,000 above the 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 2018, the EEOC had a private sector inventory of 56,626 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. EEOC’s own budget submission states that justice delayed is justice denied. 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. Further, EEOC is directed to report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment 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.

State and Local Enforcement Assistance.—The Committee recommends up to \$30,500,000 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, 2019	\$95,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	101,000,000
Committee recommendation	99,400,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$99,400,000. The recommendation is \$4,400,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and is \$8,300,000 above the budget request. The ITC’s direct request to Congress was \$101,000,000, which is \$1,600,000 higher than 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. Therefore, all future budget estimates for ITC shall be transmitted to Congress without revision by the President, pursuant to such act.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$415,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	18,200,000
Committee recommendation	425,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation rejects the proposal to terminate the payment to LSC and provides \$425,500,000 for payment to LSC. The recommendation is \$10,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$407,300,000 above the President’s budget request.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$388,200,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts; \$22,000,000 for management and administration; \$4,000,000 for client self-help and information technology; \$5,300,000 for OIG; \$1,500,000 for loan repayment assistance; and \$4,500,000 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 \$4,500,000 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 PROVISION—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.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$3,516,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,449,000
Committee recommendation	3,616,000

The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the Marine Mammal Commission and instead provides \$3,616,000. The recommendation is \$100,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$1,167,000 above 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. 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, 2019	\$53,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	59,000,000
Committee recommendation	54,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$54,000,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR]. The recommendation is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$5,000,000 below the budget request. USTR is responsible for developing and leading international negotiations for the United States on policies regarding international trade, direct investment, and commodities. Its areas of responsibility include all matters relating to the World Trade Organization; trade, commodity, and direct investment matters dealt with by certain international institutions; industrial, agricultural, and services trade policy; and trade-related protection of intellectual property and the environment.

Within funds provided, the Committee continues to support USTR’s accepting full financial responsibilities of the Interagency Center on Trade Implementation, Monitoring, and Enforcement (formerly named the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center) in fiscal year 2020.

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.

North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA].—The Committee notes that no provision of NAFTA or the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 103–182) authorizes the President to withdraw from NAFTA pursuant to Ar-

ticle 2205 of such Agreement without the prior enactment of an act of Congress, or a joint resolution directing the President to issue a withdrawal.

Section 301 Exclusion Process.—The Committee notes that any further tariffs imposed on goods from China under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 shall be followed by an exclusion process that allows U.S. businesses to obtain relief from the tariffs. USTR is directed to initiate this process within 30 days of the imposition of the tariffs, following the same procedures as those in prior rounds, allowing stakeholders to request that particular products classified within a tariff subheading that are subject to new tariffs be excluded from Section 301 tariffs.

De Minimis Thresholds.—The Committee recognizes the current disparity in *de minimis* thresholds have a disproportionate impact on small businesses, that often take advantage of e-commerce to send low-value shipments to customers in foreign countries. USTR is encouraged to consider these impacts when negotiating with trading partners to address excessively low *de minimis* thresholds.

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.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	10,000,000
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 2019 enacted level and \$5,000,000 above 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 2020 spending plan, to provide a breakdown of expenses for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund’s activities.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$5,971,000
Budget estimate, 2020	6,555,000
Committee recommendation	6,300,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$6,300,000 for the State Justice Institute [SJI]. The recommendation is \$329,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$255,000 below 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 2019 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.

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 2019 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 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 limits funds pertaining to certain activities related to the export of firearms.

Section 517 limits funds that would deny permits to import certain products.

Section 518 prohibits funds for activities that seek to include certain language in new trade agreements.

Section 519 prohibits funds to authorize a national security letter in contravention of the statutes authorizing the FBI to issue national security letters.

Section 520 requires notification to the Committees in the event of cost overruns.

Section 521 authorizes funds appropriated for intelligence activities for the Department of Justice during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

Section 522 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 523 specifies rescissions of prior appropriations.

Section 524 prohibits the use of funds to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of current regulations and improves reporting.

Section 525 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 526 prohibits the use of funds in this act for the transfer or release of certain individuals detained at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to or within the United States, its territories or possessions.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds in this act to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house certain individuals who, as of June 24, 2009, were located at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or control of the Department of Defense.

Section 528 requires agencies funded in this bill to report on undisbursed balances.

Section 529 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 or OSTP have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 530 prohibits funds made available by this bill from being used to deny the importation of certain shotgun models.

Section 531 prohibits the use of funds to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 532 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 bill.

Section 533 prohibits the use of funds to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

Section 534 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 535 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.

Section 536 prohibits the use of funds by the Department of Justice to prevent States from implementing State laws related to medical marijuana.

Section 537 requires quarterly reports from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation of travel to China.

Section 538 limits formulation and development costs for the James Webb Space Telescope.

**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 2020, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2020

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
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
Integrated Ocean Observatory System Regional Observatory	2013
Coral Reef Conservation	2004
Coastal Zone Management	1999
Title IX Fund	2019
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
Species Recovery Grants	1992
National Marine Fisheries Service:	
Marine Mammal Protection	1999
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program	2000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries	2012
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management	2013
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
National Sea Grant College Program	2014
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
Department of Justice:	
General Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Executive Office for Immigration Review:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Office of Inspector General:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Parole Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Legal Activities:	
General Legal Activities:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Antitrust Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Attorneys:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009
Community Relations Service:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Assets Forfeiture Fund Current Budget Authority	2009
U.S. Marshals Service	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison Detention	2009
Construction	2009
National Security Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
Interagency Law Enforcement:	
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Construction	2009
Drug Enforcement Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison System	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Buildings and Facilities	2009
Office 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	2018
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
Adam Walsh Act	2009
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011
Smart Probation	n/a
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	n/a

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
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

¹ NOAA authorizations are spread across over 60 separate statutory authorities. In many cases, the authorizations do not match exactly to specific programs.

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

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on September 26, 2019, the Committee ordered favorably reported a bill (S. 2584) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 31–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Shelby	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Alexander	
Ms. Collins	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Blunt	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	
Mr. Boozman	
Mrs. Capito	
Mr. Kennedy	
Mrs. Hyde-Smith	
Mr. Daines	
Mr. Rubio	
Mr. Lankford	
Mr. Leahy	
Mrs. Murray	
Mrs. Feinstein	
Mr. Durbin	
Mr. Reed	
Mr. Tester	
Mr. Udall	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Schatz	
Ms. Baldwin	
Mr. Murphy	
Mr. Manchin	
Mr. Van Hollen	

**COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE**

Paragraph 12 of the rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, no changes to existing law are displayed because this bill proposes no changes.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2020: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies:				
Mandatory	336	336	329	¹ 329
Discretionary	70,833	73,333	74,452	¹ 76,252
Security	5,695	5,695	NA	NA
Nonsecurity	65,138	67,638	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2020				² 49,682
2021				17,550
2022				5,665
2023				2,692
2024 and future years				3,323
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2020	NA	-2,773	NA	² 59

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for the 2020 Census and in accordance with subparagraph (G) of section 251(b)(2) of the BBEDCA of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide a revised 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$2,500,000,000 in budget authority plus associated outlays.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	495,000	471,096	521,250	+ 26,250	+ 50,154
Offsetting fee collections	- 11,000	- 11,000	- 11,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	484,000	460,096	510,250	+ 26,250	+ 50,154
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	79,050	87,652	87,652	+ 8,602	.....
Defense function	39,000	40,000	40,000	+ 1,000	.....
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	118,050	127,652	127,652	+ 9,602	.....
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs	265,000	.....	279,500	+ 14,500	+ 279,500
Salaries and expenses	39,000	29,950	40,000	+ 1,000	+ 10,050
Total, Economic Development Administration	304,000	29,950	319,500	+ 15,500	+ 289,550
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development	40,000	10,000	40,000	.....	+ 30,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	101,000	107,990	107,000	+ 6,000	- 990
Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs	270,000	264,005	274,000	+ 4,000	+ 9,995

Periodic censuses and programs	3,551,388	5,885,400	4,784,319	+ 1,232,931	- 1,101,081
2020 Census (H. Res. 293, HR 2021; Public Law 116-37)			2,500,000	+ 2,500,000	+ 2,500,000
Subtotal	3,551,388	5,885,400	7,284,319	+ 3,732,931	+ 1,398,919
Total, Bureau of the Census	3,821,388	6,149,405	7,558,319	+ 3,736,931	+ 1,408,914
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	39,500	42,441	42,441	+ 2,941	
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	3,370,000	3,450,681	3,450,681	+ 80,681	
Offsetting fee collections	- 3,370,000	- 3,450,681	- 3,450,681	- 80,681	
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office					
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	724,500	611,719	753,500	+ 29,000	+ 141,781
Industrial Technology Services	155,000	15,172	161,500	+ 6,500	+ 146,328
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(140,000)		(145,500)	(+ 5,500)	(+ 145,500)
National Network for Manufacturing Innovation	(15,000)	(15,172)	(16,000)	(+ 1,000)	(+ 828)
Construction of research facilities	106,000	40,690	123,000	+ 17,000	+ 82,310
(Legislative Proposal)		288,000			- 288,000
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)		
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	985,500	955,581	1,038,000	+ 52,500	+ 82,419
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities	3,596,997	3,058,383	3,727,466	+ 130,469	+ 669,083
(By transfer)	(157,980)	(158,407)	(174,774)	(+ 16,794)	(+ 16,367)
Subtotal	3,596,997	3,058,383	3,727,466	+ 130,469	+ 669,083
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,755,349	1,406,236	1,552,528	- 202,821	+ 146,292
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65,000		65,000		+ 65,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	349	349	349		
Fishery Disaster Assistance	15,000				
Fisheries Finance Program Account	- 8,000	- 8,000	- 8,000	- 15,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,424,695	4,456,968	5,337,343	- 87,352	+ 880,375
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	63,000	79,107	61,000	- 2,000	- 18,107
Renovation and Modernization .....	.....	1,100	1,000	+ 1,000	- 100
Office of Inspector General	32,744	33,043	32,744	.....	- 299
Public Safety Trust Fund transfer .....	.....	.....	(2,000)	(+ 2,000)	(+ 2,000)
Business Application System Modernization .....	.....	22,000	22,000	+ 22,000	.....
Total, Departmental Management	95,744	135,250	116,744	+ 21,000	- 18,506
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	11,413,877	12,475,333	15,197,249	+ 3,783,372	+ 2,721,916
(By transfer)	166,980	167,407	185,774	+ 18,794	+ 18,367
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	113,000	114,740	114,740	+ 1,740	.....
Justice Information Sharing Technology	32,000	33,875	33,875	+ 1,875	.....
Total, General Administration	145,000	148,615	148,615	+ 3,615	.....
Executive Office for Immigration Review	563,407	672,966	672,966	+ 109,559	.....
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	- 4,000	- 4,000	- 4,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	559,407	668,966	668,966	+ 109,559	.....
Office of Inspector General	101,000	101,646	105,000	+ 4,000	+ 3,354

United States Parole Commission	13,308	13,308	13,308	+308	
Salaries and expenses					
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	904,000	927,453	924,000	+20,000	-3,453
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	10,000	13,000	13,000	+3,000	
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	164,977	166,755	166,755	+1,778	
Offsetting fee collections—current year	-136,000	-141,000	-141,000	-5,000	
Direct appropriation	28,977	25,755	25,755	-3,222	
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	2,212,000	2,254,541	2,278,360	+66,360	+23,819
United States Trustee System Fund	226,000	227,229	227,229	+1,229	
Offsetting fee collections	-360,000	-309,000	-309,000	+51,000	
Direct appropriation	-134,000	-81,771	-81,771	+52,229	
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,409	2,335	2,335	-74	
Fees and expenses of witnesses	270,000	270,000	270,000		
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	15,500		16,000	+500	+16,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,514	20,514	20,514		
Total, Legal Activities	3,329,400	3,431,827	3,468,193	+138,793	+36,366
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,358,000	1,373,416	1,410,000	+52,000	+36,584
Construction	15,000	14,971	17,000	+2,000	+2,029
Federal Prisoner Detention	1,552,397	1,867,461	1,867,461	+315,064	
Total, United States Marshals Service	2,925,397	3,255,848	3,294,461	+369,064	+38,613
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses	101,369	109,585	110,000	+8,631	+415
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	560,000	550,458	550,458	-9,542	
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	3,729,250	3,755,738	3,841,128	+111,878	+85,390
Counterintelligence and national security	5,462,887	5,501,689	5,626,774	+163,887	+125,085

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	9,192,137	9,257,427	9,467,902	+275,765	+210,475	
Construction	385,000	51,895	485,000	+100,000	+433,105	
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	9,577,137	9,309,322	9,952,902	+375,765	+643,580	
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	2,687,703	2,722,295	2,783,152	+95,449	+60,857	
Diversion control fund	-420,703	-443,142	-443,142	-22,439	.....
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,267,000	2,279,153	2,340,010	+73,010	+60,857	
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program						
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives .....	.....	254,000	.....	.....	-254,000
Salaries and expenses	1,316,678	1,368,440	1,370,000	+53,322	+1,560	
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	7,250,000	7,061,953	7,470,000	+220,000	+408,047	
Buildings and facilities	264,000	99,205	290,000	+26,000	+190,795	
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700	2,700	.....	.....
Total, Federal Prison System	7,516,700	7,163,858	7,762,700	+246,000	+598,842	
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities						
Office on Violence Against Women: .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prevention and prosecution programs .....	.....	.....	(500,000)	(+2,500)	(+500,000)
(By transfer)	(497,500)	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	6,449,000	5,591,960	6,698,670	+249,670	+1,106,710
Defense function	71,000	71,000	71,000		
Subtotal	6,520,000	5,662,960	6,769,670	+249,670	+1,106,710
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	295,740	223,230	253,230	-42,510	+30,000
Education and Human Resources	910,000	823,470	937,000	+27,000	+113,530
Agency Operations and Award Management	329,540	336,890	336,900	+7,360	+10
Office of the National Science Board	4,370	4,100	4,500	+130	+400
Office of Inspector General	15,350	15,350	15,700	+350	+350
Total, National Science Foundation	8,075,000	7,066,000	8,317,000	+242,000	+1,251,000
Total, title III, Science	29,582,509	29,688,570	31,074,509	+1,492,000	+1,385,939
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	10,065	9,200	10,200	+135	+1,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	379,500	355,800	384,500	+5,000	+28,700
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	95,000	91,100	99,400	+4,400	+8,300
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	415,000	18,200	425,500	+10,500	+407,300

Salaries and expenses	3,516	2,449	3,616	+ 100	+ 1,167
Marine Mammal Commission					
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	53,000	59,000	54,000	+ 1,000	- 5,000
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15,000	10,000	15,000		+ 5,000
Salaries and expenses	5,971	6,555	6,300	+ 329	- 255
State Justice Institute					
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	977,052	552,304	998,516	+ 21,464	+ 446,212
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
DOC National Institute of Standards and Technology, Technology Innovation Program (rescission)	- 2,000			+ 2,000	
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission)	- 10,000	- 35,000	- 10,000		+ 25,000
NOAA, Fisheries, Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund (rescission)			- 5,000	- 5,000	- 5,000
DOC International Trade Administrations, Operations and Administrations Program (rescission)		- 3,000			+ 3,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	- 151,000	- 100,000	- 100,000	+ 51,000	
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission, permanent)	- 674,000			+ 674,000	
FBI, Salaries and Expenses:					
Nondetense (rescission)	- 50,439	- 24,342	- 29,200	+ 21,239	- 4,858
Defense (rescission)	- 73,887	- 35,658	- 42,774	+ 31,113	- 7,116
FBI, Construction (rescission)		- 159,000			+ 159,000
Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission)		- 505,000			+ 505,000
Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs (rescission)	- 10,000			+ 10,000	
Office of Justice programs (rescission)	- 70,000	- 85,000	- 70,000		+ 15,000
COPS (rescission)	- 16,500			+ 16,500	
NASA closeouts (rescission)	- 3,000			+ 3,000	
NASA Science (rescission)			- 70,000	- 70,000	- 70,000
Total, title V, General Provisions	- 1,060,826	- 947,000	- 326,974	+ 733,852	+ 620,026
Appropriations		- 3,000			+ 3,000
Rescissions	- 1,060,826	- 944,000	- 326,974	+ 733,852	+ 617,026
(By transfer)					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DISASTER RELIEF ACT, 2019					
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Program (emergency)	600,000			-600,000	
National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research and Facilities (emergency)	120,570			-120,570	
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)	25,000			-25,000	
Fishery Disaster Assistance (emergency)	150,000			-150,000	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
U.S. Marshals Service: salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,336			-1,336	
Federal Prison System: buildings and Facilities (emergency)	28,400			-28,400	
Related Agencies					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation (emergency)	15,000			-15,000	
Total, Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019	940,306			-940,306	
EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND SECURITY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER ACT, 2019					
Department of Justice: Excutive Office of Immigration Review (emergency)	65,000			-65,000	
United States Marshal Service: Federal Prisoner Detention (emergency)	155,000			-155,000	
Total, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019	220,000			-220,000	

Total, Other Appropriations	1,160,306	.....	.....	- 1,160,306	.....
Grand total	73,007,306	72,381,233	79,389,503	+ 6,382,197	+ 7,008,270
Appropriations	(72,907,826)	(73,325,233)	(77,216,477)	(+ 4,308,651)	(+ 3,891,244)
Rescissions	(- 1,060,826)	(- 944,000)	(- 326,974)	(+ 733,852)	(+ 617,026)
Emergency appropriations	(1,160,306)	(2,500,000)	(+ 1,339,694)	(+ 2,500,000)
(By transfer)	664,480	167,407	685,774	+ 21,294	+ 518,367

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