

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF
COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2021

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

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

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total amount of regular discretionary budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2021 is \$71,094,000,000, which is \$419,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for regular discretionary amounts. While the discretionary budget authority in this bill has increased from the fiscal year 2020 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.

Additionally, the Committee makes available \$1,500,000,000 through the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] for victim compensation and victim services. In fiscal year 2019, receipts into the CVF fell to \$495,000,000, marking the second consecutive year of extraordinarily low collections. The amount provided by the Committee is consistent with the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] estimated receipts of deposits into the CVF for fiscal year 2021, well above the 3-year average of collections, and aims to strike 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 2021 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, Engineering, 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. Additionally, difficult decisions had to be made to balance between the competing interests of not only maintaining important Committee priorities, but also striving to achieve important aspirational goals of hallmark National programs.

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

The Committee has made a concerted effort to spur U.S. economic growth both domestically and abroad through investments in the Economic Development Administration and our Nation's trade agencies such as the USTR and the ITC, as well as the International Trade Administration and Bureau of Industry and Security within DOC. Together, these agencies help businesses get started, compete internationally, and grow.

Additionally, the changing landscape of criminal activity at home and abroad continues to test the DOJ's ability to deal with and adapt to emerging threats. The Committee believes that our Federal law enforcement agencies must work collaboratively to focus and streamline limited resources in a manner that safeguards taxpayer dollars while preserving public safety. The Committee supports the important mission of the Department 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 DOJ. Federal law enforcement and U.S. Attorneys received at least a 2.5 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 2021 bill increases funding for grants to help State and local law enforcement protect our Nation's communities. Additionally, in spite of the Inspector General's report of extraordinarily poor financial management, the Committee provides a significant increase for the Executive Office of Immigration Review of roughly 9 percent to provide resources needed to enhance productivity and address the large immigration court backlog of more than 1,100,000 million cases. The Committee also provides the necessary funding for the Bureau of Prisons to continue implementation of criminal justice reforms and programming created by the First Step Act (Public Law 115-391).

For the science agencies, the Committee builds upon the advances and calculated gains made in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-93). The administration's budget request proposes an ambitious plan for NASA, requesting resources to accelerate the goal of landing the next Americans on the Moon.

The resources provided in this bill enable progress toward that goal and enhance America's leadership in space and science, including sending astronauts to the Moon and beyond. However, the Committee notes NASA's budget request eliminated many long-standing Committee priorities, making it impossible to provide the entirety of its proposed increases in fiscal year 2021 related to the Artemis program. With that context in mind, the Committee recommendation provides strategic programmatic 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 advance, 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, offices, and commissions funded in this bill to continue to achieve savings by lowering travel contractor costs related to air fares. The Committee continues longstanding restrictions on first class travel.

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

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

Second, the bill requires the Inspectors General of the DOC, DOJ, NASA, NSF, and LSC to conduct reviews of grant and contract funds to ensure funds are being spent appropriately. For projects with persistent accountability issues, such as the Decennial Census and weather satellites, special funding is provided for additional Inspector General scrutiny.

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. The Committee takes strong steps to increase funding to agencies' Inspectors General to ensure strong accountability and oversight of Federal programs.

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

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

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

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

Section 505, contained in the General Provisions of Title V of the bill, provides procedures for the reprogramming of funds. To reprogram is to change the use of funds from the specific purposes provided for in the bill and the accompanying explanatory statement or, in the absence of direction from the Committee, from the specific purposes provided for in the administration's budget request. Each title of the bill has also traditionally included separate provi-

sions 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 2021, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury available to the agencies funded by this bill. Section 505 requires that the Committee be notified by letter, at least 15 days prior to reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, between programs, projects, or activities. Section 505 of this act is also applicable in cases where funding for an activity is reduced by 10 percent. In addition, the Committee is to be notified of reprogramming actions which are less than these amounts if such actions would have the effect of committing the agency to significant funding requirements in future years; increasing funds or personnel by any means for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been previously denied or restricted by Congress; creating new programs, offices, agencies, or commissions or substantially augmenting existing programs, offices, agencies, or commissions; relocating offices or employees; or reorganizing offices, programs, or activities.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Committee directs that all departments and agencies funded within this bill shall submit all of their fiscal year 2022 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 2021 and 2022. 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 2022 budget, particularly within the departmental operations and management accounts.

The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2022 submissions will include sufficient detail to justify all programs, projects, and activities contained in each department, agency, office, or commission budget request. Budget justifications are prepared not for the use of the agencies but are the primary tool the Committee uses to evaluate the resource requirements and proposals requested by the administration.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

REDUCTIONS-IN-FORCE

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

APPROPRIATIONS LIAISONS

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

COVID-19 RESPONSE

The Committee is aware of the impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on agency operations across the Federal Government. To date, Congress has provided more than \$2,900,000,000,000 in emergency supplemental relief in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19. The Committee continues to monitor agency needs directly related to COVID-19 and, to the extent necessary, will seek to address them in future supplemental appropriations vehicles. Accordingly, funding provided in the Committee's regular fiscal year 2021 appropriations bills is focused on annual funding needs unrelated to the COVID-19 pandemic.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee recommends a total of \$9,591,407,000 for the Department of Commerce [DOC]. The recommendation is \$5,629,423,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$1,273,847,000 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, 2020	\$521,250,000
Budget estimate, 2021	485,509,000
Committee recommendation	539,250,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$539,250,000 for the International Trade Administration [ITA]. The recommendation is \$18,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$53,741,000 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 2021 spending plan and in its fiscal year 2022 budget request.

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

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

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement [USMCA] Secretariat.—Section 105 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 116–113) authorizes the establishment of the U.S. Section of the Secretariat within the Department of Commerce to carry out functions to facilitate the operation of USMCA. Within funding provided for ITA, the Committee provides

up to \$2,000,000 for ITA to establish the U.S. Section of the Secretariat.

Section 232 Tariff Exclusions.—The Committee provides \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, within Enforcement and Compliance, to increase support for review of requests for exclusion from steel and aluminum tariffs applied under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862). Additional direction related to the section 232 exclusion process is included in Departmental Management, including directed spending levels for the Bureau of Industry and Security and the Office of the Secretary of Commerce.

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.

Trade Enforcement.—The Committee notes the importance of anti-circumvention and duty evasion enforcement by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance. ITA should continue to make enforcement of antidumping and countervailing duties a priority, including thoroughly investigating dumping and subsidies causing injury to domestic businesses and expeditiously reducing trade remedy case backlogs.

Capture and Trade Enforcement.—The Committee has long 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 agency’s policies and procedures to prevent capture of its Enforcement and Compliance employees are followed.

Particular Market Situation Authority.—The Committee directs ITA to be judicious and reasonable in its use of the “particular market situation” provisions as Congress intended, and to be open and fair in its administration of antidumping and countervailing duty laws.

Aluminum Import Monitoring [AIM] System.—The Committee supports the Department’s efforts to establish a web-based aluminum licensing and import monitoring system, as outlined in the proposed rulemaking (85 Federal Register 23748) published on April 29, 2020. Within Enforcement and Compliance, the Committee provides up to \$1,300,000 for staffing and other necessary expenses to support development and implementation of the AIM system. The Committee also encourages ITA to regularly consult with the aluminum industry on market dynamics to ensure the remedy is meeting its stated goal of supporting U.S. aluminum producers.

Global Markets [GM].—The Committee commends the Department and ITA for resolving previous budget execution issues within GM but continues to expect the Department to monitor ITA’s budget execution.

The Committee provides \$340,000,000 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 \$133,000,000 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 continue to brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter on the previous quarter’s obligations, by object class; the planned obligations, by object class, for the current and ensuing fiscal quarters; and staffing levels within GM, including a breakout of Foreign Service Officers, Locally Engaged Staff, and U.S. field staff.

Commercial Engagement in Pacific Island Countries.—Within funding provided for GM, the Committee provides up to \$400,000 for ITA to hire at least two locally engaged staff in Pacific Island countries for the purpose of promoting increased economic and commercial engagement between the United States and Pacific Island countries.

Domestic Trade Promotion.—The Committee believes U.S. conferences and trade shows can play an important role in the Nation’s trade promotion efforts. Therefore, the Committee encourages ITA to work with stakeholders to develop ways to promote U.S.-based conferences and trade shows to foreign businesses.

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 and provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 amount within GM for these purposes.

International Travel Promotion.—The Committee recognizes the value of international tourism to the overall economy of the United States. The Committee encourages Brand USA, when appropriate, to support international marketing efforts targeted at making clear that U.S. travel destinations are open and safe.

Resource Allocation and Workforce Planning.—The Committee notes that much has changed at ITA in the decade since the U.S. Government Accountability Office [GAO] released its report, *Increases in Commercial Service Workforce Should Be Better Planned* (GAO-10-874), including the merger of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service [USFCS] with the Market Access and Compliance business unit into the new GM business unit. There-

fore, the Committee directs GAO to undertake a follow up to GAO–10–874 that should include assessing the priority of resource utilization within GM; analyzing the workforce and succession strategy within USFCS, including the percentage of senior leadership and workforce diversity and inclusion; and reviewing the current management structure of GM after the merger.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2020	\$127,652,000
Budget estimate, 2021	137,664,000
Committee recommendation	132,652,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$132,652,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS]. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$5,012,000 below 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.

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 \$7,000,000 for contractor support for the product exclusion process for steel and aluminum tariffs applied under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862).

The Department shall continue to provide quarterly reports to the Committee, due not later than 15 days after the end of each quarter, on the implementation of the exclusion process. The reports shall include (a) the number of exclusion requests received; (b) the number of exclusion requests approved and denied; (c) the status of efforts to assist small- and medium-sized businesses in navigating the exclusion process; (d) Department-wide staffing levels by Bureau for the exclusion process, including information on any staff detailed to complete this task; and (e) Department-wide funding by source appropriation and object class for costs undertaken to process the exclusions.

Sanction Violations.—The Committee directs BIS to provide a report no later than 90 days after 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 pe-

riod 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, 2020	\$333,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	31,593,000
Committee recommendation	340,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$340,000,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. The recommendation is \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$308,407,000 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.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2020	\$292,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	
Committee recommendation	299,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$299,000,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs. The recommendation is \$6,500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$299,000,000 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	118,500
Economic Adjustment Assistance	37,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms	13,000
Regional Innovation Program	38,500
Partnership Planning	33,500
Technical Assistance	10,000
Research and Evaluation	1,500
Assistance to Coal Communities	30,000
Assistance to Nuclear Closure Communities	15,000

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

	Committee recommendation
STEM Apprenticeships	2,000
Total	299,000

Broadband Projects.—EDA funding provided under Public Works, Economic Adjustment Assistance, and other programs may be used to support broadband infrastructure projects. High-speed broadband is critical to help communities attract new industries and strengthen and grow local economies. EDA is encouraged to prioritize underserved areas. 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 2020 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 \$38,500,000 to EDA for grants under RIP, also referred to as Build to Scale [B2S]. Of the amount provided for RIP grants, no less than \$30,500,000 shall be for the i6 Challenge, also referred to as the B2S Venture Challenge, and no less than \$6,000,000 shall be for Seed Fund Support, also referred to as the B2S Capital Challenge. As part of its spend plan, EDA is directed to provide a detailed justification for any funding provided herein that is intended to be used to support a B2S Industry Challenge in fiscal year 2021. EDA shall continue to ensure that RIP awards go to multiple grantees in multiple and diverse geographic areas, including an increased focus on organizations and States that have not previously received funding from the program. Furthermore, within funds provided for RIP, EDA shall award not less than 40 percent of grants to support rural communities.

University-Based Business Incubators.—Within funding provided under RIP, the Committee directs EDA to invest in university-based, high-tech business incubators to encourage entrepreneurship and promote technology commercialization through business startups. Funding awards should include support for incubator

projects where Federal labs and universities are collaborating to stimulate commercialization of research. Furthermore, this activity should support private-public partnerships for economic growth and job creation in areas of high unemployment.

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

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

Assistance to Nuclear Power Plant Closure Communities.—The Committee notes that closures of nuclear power plants throughout the United States have had a significant impact on the economies of surrounding communities due to job losses and dramatic reductions to the local tax base. The Committee appreciates the work EDA has undertaken in prior years to assist communities impacted by recent or scheduled nuclear power plant closures and provides \$15,000,000 for early-stage strategic planning activities and economic development projects.

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

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math [STEM] Apprenticeships.—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. More than 50 percent of jobs that require STEM skills do not require a bachelor's degree. Therefore, non-traditional higher education, such as apprenticeships, will be instrumental in meeting the urgent demand for a STEM-literate workforce. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 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). Within the funds provided, the Committee directs EDA to prioritize implementation grants.

Diversifying Local, Distressed Economies.—Many economically distressed communities suffer from dependency on a single industry or sector that makes them vulnerable to sector-specific economic downturns, trade wars, and natural disasters. The Committee recognizes that economic development projects that seek to diversify local workforce by attracting private investment can lead

to a more resilient economy. Therefore, the Committee encourages EDA to invest in public-private partnerships that target distressed communities seeking to diversify their local workforce, particularly opportunities where private companies have already invested in such communities and are looking to expand.

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

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

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

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$40,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	31,593,000
Committee recommendation	41,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$41,000,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$9,407,000 above the budget request.

Staffing and Technical Guidance.—The Committee reminds EDA that its core mission is to spur economic development in communities across the Nation, and that a critical component of meeting this mission is the need to provide technical assistance to all communities, especially those that are poorly positioned to produce technically-sufficient proposals. The Committee is concerned that the large number of vacancies at EDA, particularly in its six regional offices, is hamstringing the agency’s ability to perform these critical functions and therefore directs EDA to expedite its efforts to fill all outstanding vacancies.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2020	\$42,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	10,281,000
Committee recommendation	42,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$42,500,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA]. The recommendation is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and is \$32,219,000 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 in increasing revenues and creating jobs. The Committee directs MBDA to allocate \$27,000,000 of its total appropriation toward cooperative agreements, external awards, and grants, including not less than \$14,000,000 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 MBDA’s high vacancy rate and directs the agency to expedite its efforts to fill all outstanding vacancies.

Business Centers.—The Committee rejects the administration’s proposal to eliminate support for the Business Center and Specialty Project Center programs and directs MBDA to execute the scheduled re-compete. As part of this process, the Committee encourages MBDA to consider applications from historically underserved regions of the country and directs the agency 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 \$7,500,000 for MBDA to continue its BAA program in fiscal year 2021. 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 implementation 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, 2020	\$107,990,000
Budget estimate, 2021	111,855,000
Committee recommendation	111,855,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$111,855,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis [ESA]. The recommendation is \$3,865,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and equal to the budget request. ESA conducts research to provide a better understanding of the U.S. economy, which helps government make more informed policy decisions.

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account.—The Committee recognizes the national economic importance of the outdoor recreation industry. Not less than \$1,500,000 is provided to continue implementing the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–249) in fiscal year 2021. The Committee directs the Department to continue working with the outdoor recreation industry, nongovernmental organizations, and other interested stakeholders to refine the national-level statistics and to continue developing regional statistics.

Income Growth Indicators.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Economic Analysis to continue development of income growth indicators, including providing annual reports about income growth in each decile of the income distribution.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2020	¹ \$7,558,319,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,671,977,000
Committee recommendation	1,799,709,000

¹Totals included in the preceding table for fiscal year 2020 include a \$2,500,000,000 cap adjustment for the 2020 Decennial Census provided by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37).

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,799,709,000 for the Census Bureau. The recommendation is \$5,758,610,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$127,732,000 above the budget request.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2020	\$274,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	279,268,000
Committee recommendation	285,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$285,000,000 for current surveys and programs. The recommendation is \$11,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$5,732,000 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.

Survey of Income and Program Participation [SIPP].—The Committee rejects the proposed cut to SIPP and provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for this survey.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	¹ \$7,284,319,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,392,709,000
Committee recommendation	1,514,709,000

¹Totals included in the preceding table for fiscal year 2020 include a \$2,500,000,000 cap adjustment for the 2020 Decennial Census provided by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37).

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,514,709,000 for periodic censuses and programs. The recommendation is \$5,769,610,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$122,000,000 above the budget request.

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

2020 Decennial Census.—The Committee provides \$934,430,000 for the 2020 Decennial Census for fiscal year 2021, which is \$122,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee notes that with the unanticipated delay in field operations, it would not be prudent to assume that prior year funds provided for executing the Decennial Census will be available to offset the total needed for fiscal year 2021. Therefore, the Committee provides the full amount identified for fiscal year 2021 in the Independent Cost Estimate for Decennial Census operations.

The Committee has consistently advocated for the Bureau to execute a cost effective and accurate Decennial Census. Previous investments for the Decennial have placed the Bureau in a position to mitigate a number of contingencies that could have caused significant impediments to conducting the 2020 Census. As the Bureau enters the final stages of enumerating the Nation's population, the Committee encourages the Bureau focus on successfully completing any remaining operations.

Quarterly Status Reports.—The Census Bureau is directed to continue its quarterly status reports to the Committee until the tabulations of populations required under 13 U.S.C. 141(c) are reported to the States.

2020 Census Operations Evaluation.—Within 1 year of enactment of this act, the Census Bureau shall submit a report to the Committee evaluating the effectiveness of its 2020 Census operations, the ability to enumerate hard-to-count populations, the overall data quality, as well as the costs and the adequacy of resource allocation throughout the Decennial Census cycle. As part of this evaluation, the Bureau should include elements such as modified operations, the use of secretarial and risk-based contingency funds, and any effects on the quality or accuracy of data derived from the 2020 Census that may be attributable to such modifications.

2020 Census Data Availability.—The Bureau is encouraged to work closely with stakeholders representing public interests, the Census Advisory Committees, and the data user community to ensure the availability of accurate data products for use by the public. The Bureau should continue seeking regular feedback from data users on disclosure avoidance and to evaluate privacy protection methods being considered for other Bureau data programs.

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

Ensuring the Integrity and Security of Surveys and Data.—The Committee directs the Census Bureau to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security, and other relevant agencies, to prepare for, prevent, and disrupt cyber intrusions and disinformation campaigns that have the potential to impact survey

participation or compromise data collected by the Census Bureau. The Bureau should also coordinate with State and local stakeholders and private industry, as appropriate.

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

Website Modernization.—The Committee supports the Census Bureau's efforts to modernize its internal and external digital services consistent with the requirements of the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act [IDEA] (Public Law 115–336). The Committee believes the 21st Century IDEA will enable the Census Bureau to improve digital service delivery and data dissemination and encourages the Bureau to implement requirements that effectively modernize the Bureau's public-facing digital services. Specifically, the Committee encourages the Census Bureau to leverage cloud services for its website to help achieve cost savings, efficiencies, and compliance with the 21st Century IDEA website modernization requirements.

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

Census Working Capital Fund Transfer.—At this time, the Committee does not adopt the proposed transfer of \$208,000,000 appropriated for the 2020 Decennial Census in prior years to the Census Working Capital Fund to renovate the Suitland, Maryland, headquarters building and other Census facilities. The Committee does not support the transfer of funds away from the 2020 Decennial Census while the count is still ongoing. Further, the Committee has questions regarding the costs of the proposed renovation of the Suitland headquarters to accommodate the relocation of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics into the building and directs Census, in coordination with the GSA, to provide further details regarding the breakdown of the total costs and the timing of the plan.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$40,441,000
Budget estimate, 2021	72,203,000
Committee recommendation	45,576,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$45,576,000 for National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$5,135,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$26,627,000 below the budget request.

The Committee retains language from previous years allowing the Secretary to collect reimbursements from other Federal agencies for a portion of the cost resulting from the coordination of spectrum management, analysis, and operations. NTIA shall submit a report to the Committee no later than June 1, 2021, 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, job creation, civic engagement, public safety and health, global competitiveness, and a better quality of life. The Committee remains concerned that advanced broadband technologies have not been sufficiently deployed in rural areas. NTIA is encouraged to coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies to identify and pursue policies that enable effective and efficient broadband deployment nationwide while advancing next-generation technologies, such as 5G networks, and to avoid efforts that could duplicate existing networks. NTIA is further encouraged to ensure that deployment of last-mile broadband infrastructure is targeted to areas that are currently unserved or underserved, and to utilize public-private partnerships and projects where Federal funding will not exceed 50 percent of the project’s total cost where practicable.

National Broadband Map Augmentation.—The Committee provides up to \$7,500,000 to continue work modernizing the national broadband availability map in coordination with the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] and looks forward to an update on NTIA’s 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 2022 budget request an update on rural- and Tribal-related broadband availability and access trends, challenges, and Federal actions to achieve equitable access to broadband services in currently underserved communities throughout the Nation. Furthermore, the Committee encourages NTIA, in coordination with the FCC, to develop and promulgate a standardized process for collecting data from State and local partners.

Advanced Communications Research.—The Committee provides \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for Advanced Communications Research to procure and maintain cutting-edge equipment for research and testing of the next generation of communications technologies, including 5G.

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

Spectrum Management for Science.—Preserving access to key portions of radio spectrum important for radio astronomy observations and other scientific uses is essential for scientific discovery. The Committee encourages NTIA, in coordination with the FCC and other appropriate stakeholders, to continue ensuring spectrum access for scientific activities. The Committee requests a report from NTIA within 180 days after enactment of this act on the coordination efforts underway.

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

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

Policy and Technical Training.—The Committee encourages NTIA to work with the FCC and the Department of State to provide support for activities provided under section 7 of Public Law 98–549. As part of these activities, NTIA may provide assistance and guidance in policy and technical training to impart best practices to information technology professionals from developing countries.

Spectrum Management System.—The Committee notes that NTIA's information technology infrastructure managing the Nation's spectrum is more than 30 years old and will soon be in need of modernization. However, the proposed approach for modernization will require more than 5 years to complete, even as technologies continue to evolve. The Committee encourages NTIA and the Department to consider alternative proposals to fully fund the needed upgrades, including options outside of direct appropriations. NTIA is directed to brief the Committee regarding possible alternative options 90 days after enactment of this act.

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 2021.

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, 2020	\$3,450,681,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,695,295,000
Committee recommendation	3,695,295,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$3,695,295,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO], which is \$244,614,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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 unexpected revenue in excess of appropriated levels. However, the Committee disapproves of the manner in which USPTO has used its authority to retain expected increases in revenue in excess of appropriated levels, specifically as it relates to revenue increases promulgated by planned changes to fees and surcharges not reflected within the fiscal year 2020 President’s budget. The Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund is not a slush fund and should not be used to collect expected increases in revenue above appropriated levels, as was the case in fiscal year 2020. As such, the bill includes new language requiring USPTO to notify Congress, either via the President’s budget or a budget amendment, of any expected increases in revenue from planned fee changes.

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

Reprogramming and Spend Plan.—USPTO shall follow the reprogramming procedures outlined in section 505 of this act before using excess fee collections to forward fund expenses beyond fiscal year 2021.

Intellectual Property [IP] Attachés.—The Committee is concerned that USPTO’s IP attachés may not have adequate access to their

foreign government counterparts and are not consistently involved in embassy or consulate conversations regarding intellectual property matters. The Secretary is directed to work with USPTO, ITA, and the Department of State to ensure that the attachés are appropriately utilized, including in discussions and negotiations at the counselor rank and above.

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

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,034,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	¹ 717,923,000
Committee recommendation	1,050,000,000

¹ Amounts included in the preceding table do not include the legislative proposal for Construction of Research Facilities, proposed in the fiscal year 2021 budget submission.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,050,000,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is \$16,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$332,077,000 above the budget request. Up to \$9,000,000 may be transferred from the Scientific and Technical Research and Services [STRS] account to the Working Capital Fund.

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

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$754,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	652,027,000
Committee recommendation	786,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$786,500,000 for NIST STRS. The recommendation is \$32,500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$134,473,000 above the budget request. The Committee directs NIST to provide a detailed spending plan for NIST’s highest priority laboratory programs that describes resources used for each program, project, or activity.

The Committee rejects the proposed reductions to Laboratory Programs, Corporate Services, and Standards Coordination and Special Programs.

NIST Diversity and Inclusion.—The Committee encourages NIST to take discrete steps to promote racial and cultural acceptance and diversity within its workforce. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, NIST is directed to submit a report to the Committee analyzing the current racial and cultural makeup of the agency; planned efforts to recruit, retain, and advance applicants and employees critical to promoting greater racial and cultural diversity,

and the outcomes of these efforts; and any additional steps and recommendations planned to promote greater racial and cultural acceptance and diversity throughout the NIST workforce, including the development and analysis of metrics to evaluate success.

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 2020 level is provided for cybersecurity research, outreach, industry partnerships, and other activities at NIST, including the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence [NCCoE]. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages NIST to establish additional National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education cooperative agreements with regional alliances and multi-stakeholder partnerships for cybersecurity workforce and education.

Cybersecurity of Genomic Data.—The Committee is concerned about the vulnerability of personally identifiable genomic data and believes that this data, the tools used to collect it, and the architectures used to store it must be protected to prevent loss of privacy, discrimination, data loss or theft, industrial or commercial sabotage, exploitation of research, and production of dangerous pathogens, among other issues. Therefore, the Committee provides no less than \$1,000,000 for NIST and NCCoE to initiate a use case, in collaboration with industry and academia, to research the cybersecurity of personally identifiable genomic data, with a particular focus on better securing deoxyribonucleic acid sequencing techniques, including clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeat technologies, and genomic data storage architectures from cyber threats. NIST and NCCoE should look to partner with entities who have existing capability to research and develop state-of-the-art cybersecurity technologies for the unique needs of genomic and biomedical-based systems.

Industrial Internet of Things [IIoT].—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level 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 supports NIST’s research program in QIS, as authorized in section 201 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368). This emerging field of science promises to yield revolutionary new approaches to computing, sensing, and communication, among others. Accordingly, the Committee provides \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for these activities.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 amount for forensic science research. Additionally,

the Committee provides \$3,150,000 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 2020 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 \$250,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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 encourages NIST to work with academic institutions, in collaboration with State and industry partners, to develop new composite technologies to solve problems in the manufacturing space and related materials industries. Further, the Committee urges NIST to work with relevant Federal agencies, including the Federal Highway Administration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Environmental Protection Agency, to

aggregate existing standards and test methods for the use of composites and other innovative materials in infrastructure, as well as to identify barriers to broader market adoption.

Pyrrhotite in Concrete Aggregate.—The Committee 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 the fiscal year 2020 enacted level amount 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.

Regenerative Medicine Standards.—The Committee commends NIST, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [FDA], and the Standards Coordinating Body for continued work to implement the regenerative medicine standards provisions enacted under the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114–255). 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 no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for NIST to continue to improve measurement assurance and standards coordination for regenerative therapies, including establishing a regenerative medicine assay validation and innovation core, 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 that have 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 2020 enacted level for the Office of Special Programs to maintain and consider expanding the number of urban dome locations in fiscal year 2021.

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.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle [UAV] Challenges and Credentialing.—The Committee provides a total of \$3,250,000 for NIST’s UAV research challenges and credentialing program. Within the funding provided, NIST shall continue to partner with academic institutions to execute UAV prize based challenges that focus on expanding the role that UAVs could play in emergency response operations.

The Committee also recognizes the importance of transitioning the outcomes of past UAV challenges, including for NIST to coordinate the development of the technical infrastructure for large-scale credentialing systems for Federal, State, local, and tribal organizations use of UAVs. Therefore, the Committee also expects NIST to use the funding provided to partner with relevant academic institutions to establish the measurements and standards infrastructure necessary for credentialing remote pilots. This includes implementation and demonstration of distributed pilot training and evaluation using standard test methods to aggregate averages for various system capabilities and pilot proficiency in each test. This will also support flight test simulations using the same standards to increase training time and extend evaluation options.

Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee provides \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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. NIST is also encouraged to research and develop technologies to detect so-called “deepfakes.”

Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework Process.—The Committee recognizes the economic, national security, and societal impacts of AI and the importance of maintaining U.S. leadership in AI development and implementation. The Committee believes that coordination is needed between the Federal Government and stakeholder organizations to ensure that AI initiatives support reliable, robust, and trustworthy systems, including considering the development of risk management frameworks. The Committee directs NIST to establish a multi-stakeholder process for the development of an AI Risk Management Framework. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, NIST shall establish the process by which it will engage with stakeholders to develop the framework. NIST shall provide the Committee with regular updates on the progress of these efforts until the framework is finalized and publicly available.

Public Health Risk to First Responders.—The Committee recognizes the pressing public health risk associated with occupational exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS], particularly among civilian and military firefighters. Therefore, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for NIST to continue the study of new and unused personal protective equip-

ment worn by firefighters to determine the prevalence and concentration of PFAS in the equipment, as well as the extent to which PFAS may be released from the gear during normal wear and under what conditions.

Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program.—The Committee recognizes the value of the Baldrige Program and the impact that it has on the performance of organizations that adopt its best practices. Therefore, the Committee provides \$2,500,000, an increase of \$300,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for the Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program to expand its e-learning capability. 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.

Disaster Resilience Grant Research Program.—The Committee provides \$2,500,000 for NIST's Disaster Resilience Grant Research Program, which supports extramural-led research into how natural disasters affect the built environment to inform building designs, codes, and standards to help structures better withstand such hazards.

Within funding provided, NIST is encouraged to consider research projects that would support the testing and development of advanced materials and technologies that would be used to retrofit existing buildings to increase disaster resilience and energy efficiency.

Oceanographic Sensor Calibration.—The Committee recognizes that there is a need for increased accredited capacity to calibrate ocean sensors, and that the current lengthy wait time is inhibiting the efficiency of both operational monitoring and research activities. Therefore, NIST is directed to proactively work with the oceanographic and marine operations communities to develop solutions to reduce the backlog and wait times for recalibrating oceanographic sensors.

Forward Looking Building Standards.—The Committee remains concerned about how climate change will impact the built environment, and that standards previously set with an assumption of a stable climate system will expose many Federal and non-Federal investments to significant, but avoidable, risk. Therefore, the Committee directs NIST, in consultation with NOAA, to make available to standards developing organizations the authoritative science, tools, and resources, provided by the United States Global Change Research Program [USGCRP] to help people and organizations across the country manage risks and respond to changing environmental conditions. Further, the Committee directs NIST to facilitate providing USGCRP resources to standards developing organizations in order for such organizations to appropriately incorporate forward-looking information.

Training Officers of the Court.—The Committee is aware that there is interest by members of the judiciary in receiving training by NIST in several research areas to help understand the science and concepts underlying the professional analyses of forensic experts. The Committee supports this idea and believes basic training for attorneys, practitioners, and organizations that make up the fo-

rensic sciences industrial base is also a worthwhile effort. The Committee directs NIST to prepare a plan for how to implement training for officers of the court, including staffing needs, necessary funding required, and possible topics of instruction and to submit this plan to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2020	\$162,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	25,252,000
Committee recommendation	165,500,000

The Committee provides \$165,500,000 for Industrial Technology Services. The recommendation is \$3,500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$140,248,000 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 \$149,500,000 for the program.

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. In this act, with the passage of the Global Leadership in Advanced Manufacturing Act (Public Law 116–92), the Committee has prioritized the sustainment of the existing NIST-sponsored institute, the National Institute for Innovation in Manufacturing Biopharmaceuticals. However, the Committee is supportive of expanding the Manufacturing USA Network through the creation of a new institute as proposed in the budget and encourages similar proposals in future fiscal years. Within the funding provided, 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 FDA’s participation in biomanufacturing innovation institutes; \$10,000,000 shall be used for the continuation of the existing NIST-funded institute; and \$1,000,000 shall be for a competitive grant program to develop technology roadmaps for promising advanced manufacturing clusters.

NIST is directed to minimize administrative costs in order to provide support for collaborative research and development projects between institutes.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2020	\$118,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	¹ 40,644,000
Committee recommendation	98,000,000

¹Amounts included in the preceding table do not include the legislative proposal for Construction of Research Facilities, proposed in the fiscal year 2021 budget submission.

The Committee provides \$98,000,000 for construction of research facilities. The recommendation is \$20,000,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$57,356,000 above the budget request.

Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs [SCMMR].— Within the amount provided for Construction of Research Facilities, the Committee provides no less than \$90,000,000 for SCMMR.

Facilities Study.—The Committee directs NIST to develop and submit a report that assesses the capital needs of NIST’s campuses. The report should identify facilities in greatest need of repair, describe the work needed to bring them up to current standards, and include cost estimates for each project. NIST shall provide the report with its recommendations to the Committee no later than 1 year after the date of the contract agreement on the statement of work between NIST and the contracted entity.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2020	\$5,352,178,000
Budget estimate, 2021	4,624,842,000
Committee recommendation	5,402,865,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$5,402,865,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. The recommendation is \$50,687,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$778,023,000 above the budget request.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$3,763,939,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,165,124,000
Committee recommendation	3,807,958,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$3,807,958,000 for NOAA’s Operations, Research, and Facilities [ORF]. The recommendation is \$44,019,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$642,834,000 above the budget request.

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$615,000,000 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	164,500
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	32,500
Integrated Ocean Observing System-Regional Observations	40,000
Total, Navigation, Observations and Positioning	237,000
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	83,000

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Competitive External Research	19,500
Total, Coastal Science and Assessment	102,500
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	46,500
Coastal Zone Management Grants	78,500
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	33,000
Coral Reef Program	32,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	29,000
National Marine Sanctuaries	56,500
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	275,500
GRAND TOTAL NOS	615,000

Navigation, Observations and Positioning.—The Committee strongly supports activities under Navigation, Observations and Positioning, including full operational funding for NOAA's Navigation Response Teams, and rejects the proposed cuts for NOAA Integrated Ocean Observing System base funding, Geodesy base funding, and Tide and Current base funding.

Ocean Mapping and Coastal Charting.—Within Navigation, Observations and Positioning, the Committee provides \$4,000,000, which is to be divided evenly between the Office of Coast Survey and the National Geodetic Survey, for NOS to coordinate and implement an interagency mapping, exploration, and characterization strategy for the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, as well as the Arctic and sub-Arctic shoreline and nearshore of Alaska. For the latter activity, NOAA shall work closely with the Alaska Mapping Executive Committee and the State of Alaska to ensure that mapping efforts are coordinated and adhere to the priorities identified in the Alaska Coastal Mapping Strategy.

Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System [PORTS] Program.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for PORTS.

Precision Navigation.—The Committee supports NOS's precision navigation program that enables mariners to make data-informed decisions when navigating into and out of our Nation's seaports. As NOS concludes its two ongoing precision navigation pilots in fiscal year 2021, the Committee directs NOAA to begin making preparations to commence additional precision navigation projects. The Committee believes that all U.S. seaports identified in the February 2020 Precision Navigation Socioeconomic Study should be considered for inclusion in the next precision navigation project and directs that preference shall be given to U.S. seaports that have immediate access to multiple interstate and railroad systems and at least 10,000 miles of inland waterway connections, are ranked within the top 15 by total tonnage of goods shipped and received, and which are currently performing or scheduled to perform channel expansion to accommodate larger draft vessels.

Geospatial Modeling Grants.—The Committee 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 \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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 additional joint ocean and coastal mapping centers in order to provide steady funding for existing centers. NOAA shall not decrease funding levels for any existing centers.

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

Modernization of the Vertical Datum.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 funding level for the Gravity for the Re-Definition of the American Vertical Datum [GRAV–D] initiative within the Geodesy program. GRAV–D is developing a new, highly accurate vertical datum which will enhance coastal resilience by improving inundation models and meet a range of positioning needs.

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.—The Committee continues to note the massive backlog for charting of navigationally significant areas, nationally, and in the Arctic, specifically. The Committee believes Arctic surveys could be completed more efficiently through increased and accelerated contracting. Therefore, NOAA is directed to award contracts for hydrographic surveys in the Arctic as early in the calendar year as possible to maximize the operational season, utilizing effective and efficient contract services. Within the amount provided for Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts, NOAA is directed to accelerate the acquisition of survey data through the use of contractors. In addition, NOAA is directed

to utilize all contractors that are available, qualified, and experienced in the Arctic for U.S. Arctic hydrographic surveys.

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

Integrated Ocean Observing System [IOOS].—Within funding provided for IOOS, NOS shall work to complete and operate the National High Frequency Radar System to close key gaps in the U.S. surface current mapping system. Furthermore, NOS shall expand the regional underwater profiling gliders program to ensure streamlined access to data for weather forecasting and hurricane prediction, disaster response, forecasting of freshwater and marine water quality, detection of harmful algal blooms [HABs], and safe maritime operations.

The Committee commends IOOS for successfully establishing five pilot programs in fiscal year 2020 to enhance the Nation's capacity for monitoring and detection of HABs, and provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 amount to continue the pilot program. Building upon the successes of the pilot program, the Committee also provides up to \$1,000,000 for IOOS to establish an initial HAB monitoring and detection test bed in the Gulf of Mexico. With the funding provided, the Committee expects that the test bed will deploy and operate a range of technologies and also determine the data management and dissemination needs for operating and maintaining a complete end-to-end HAB detection and monitoring system. The testbed shall be established in an area that is subject to and has experienced HABs in recent years and where there is existing expertise, infrastructure, and collaboration between IOOS, an IOOS regional association, and academic and State partners that can be readily leveraged.

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 2020 enacted level for operations and staffing of the Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center [DRC], which shall continue to serve as the Gulf Coast's headquarters for NOAA's emergency preparedness, response, and recovery operations. The Committee appreciates NOS's efforts to fully staff the DRC in fiscal year 2020 and directs NOS to continue to prioritize full staffing of the DRC in fiscal year 2021. In addition, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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 2020 enacted level for NOAA's Marine Debris Program, including its competitive extramural funding programs. NOS is encouraged to prioritize funding for projects in urban communities that support waterway cleanup efforts to remove any and all forms of marine debris, projects in rural and remote communities that lack infrastructure to address their marine debris problems, and

projects that address the impact of marine debris in fresh water systems that are a source of drinking water.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science [NCCOS].—The Committee again rejects the proposal to terminate NCCOS and provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Committee supports the ground-breaking research NCCOS conducts in areas such as coral health and restoration, ecotoxicology, HABs, aquaculture, and coastal resilience. The Committee is still puzzled as to why NOAA continues to 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. Further, the Committee encourages NCCOS to consider expanding efforts related to coastal sustainability and resilience, including assessing the effects of land-use on coastal and marine resources, measuring societal benefits of coastal restoration and green infrastructure, encouraging citizen science monitoring of coastal and marine resources, and assessing the adaptive capacity of human communities to coastal hazards.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee understands that HABs in their various forms are a national problem that require collaboration with local partners to monitor, predict, track, and respond to HAB events. Within funding for Competitive External Research, the Committee provides up to \$5,500,000 to accelerate deployment of effective methods of intervention and mitigation to reduce the frequency, severity, and impact of HAB events in freshwater systems. Of this amount, up to \$2,000,000 shall be used to explore innovative methods to increase monitoring and detection of HABs in freshwater systems by partnering with a consortium of academic institutions with expertise in unmanned aircraft systems. Additionally, the Committee encourages NOS to expand its collaboration with coastal States across the country to address HABs in the marine environment.

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

Integrated Water Prediction [IWP].—Within funding provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 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 provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, \$3,000,000 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 continue to coordinate with the IOOS Program Office on the implementation of these funds.

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

National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund.—The Committee provides \$33,000,000 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. Of the amount provided, not less than \$3,000,000 shall be for project planning and design. In selecting the areas of focus for the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund, NOAA and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation should consider proposals that enhance ocean and coastal management; bolster coastal infrastructure and resilience; support regional collaborative efforts and partnerships; 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 \$7,500,000 for NOS to work with academic institutions and non-governmental research organizations to establish innovative restoration projects to restore degraded coral reefs. This may include efforts related to “Mission: Iconic Reef”, the initiative recently launched by NOAA to restore coral reefs within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, as well as other landscape-scale coral reef restoration initiatives and the necessary research and development for these efforts. Restoration projects should utilize genetic strains that demonstrate enhanced resiliency to increased water temperatures, decreased pH, and coral disease, as well as 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 that such grants are subject to a 100 percent non-Federal match.

Papahānaumokuākea Sanctuary Designation.—The Committee directs NOAA to initiate the process under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) to designate the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument as a National Marine Sanctuary to supplement and complement, rather than

supplant, existing authorities. NOAA shall provide the Committee an update on this designation before the end of fiscal year 2021.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System [NERRS].—The Committee rejects the elimination of NERRS and provides \$29,000,000 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 currently pending site nominations. Within funding provided for NERRS, up to \$2,000,000 may be used for the Margaret A. Davidson Graduate Research Fellowship administered by the Office of Coastal Management.

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$961,416,000 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	125,164
Species Recovery Grants	7,000
Atlantic Salmon	6,500
Pacific Salmon	65,000
Total, Protected Resources Science and Management	203,664
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	146,927
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments	176,127
Observers and Training	55,468
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	123,836
Aquaculture	17,750
Salmon Management Activities	61,043
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	41,124
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,365
Total, Fisheries Science and Management	625,640
Enforcement	74,737
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	57,375
GRAND TOTAL NMFS	961,416

Promote and Develop Fisheries Products and Research Funding Transfer.—The bill maintains the provision restricting the use of the Promote and Develop Fisheries Products and Research funds transferred from the Department of Agriculture to NOAA in a way that better meets the intended purpose of the transfer mandated by the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act (15 U.S.C. § 713c-3). None of the

funds may be used for internal NOAA or DOC management, but rather funds may only be used for activities that directly benefit U.S. fisheries and fishery communities.

As part of the fiscal year 2021 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 region 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 shall consider community impacts and the comprehensive value of NMFS staff presence on regional and local scales when making stationing decisions or considering actions to consolidate staff.

NMFS Project Consultations.—Within Protected Resources Science and Management, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 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.

North Atlantic Right Whale.—The Committee remains concerned that the North Atlantic right whale population remains critically low. Therefore, the Committee rejects the proposed reduction and provides an additional \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species for North Atlantic right whale-related research, development, and conservation efforts. Within funding provided, not less than \$1,000,000 shall be to support the existing pilot program to develop, refine, and field test innovative lobster fishing gear technologies as described in Senate Report 116–127 and codified in Public Law 116–93.

The Committee directs NOAA to continue to support disentanglement, stranding response, necropsy activities, aerial surveys, and passive acoustic monitoring in the waters of the At-

lantic Ocean, and encourages the development of a habitat suitability index and long-term tagging methods. NOAA is also directed to fully evaluate the feasibility, as well as the safety 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.

The Committee recognizes that the Northeast lobster fishery has made significant changes to harvesting practices to protect North Atlantic right whales. The Committee also understands that NMFS is investigating declines in sightings of North Atlantic right whales in the Gulf of Maine over the past decade, as well as in the species' primary food source, *Calanus finmarchicus*, in the eastern Gulf of Maine. In any rulemaking regarding the North Atlantic right whale, NMFS shall incorporate recent research on *Calanus* that indicates these zooplankton have decreased 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 entanglements are assigned to individual fisheries 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.

Risk Reduction Credit.—Should NOAA award risk reduction credit to any State as part of the current North Atlantic right whale take reduction management process, the agency shall also ensure that other States have the opportunity to receive credit for past management actions.

False Killer Whales.—Within the funding provided for Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 for 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 2020 enacted level 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.

Unusual Mortality Events [UMEs].—The Committee directs NMFS to submit a report, within 90 days of enactment of this act, showing how funds from the Unusual Mortality Event Fund have

been dispersed during UMEs active within the past 10 years. This report shall include what specific services and incurred costs have been financed or reimbursed by the agency. It shall also report on services provided by tribal partners, including, but not limited to, carcass retrieval and shipment, regardless of whether or not compensation was provided for these services or related expenses were reimbursed.

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

Assessment of Fishing Interference.—The Committee is concerned about reports from commercial, for-hire, and recreational fishermen in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic regarding dolphins and sharks impeding fishing activity, including following fishing vessels and eating fish when hooked or after being released. Not only does this activity negatively impact fishing, but it also poses a safety risk for humans and these animals. Therefore, the Committee directs NMFS undertake a study, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, to assess conflicts between dolphins and sharks and commercial, for-hire, and recreational fishing vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic. The study should provide: (1) a quantification of the extent to which dolphins and sharks interfere with commercial, charter, and recreational fishing; and (2) recommendations for non-lethal methods to deter dolphins and sharks from interfering with commercial, for-hire, and recreational fishing, in accordance with existing laws. NMFS shall report to the Committee on the results of the study no later than one year after the study is commenced. In conducting the study, NMFS shall consult with the Marine Mammal Commission, the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council, the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Advisory Panel, and commercial, for-hire, and recreational fishermen.

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. The Committee also rejects the proposed reduction for hatchery genetic management plans [HGMP] and encourages NOAA to work with partners to address the backlog of HGMPs and expedite approval.

Antarctic Research.—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the Antarctic research program within Fisheries Ecosystem Science Programs and Services.

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, stock boundaries, and other topics that can improve groundfish stock assessments in the next 5 years. Within funding provided, \$500,000 shall be obligated to develop methods for improving and increasing utilization of the full range of available fishery dependent data to better inform groundfish stock abundance estimates. This should include a review of statistical strengths and weaknesses of existing bottom trawl surveys for different species and the development of alternatives data sources and sampling methods that will augment and improve groundfish stock assessments as recommended in the 2020 report of the Groundfish Trawl Task Force. This funding is intended to support new and innovative research, including by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center, separately by, or in collaboration with, outside partners such as higher education institutions or State agencies, and in cooperation with the fishing industry.

Electronic Monitoring and Reporting [EM/ER].—Within Fisheries Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 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 2021 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 2021 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.

Fisheries Surveys and Offshore Wind.—The Committee supports the responsible development of renewable energy projects off the Atlantic Coast, but notes that fishery survey data may be affected by such development. The Committee also acknowledges while the

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management within the Department of the Interior is the lead agency for offshore wind permitting and authorization, NMFS has the important statutory jurisdiction over permitting under ESA and MMPA. Therefore, the Committee provides \$500,000 within Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services to ensure the continuity of fisheries survey data that may be affected by offshore wind energy development and \$500,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services to support the permitting process.

Fisheries Surveys.—The Committee recognizes that NMFS cancelled most fishery and ecosystem research surveys planned during calendar year 2020, but understands that these decisions were made in order to protect NOAA personnel. There is growing concern that additional cancellations in 2021, and possibly beyond, could affect NMFS’s ability to meet its core mission requirements. Therefore, the Committee believes it is imperative that NMFS take the necessary steps to ensure that historical levels of survey coverage are achieved without disruption in fiscal year 2021 and has provided an additional \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for this purpose. At this funding level the Committee expects NMFS to contract no fewer than six surveys for Alaskan bottom trawl surveys and cooperative research, including a survey to capture movement of fish populations out of historic survey areas, and no fewer than four vessels for west coast groundfish surveys.

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. NMFS is also encouraged to continue to collaborate with NOAA’s Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research on the agency-independent reef fish population assessments funded within Sea Grant.

State Management for Recreational Red Snapper.—The Committee remains invested in ensuring the sustainable management of Gulf of Mexico red snapper and reiterates past direction that successful implementation of Reef Fish Amendment 50: State Management for Recreational Red Snapper shall be a top priority for NOAA, and that such efforts should be done in coordination with the Gulf States. Within the amount provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for NMFS to continue to work with the Gulf States to ensure successful implementation of State management for red snapper.

The Committee is concerned by the results of recent efforts to calibrate each Gulf State’s reporting system results to the MRIP-based catch limits, which assumed that Federal catch statistics are the best available science, and in some cases have resulted in significant discrepancies between the Federal and State catch statistics for red snapper. The Committee asserts that the discrepancies are large enough that it is imprudent for NMFS to assume that the Federal catch statistics are providing the best account of the fish-

ery, especially when available data from the States suggest otherwise, and that NMFS must address the question of which data collection system is providing the best estimates of recreational red snapper catch in the Gulf of Mexico, before making any regulatory changes.

Therefore the Committee provides no less than \$2,000,000, within the funding provided to support State management for red snapper, for NMFS to contract with a non-governmental entity with expertise in statistics and fisheries-dependent data collection to provide the following: (1) an independent assessment of the accuracy and precision of both the Federal and State recreational catch data programs in the Gulf of Mexico; (2) recommended improvements to be made to the Federal and State recreational catch data programs in the Gulf of Mexico to improve accuracy and precision; and (3) an independent assessment, based on the results of the two prior items, of how best to calibrate the Federal and State recreational catch data programs in the Gulf of Mexico to a common currency.

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.

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 multi-year, agency-independent study using multiple hooked-gears to sample South Atlantic red snapper for age composition, sexual maturity, and egg production.

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 Modernizing Recreational Fisheries Management Act of 2018 (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 Com-

mittee provides no less than \$4,000,000 within Fisheries Data Collection, Surveys and Assessments, to support collaborative programs focused on improving recreational fishery data collection, as articulated in sections 102, 201, and 202 of 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. In addition, the Committee is aware of the collaboration between the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils to establish a joint committee to consider the multitude of potential approaches to implement section 102 of Public Law 115–405. NOAA is directed to support this and similar collaborations between the Regional Fishery Management Councils to develop and implement successful alternative fishery management approaches for recreational fisheries.

Fisheries Information Networks.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments, \$24,000,000 is provided for Fisheries Information Networks. Within the amounts provided, NMFS shall dedicate funds to support Fisheries Information Systems grants at no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted amount.

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.

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

Atlantic Herring Stock Assessment.—The Committee directs NMFS to ensure that its 2021 Atlantic herring assessment is completed on schedule and to notify the Committee if it anticipates that the deadline will not be met.

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 rejects the proposed cut to the Cooperative Research program and provides no less than \$13,000,000 for these purposes. The Committee directs NMFS to prioritize trawl surveys that are designed and conducted cooperatively with industry and States to provide empirical measures of fish stock abundance, such as swept area biomass surveys.

The Committee recognizes the need for supplemental stock abundance information that could reduce uncertainty and increase confidence in stock assessment results used to set annual fishery catch limits. NMFS is encouraged to prioritize studies conducted cooperatively with States, industry, and nonprofit institutions using video systems deployed in commercial trawl nets for surveys. NMFS is also encouraged to focus on improved understanding of natural mortality and relative gear efficiency to ensure accurate measures of catchability. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Northeast Fisheries Science Center to consider prioritizing cooperative research efforts for species that are experiencing shifts in range and population density due to warming waters and other global environmental changes. The Committee also encourages NMFS to prioritize data collection that may be affected by offshore wind energy development.

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

Plankton Recorder Survey.—The Committee notes the importance of understanding the distribution of *Calanus finmarchicus* plankton to inform the conservation of North Atlantic right whales. Within the amount provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments, the Committee provides not less than \$300,000 to conduct a continuous plankton recorder survey in partnership, on a voluntary basis, with research institutions, nonprofit organizations, commercial vessels, and other Federal agencies. The relevant survey samples should be analyzed, stored, archived, and made publicly available as quickly as is practicable. NOAA is further directed to coordinate with the Government of Canada to develop a transboundary understanding of plankton abundance and distribution.

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, and shall ensure the costs and benefits of At-Sea Monitoring are commensurate with the gross revenues of vessels in the fishery. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 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. The Committee also looks forward to receiving the report requested in Senate Report 116–127 and codified in Public Law 116–93 outlining the current status of electronic monitoring and reporting technology for the Northeast multispecies fishery.

North Pacific Observer Coverage.—Within Observers and Training, the Committee provides no less than \$7,500,000 for the North Pacific Observers Program, a \$500,000 increase above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. This additional funding will offset observer costs normally paid for by harvesters in fisheries that are undertaking a transition to EM/ER. Additionally, NOAA is encouraged to identify and implement any efficiencies that would mitigate the cost burden shouldered by small vessel operators in the fixed-gear fleet.

Fisheries Management Programs and Services.—The Committee rejects all proposed cuts within Fisheries Management Programs and Services.

For-Hire Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Implementation.—The Committee provides no less than \$2,250,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services and \$1,500,000 within Enforcement to support the continued, timely implementation of electronic logbooks for the federally permitted charter-for-hire sector in the Gulf of Mexico. Within existing resources, the Committee directs NMFS to continue supporting implementation of EM/ER in the South Atlantic.

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.

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.

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 in-

stead continue providing consumers with independent and accountable information generated from within the Department.

Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna [ABFT].—The Committee is gravely concerned by NOAA’s April 2, 2020, rulemaking to reopen for commercial long-line fishing two gear-restricted areas [GRAs] in the Gulf of Mexico that were previously closed annually during April and May to protect spawning ABFT. The Committee questions the hypothetical basis for this rulemaking—that all of the management measures previously in place for ABFT in the Gulf of Mexico may not be necessary in tandem and that such measures are inhibiting the harvest of other target species—because of the following facts: (1) the Gulf of Mexico is the primary spawning ground for ABFT, and recovery of the still depleted stock requires that spawning fish be protected; and (2) the management measures implemented in 2015, the Individual Bluefin Quota and time-area closures, have in tandem, not individually, reduced ABFT discards and catch during peak spawning months. Therefore, the Committee directs NOAA to reconsider the decision to open the two GRAs in the Gulf of Mexico. If the status quo is maintained, NOAA shall increase monitoring efforts within the GRAs through 100 percent human observer coverage and by making publicly available all Gulf of Mexico ABFT catch data, broken down both inside and outside the GRAs, on a weekly basis and within one week of catch, during the months of April and May in order to allow for increased oversight to ensure that this rule does not result in the longline fishery exceeding their ABFT catch limits.

Harmful Drift Gillnets.—The Committee supports NMFS’s current efforts to approve more sustainable fishing gear, including replacing large-mesh drift gillnets used in Federal waters off the California coast, and recognizes the need to help fishermen phase out their current equipment. Therefore, the Committee encourages NMFS to establish a pilot program to assist fishermen in replacing large-mesh drift gillnets with more sustainable gear and to consider actions to ban the use of drift gillnets in Federal waters off the coast of California.

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 2020 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.

Marine Aquaculture.—The Committee is supportive of the May 7, 2020, Presidential Executive Order [EO] on Promoting American Seafood and Competitiveness and Economic Growth and continues to recognize the potential of aquaculture development as a positive catalyst for our Nation’s seafood industry. As such, the Committee provides no less than \$500,000 in the Aquaculture budget for NMFS, in collaboration with NOS, to perform activities in support of the identification of at least two aquaculture opportunity areas, as called for in section 7 of the aforementioned EO.

The Committee also provides up to \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level in the NMFS Aquaculture budget to increase

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

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

In addition, the Committee provides no less than \$2,000,000 for the NMFS Aquaculture Office, in partnership with the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, to partner with a university or consortium of universities to establish a multi-year demonstration pilot of an Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture [IMTA] system in State waters of the Gulf of Mexico, which shall culture native species of finfish, bivalve mollusks, and macroalgae. The pilot is to be for research, training, and educational purposes only and should involve students, fisherman, and farmers, and shall endeavor to inform how to adapt IMTA methods and systems, in an environmentally and ecologically balanced manner, for deployment in warm water environments.

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.

Salmon Management Activities.—Within the amount provided for Salmon Management activities, the Committee recommends \$39,500,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, to enable NOAA, the Pacific States, and Tribal communities to continue activities in support of the obligations set forth in the renegotiated annex of the Pacific Salmon Treaty [PST]. No less than \$20,000,000 shall be made available to support ongoing and new implementation and mitigation activities for the PST. Before any of these funds may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan that is reflective of the funding recommendations produced by the U.S. section of the Pacific Salmon Commission. In doing so, NOAA is directed to consult with the Pacific States, Tribal communities, and other stakeholders. Further, NOAA is encouraged to minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount of funds withheld for administrative expenses.

The Committee also provides \$21,000,000 for the operation and maintenance of Mitchell Act hatcheries.

Genetic Stock Identification [GSI].—The Committee supports continued research and testing of GSI management techniques in the Pacific salmon fishery to meet the dual purpose of protecting declining and 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 maintains the existing budget structure for Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions and provides a total of \$41,124,000 to support the Regional Fishery Management Councils, Interstate Marine Fisheries Commissions, and International Fisheries Commissions. Of the amount provided, no less than \$1,850,000 shall be for the three Interstate Marine Fisheries Commissions. The Committee recognizes the important role that regional management plays in sustaining a balanced ecosystem and healthy fish populations and the advantage that aggregate data can provide in understanding emerging trends across our Nation's fisheries. The Committee directs the Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions to prioritize research and monitoring of high priority species in the face of changing environmental conditions.

West Coast Electronic Monitoring Program.—The Committee understands that the Pacific Fishery Management Council has recommended that the Electronic Monitoring Program Regulations for the West Coast be delayed until 2022. The Pacific Council has indicated that it wants to revisit the issue of third party video review of the EM data to determine whether there is a more cost-effective alternative to the process set forth in the final rule. The Committee agrees with this approach and directs NMFS to maintain the existing video review system while the issue is under consideration by the Pacific Council.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated [IUU] Fishing.—The Committee directs NOAA to continue to dedicate the necessary resources to combat IUU fishing, including no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted amount to execute and enforce the program established under section 539 of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) and also to implement the Maritime SAFE Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–92), including staffing the “Interagency Working Group on IUU Fishing.” The Committee continues to encourage NOAA to coordinate and partner with relevant agencies, such as the Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center in the Department of Homeland Security, to develop innovative remote sensing technology as included in Senate Report 116–127, codified in Public Law 166–93, and additional analytical tools to help identify imports that are of high risk of illegal fishing and seafood fraud to inform targeted inspections and enforcement.

The Committee also directs NMFS to provide a report not later than 60 days after the enactment of this act that summarizes NMFS's efforts to prevent the importation of seafood harvested

through IUU fishing and address imported seafood fraud. The report should include the following: (1) the volume and value of seafood species subject to the Seafood Import Monitoring Program [SIMP] imported during the fiscal year; (2) the enforcement activities carried out under SIMP; (3) the percentage of import shipments subject to SIMP selected for inspection or audit; (4) the number of instances of noncompliance with the SIMP requirements; (5) the seafood species in which such noncompliance were found to be the most prevalent; and (6) such other information that NMFS considers appropriate with respect to SIMP monitoring and enforcing compliance.

Definition of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing.—Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, the Committee directs NOAA to revise existing regulations defining IUU fishing, provided in 50 C.F.R 300.201, to be consistent with the definition codified in section 3532(6) of Public Law 116–92.

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 [JEA]. Instead, the Committee provides \$18,500,000 for these agreements, which are critical for proper surveillance and enforcement of our Nation’s fisheries laws.

Northeast Lobster Enforcement.—The Committee encourages continued collaboration between the States, NOAA, and the U.S. Coast Guard to improve Federal capacity for offshore lobster enforcement in the Northeast. Within Enforcement, the Committee provides no less than \$750,000 for NMFS, in partnership with the relevant States, JEA partner agencies, and the Atlantic State Marine Fisheries Commission, to establish a pilot cooperative offshore lobster enforcement program. The Committee envisions that the program will establish multi-year contracts with commercial vessels, which are not participating in the lobster fishery but are capable of hauling deep-set gear, to carry law enforcement officials to oversee inspection of offshore lobster gear. The Committee also believes that such a program will require NMFS to implement measures to increase the tracking of vessels participating in the offshore lobster fishery in order to yield beneficial results. As part of the establishment of the program, NMFS is also directed to consider how the resulting increase in enforcement and/or any enforcement actions (e.g., seizure of illegal gear) could count towards risk-reduction under the North Atlantic right whale take reduction program. NMFS shall report to the Committee on the status or program, beginning no later than 180 after days of enactment of this act, and every 90 days thereafter until the program is established.

Habitat Conservation and Restoration.—The Committee provides \$57,375,000 for Habitat Conservation and Restoration activities. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 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 \$250,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level within Habitat Conservation and Restoration to support oyster restoration in the Chesapeake Bay.

Marine National Monuments.—The Committee encourages the Offices of Habitat Conservation and Protected Resources to support competitive research and management grants for existing marine national monuments off of the continental United States administered by NMFS, provided such grants are subject to a 100 percent non-Federal match.

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee's recommendation provides \$552,134,000 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	66,500
Regional Climate Data and Information	40,000
Climate Competitive Research	63,000
Total, Climate Research	169,500
Weather and Air Chemistry Research Programs:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	82,000
U.S. Weather Research Program	26,500
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	14,134
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	13,000
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	135,634
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	36,000
National Sea Grant College Program	76,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	13,500
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	45,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	15,000
Ocean Exploration	44,000
Total, Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	229,500
High Performance Computing Initiatives	17,500

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

	Committee recommendation
GRAND TOTAL OAR	552,134

Climate Research.—The Committee rejects OAR's request to eliminate Climate Competitive Research and climate research activities at the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory.

The Committee encourages the expansion of partnerships between multi-institutional research consortia and local communities in regions experiencing prolonged drought conditions to develop resiliency plans, enhance local communities' ability to respond to adverse weather events, and understand the potential impact of climate risks to critical built, natural, and institutional infrastructure.

Earth's Radiation Budget.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for modeling, assessments, and, as possible, initial observations and monitoring of stratospheric conditions and the Earth's radiation budget. Within these funds, the Committee directs OAR, in coordination with NASA, as appropriate, to improve the understanding of the impact of atmospheric aerosols on radiative forcing, as well as on the formation of clouds, precipitation, and extreme weather. This could include, observations and modeling of the impact of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and modeling of proposals to inject material to affect climate and solar climate interventions.

Arctic Research.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for Arctic research funded under OAR's Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes and Regional Climate Data and Information.

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

Forward Looking Building Standards.—The Committee remains concerned about how climate change will impact the built environment, and that standards previously set with an assumption of a stable climate system will expose many Federal and non-Federal investments to significant, but avoidable, risk. Therefore, the Committee directs NOAA to identify and support the utilization of an authoritative set of forward-looking, long-term meteorological information that models future extreme weather events, other environmental trends, projections, and up-to-date observations, including mesoscale meteorological information.

Weather & Air Chemistry Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee rejects all 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 2020 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.

Infrasonic Weather Monitoring Research.—Within funding provided for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides \$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, 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 \$13,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, for 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.

Next Generation Phased Array Weather Radars.—The Committee strongly affirms NOAA’s investment in the development of advanced radar systems and technology to satisfy its weather and related requirements. Within the Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar Program, the Committee provides \$14,134,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, to strengthen the Agency’s collaboration with current university cooperative institute partners with expertise in this area. This investment should also work in parallel to provide complimentary, but not redundant, research and development to meet National Weather Service requirements and to reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs of the future national radar network.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee provides \$36,000,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted amount, for Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.

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

National Sea Grant College Program.—The Committee again roundly rejects the administration’s proposed elimination of

NOAA's Sea Grant program. Instead, the Committee provides an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for the Sea Grant program and its research, education, extension, and outreach activities, which are critical for coastal communities and benefit the entire Nation. The Committee directs NOAA to continue funding all Sea Grant STEM education and fellowship programs. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Sea Grant program to prioritize providing training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen.

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.

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

Fisheries-Related Research.—The Committee provides \$3,000,000 within Sea Grant to fully fund the project initiated in fiscal year 2020 to develop agency-independent estimates of the abundance of greater amberjack in the Gulf of Mexico. Within the funding provided, the Committee also encourages Sea Grant to establish a regional Sea Grant extension initiative for Gulf of Mexico reef fish.

American Lobster Research.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 for partnerships among State agencies, academia, and industry to address American lobster research priorities in the Gulf of Maine, Georges Bank, and southern New England. Research 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.

Green Infrastructure.—The Committee is concerned with increasingly frequent and acute cyanobacteria blooms impacting freshwater systems, especially large lakes, which are driven in part by polluted runoff from developed land. Accelerated progress is needed to develop, deploy, and maintain effective low impact development and green infrastructure practices. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Sea Grant program to partner with local, regional, and State governments, as well as with non-governmental organizations, to research innovative techniques and use of low impact development and green infrastructure practices to mitigate runoff from developed lands that contribute to nutrient-driven cyanobacteria blooms, and otherwise pollute freshwater aquatic systems, especially large lakes.

Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee is alarmed by reports of contaminants of emerging concern that may cause ecological or human health impacts, including PFAS, in coastal and estuarine waters. The Committee notes that more research is needed to better understand the prevalence, transportation, accumulation, effects, and fate of contaminants of emerging concern within coastal waters. Therefore, the Committee provides \$500,000 within the Sea Grant program to partner with State agencies and academic institutions to research and monitor these emerging contaminants.

Microfiber Research.—The Committee encourages the Sea Grant program to support interdisciplinary research on the impact of microfiber pollution on aquatic environments. This research should leverage public-private partnerships and focus on identifying and characterizing microfibers in textile products, as well as determining their impact on aquatic environments and species.

Sea Grant Aquaculture Research.—The Committee provides \$13,500,000 for Sea Grant 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. Within the funding provided, NOAA is encouraged to explore new research topics, including engineering of ocean-based infrastructure, and accumulation and metabolization rates of brevetoxins in commonly farmed shellfish.

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 2020 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.

Integrated Ocean Acidification.—The Committee provides \$15,000,000 for Integrated Ocean Acidification to address the growing problem of ocean acidification and its effects in coastal areas on shellfish and other fisheries. OAR is encouraged to consider partnering with academic institutions to operate regional research and education centers to address the impacts of ocean acidification, including by supporting additional monitoring hardware needed to make new observations in these regions.

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee provides \$44,000,000 for Ocean Exploration and Research, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Within the funding provided, OAR is directed to accelerate efforts to map and characterize America's Exclusive Economic Zone and Extended Outer Continental Shelf, including by maximizing the amount of funding provided for the Ocean Exploration Cooperative Institute and supporting competitive awards for deep ocean acoustic research. 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.

High Performance Computing.—The Committee provides an additional \$750,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to further support the high-performance computing needs of NOAA.

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,099,102,000 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	231,362
Central Processing	97,980
Analyze, Forecast, and Support	537,393
Dissemination	76,843
Science and Technology Integration	155,524
GRAND TOTAL NWS	1,099,102

Spending Levels.—The Committee notes its frustration with NWS over its failure to adhere to spending levels included in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93. The Committee reminds NOAA and NWS that the spending levels specified by Congress in the reports or explanatory statements accompanying its appropriations bills are not recommendations, but are in fact a requirement and that per the bill, “any deviation from the amounts designated for specific activities in the report shall be subject to the [reprogramming] procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act.” Continued disregard for the spending levels included in the explanatory statements will result in increased budgetary controls for NWS in subsequent fiscal years.

NWS Staffing.—The Committee recognizes and appreciates 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. 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 Op-

erations and Workforce Analysis; budget execution by PPA; major procurements; and other topics as appropriate.

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.

NEXRAD Coverage.—The Committee acknowledges receipt of the study on NEXRAD coverage gaps required under the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25) and appreciates the thoughtful and detailed analyses presented therein. Based on the findings, the Committee requests a follow-up briefing with appropriate personnel from NWS and OAR to discuss best options and cost requirements of further supplementing the NEXRAD system with additional sources of observations regularly used by forecasters to predict severe weather in absence of complete radar coverage.

Observations.—The Committee rejects all proposed cuts within Observations.

National Mesonet Program.—The Committee provides no less than \$21,700,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 over the fiscal year 2020 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 NSF and the U.S. Geological Survey, to identify observations and platforms of opportunity in areas with sparse instrumentation that may be transferred to the National Mesonet Program. Further, the Committee encourages the National Mesonet Program to establish a profiler research testbed, using existing profiler networks that provide statewide observational capability, to use advanced technologies to sample the weather in the atmospheric boundary layer. Of the funds provided, up to \$500,000 may be used for Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System activities, and up to \$500,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office.

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

National Data Buoy Center [NDBC].—The Committee provides sufficient funding to maintain, at a minimum, NDBC operations at 80 percent data availability. The Committee directs NOAA to 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, recognizing the importance of ensuring full tsunami prediction capacity.

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.

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 2020 level is provided for AHPS activities.

Information Technology Officers [ITOs].—The Committee notes that NOAA still has not submitted a proposal for a pilot Regional Enterprise Application Development and Integration team. Until such a plan is submitted, and NOAA reports the results, the proposal to eliminate ITOs is rejected.

Analyze, Forecast, and Support [AFS].—The Committee recognizes the need to fully staff the Nation's weather forecast offices [WFOs] and believes the requested levels within AFS do not meet this need. Therefore, the Committee provides an increase of \$23,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for this purpose and directs NWS to reconcile previous year funding gaps and prioritize filling vacancies in currently understaffed WFOs.

National Centers for Environmental Prediction [NCEP].—The Committee does not adopt the NWS proposal to consolidate centers under NCEP in fiscal year 2021.

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

Climate Prediction Center.—Due to changes in climate, many States have seen unseasonable and unexpected drought where there is historical evidence of flooding. This has caused great delay and uncertainty in drought monitoring and reporting. To address this emerging issue, the Committee directs NWS, through the Climate Prediction Center, to engage with State agencies, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, and the general public in rural areas in the Mid-Atlantic United States that do not historically see drought.

Facilities Maintenance.—Within funding for AFS, the Committee continues to encourage NWS to address its highest priority facilities repair and deferred maintenance requirements at Weather Forecast Offices.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee rejects NWS's proposed cut to the Tsunami Warning Program, including for the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation program grants. Funding is provided at no less than \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to ensure that high-quality tsunami watches, warnings, and advisories are issued to safeguard lives and property. The Committee directs NWS to expeditiously fill the current vacancies.

Tsunami Preparedness in Alaska.—The Committee is aware of recent information that suggests a major landslide could occur at the Barry Glacier in Prince William Sound, Alaska, and trigger a tsunami that would threaten nearby communities. The Committee directs NOAA to work with other relevant Federal agencies, the State of Alaska, local governments, and area stakeholders to ac-

tively monitor the area and tailor, as needed, its early warning systems to be prepared for a landslide-induced tsunami. This effort should include, if appropriate, the deployment of sensors in strategic locations, and the development of inundation models to inform emergency planning efforts.

Office of Water Prediction [OWP].—The Committee provides no less than \$34,500,000 for OWP, which receives funding across multiple NWS budget lines, and rejects the proposed decrease for OWP within AFS. The Committee maintains the direction carried in previous fiscal years for NWS to continue to expedite hiring within the National Water Center [NWC] Water Prediction Operations Division and reach full operating capability no later than the end of fiscal year 2022. NOAA shall also continue to transition OWP personnel from other offices to the NWC, as deemed necessary to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with an updated staffing plan for the NWC.

The Committee also provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to continue to expedite development of the National Water Model and other next-generation water modeling capabilities, and directs NWS to continue to expeditiously transition the water resources prediction capabilities developed by OWP, including flood inundation mapping products, into operations.

Hydrology and Water Resource Programs.—The Committee recognizes that water-related hazards, whether too much water (e.g., flooding), too little water (e.g., drought), or water of poor quality (e.g., harmful algal blooms), represent some of the most dangerous and costly natural hazard events in terms of both life and property loss. As evidence of this, nearly 60 percent of Major Disaster Declarations made in the last 20 years were for water-related hazards, and at least 20 of those disasters resulted in damages in excess of one billion dollars. Therefore, the Committee believes that the clear, present, and increasing threat of water-related hazards demands an increased commitment to and investment in water-related research and development to better support NWS's existing and growing water-related operational services.

Within Science and Technology Integration [STI], the Committee provides no less than \$14,000,000, which is \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted amount for hydrology and additional water resources, for NWS to establish a new NOAA Cooperative Institute [CI], by no later than the end of fiscal year 2021, which is to focus solely on helping NOAA address the Nation's growing water challenges. The proposed CI should leverage talent and diversity from multiple universities to lead an interdisciplinary, systems-based research approach from mountains to tributaries, lakes and rivers, and ultimately to the coasts that will seed new and improved operational services for NWS by improving our current understanding of the water cycle and our ability to observe and predict it. The CI shall deliver expertise and resources in the following areas of emphasis: hydroinformatics and community water resources modeling, geographic information systems and remote sensing, data assimilation, computational science and high performance computing, artificial intelligence, and machine learning. The proposed CI shall also prioritize the cultivation of the next-generation of water resources

scientists and engineers who will be needed to tackle the grand challenges of 21st century water resources. The Committee believes that NOAA should encourage and prioritize submissions from applicants that can demonstrate established collaboration with NOAA’s water research programs, led by the National Water Center, as well as those of other pertinent Federal partners, principally the U.S. Geological Survey and Federal Emergency Management Authority.

Aviation Science Research to Operations [R2O].—The Committee rejects the proposed cuts for Aviation Science R2O within AFS and STI.

Consumer Option for an Alternative System To Allocate Losses [COASTAL] Act Implementation.—Within funding provided for STI, the Committee provides no 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.

Science and Technology Integration.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted 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 \$292,333,000 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	189,099
Product Development, Readiness & Application	28,434
Office of Space Commerce	11,800

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

	Committee recommendation
Group on Earth Observations [GEO]	500
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	229,833
National Centers for Environmental Information	62,500
GRAND TOTAL NESDIS	292,333

NESDIS Technical Transfers.—The Committee accepts the technical transfers to the Office of Satellite and Product Operation proposed in the administration's request to move operations funded within Cooperative Data and Rescue Services, Satellite Ground Services, and the Office of Projects, Planning and Analysis from Procurement, Acquisition and Construction to ORF.

Study on Satellite Instrumentation and Data.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the study of impacts to NOAA's weather satellites instruments operating within the 23.6–24 GHz band from out-of-band emissions, as required by Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93.

Space Commerce.—The Committee approves the request to merge the Office of Commercial Remote Sensing Licensing and Enforcement and the Office of Space Commerce [OSC]. The Committee provides \$11,800,000 for OSC, which on balance is \$7,700,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Within the funding provided, the Committee directs NESDIS and OSC to initiate a space traffic management [STM] pilot program, in collaboration with industry, to develop STM technical prototypes, initiate an open architecture data repository, and perform STM demonstrations and experiments.

National Centers for Environmental Information [NCEI].—The Committee provides \$62,500,000 for NCEI, including not less than \$6,500,000 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. Furthermore, within NCEI, the Committee encourages NOAA to fully support critical international partnerships, including the Global Climate Observing System.

NOAA MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee's recommendation provides \$299,979,000 for NOAA's mission support activities. These programs provide for overall NOAA management, including staffing of the Under Secretary's office and services to NOAA field offices, as well as NOAA's Education Office.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Corporate Services:	
Executive Leadership	27,078
Mission Services and Management	155,934
IT Security	15,378
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	66,389
Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvements	5,000
Total, Corporate Services	269,779
NOAA Education Program	30,200
GRAND TOTAL, MISSION SUPPORT	299,979

Corporate Services.—The Committee recognizes and applauds NOAA for making demonstrable progress in filling vacancies across all NOAA line offices in fiscal year 2020. Within funding provided for Corporate Services, NOAA is directed to continue its focus on improving workforce management, particularly filling 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 \$1,500,000 within Mission Services and Management for this purpose. NOAA shall continue to provide the Committee with a copy of the report required under Section 12.02 of NOAA Administrative Order 202–1106.

NOAA Diversity and Inclusion.—The Committee encourages NOAA to take steps to promote racial and cultural acceptance and diversity within its workforce. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, NOAA is directed to submit a report to the Committee analyzing the current racial and cultural makeup of the agency; planned efforts to recruit, retain, and advance applicants and employees critical to promoting greater racial and cultural diversity, and the outcomes of these efforts; and any additional steps and recommendations planned to promote greater racial and cultural acceptance and diversity throughout the NOAA workforce, including the development and analysis of metrics to evaluate success.

Workforce Succession Planning.—The Committee is concerned that a large percentage of NOAA’s workforce is either currently retirement eligible or soon to be. Therefore, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee, within 270 days of enactment of this act, a report that details: (1) the age composition of NOAA’s workforce, to include an assessment of the percentage of staff by line office that are currently retirement eligible or will be within the next five fiscal years; (2) a summary of the agency’s current workforce succession plans, including any relevant documentation; and (3) any chal-

lenges to succession planning that could be remedied through legislation.

Business Application Solution [BAS].—The Committee provides the requested increase within Mission Services and Management to support successful implementation of the BAS system.

Facilities Maintenance and Improvements.—Within Corporate Services, the Committee has provided \$5,000,000 in a new PPA, Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvements, which is to be administered by the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer to address the growing backlog of deferred maintenance and capital improvement needs at NOAA facilities. Before any of these funds may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan that explains what projects will be supported with the provided funding, as well as a prioritized list of the backlog of needed facilities repair, improvement, and maintenance projects. NOAA is encouraged to minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount of funds withheld for administrative expenses.

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 Joint Polar Satellite System [JPSS] backup ground stations, the NOAA Security Operations Center, and the Commerce Department Enterprise Security Operations Center. The Committee encourages NOAA, within funding provided for Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvements, to consider necessary upgrades of the facility for future compute needs. Additionally, NOAA, in coordination with the General Services Administration, is encouraged to execute a cost-benefit analysis to determine the merit of potentially acquiring the facility.

Education.—The Committee rejects the proposal to eliminate NOAA's Office of Education. Within the funds provided for NOAA's Education Program, \$5,250,000 is for competitive educational grants, which includes continued support for Environmental Literacy Grants and for improving geographic literacy; \$17,200,000 is for the José E. Serrano Educational Partnership Program with Minority-Serving Institutions; and \$7,750,000 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.

NOAA OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

The Committee's recommendation provides \$251,665,000 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	165,000
Aviation Operations	30,000
Autonomous Unmanned Technology Operations	14,165
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	42,500
GRAND TOTAL, OMAO	251,665

Funding for the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.—The Committee accepts the administration’s budget proposal to consolidate OMAO’s funding for the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps and its supporting functions into a single PPA, as is reflected in the preceding table. In so doing, the Committee has moved funding from Marine Operations and Maintenance, Aviation Operations, and Autonomous Unmanned Technology Operations. However, on balance, the amount provided for OMAO represents a \$7,250,000 increase above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

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.

Mitigating Hi‘ialakai Operations.—The Committee is concerned that even before OMAO operations were disrupted, no coverage was to be provided in fiscal year 2020 to assess emerging threats to marine national monuments in the Pacific administered by NOS. The Committee directs OMAO to submit a report on its plan to ensure adequate ship time for this mission within 90 days of passage of this act.

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

Aviation Operations.—The Committee provides no less than \$1,500,000 within Aviation Operations to further programs aimed at recruiting and training pilots for service in the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.

Monitoring of Atmospheric Rivers.—Improving understanding of atmospheric rivers is critical to prepare for concentrated rain storms and flooding along the U.S. West Coast. Therefore, the Committee provides no less than \$1,500,000 within Aviation Operations 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 2020. Furthermore, the Committee encourages NOAA to outline specific dropsonde acquisition costs as part of its fiscal year 2022 budget request.

High Altitude Hurricane Hunter Aircraft Back-up.—The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25) requires NOAA to obtain a back-up capability to support its high altitude hurricane surveillance operational mission. The Committee recognizes that NOAA is currently in the process of procuring a new high altitude aircraft. In the meantime, the Committee is concerned that NOAA does not 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. The Committee is aware of and supports efforts by NOAA and NASA to establish a memorandum of agreement [MOA] for the NASA Gulfstream-V to serve as a back-up to the NOAA Gulfstream IV–SP Hurricane Hunter aircraft. The Committee expects NOAA and NASA to formalize an MOA as soon as possible, but no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

Autonomous and Unmanned Technology Operations [AUTO].—The Committee provides \$14,165,000 for AUTO, as authorized by the Commercial Engagement through Ocean Technology Act (Public Law 115–394).

Within the funds provided, up to \$5,500,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, may be used to establish and support extramural partnerships for unmanned maritime systems research, development, testing, and training, including any legacy 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, the Committee encourages NOAA to continue to leverage partnerships with universities, oceanographic institutions, and other Federal agencies, especially the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, to leverage UMS assets and facilities to support program development. The Committee also encourages OMAO to coordinate with IOOS regarding use of underwater gliders when implementing the NOAA Unmanned Systems Strategy.

Unmanned Systems for Weather Forecasting.—The Committee notes the potential of unmanned aircraft and marine systems as a mechanism to supplement the collection of observational data for weather forecasting. The Committee looks forward to receiving the analysis required in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93 assessing the costs and benefits of using unmanned

aircraft and marine systems to expand NOAA's data collection capabilities.

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

Appropriations, 2020 \$1,530,890,000
Budget estimate, 2021 1,466,669,000
Committee recommendation 1,537,558,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,537,558,000 for NOAA's Procurement, Acquisition and Construction [PAC]. The recommendation is \$6,668,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$70,889,000 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	5,371
Marine Sanctuaries Construction/Acquisition	4,000
Total National Ocean Service-PAC	9,371
Ocean and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Super Computing	42,000
National Weather Service:	
Observations	15,700
Central Processing	66,811
Dissemination	9,934
WFO Construction	10,000
Total, National Weather Service-PAC	102,445
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Services:	
Geostationary Systems [GOES-R]	334,500
Polar Weather Satellites	657,835
Systems/Services, Architecture, and Engineering	40,322
Cooperative Data and Rescue Services [CDARS]	14,400
Space Weather Follow-on	108,115
Geostationary Earth Orbit	10,000
COSMIC-2	5,892
Satellite Ground Services	39,287
Projects, Planning, and Analysis	15,941
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS-PAC	1,228,742
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	45,000
Total, Mission Support-PAC	45,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements & Tech Infusion	23,000
New Vessel Construction	75,000
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	25,000
Total, OMAO-PAC	123,000

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

	Committee recommendation
Unobligated balances from prior years	– 13,000
GRAND TOTAL, PAC	1,537,558

National Estuarine Research Reserve [NERR] Construction.—The Committee provides \$5,371,000 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 adopted by 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 \$4,000,000 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 ASOS Service Life Extension Programs as planned.

Integrated Water Prediction [IWP].—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for Central Processing under NWS PAC, which includes not less than \$4,500,000 to procure operational high performance computing resources to enable modeling improvements associated with the IWP initiative.

System/Services, Architecture, and Engineering [SAE].—The Committee accepts the proposed transfers from the Office of Projects, Planning, and Analysis. No less than \$2,700,000 is provided for Joint Venture Partnerships with NASA and the commercial sector to leverage emerging capabilities for NOAA’s operational use.

The Committee also provides \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for the commercial data purchase and commercial weather data pilot programs, which is to be divided between the two programs as deemed appropriate.

Geostationary Earth Orbit [GEO].—The Committee approves the administration’s proposal to create a GEO PPA and has transferred \$10,000,000 from SAE to fund this activity. The Committee expects this funding to be used to support the start of the GEO Phase A mission concept and technology development activities, including the continuity missions to follow the GOES–R series and Space Weather Follow-on programs. These activities may include low-cost

sensors and cubesats to advance existing Space Weather measurement capabilities. Further, NOAA is encouraged to coordinate with NASA to ensure its space weather research is applicable and can be transitioned to NOAA's space weather operations.

Satellite Ground Services.—The Committee provides the requested amount for Satellite Ground Services, including no less than \$5,000,000 for Data-source Agnostic Common Services to utilize data and observations from an increasingly diverse array of partner and commercial systems.

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 \$45,000,000 for NOAA's highest priority facilities repair and deferred maintenance requirements. Thirty days before obligating any funds, NOAA shall submit a report detailing how the funds will be expended and an explanation of why these projects were prioritized. The Committee directs NOAA to prioritize funding for infrastructure projects related to marine operations, including facilities to accommodate NOAA research vessels.

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

Vessel Deferred Maintenance and Technology Infusion.—The Committee has made a concerted effort in previous 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.

New Vessel Construction and Major Repair.—The Committee provides \$75,000,000 in New Vessel Construction and Major Repair to continue efforts to revitalize the agency's aging fleet. Within the funds provided, NOAA shall consider allocating resources to commence the mid-life repair period for the NOAA research vessel Ronald H. Brown.

Buy American Provisions.—The Committee believes that sustaining and relying upon a robust domestic industrial capability is critical to ensuring that the NOAA fleet remains capable of car-

rying out its broad array of missions. The Committee notes that it is even more important now, given growing cybersecurity threats and the uncertainty of a reliable global supply chain, that a robust domestic shipbuilding supplier base is needed to protect the specialized missions of NOAA ships. Further, the Committee reiterates language in Senate Report 115–275, adopted by 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 and language in Senate Report 115–139, adopted by Public Law 115–141, urging NOAA to make every effort to acquire domestically manufactured components for the vessels in the NOAA Fleet Recapitalization Plan for fiscal year 2021. The Committee directs NOAA to report about how this direction has been reflected in current acquisition documents and how it will be incorporated in the Fleet Recapitalization Plan within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Aircraft Recapitalization.—The Committee provides \$25,000,000 to finalize the procurement and modifications of a suitable replacement for the Gulfstream IV–SP Hurricane Hunter aircraft.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2020	\$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	
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 2020 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, 2020	\$349,000
Budget estimate, 2021	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 2020 enacted level and the budget request.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2020	–\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	–7,600,000
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 2020 enacted level and budget

request, despite scoring differences. The Committee encourages NOAA to facilitate new vessel construction, vessel replacement, and upgrades within the Fisheries Finance Program to the greatest extent practicable.

OTHER

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$61,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	96,134,000
Committee recommendation	73,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$73,000,000 for Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation is \$12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$23,134,000 below the budget request. The increase provided shall be used to fund the activities that were proposed to be transferred from the DOC Working Capital Fund to Departmental Management.

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

Staffing Levels.—The Committee remains to be concerned that deficient staffing levels and slow hiring rates across DOC are encumbering agency performance. The Committee believes that these issues require the continued 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 Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all DOC human capital issues, 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.

Bureau Detailees.—This act maintains the requirement 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.

Spending Plans.—Under section 527 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 programs, projects, and activities described in the bill and accompanying explanatory statement. The Department shall continue to

work with the Committee to ensure that its spending plans provide adequate information for continued oversight of the Department.

Salary Lapse.—The Committee disapproves of the practice being employed by many of the bureaus to hold open vacancies and utilize the resulting salary lapse to fund operations and other self-determined internal priorities. Therefore, the Committee directs DOC to provide a detailed accounting, as part of the fiscal year 2021 spending plans, which identifies the amount of expected salary lapse in fiscal year 2021 and an explanation of how all accrued salary lapse will be spent for all DOC bureaus and NOAA line offices that have a greater than 10 percent vacancy rate, as of September 30, 2020. Any of the identified amounts that cannot be justified as either augmenting staffing vacancies or supporting mission critical functions will be considered for rescission in fiscal year 2022.

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.

Scientific Integrity Policy.—The Committee is alarmed by the findings of the National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA] investigation titled “An Independent Assessment of Allegations of Scientific Misconduct.” The NAPA investigation found that NOAA officials violated the NOAA Scientific Integrity Policy (NOAA Administrative Order 202–735d), specifically the Code of Ethics for Science Supervision and Management, in issuing a statement rebuking NWS meteorologists regarding Hurricane Dorian forecasts on September 6, 2019. The NAPA investigation and a similar Inspector General investigation, “Evaluation of NOAA’s September 6, 2019, Statement About Hurricane Dorian Forecasts” (OIG–20–032–1), both note the role that Department officials played in the development and release of the statement. However, Department officials are not bound by NOAA’s Scientific Integrity Policy. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to develop a Department-wide Scientific Integrity Policy. The Department Policy should draw upon but not interfere with the NOAA Scientific Integrity Policy and ensure that bona fide scientific evidence and results can be presented absent political interference or censorship.

Section 232 Exclusion Process.—The Committee continues to provide funding for the ongoing exclusion process for steel and aluminum tariffs applied under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–794), including no less than \$7,000,000 within BIS and \$1,500,000 within Departmental Management to augment the up to \$11,000,000 provided within ITA. If additional funding for the exclusion process becomes necessary, the Department shall report to the Committee at least 15 days prior to the obligation of funds above the totals specified herein.

Space Commerce.—This Committee rejects the proposed transfer of the Office of Space Commerce and Office of Commercial Remote Sensing and Regulatory Affairs from NOAA to Departmental Management, but provides increased funding to support their important functions within NOAA NESDIS.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee is concerned about the potential risk of cyberattack due to increased teleworking. The Committee has previously raised concerns about the Department’s pace of im-

plementation of the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation [CDM] program to improve the ability to secure data, networks and operations, including for teleworking operations. Many employees now access the Department's network resources and data via their local Internet Service Providers and will, in some cases, need to utilize personal devices. The Department must ensure all devices are secure and compliant, regardless of where they are connecting from. The Committee understands that other Departments are expediting deployment of similar CDM programs specifically to better prepare for increased teleworking. The Department is therefore directed to expedite deployment of the CDM program, and to provide the Committee an update regarding the CDM maturity level reached by all Department components.

Working Capital Funds.—For each of the three working capital funds within DOC, the following is 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 2022 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.

Transfers.—The Committee is frustrated by the transfer from the DOC Working Capital Fund to Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, that was received in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2020. The Committee provided an adequate amount for the Office of the Secretary in fiscal year 2020 and anticipated that the Department would spend within this level. The Committee did not appreciate being put in the position to decide between potential deficiency or condoning additional spending for the Office of the Secretary by approving the \$6,000,000 transfer. To avoid any potential future issues, this act includes language clarifying that Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, is not subject to the transfer authority provided in section 508. The Department is expected to spend within the funding provided in fiscal year 2021.

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.

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.

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

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,123,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$1,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$123,000 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 though phase four of the renovation is completed. In order to avoid any further delays, the Committee directs the Department to immediately commence work on phase five of the HCHB renovation, focusing on the Secretary of Commerce’s office and the HCHB Cafeteria facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NONRECURRING EXPENSES FUND

Appropriations, 2020	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	38,038,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$30,000,000, which is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$8,038,000 below the budget request, to continue phase one 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. The Committee directs the Department to provide an updated 5-year budget profile, as part of the fiscal year 2022 budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2020	\$33,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	35,520,000
Committee recommendation	34,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$34,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$1,520,000 below the budget request.

In addition to funds provided under this heading, the Committee recommends transfers to the OIG as follows: \$2,000,000 from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; \$2,000,000 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; \$3,556,000 from the Census Bureau for oversight and audits of those activities; and \$2,000,000 to be derived from the Public Safety Trust Fund for Oversight of FirstNet. The Committee directs the OIG to perform strict oversight activities for NOAA satellite and vessel 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 [OGC], including the justification and metrics for how such funding is being levied against each agency and, reciprocally, how the agencies account for the services they receive from the OGC. If at any point during these audits the OIG encounters problems with accessing any necessary information or data from the Department, the OIG is directed to notify the Committee immediately.

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 101 makes Department funds available for advanced payments only upon certification of officials designated by the Sec-

retary that such payments are considered to be in the public interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of \$33,704,793,000 for the DOJ. Funding recommendations for the Department's classified programs are detailed in the classified annex accompanying this explanatory statement. The recommendation is \$1,099,556,000 above the fiscal year 2020 funding level and \$789,278,000 above the budget request. The Committee's recommendation emphasizes key funding priorities in support of the Department's critical missions and activities to protect the safety, security, and rights of our citizens.

Strengthening Police-Community Relations.—The Committee continues to recognize and support the important need for lasting collaborative relationships between local police and the public. Strong partnerships between the police and the communities they protect ensure that citizens' civil rights are protected, foster ongoing open communication, improve officer safety, and reduce crime. The Committee provides \$150,000,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] Office grant programs related to police-community relations, an increase of \$63,500,000, or 73.4 percent, above the fiscal year 2020 level. Details on these grants programs, including the Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program, as well as data collection efforts by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, are further described in the grants section of this explanatory statement.

An additional \$5,000,000 is provided to the Department for the development and deployment of databases to track excessive use of force and officer misconduct, as required by section 3 of Executive Order 13929 (June 16, 2020). In developing these databases, the Department is directed to consult with State and local law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and advocacy groups, including those that advocate for the preservation of civil liberties and civil rights. The Department is directed to submit a plan for the use of these funds to the Committee for approval as part of the fiscal year 2021 spend plan process and to provide quarterly updates following the initial plan submission.

The Committee remains supportive of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's [FBI] decision to make the National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] data collection part of the overall Uniform Crime Reporting [UCR] Program. As NIBRS captures detailed crime incident data beyond what the UCR currently tracks, such as arrests and officer-involved shootings, this will further increase law enforcement transparency and accountability. According to the FBI, only 44 percent of the Nation's law enforcement agencies currently provide UCR data. The FBI is directed to submit a status report to the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act,

regarding this project and to provide updates every 180 days thereafter.

DOJ Task Force Body Camera Pilot Program.—The Department’s law enforcement components—the FBI, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [ATF], Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA], and United States Marshals Service [USMS]—currently operate nearly 700 task forces with more than 8,200 State and local law enforcement officers across the country. On November 1, 2019, the Department began a pilot program allowing these federally deputized task force officers to use body-worn cameras while serving arrest warrants, participating in planned arrest operations, and executing search warrants. The Department is directed to submit a report, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, assessing the results of this pilot program. In addition to a programmatic analysis, the report shall describe the resource requirements for continuation and expansion of the pilot.

DOJ Law Enforcement Agencies’ Use of Force Policies.—The Department is directed to review the policies governing the use of deadly force and less-than-lethal force for all four law enforcement components [ATF, DEA, FBI, and USMS] as well as the Bureau of Prisons [BOP] to ensure they are current and meet appropriate guidelines including the Department’s own Deadly Force Policy, Congressional direction, and statutory authority. The Committee further directs the Department to maintain these policies on its website in a clearly accessible location.

Responding to Opioids, Methamphetamine, Synthetic Drugs, and Substance Abuse in Our Communities.—The Committee continues its commitment to helping States and local communities in the fight against opioids, methamphetamine, synthetic drugs, and the illegal diversion of prescription drugs through comprehensive programs covering law enforcement, prevention, and treatment. A total of \$539,000,000 in DOJ grant funding is provided to help State and local partners tackle these epidemics, an increase of \$21,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 level, including increased funding for programs under the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (Public Law 114–198) and the COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces. The DEA is funded at \$2,801,762,000, an increase of \$79,467,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, which will allow for the continuation of heroin enforcement teams, methamphetamine lab cleanup and container programs, and other interdiction and intervention efforts, including expansion of DEA’s 360 Strategy.

Trafficking in Persons.—The Department shall dedicate no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted levels for the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit [HTPU], the FBI, and the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices [USAO] to investigate and prosecute crimes of human trafficking. For fiscal year 2021 and thereafter, the Committee looks forward to reviewing, on an annual basis, the HTPU report on human trafficking victims as well as the FBI report on Innocence Lost Operations, as directed by Senate Report 116–127 and as adopted by Public Law 116–93. The Committee continues to expect the designation of a lead agent in each FBI field office as a point of contact for slavery and human trafficking investigations, and the designation of a Human Trafficking Justice Coordinator in the USAO for

each district. The Committee further expects an update regarding improved processes that enable survivors with T visas to obtain an expedited letter of support from the Department when their criminal case is closed, as required by Senate Report 116–127 and as adopted by Public Law 116–93. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee no later than 120 days following enactment of this act on (1) the total number of human trafficking cases the HTPU prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting within the last 3 years, disaggregated by type of trafficking; (2) the number of Assistant U.S. Attorneys who received training on human trafficking within the last 3 years; and (3) the number of Assistant U.S. Attorneys who received training on restitution for human trafficking victims within the last 3 years.

Multi-Disciplinary Task Force Addressing Human Trafficking in International Waters.—In fiscal year 2018, the Committee directed the Department to convene a multi-agency Federal task force to address an extremely serious issue: the use of human trafficking and modern slavery to harvest fish in international waters. The final report was to be submitted by March 23, 2019. It is now three fiscal years and more than two calendar years later, and the Committee has still not received the report described in the original directive and reiterated in subsequent directives. The Committee must conclude that no work was ever completed. The Department is directed to immediately submit all materials that may be responsive to this directive. If the report is in fact forthcoming, it is to be published on the Department’s website within 15 days of the enactment of this act. Should there be classified or law enforcement sensitive information, that version of the report is to be provided to the Committee concurrently with the public report.

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

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

ficking cases, conducting public outreach and awareness activities, coordinating with victim service providers, and ensuring the collection of restitution for victims of human trafficking. The Committee directs the Attorney General to use necessary funds provided for the salaries and expenses of USAO to carry out this provision. The Department shall submit a report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act regarding its progress in designating Human Trafficking Justice Coordinators, the work being completed in each district, and the work accomplished thus far by the Department of Justice Coordinator.

Implementation of the Child Protection Improvements Act [CPIA].—The CPIA (Public Law 115–141), enacted on March 23, 2018, requires the Department to establish a program to provide access to FBI fingerprint-based background checks 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. In Senate Report 116–127, the Committee directed the Department to immediately establish a program in accordance with the law and to post its progress on the Department’s website. The Committee is deeply troubled that as of October 2020, nearly three years after the passage of the CPIA, the Department has failed to take action, leaving those who are most vulnerable open to harm. The Department is directed to immediately report to the Committee on the reason for this unnecessary delay. The Committee further expects that the Department move to expedite both the rulemaking and establishment of the program by the end of December 2020.

Departmental Efforts to Combat Crimes Against Children.—The Committee strongly supports the Department’s efforts to combat crimes against children, including sexual abuse, physical abuse, and online exploitation. The Committee provides total funding of \$509,591,000 for these efforts in fiscal year 2021, an increase of \$20,544,000 above the enacted level. Funding is provided in grants, including those under Missing and Exploited Children programs and the Victims of Child Abuse Act (Public Law 101–647), further described in the grants section of this explanatory statement, but also to bolster the work being done by the FBI’s Child Abduction Rapid Deployment [CARD] teams and Innocence Lost Initiative, the USMS’s Sex Offender Investigations Branch, and the Criminal Division’s [CRM] Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section. The Department is expected to maintain a budget crosscut of these programs and their resource needs and to report annually to the Committee thereon.

The Committee again notes the Department has not submitted a National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction since April 2016, despite the requirement under 34 U.S.C. 21111(b) that this important strategy be submitted to Congress every 2 years. The Department is directed to immediately submit an updated strategy as well as make it publicly available on its website. The Committee further directs that the position of the National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction be solely dedicated to that role as described in 34 U.S.C.

21111(b) and that the Department submit a detailed spend plan for this office including staffing, travel, and temporary duty travel expenses within 30 days of the enactment of this act and as part of any future budget submissions.

Cybersecurity.—The Department has several offices with cybersecurity responsibilities, including those within the FBI, the National Security Division, CRM, and USAO. The Committee directs the Department to maintain its cybersecurity posture at no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to defend against and respond to current and emerging threats, including insider threats, to its infrastructure and activities.

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 while the FBI's annual report of hate crimes statistics for 2018 detailed a slight decrease in overall bias-motivated crimes from 2017, these incidents remain alarmingly high compared to previous years. 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 work of the Community Relations Service [CRS], the Civil Rights Division [CRT], U.S. Attorneys across the country, and the FBI to enforce the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84.) In light of ongoing trends regarding hate crimes, the Committee directs the Department to continue to prioritize this work and to aggressively investigate and prosecute these crimes, which affect entire communities.

Combating Domestic Terrorism.—The Committee remains concerned by the significant threat posed by violent domestic terrorists and extremists and directs the FBI and the Department to vigorously investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic terrorism. The Committee directs the Domestic Terrorism Executive Committee to continue to meet on a regular basis and coordinate with United States Attorneys and other key public safety officials across the country to promote information sharing and ensure an effective, responsive, and organized joint effort to combat domestic terrorism. The Department is directed to submit an updated report regarding Combatting Domestic Terrorism meeting the requirements described in Senate Report 116–127, as adopted by Public Law 116–93, within 120 days of enactment of this act.

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

tee's recommendation supports continued funding for CRM and USAO to investigate and prosecute these cases.

Senate Report 116–127, as adopted by Public Law 116–93, directed the Department to submit a report on all related investigations and prosecutions within each of the last five fiscal years, the efforts of CRM and USAO to increase the number of prosecutions, and any organizational or legal impediments to investigating and prosecuting these cases. The Committee directs that the Department provide an updated report within 120 days of the enactment of this act.

Improving Intradepartmental Collaboration to Combat Terrorism.—The Department's mission to combat terrorism, both internationally and domestically, has grown significantly over the past decade. Activities by the Department's law enforcement components at Redstone Arsenal are central to its counterterrorism efforts and enable 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. The Committee recognizes that improved intradepartmental collaboration will bolster these efforts. Accordingly, the Committee directs ATF to significantly increase opportunities for other DOJ law enforcement components to utilize the National Center for Explosives Training and Research [NCETR] and ATF ranges at the Arsenal, and to expeditiously execute interagency agreements with respect to range use. The Committee further directs the Department to provide an assessment, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, on ATF's compliance with the preceding directive.

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 Act of 2018.—The Committee continues to expect faithful and expeditious implementation of the Fix NICS Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–141), and appreciates the Attorney General's submission of the first Semiannual Report in November 2019. The report notes that certifications and implementation plans were submitted by 45 Federal agencies, and implementation plans were established for all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Indian tribal governments. The Committee commends the Department for its efforts to secure the submission of certification and implementation plans, and to render compliance determinations. However, as noted by the Department, "the real work is just beginning." In this context, the Committee is disappointed the Department has failed to adhere to a regular reporting schedule on implementation of the Act. The Committee directs the Department to submit the semiannual report on a regular six-month schedule.

Project Guardian and NICS Reporting.—Within 30 days of enactment of this act, the Attorney General is directed to provide a report to the Committee describing how Project Guardian, an initia-

tive launched in November 2019 to reduce gun violence and enforce Federal firearms laws, satisfies each element of the “NICS denial notification” directive adopted by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–93, and the number of notifications provided to date. The FBI shall also, as part of each annual NICS Section Operations Report, provide data on the notifications provided to State and local law enforcement, including the number of notifications provided to each of (a) State law enforcement and (b) local law enforcement, for each prohibited category. The FBI shall also publish monthly data on its website listing denials and notifications by State and prohibition type.

Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act.—The Committee fully supports the goals of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325) to investigate and prosecute previously unresolved civil rights era “cold case” murders suspected of having been racially motivated. These efforts are conducted through a partnership among the FBI, CRT, CRS, State and local law enforcement officials, and other eligible entities. The Committee directs that the Department provide the full authorized level of \$13,500,000 for Emmett Till Act activities, including \$10,000,000 for the FBI and CRT’s Cold Case Initiative; \$1,500,000 for CRS to partner with law enforcement agencies and communities to help resolve conflicts resulting from the investigation of unsolved civil rights era cases; and \$2,000,000 for grants to State and local law enforcement agencies for use of modern DNA and forensic tools to aid civil right era cold case investigations.

Charging Policies for Drug Offenders.—The Committee has yet to receive the report requested in Senate Report 116–127, as adopted by Public Law 116–93, 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 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. This report was due by April 18, 2020, and the Committee directs its immediate submission.

Counter Unmanned Aircraft Technology.—The unauthorized use of unmanned aircraft systems [UAS], whether errant or malicious, presents novel and evolving threats to public safety and national security. The Committee supports the Department’s efforts, known as counter-unmanned aircraft systems [C–UAS], to address and mitigate these threats. The Committee’s recommended funding levels for the FBI and the Bureau of Prisons [BOP] include program increases for C–UAS, and dedicated funding is provided to the National Institute of Justice [NIJ] for the research, testing, and evaluation of C–UAS in support of law enforcement operations. The Committee appreciates the Department’s efforts to provide formal guidance to its law enforcement components on the use of C–UAS,

and continues to expect timely and detailed updates on the deployment of these technologies.

Business Email Compromise [BEC] Schemes.—The Committee continues to remain deeply concerned by the growth of BEC schemes. Such schemes are intended to hijack wire transfers from businesses and individuals, often through sophisticated methods including social engineering and computer intrusions. The dollar amounts involved in BEC schemes are staggering. Since the FBI began tracking BEC in 2013, it has gathered reports of more than \$10,000,000,000 in losses for U.S. victims alone. The Committee applauds the Department’s efforts to combat BEC schemes, both domestically and internationally, through recent initiatives such as “Operation reWired.” The Committee directs the Department to continue these efforts, and urges the Department to enhance coordination among the FBI’s 56 field offices as well as Federal partner agencies.

In Senate Report 116–127, the Committee directed the Department to submit a report 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 will detail the roles and responsibilities of the Department’s Federal partner agencies, provide programmatic recommendations to Congress, and identify any resource needs associated with combatting BEC schemes. The Committee understands the FBI is drafting this report and looks forward to reviewing it soon.

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

Robocall Forfeiture Orders.—The Committee is concerned that since 2015, the Federal Government has only collected \$7,000 of the more than \$208,000,000 in fines imposed by the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] 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 understanding 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 Welfare Enforcement.—The Committee continues to direct that the Department prioritize the investigation and prosecution of animal welfare crimes, including but not limited to those under 7 U.S.C. 2156, 18 U.S.C. 48 and 49, and 49 U.S.C. 80502. The Department is further directed to submit an updated report, within 120 days of enactment of this act, regarding the continued

efforts that the Department is taking to enforce such laws, including case development and prosecutions based on referrals from the FBI, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of Inspector General, and other Federal agencies, as well as specific training related to these types of crimes for both Departmental law enforcement and litigating components. The number of prosecutions and seizures broken out by litigating component and/or District for fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021 shall also be part of this report.

Live Tissue Training [LTT].—LTT involves intentionally wounding live animals in a crude attempt to simulate human trauma for the purpose of medical training. Despite the fact that modern, high-tech human trauma simulators, which are more effective and cost-efficient, are being used across the country in State and local trauma training programs, the FBI and USMS continue to use the outdated LTT. The Committee directs the cessation of the use of LTT by the Department. Should additional funding be needed for humane medical simulation, the Department should request this as part of these components' budget submissions.

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 Department of the 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).

Federal Law Enforcement in Puerto Rico.—The Committee was encouraged by the Department's recent actions to dedicate additional Federal law enforcement personnel to Puerto Rico, but believes additional support could further bolster public safety. The Committee directs the Department to assess its strategy for assisting the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in addressing violent crime and to consider providing additional Federal resources, if appropriate.

National Operations Targeting Violent Crime.—The Department occasionally conducts large-scale national operations that target violent crime involving all of its law enforcement components [ATF, DEA, FBI, and USMS] with the assistance of the State, local, and tribal task force partners. In order to maximize the safety of law enforcement personnel and the public, the Committee directs that the Department take steps to ensure that all of its task forces have previously trained together, currently maintain clear operating procedures, and have existing relationships with local trauma centers.

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 [USVSTF].—The Committee is aware that the deadline to authorize the third

round of USVSSTF payments was met by May 19, 2020, but that additional steps are still needed in order to properly calculate payments to victims. The Committee reiterates the direction provided in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93 regarding the submission of an initial report on the USVSSTF, as well as quarterly updates on the Fund. The Committee is aware of the reporting requirements under 34 U.S.C. 20144(i) with respect to the Committee on the Judiciary, but requests that the USVSSTF provide more frequent and detailed reports like other Funds operated by the Department, including the Assets Forfeiture Fund and CVF, per Committee direction.

Crime Victims Fund Awareness.—The Committee continues to be concerned by the historically low deposits into the CVF, and in turn, the decrease in resources available for CVF-funded grants and cooperative agreements provided by the Office of Crime Victims. The Committee requests that the Department continue to follow the directive in Senate Report 116–127, adopted by Public Law 116–93, to raise awareness of the Fund within the litigating components. Within 90 days of the enactment of this act, the Department shall provide an updated report to the Committee regarding its efforts to increase Departmental awareness of the Fund.

CVF Reporting.—The CVF is funded by criminal Federal fines, assessments and penalties, not from appropriated resources. As a result, deposits can vary widely from year to year, particularly due to large scale criminal settlements or lack thereof. The Committee directs the Department to provide monthly reports regarding balances in the Fund. This report shall include deposits, recoveries, and emergency reserve obligations, including obligations as part of the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program. In addition, the Department is directed to submit as part of its spend plan a description of the Fund’s allocation process, including, but not limited to, the release of funds for the purposes of the Children’s Justice Act (Public Law 99–401), discretionary grants provided by the Office for Victims of Crime, the USAO victim-witness coordinators, and FBI’s victim-witness specialists.

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. 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.—The Committee directs the Department to continue to report, on a monthly basis,

Three Percent Fund balances, deposits, and collections of \$3,000,000 or greater. In addition, the Committee directs that the section 505 notification of the Three Percent Fund allocation shall include, for each component receiving Three Percent Fund support, a detailed description of programs, projects, and activities funded through the Three Percent Fund.

Spending Plan.—In compliance with section 527 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, 2020	\$114,740,000
Budget estimate, 2021	121,769,000
Committee recommendation	116,740,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$116,740,000 for General Administration salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$5,029,000 below the budget request.

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

Timely Responses to Committee Inquiries.—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.

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 threaten the stability and development of African countries and pose a serious threat to U.S. security interests.

The Committee awaits the report required by Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93, and directs the Attorney General to continue to submit an annual report on the specific steps the Department is taking to further address wildlife traf-

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

Tribal Sovereign Immunity.—The Department’s Office of Tribal Justice [OTJ] serves as the point of contact for federally recognized tribal governments and tribal organizations with respect to legal and policy matters in Indian Country. Within the funds provided for General Administration, not less than \$50,000 is for OTJ to consult with tribal entities concerning risk management, loss prevention, the resolution of tort claims, alternative dispute resolution, and protecting and managing tribal sovereign immunity in the context of economic development. The Committee directs OTJ to submit a report, within 1 year of the enactment of this act, describing best practices for tribal risk management.

Sexual Harassment Policies.—In April 2018, in response to recommendations from the OIG, the Department revised and supplemented its policies regarding sexual harassment and sexual misconduct. The Committee agrees that “the Department of Justice should be a leader in maintaining a model workplace” and encourages the Department to collaborate with other Federal agencies on the development of policies regarding sexual harassment and sexual misconduct.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$33,875,000
Budget estimate, 2021	34,064,000
Committee recommendation	34,064,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$34,064,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology. The recommendation is \$189,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$672,966,000
Budget estimate, 2021	882,872,000
Committee recommendation	734,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$734,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR], of which \$4,000,000 is a transfer from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee account. The recommendation is \$61,034,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$148,872,000 below the budget request. The Committee notes this is an increase of 9.1 percent, well above the 2 to 4 percent increases provided to the Department’s other major components. This account funds EOIR, including the Board of Immigration Appeals, immigration judges, and administrative law judges who decide through administrative hearings whether to admit or exclude aliens seeking to enter the country and whether to deport or adjust the status of aliens whose status has been challenged.

EOIR Immigration Judge Hiring and Financial Accountability.—The Committee remains deeply concerned by the growing backlog of cases in our immigration courts. At the end of September 2020, the caseload stood at 1,262,765—an increase of 177,764 cases above the fiscal year 2019 level. To address the backlog, the Committee provided substantial additional resources to EOIR in fiscal year 2020 to hire more immigration judges [IJs] and their legal and support staff [IJ teams]. For fiscal year 2021 the Committee yet again recommends a substantial increase above the enacted level, to sustain IJ and IJ team hiring.

However, the Committee's efforts have been frustrated by EOIR's ever-changing cost estimates for IJ teams and, at times, inconsistent and contradictory information. This frustration is compounded by EOIR's failure to provide timely and complete responses to requests for information. The Committee continues to direct 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 believes that consistent policies regarding docket management and case adjudication will also allow IJs to reduce the impending backlog. The Committee directs EOIR to continue to make its hiring processes for new immigration judges publicly available and to update its website within 30 days if any of the immigration judge hiring process or rules change.

As directed in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93, 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.—EOIR is directed to continue to ensure appropriate language access is available for all respondents, including indigenous language speakers, and should inform the Committee of special resource needs as well as identify any possible opportunities for sharing of interpreter resources with other Federal agencies. The Committee further directs that EOIR continue to submit, on a quarterly basis, the number of continuances or adjournments issued for reasons related to interpretation issues for both in-person appearance and videoteleconferencing [VTC], as well as whether the respondent was detained at the time of the continuance.

Financial Management.—The Committee agrees with the June 2020 findings of the OIG that “EOIR [should] enhance its financial management, particularly as it pertains to the use of financial management data available to leadership and how leadership communicates with its budget staff” and also agrees with the OIG’s recommendations for further budget controls. In order to meet these goals, the Committee requests that the Department continue to maintain an active role in overseeing EOIR’s financial management, including apportionment and allotment restrictions and stringent oversight from JMD, as directed in Senate Report 116–127, adopted by Public Law 116–93.

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

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

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

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

Committee, LOP services resulted in net savings to the Government of more than \$17,800,000.

The Committee’s recommendation includes no less than \$20,000,000 for services provided by LOP, including \$3,000,000 for the operation of the Immigration Help Desk. LOP funding is also provided for LOP for Custodians [LOPC] and the LOPC Call Center, including efforts, pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457), for custodians of unaccompanied, undocumented children to address the custodian’s responsibility for the child’s appearance at all immigration proceedings, and to protect the child from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking. The Committee directs the Department to continue all LOP services and activities without interruption, including during any review of the program. The Committee further directs that all component parts of the LOP program, including the Immigration Help Desk, be operated by non-profit NGOs with demonstrated immigration law expertise.

Currently, the LOP activities for detained adults are operating in only 40 detention sites, leaving approximately three quarters of immigration detention centers unserved. The Committee recommends that EOIR work towards a goal of ensuring access to LOP for all detainees, and requests an evaluation of the resources necessary to provide LOP services at additional sites. The Committee directs that attention be paid to geographic equity as LOP expands, and the Committee notes the particular need for legal services at more remote immigration detention sites that are far from legal service providers in urban centers. The Committee directs the Department to utilize all appropriated funds solely for legitimate program purposes.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2020	\$105,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	107,211,000
Committee recommendation	110,565,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$110,565,000 for the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is \$5,565,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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 provides an additional \$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 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.

Oversight of Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Applications.—The Committee directs OIG to provide a briefing, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, on the status of recommendations contained in its report of December 9, 2019, and management advisory memorandum of March 30, 2020.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$13,308,000
Budget estimate, 2021	13,539,000
Committee recommendation	13,539,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$13,539,000 for the United States Parole Commission. The recommendation is \$231,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2020	\$920,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	971,429,000
Committee recommendation	953,239,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$953,239,000 for General Legal Activities salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$33,239,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$18,190,000 below the budget request.

This amount funds the establishment of litigation policy, conduct of litigation, and various other legal responsibilities through the Office of the Solicitor General, the Tax Division, CRM, the Civil Division, the Environment and Natural Resources Division, CRT, the Office of Legal Counsel, and INTERPOL Washington.

Adjustments to Base [ATB].—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 2020 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.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty [MLAT] Reform.—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 \$195,754,000 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 2020 enacted level to continue its efforts to enforce civil rights laws; expand its capacity to prosecute and provide litigation support for human trafficking, hate crimes, and unsolved civil rights era crimes; carry out its responsibilities associated with the civil rights of institutionalized persons and the access rights of the disabled; investigate and prosecute police misconduct; and enhance the enforcement of fair housing and fair lending laws.

Civil Rights Violations in State and Local Prisons and Jails.—The Committee continues to be concerned by reports of civil rights violations in State and local prisons and jails, and directs CRT to increase efforts to investigate and address violations of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act in State and local prisons and jails. The Committee directs CRT to use such sums as necessary from amounts appropriated in fiscal year 2021 to address such issues in State and local prisons and jails.

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

Denaturalization Section.—In February 2020, the Department established a new Denaturalization Section within the Civil Division. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, on the activities of this new section to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee further directs the Department to provide to the Committee on Appropriations, on a quarterly basis, a report on the section's activities and an accounting of all resources allocated to the section.

Special Litigation Section.—The Special Litigation Section, a division of CRT, works to protect civil rights in a variety of areas, including ensuring the rights of individuals who interact with State or local police or sheriffs' departments and those who are institutionalized in jails, prisons, and juvenile detention facilities. While staffing has fluctuated over the past several years, the Committee understands that the Department has worked to add staff to the section since 2019. The Committee directs that hiring continue for this section, particularly attorney positions.

Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit.—The Committee is concerned about reports of the drop in prosecution of sex trafficking cases and the continued flat level of prosecution for labor trafficking cases. The Department is directed to expand efforts as part

of the Anti-Trafficking Coordination Team [ACTeam] Initiative, which provides close coordination with the Federal Government's specialized anti-trafficking subject matter experts within various agencies to develop and implement joint strategic enforcement plans and participate in intensive advanced human trafficking training programs. The Committee was pleased that the Department indicated that CRT was hiring additional personnel for the HTPU in fiscal year 2020, and the Committee directs that additional staffing continue through fiscal year 2021. The Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee regarding hiring within HTPU, training provided by HTPU as part of the ACTeam Initiative, and an explanation as to the decrease in human trafficking prosecutions.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2020	\$13,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	19,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for legal costs, to be derived from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$4,000,000 below 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, 2020	\$166,755,000
Budget estimate, 2021	188,524,000
Committee recommendation	188,524,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$188,524,000 for the Antitrust Division. The recommendation is \$21,769,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and equal to the budget request. This appropriation is offset by \$150,000,000 in pre-merger filing fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$38,524,000.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$2,254,541,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,378,418,000
Committee recommendation	2,337,177,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,337,177,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 USAOs. The recommendation is \$82,636,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$41,241,000 below the budget request.

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

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 \$50,570,000 for this purpose in fiscal year 2021.

Civil Rights Prosecutions.—The Committee’s recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 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, Federal prosecutors must become better versed in digital forensic evidence. The Committee’s recommendation fully funds the budget request of \$63,487,000 for cybercrime activities. These funds will enable USAO to increase the number of investigations and prosecutions of cyber attacks and cyber intrusions, and to 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.

Public Charge Reporting.—The Committee continues to direct 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 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93. The Department shall continue to publish this information on the USAO’s website and update this information on an annual basis.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2020	\$227,229,000
Budget estimate, 2021	234,464,000
Committee recommendation	232,361,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$232,361,000 for the United States Trustee System Fund. The recommendation is \$5,132,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$2,103,000 below the budget request. The appropriation is offset by \$318,000,000 in fee collections.

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

Disclosure Requirements.—The Committee recognizes USTP’s critical role in protecting the integrity of the U.S. bankruptcy system. This includes ensuring that professionals who provide services in bankruptcy proceedings comply with the disclosure requirements in Bankruptcy Rule 2014(a). USTP has filed objections in bankruptcy cases in which it found inadequate compliance. The Committee encourages USTP to continue its efforts to guarantee a fair and transparent bankruptcy process for stakeholders and for the public. The Committee directs USTP to submit a report, within 6 months of the enactment of this act, describing its efforts to enforce compliance with the disclosure requirements of Bankruptcy Rule

2014(a) in fiscal years 2020 and 2021. This report should describe the number and nature of the actions taken, provide illustrative examples, and include an assessment of overall compliance with Rule 14(a) disclosure requirements by bankruptcy professionals.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2020	\$2,335,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,366,000
Committee recommendation	2,366,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,366,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The recommendation is \$31,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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, 2020	\$270,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	239,000,000
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 2020 enacted level.

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

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$16,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	16,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$16,500,000 for CRS. The recommendation is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$16,500,000 above the budget request.

Established by Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352), CRS provides assistance to communities and persons in the prevention and resolution of disagreements arising from discriminatory practices.

Hate Crimes Prevention.—Within funds provided, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2020 level to handle the workload and responsibilities stemming from passage of the Matthew

Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act [HCPA] (Public Law 111–84). The HCPA expanded CRS’s mandate, requiring that 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, 2020	\$20,514,000
Budget estimate, 2021	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 2020 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

Appropriations, 2020	\$3,312,461,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,669,682,000
Committee recommendation	3,705,609,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides a total of \$3,705,609,000 for the USMS. The recommendation is \$393,148,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and is \$35,927,000 above the budget request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,430,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,608,073,000
Committee recommendation	1,490,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,490,000,000 for USMS salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$60,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$118,073,000 below 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 provides for workforce transformation efforts that will ensure the USMS builds the most flexible, efficient workforce.

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

Investigative Operations.—The Committee directs USMS to provide no less than the fiscal year 2020 levels to maintain its missions relating to gang enforcement, International Megan’s Law, and sex offender apprehension. The Committee directs the USMS to submit a report on the plan for the expansion of the Regional

Fugitive Task Force [RFTF] program within 90 days of enactment of this act. This report should include discussions of staffing, operational space and agreements, equipment, tactical canine teams, medical and trauma support and partnerships, 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 individuals who fail to register as convicted sex offenders. 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 2020 level of \$64,164,000.

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

While USMS has been successful in bringing fugitives to the United States to face justice, the cost of international extraditions has grown exponentially in recent years—including a 54.8 percent increase from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019. The Committee remains concerned by the possible impact of these rising costs on the Investigative Operations Division [IOD]. The Committee understands that USMS cannot control the number of international fugitives who need to be returned to the United States, and that they are the primary agency responsible for bringing these fugitives back to the U.S. to face justice. The Committee supports this critical function and should additional funding be required in order not to compromise other IOD missions, the Department is directed to examine unobligated resources across the agency and submit a reprogramming of funds in order to properly cover these costs that are essentially mandatory.

Judicial Protection.—The USMS’s Protective Intelligence Program produces protective intelligence from the investigation and analysis of incidents, inappropriate communications, and threats directed towards USMS protected facilities, events, and persons, including more than 30,000 members of the Federal judiciary. Over the past 3 years, incidents, inappropriate communications, and threats rose steadily by more than 40 percent. USMS expects this rise to steadily increase over the next several years and anticipates an equal rise in more complex threats. The Committee supports the request to place additional deputy U.S. marshals and accompanying analytical personnel in the field, as needed by workload, and to provide expanded training for threat investigations and protective intelligence.

As threats to the Federal judiciary go beyond the courthouse, the increased funding level provided to USMS in fiscal year 2021

should also be used to upgrade and expand the Home Intrusion Detection System. This system was implemented nearly 15 years ago and needs to be overhauled in order to meet current technological standards and to truly be effective.

Training Efficiencies.—As with other DOJ law enforcement components, USMS requires both basic and advanced operational training for deputy U.S. marshals, to prepare them for duties in judicial and courthouse security, fugitive apprehension, prisoner security and transportation, protection of witnesses, and tactical operations. However, unlike some of the other components, many of these training functions are dependent on other Federal agencies for classroom space or are in locations that are difficult to reach. In an effort to better streamline training operations, the Committee directs that USMS submit a report, within 90 days of enactment of this act, describing ways of improving training efficiencies by consolidating these functions in one centralized location, as well as the associated resource requirements.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2020	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for construction in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by USMS in Federal courthouses and buildings, including but not limited to the creation, renovation, and expansion of prisoner movement areas, elevators, and other law enforcement and court security support space. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and the budget request.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,867,461,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,046,609,000
Committee recommendation	2,200,609,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,200,609,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention. The recommendation is \$333,148,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$154,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee expects USMS and the Department 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 monthly basis the current number of individuals in the detention system including offense category, the population change from the prior month to the current month, the population change from the current month to the prior year, the projected number of individuals, and the associated annualized costs.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$110,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	117,451,000
Committee recommendation	117,451,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$117,451,000 for the National Security Division [NSD]. The recommendation is \$7,451,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2020	\$550,458,000
Budget estimate, 2021	585,145,000
Committee recommendation	550,458,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$550,458,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$34,687,000 below 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.

Assistant U.S. Attorneys.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of Assistant U.S. Attorneys in OCDETF's efforts to combat complex drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize the hiring of additional Assistant U.S. Attorneys across the country, to assist efforts to stop the flow of illicit drugs and reduce violent crime associated with the drug trade.

International Drug Enforcement.—OCDETF is urged to continue to coordinate with the DEA and other Federal and international law enforcement partners in the interception and disruption of foreign drug shipments.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$9,467,902,000
Budget estimate, 2021	9,748,829,000
Committee recommendation	9,748,686,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$9,748,686,000 for the FBI salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$280,784,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$143,000 below the budget request.

Criminal Justice Information Services [CJIS].—The Committee recommends the full funding request for CJIS, including fee collections. The recommendation provides \$125,000,000 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 \$12,043,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

National Use-of-Force Data Collection.—The FBI officially launched the National Use-of-Force Data Collection on January 1, 2019, and published the 2019 results in August 2020. The Committee directs that the FBI continue to publish this data on an annual basis and supports efforts to increase participation by State, local, tribal, and Federal law enforcement agencies. While all of DOJ's law enforcement components participate in this data collection, only 29 other Federal agencies, or 25.4 percent of Federal law enforcement, participate. Within 90 days of the enactment of this act, the FBI is directed to submit a report describing its methods for collecting this data, suggestions for increasing participation by law enforcement agencies, and any associated resources needs.

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 2020 level for full operational funding to TEDAC and the additional operational support associated with the TEDAC campus in fiscal year 2021, 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 explosive devices and explosions, both nationally and internationally.

Hazardous Devices School [HDS] and International Advanced Canine Technology Center.—The Committee recognizes HDS's status as both the sole certification authority of civilian State, local, and Federal bomb technicians and the sole accrediting authority of civilian State, local, and Federal bomb squads intending to utilize

any manner of render safe or device defeat within the United States and its territories. The Committee supports the FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate's efforts at no less than the fiscal year 2020 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 continue its efforts to investigate and support the Department's criminal prosecution of serious human rights crimes, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, war crimes, and other crimes committed by serious human rights violators, at no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The direction provided in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93 regarding maintaining the International Human Rights Unit, participation in the Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center, and training to all FBI field offices is also retained. The Committee further requests an updated report on these efforts within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

Data Analytics and Technical Tools.—The Committee strongly supports the FBI's efforts to develop enterprise technical tools, modernize its network infrastructure, and improve its data analytics capabilities. The Committee's recommendation provides additional resources for this effort. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages the FBI to explore opportunities to collaborate with research universities on advanced threat analysis, so as to develop advanced data analytics solutions that are tailored to the needs of FBI investigators.

Innocent Images National Initiative.—The Committee’s recommendation provides not less than \$93,399,000 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 to combat child sexual exploitation and child victimization.

Hate Crimes Reporting.—Senate Report 116–127, as adopted by Public Law 116–93, directed the FBI to provide the Committee with a report by June 17, 2020, 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 is to 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 is to also 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. The Committee requests the immediate submission of this report.

Security Advisory Opinion [SAO] Processing.—The FBI shall continue to follow Committee direction provided in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–92 regarding reporting on SAO processing, including the publication of unclassified data. The Committee requests an updated report, to include any classified data, within 120 days of enactment of this act.

Cyber Investigative Capabilities.—The Committee’s recommendation provides additional funds for cyber investigative capabilities, including the development of advanced technical capabilities to thwart enemies and to bolster the Cyber Action Teams [CATs] that deploy to sites of computer intrusion. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages the FBI to develop partnerships with universities to develop and institute an evidence-based training program to more rapidly identify persons of interest, de-conflict information, track criminal markets, and detect matters that rise to the level of national security.

National Bioforensic Analysis Center.—The Committee recognizes the need to maintain operations at the National Bioforensic Analysis Center [NBFAC] and supports the work performed at NBFAC in furtherance of the FBI’s mission. The Committee supports the bioforensic analysis and investigations performed at NBFAC and appreciates that the NBFAC currently operates under a cost-sharing memorandum with the Department of Homeland Security [DHS], in order for the FBI to maintain ongoing operations at this facility. The Committee supports \$20,800,000 for the FBI’s role at the NBFAC.

Combating Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.—The Committee strongly supports the FBI’s efforts to combat modern slavery and human trafficking, and believes additional resources will enhance its ability to investigate and prosecute these heinous crimes.

The Committee urges the FBI, in consultation with each field office's Human Trafficking Program Coordinator, to allocate resources to those field offices in areas of greatest need, including rural areas and States with the highest rates of modern slavery and human trafficking.

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

National Data Exchange [N-DEx] System.—The N-DEx system contains criminal justice records of State, local, tribal, and Federal agencies, allowing them to link investigative information and quickly obtain detailed reports. Given the importance of timely and complete background checks on individuals attempting to purchase a firearm, the FBI has approved the inclusion of N-DEx into the NICS process as a secondary resource and development is underway. The FBI is directed to report to the Committee, within 120 days of the enactment of this act, on which CJIS databases, including N-DEx, are currently used for point-of-contact [POC] initiated firearm background checks; any barriers to incorporating N-DEx into POC background check processes and how these barriers, if any, may be eliminated; and ways the FBI can raise N-DEx awareness at the State and local level.

Law Enforcement Medical Demonstration.—The Committee supports the FBI's actions to bolster its Operational Medicine Program to improve the delivery of medical care for high-risk law enforcement missions. The Committee agrees with the conclusions laid out in the report submitted in response to Senate Report 115–139 and urges the FBI to maintain funding for the program at no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Committee encourages the FBI to provide regular updates on this program and submit any recommendations for improvements.

Counter-UAS Pilot Program.—Unmanned aircraft system [UAS] operations pose novel and evolving threats to public safety and national security, and the Committee strongly supports the FBI's efforts to develop tactics, techniques, and procedures [TTPs] to C-UAS. Due to the extraordinary expansion of UAS operations, the Committee believes State, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel would benefit from C-UAS training. The Committee directs the FBI, through the Critical Incident Response Group and in collaboration with a Federal Aviation Administration-designated UAS Test Site, to develop plans for a pilot C-UAS training program for State and local law enforcement personnel from both urban and

rural areas. The Committee further directs the FBI to submit a report, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, on the development status of this pilot program. The report shall further detail the resource requirements for full-scale implementation of a C-UAS training program.

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

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2020	\$485,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	51,895,000
Committee recommendation	566,100,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$566,100,000 for FBI construction. The recommendation is \$81,100,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$514,205,000 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 GSA on February 12, 2018, the Consolidated Appropriations Acts of 2018, 2019, and 2020 (Public Law 115–141, Public Law 116–6, and Public Law 116–93, respectively) included no funding for this project. No funds were requested for the project for fiscal year 2021, 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 2020 enacted level to further support the FBI’s 21st Century Facility plans, and encourages the FBI to transition from interim facilities to full operating capabilities, including plans for technological requirements. As part of this 21st Century Facility planning, the FBI should continue to research the feasibility of using public-private partnership opportunities, provided that the annual lease and operating costs are reasonable and

the facilities can be securely constructed and maintained at a level that meets the FBI's requirements.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$2,722,295,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,859,304,000
Committee recommendation	2,801,762,000

The Committee's recommendation provides total resources of \$2,801,762,000 for the DEA salaries and expenses, of which \$460,499,000 is derived from the DEA's Diversion Control Fee Account. The recommendation is \$79,467,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$57,542,000 below the budget request. Within the funds provided, \$11,000,000 is to reimburse the expenses of State, local, and tribal governments to identify, segregate, package, transport, and dispose of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, to include training, technical assistance, purchase of equipment and a container program. The Committee encourages the issuance of regional contracts with small businesses, to the maximum extent practical, from the region served by the contract.

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

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

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 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93.

Hemp Testing Technology.—The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334) removed hemp and its derivatives from the Controlled Substances Act (Public Law 91–513, as amended), and authorized the production, consumption, and sale of hemp and hemp-derived products in the United States. The Act requires random testing to ensure hemp meets the definition under the law of having a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol [THC] concentration of less than 0.3 percent. The Committee is aware that DEA has developed field testing kits that can distinguish between hemp and marijuana on-the-spot. The Committee directs the DEA to continue to work to ensure State and local law enforcement have access to this field test technology so they can more efficiently conduct their drug interdiction efforts at the local level. The Committee further directs

the DEA to report back to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, and not less than every 6 months thereafter, until such time as testing kits are deployed to State and local law enforcement in the field.

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

Interdiction of Methamphetamines.—The Committee remains deeply concerned by the growing amounts of methamphetamines that are trafficked, distributed, and used in the United States and encourages DEA to continue to prioritize the interdiction of methamphetamines. The Committee appreciates DEA’s efforts to interdict methamphetamines before they reach communities across the United States, such as the recently-launched “Operation Crystal Shield.” The Committee encourages DEA to evaluate additional U.S. locations that may serve as transportation hubs and consider whether Operation Crystal Shield should be expanded to those locations.

Disposal of Controlled Substances.—The Committee encourages DEA to meet with commercial hazardous waste management industry members, many of whom are reverse distributors for the receipt and destruction of unwanted controlled substances. Further, the Committee encourages DEA to develop a process for permitting alternative safety measures for the transportation of controlled substances for disposal, including secure tamper-proof evidence packages or security tape sealed drums, to ensure compliance with both the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Public Law 94–580) and the Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act (Public Law 111–273).

Delivery of a Controlled Substance by a Pharmacy to an Administering Practitioner.—The Committee directs DEA to provide a briefing, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, on its efforts to fully implement section 3204 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271), and to ensure that providers and patients have access to all medication assisted treatment options to address the opioid epidemic. This update should include a summary of activity DEA has undertaken to communicate with providers and dispensers on the new provisions and how they apply to FDA-approved opioid dependence treatment products.

Illegal THC Vaping Products.—The FDA and the Centers for Disease Control have acknowledged mounting evidence that the use of illegal vaping products containing THC can cause severe lung injuries and have urged the public to refrain from their use. In this context, the Committee is alarmed by reports from several DEA field offices that these products, often labeled with colorful

packaging and candy-flavored names, are intentionally being marketed towards children. The Committee directs the DEA to submit a report, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, describing its efforts to interdict illicit vaping cartridges containing THC. This report should further provide a thorough assessment of the manner and degree to which these products are being marketed to children.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	\$50,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$50,000,000 for DEA construction. The recommendation is \$50,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and the budget request.

Expanded Laboratory Capability in Order to Meet Testing Demands.—The Committee remains concerned about the growing unmet capacity needed by DEA field offices for 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 provides \$50,000,000 to begin the process of constructing a new laboratory, including other required needs like warehouse space, for the DEA’s New England Division, which has the highest need.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,400,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,637,574,000
Committee recommendation	1,448,887,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,448,887,000 for ATF salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$48,887,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$188,687,000 below 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.

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

National Integrated Ballistics Information Network [NIBIN].—The Committee continues to support efforts to expand the use of NIBIN and to ensure all law enforcement agencies have access to NIBIN's correlation services. The Committee appreciates the investments being made by State and local partners to collect and share ballistics evidence across geographically separated law enforcement jurisdictions and encourages ATF to continue to build on these investments. The Committee also supports efforts to include both cartridge casings and bullets in the NIBIN program. The Committee encourages the Department to promote NIBIN as a critical forensic science tool and to identify opportunities to build partnerships with criminal justice training programs.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$7,470,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	7,611,126,000
Committee recommendation	7,656,750,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,656,750,000 for Bureau of Prisons salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$186,750,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$45,624,000 above the budget request.

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

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

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

The Committee previously directed BOP to ensure at least two correctional officers are on duty for each housing unit for all three shifts at all high-security institutions, to include United States Penitentiaries and Administrative and Federal Detention Centers. BOP is directed to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee showing compliance with this directive and to provide a cost estimate and strategic plan for implementation for medium-secu-

rity institutions that currently do not have a second officer for all three shifts.

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

The Committee has expressed its concerns about the practice of augmentation since fiscal year 2017 and once again directs BOP to curtail its overreliance on augmentation, particularly in housing units, a directive issued again as part of Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93. BOP should focus on hiring additional full-time correctional staff before continuing to augment existing staff. BOP is further directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the use of augmentation broken out by region, institution, and security level each time this practice is employed. 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 [FSA] (Public Law 115–391) are imperiled when those who provide counseling, education, and other programs to inmates are being pulled from their original duties to work in the cellblock.

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

FSA Implementation.—The Committee directs the Department and BOP to fully and expeditiously implement the FSA, and provides the full budget request of \$409,483,000 in dedicated funding for this purpose. However, the Committee notes that much of this request covers existing programming, including educational and counseling programming, which existed at BOP long before the FSA. The Committee is concerned that the Department has not met several reporting deadlines and not fully implemented several provisions of the Act. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to expeditiously expand programming and file all required reports to Congress no later than the deadlines established by the FSA. The Department is directed to report to both the Committees on Appropriations and the 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.

The Committee reminds BOP of the directives in the FSA and Senate Report 116–127, adopted by Public Law 116–93, regarding providing quarterly reports on recidivism reduction partnerships; the assistance BOP is providing to inmates in securing identification for re-entry, including but not limited to the number of in-

mates 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 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.

The Committee directs the Department and the Bureau to assign eligible inmates to participate in evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities based on the inmates' initial assessment under section 3632 of the FSA. The Committee further directs the Department and the Bureau to continue to conduct research and data analysis on evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and the most effective uses of those programs, as required under section 3631 of the FSA. The Department and the Bureau are directed to continue to allocate funds necessary to expand BOP programming capabilities in order to provide evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and allow inmates to take advantage of all eligible credits afforded under the FSA to reduce their overall time in prison.

Lieutenant Osvaldo Albarati Correctional Officer Self-Protection Act.—Section 202 of the FSA 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. The Committee affirms the directive in Senate Report 116–127 to provide quarterly updates on its implementation plan and its progress thereunder.

Medication-Assisted Treatment [MAT].—The FSA required BOP to expand the MAT program for treating inmates with opioid use disorder. The Committee supports the budget request of \$37,070,000 to allow all inmates to be screened for MAT, and to expand the MAT program to half of BOP's institutions with the goal of reaching all institutions in future fiscal years. The Committee directs BOP to consider all three forms of FDA-approved MAT as it expands MAT access. The Committee reminds BOP to continue to hire healthcare staff, including physicians, pharmacists, nurses, and drug counselors, in order to properly meet inmates' medical needs including those receiving MAT.

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

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

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. The Committee notes that a report was due by June 17, 2020, on the status of resolving each of those 15 OIG recommendations issued in July 2017.

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

Freedom of Information Act Records.—The Committee expects BOP to maintain records and respond to records requests, consistent with the requirements of 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 Cell Phones in Prison Facilities.—The Committee remains deeply concerned by the threats to public safety created by inmate access to contraband cell phones. The Committee appreciates BOP's ongoing efforts to mitigate these threats through ad-

vanced detection techniques, managed access systems, and radio frequency jamming. The recommendation supports the budget request for contraband cell phone mitigation activities.

The Committee understands that in fiscal year 2020, BOP began testing a micro-jamming pilot project at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta. This pilot will be BOP's most physically expansive and technologically-advanced to date, and will cover the entirety of the housing units. While such a system will address the most common time and place of contraband cell phone use—evening hours in the housing units—serious risks will remain. The Committee directs BOP to submit, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, either a detailed plan for the deployment of a whole-complex jamming pilot, or an exhaustive explanation of the health and safety considerations that would necessarily preclude such a deployment.

Land Mobile Radio [LMR] Communications.—LMR communications and video security equipment used by BOP is critical to officer and inmate safety and security at BOP facilities. The Committee directs BOP to develop a plan to update LMR radios and video security systems in facilities where aging communications infrastructure and equipment pose a threat to officer safety. BOP is directed submit this plan to the Committee within 180 days of the enactment of this act.

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

BOP Data and the Death in Custody Reporting Act.—In December 2018, the OIG reviewed the Department's implementation of the Death in Custody Reporting Act (Public Law 113–242) and, as part of the overall review, found that BOP was not submitting data. The Committee expects BOP to follow through on their commitment to the OIG, as restated in the report's appendix, to provide this data to the Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS] in a timely manner.

Procurement of Food Products.—The Committee was appalled by the March 2020 OIG Management Advisory Memorandum: Notification of Concerns Identified with the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Procurement of Food Products which found that millions of dollars of appropriated funding was being spent on substandard food products including more than 700,000 pounds of uninspected, misbranded, or adulterated meat. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, BOP is directed to provide a report to the Committee on how it is meeting the three recommendations provided by the OIG to ensure that food products meet contract specifications and do not endanger the health of inmates and staff. The BOP is further di-

rected to examine how it can improve food service operations on institution and regional levels by leveraging contracts and services with local and regional businesses including farmers, ranchers, and other food vendors in order to lower costs while providing higher quality meals. The Committee requests a report on this effort within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Inmate Health Care.—The Committee directs the GAO to examine inmate healthcare, including, but not limited to: the access and quality of healthcare for inmates, including the percentage of inmates that receive medical assistance under a State plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.); the inmate accessibility to healthcare services, including specialty care, and healthcare providers; the quality of healthcare services provided to inmates; the percentage of inmates who, upon release, are enrolled under such a State plan and connected to a primary care provider in their community; and trends in the prevalence and incidence of illness and injury among inmates.

Inmate Access to Mail.—The Committee is aware of novel technologies and systems that successfully mitigate the threat of concealed narcotics and other contraband contained in physical mail to inmates. The Committee is also aware that as of March 2020, BOP is currently conducting mail scanning pilots at two institutions, is in the process of adding four additional sites, and is conducting market research to further expand the pilot. The Committee directs BOP to implement and expand solutions, like those that allow photographs or handwritten letters to be scanned and reprinted at secure off-site locations and mailed directly to a correctional facility, or allow digital photographs and letters to be uploaded through a website or app and then printed at and mailed from a secure location, that are capable of eliminating the risk of contraband while maintaining inmates’ access to mail from friends and family. Such solutions should not require additional equipment or changes to current infrastructure, should address any specific concerns relating to legal mail, and should ensure the highest degree of fidelity between the facsimiles and the originals. BOP is further directed to report, with 180 days of the enactment of this act, on the status of these pilot programs, the resources needed to further expand solutions to mitigate the threat of contraband in mail to inmates, and to identify those resources requirements in its fiscal year 2022 budget request.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2020	\$308,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	99,453,000
Committee recommendation	127,000,000

This act includes \$127,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. The recommendation is \$181,000,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$27,547,000 above the budget request. BOP shall proceed with ongoing planned and associated new construction efforts to meet projected capacity requirements, as identified in its monthly status of construction reports to the Committee. BOP is directed to continue to provide such reports on a monthly basis, along with notifications

and explanations of any deviation from construction and activation schedules, and any planned adjustments or corrective actions. 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 rapidly deteriorating and are in need of extensive work and repair to maintain safe, secure, and functioning facilities. To begin to remedy this, the Committee provides \$125,000,000 for M&R purposes, which is \$2,000,000 below the enacted level and \$27,547,000 above the budget request.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2020	\$2,700,000
Budget estimate, 2021	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 2020 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$3,257,300,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including: \$2,812,300,000 in discretionary appropriations and in mandatory appropriations, and \$445,000,000 from funds provided under section 510 of this act. The total is \$21,000,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$789,800,000 above the budget estimate. Accounting for non-recurrence of \$100,000,000 in nominating convention security grants, the total is \$79,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

Management and Administration [M&A] Expenses.—The Department shall, in preparing its fiscal year 2021 spending plan, assess M&A expenses compared to program funding. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable and, for programs funded through the CVF, that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Committee also directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending 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 Senate Report 113–78 that the Department shall detail, as part of its budget submission for fiscal year 2022 and future years, the actual costs for each grant office with respect to training, technical assistance, research and statistics, and peer review for the prior fiscal year, along with estimates of planned expenditures by each grant office in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year.

Submission of Officer Training Information.—In Senate Report 114–66, adopted by Public Law 114–113, the Committee directed the Department to collect data on officer training as part of both the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants [Byrne-JAG] and COPS Hiring application processes. This data was to include the number and rank of officers trained, as well as the type of training, including use of force, de-escalation, racial and ethnic bias, and community engagement. The Committee further directed this data be provided to BJS in order to begin a data collection set on officer training. The Committee reiterated this requirement in fiscal years 2017 through 2019, with the further requirement in fiscal year 2020 that BJS issue a public report on its findings. This report and publication of a data set is overdue, and the Committee directs that it be released immediately.

Expanded Purpose Areas for Crime Victim Assistance.—The Committee reminds the Office of Victims of Crime [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.

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

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

Tribal Grants and Victim Assistance.—The Committee provides a total of \$97,500,000 in discretionary grant funding for tribes as follows: \$50,000,000 within OJP for tribal assistance; \$10,000,000 for a tribal youth program within the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP]; \$30,500,000 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. In addition, a total of \$52,629,255 is provided to tribal governments and tribal coalitions in OVW funding as part of set-asides determined by program statute.

For tribal assistance grants within OJP, funding is to be used to support efforts to help tribes improve the capacity of their criminal and civil justice systems. OJP is expected to consult closely with tribal stakeholders in determining how tribal assistance funds will be awarded for detention facilities, including outdated detention facilities that are unfit for detention purposes and beyond rehabilitation; courts; alcohol and substance abuse programs; civil and criminal legal assistance; and other priorities. The Committee directs OJP to submit, as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2021, a plan for the use of these funds that is informed by such consultation.

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

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

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. The Department is directed to report, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, on its efforts to coordinate Federal grant programs to address trafficking in Indian Country. This report should compile data on the severity of the problem and the impact of grant assistance, and identify instances of high administrative costs or burdens within programs.

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

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) who 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, as well as 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 adopted by Public Law 116–6 regarding the Federal Government’s ability to supplement State vacatur programs.

STOP School Violence Act.—The Committee provides a total of \$100,000,000 for the STOP School Violence Act (Division S, Title V of Public Law 115–141) grant program, which is the full authorized program funding 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 a competitive grant program 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. The Committee directs the Department to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, tribes, and school districts of funding availability upon release; to increase training and technical assistance for school district applicants; and to provide microgrants for school districts, including rural, tribal, and low-resourced schools.

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.

Advancing Hospital-Based Victim Services.—The Committee encourages OVC to continue to support innovative demonstration grants for hospital-based victim services that address the cyclical nature of violence in the community.

Peer-to-Peer Training.—The OVC is directed to continue to provide peer-to-peer training on Federal grants management and administration for Victims of Crime Act victim assistance grantees and subgrantees, as described in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93. The Committee further requests a report detailing these types of training efforts within 90 days of enactment of this act.

National Crisis Support Hotlines.—The Committee directs OJP to continue to make funding available to support the operation of national crisis support hotlines that provide direct services to victims of crime, including, but not limited to, victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and identity theft. While funding may be used to support innovative technology hotline efforts, funding should support the growth of existing services without being reliant on development of new technologies.

DOJ Grant Oversight.—The Committee encourages DOJ to review its multi-year grant award processes and protocols to ensure grantees have fully complied with the rules of year-one funding before year-two funding is disbursed in multi-year grant awards. In addition, the Committee supports the Department’s efforts to create a high-risk designation for grantees, so as to increase fiscal responsibility throughout the grant making process. The Committee recommends that the Department promptly complete and publish an internal review of the program, to inform efforts to implement a high-risk grantee designation in other Federal agencies.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION
PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$502,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	498,500,000
Committee recommendation	513,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$513,500,000 for OVW grants. The recommendation is \$11,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$15,000,000 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	40,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	2,500
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	12,500
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	53,000
<i>Homicide Reduction Initiative</i>	<i>4,000</i>
Sexual Assault Victims Services	40,000
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	45,000
Violence on College Campuses	20,000
Civil Legal Assistance	47,000
Elder Abuse Grant Program	5,500
Family Civil Justice	19,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	6,500
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	513,500

STOP Grants.—Of the amounts made available for OVW programs, \$215,000,000 is for formula grants to the States. This is equal to the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2020 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.

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies.—The Committee understands that victim service providers play an important role in responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; in ensuring survivor safety and recovery; and in coordinating services. The Committee recognizes that survivor safety and

recovery, and service coordination, are important for improving the criminal justice response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The Committee expects the Department to make funding under the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies/Improving the Criminal Justice Response program open to all eligible entities, including victim service providers consistent with the statutory authority.

Sexual Assault Services Programs [SASP].—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$40,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 above the budget request and \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, to directly fund the needs of sexual assault victims.

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

Statutory Set-Asides.—The underlying statutes for several grant programs, including STOP and SASP, outline set-asides for Tribal governments and coalitions, culturally specific community-based organizations, and organizations providing services to underserved populations. These set-asides would provide a total of \$69,839,255 for fiscal year 2021 with \$52,629,255 for Tribal governments and coalitions, \$11,850,000 for culturally specific organizations and \$5,360,000 to meet the needs of underserved populations. The Committee expects OVW to ensure that the full amounts provided for in the authorizing statutes are released to these groups expeditiously.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

Appropriations, 2020	\$79,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	86,500,000
Committee recommendation	81,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$81,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$5,500,000 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	45,000
<i>Data Collection on Police Suicide</i>	3,000
National Institute of Justice	36,000
<i>Domestic Radicalization Research</i>	5,000
<i>Research on School Safety</i>	1,000
<i>Research to Reduce Trauma for Child Pornography Victims</i>	1,500
<i>National Model for Reducing Incarceration Rates for Minor Parole Violations</i>	5,000
<i>Research on Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems</i>	2,000
TOTAL, Research Evaluation and Statistics	81,000

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

BJS.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$45,000,000 for the BJS. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2020 level and the request.

Death in Custody Reporting Act [DCRA].—The DCRA of 2013 (Public Law 113–242) directed the Department to collect data on deaths of individuals in the custody of law enforcement at the Federal, State and local level, including in jails and correctional facilities, and to provide a report on this data annually. While the Committee understands that BJS is in the process of collecting and analyzing this data, it is concerning that the collection has still not been completed and publicly reported. In a December 2018 report, the OIG examined DCRA compliance and found that BJS had abandoned three different proposals for data collection, thereby delaying the process until fiscal year 2021. The Committee requests the collections for fiscal years 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 be published by December 31, 2020. If that deadline cannot be met, BJS must notify the Committee as to the reason for the delay.

Data on Police Suicide.—The Committee directed BJS to start the process of maintaining a data set on police suicide for Federal,

State, and local law enforcement in fiscal year 2020, and is disappointed that BJS failed to submit the required report by the required deadline of March 19, 2020, regarding the status of this data collection. As with the data collection on officer training directed by the Committee, the Department is directed to request that State and local law enforcement report on police suicides within their agencies as part of both the Byrne-JAG and COPS Hiring Program application processes. As BJS also maintains the DCRA data collection, the Committee believes that methods used for DCRA can also be applied to gain data on police suicide. The Committee provides \$3,000,000 to assist with this effort and directs that BJS brief the Committee, within 60 days of the enactment of this act, as to the status of this data collection, methods for obtaining better data from law enforcement agencies, and ongoing resource needs. A public report with full data analysis is to be released by September 30, 2021, and data shall be collected and published annually.

Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics [LEMAS] Survey.—The LEMAS survey collects data from a nationally representative sample of State, county, and local law enforcement agencies in the United States. The data gathered by LEMAS covers important issues that help inform lawmakers and researchers, including agency responsibilities, operating expenditures, job functions of sworn and civilian employees, officer salaries and special pay, demographic characteristics of officers, weapons and armor policies, and education and training requirements. The latest available data provided by LEMAS is from 2016. The Committee directs BJS to immediately begin the next installment of the LEMAS survey if it has not already done so, in order to complete publication by September 30, 2021. BJS is further directed to submit a plan to publish this data on a more regular schedule, and to identify the resources necessary for that purpose, within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

Timely BJS Reporting.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the timely release of data on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data releases are critical for policymakers and researchers to understand efforts to combat crime and advance equality in the justice system. The Committee requests that BJS release data in a timely manner and in accordance with its publication calendar. The Committee also requests that BJS communicate any changes in the timing of data releases as soon as possible to users of its data.

NIJ.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$36,000,000 for the NIJ, in addition to \$2,500,000 transferred from the OVW for research and evaluation on violence against women and Indian women. Within the funds provided for NIJ, \$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.

Researching School Violence.—The Committee again provides \$1,000,000 for NIJ to continue to develop a model and best practices for comprehensive school safety including identifying the root causes of violence in schools using the 4 years of research con-

ducted 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 1 year of enactment of this act on the model and best practices for schools.

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

Research to Reduce Trauma for Child Pornography Victims.—The Committee provides \$1,500,000 for NIJ to administer a competitive grant to an accredited research university for a study to research and identify best practices to reduce the trauma of children affected by child pornography investigations. The Committee recognizes that, though some best practices have been adopted by law enforcement agencies who investigate these crimes, often referrals, access, and utilization of services for child victims remains sporadic and inconsistent. As such, the Committee also recommends that this study should produce a report with concrete recommendations for improving and synchronizing law enforcement best practices for ensuring child victims' well-being during and after the investigation into the crime.

National Model for Reducing Incarceration Rates for Minor Parole Violations.—The Committee is concerned by the prolonged incarceration that can result from minor and technical parole and probation violations, included failed drug tests, missed curfews, or the inability to pay fines and fees. Poor coordination within the criminal justice system, coupled with a lack of support systems for affected individuals, can result in unnecessary incarceration rates, create a heavy financial burden for States and localities, and impose employment losses and societal costs on the incarcerated and their friends and family. To address this matter, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 to fund grants to academic partners who can design and test models to fast track individuals through the revocation process, while linking individuals to evidence-based services that address the root causes of recidivism. Grantees should work to produce and test models that can be replicated on a national scale.

Research on C-UAS.—The unauthorized use of unmanned aircraft systems, whether errant or malicious, presents novel and evolving threats to public safety and national security. The Committee supports the Department's efforts, known as C-UAS, to address and mitigate these threats. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for NIJ to support the research, testing, and evaluation of C-UAS in DOJ law enforcement operations. The Committee recommends this research, testing, and evaluation be conducted with Federal Aviation Administration-designated UAS Test Sites.

Research on Human Trafficking.—The Committee supports the Department's request to research human trafficking in order to develop a clearer understanding of the prevalence of human trafficking, including sex trafficking and labor trafficking, in the

United States. The Committee believes comprehensive data on trafficking is necessary to help Congress craft effective legislation, assist non-profit agencies develop programs for victims, and aid law enforcement agencies' ability to protect victims and prosecute perpetrators. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs NIJ to develop and conduct studies consistent with those required by section 201(a)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20701(a)(1)).

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

Interruption of Health Care Coverage in Pre-Trial Settings.—The prohibition on State and local inmates from receiving healthcare benefits under Medicaid, Medicare, the Children's Health Insurance Program, and Veterans Affairs health services often makes no distinction between pre-trial detainees and convicted inmates. Incarcerated individuals have significantly higher rates of morbidity from chronic disease and mental illness than the general population, which are only exacerbated by interruptions in health care coverage. Individuals cannot re-enroll in coverage until they are no longer incarcerated, which inevitably leaves them with a gap in coverage when they re-enter the community. The Committee encourages NIJ to study the impact of the interruption of medical, mental health, and addiction treatment coverage in pre-trial settings on individuals' health coverage, reentry, and on State and local criminal justice budgets.

Data-Driven Policing and Courts.—Increased utilization of data by State and local governments can deliver an improved and more cost-effective criminal justice system. However, there is a need to make sure data is used fairly and correctly, as well as to develop systems to standardize court and corrections data. The Committee encourages NIJ to fund multi-year grants, provided to educational institutions that have shown excellence in criminal justice data-driven analysis and decision-making, implementation science, and training. Grant recipients should focus on increasing utilization of data interventions proven effective and backed by research findings at the State and local level, and on developing systems to standardize courts and corrections data. Recipients should propose how they would work with surrounding States to develop a regional profile on crime and criminal justice and serve as a repository for data that can be readily used for program solving, analysis, and evaluation.

Correctional Education Evaluation.—The Committee recognizes the value of correctional education in reducing recidivism and appreciates the report from the National Institute of Corrections, as directed by Senate Report 115–275 and adopted by Public Law 116–6, on the impact of correctional education programs on recidivism. The report notes that there are research gaps in correctional education, including dosage of programing, as well as the need for more robust data sets. The Committee directs NIJ to establish a public-private partnership with research and correctional institu-

tions to collect and evaluate data, and continue to advance the research on the impact of correctional education on recidivism.

Research on Gunshot Detection Technology [GDT].—The Committee notes that funding provided to NIJ in fiscal year 2015 supported a research project titled, “Evaluating Gunshot Detection Technology to Aid in the Reduction of Firearms Violence.” The results of this project were published in September 2019 as NCJ Number 254283 and this report is publicly available online. NIJ is encouraged to update this research effort, including the review of new advancements in GDT technology and the expanded number of site locations.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,892,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,511,200,000
Committee recommendation	1,811,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,811,000,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance. The recommendation is \$81,000,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$299,800,000 above the budget request. Accounting for non-recurrence of \$100,000,000 in nominating convention security grants, the total is \$19,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

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

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	481,000
<i>Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative</i>	13,000
<i>Smart Policing</i>	9,500
<i>Smart Prosecution</i>	8,000
<i>NamUs</i>	2,400
<i>Officer Training for Responding to People with Mental Illness and Disabilities</i>	7,500
<i>John R. Justice Grant Program</i>	2,000
<i>Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution</i>	15,500
<i>Kevin and Avonte’s Law</i>	3,000
<i>National Center on Forensics</i>	4,000
<i>Project Safe Neighborhoods</i>	20,000
<i>Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review</i>	7,000
<i>Community-Based Violence Prevention</i>	17,500
<i>National Center on Restorative Justice</i>	1,500
<i>Ashanti Alert Network</i>	1,000
<i>Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Pilot Programs</i>	5,000
<i>Child Advocacy Training</i>	1,000
<i>Rural Violent Crime Initiative</i>	9,000
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>Internet of Things Training Modules</i>	2,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program	30,000
<i>Transfer to NIST/OLES</i>	1,500
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS] Initiative	85,000
<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>	25,000

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	35,000
DNA Initiative	141,000
<i>Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants</i>	110,000
<i>State and Local Forensic Activities</i>	19,000
<i>Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants</i>	8,000
<i>Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants</i>	4,000
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative [SAKI]	48,000
CASA—Special Advocates	12,500
Tribal Assistance	50,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	100,000
<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
Anti-Opioid Initiative	392,000
<i>Drug Courts</i>	82,000
<i>Mentally Ill Offender Act</i>	35,000
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	34,000
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	24,000
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring</i>	32,000
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program</i>	185,000
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	2,500
STOP School Violence Act	67,000
Emmett Till Grants	2,000
Community Trust Initiative	95,000
<i>Body Worn Camera Partnership Program</i>	35,000
<i>Justice Reinvestment Initiative</i>	35,000
<i>Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program</i>	25,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	1,811,000

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$481,000,000 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 to evidence-based strategic plans developed through broad stakeholder involvement. The Committee directs the Department to make technical assistance available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the development or update of such plans. Funding is authorized for law enforcement programs including those that promote data interoperability among disparate law enforcement entities; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs, other than compensation.

Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability [VALOR] Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$13,000,000 within Byrne-JAG for the VALOR Initiative. The Committee expects Federal law enforcement agencies to continue 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.

SMART Policing.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$9,500,000 within Byrne-JAG for SMART Policing. The Committee believes more effective use of technology and data analytics will allow local law enforcement to more effectively address crime in their communities. The Department is directed to prioritize applications for the development of real-time crime centers in communities with high violent and gun crime rates.

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

The Committee recommends \$7,500,000 for a competitive grant program to provide awards to State and local law enforcement and correctional facilities to educate, train, and prepare officers so that they are equipped to appropriately interact with mentally ill or disabled individuals in the course of completing their job responsibilities. This training should be developed in conjunction with healthcare professionals to provide crisis intervention training which shall focus on understanding mental and behavioral health, developing empathy, navigating community resources, de-escalation skills, and practical application training for all first responders. The Committee expects OJP to track the results of this grant program in order to better establish best practices for law enforcement agencies. The Committee further directs OJP to submit a plan for implementing this grant program as part of the fiscal year 2021 spend plan.

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

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

National Center on Forensics.—The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for the establishment of a National Center on Forensics at an accredited university of higher education, with medical and law schools affiliated within the same university system, and in partnership with a full-service and independent State department of forensic science with a medical examiner function, that is located in the same State as the partner accredited university. The center

is to provide 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 among the designated partners to benefit current and future practitioners in the field.

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

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

Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review.—The Committee recognizes the need for legal representation and investigation services for individuals with post-conviction claims of innocence. The National Registry of Exonerations currently lists more than 2,500 exonerations since 1989—almost 370 of which were based primarily on DNA. The Wrongful Conviction Review Program has contributed to approximately 30 exonerations over the past 4 years with more in the pipeline.

Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful convictions, the Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the \$7,000,000 appropriated to the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grant programs shall be used to support Wrongful Conviction Review grantees providing high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants in post-conviction claims of innocence. Wrongful Conviction Review grantees shall be nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and/or State or local public defender offices that have in-house post-conviction representation programs that show demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. To avoid any possible conflicts of interest, the Committee directs that the Department shall not require grantees to participate in partnerships between a State or local prosecutor’s office and an organization or entity dedicated to ensuring just convictions and/or acquittals. Grant funds shall support grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims; case review, evaluation, and management; experts; potentially exonerative forensic testing; and investigation services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.

National Center on Restorative Justice.—The Committee provides \$1,500,000 to continue a partnership with an accredited university of higher education and/or law school for the purposes of supporting a National Center on Restorative Justice to educate and train the next generation of justice leaders. The Center shall also continue to support research focusing on how best to provide direct services to address social inequities, such as simultaneous access to

substance abuse treatment and higher education. Further, the Center will expand educational opportunities for those under sentence and in a court-supervised substance abuse program, and, through research and evaluation, the Center will disseminate reports on the impact of attitudes, recidivism, and costs of the educational initiatives.

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

Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Pilot Programs.—Several States have recently implemented family-based alternative sentencing pilot programs for parents, typically primary caregivers, who have been convicted of non-violent offenses. These programs allow parents to remain with their dependent children while receiving services, including drug treatment, job training, and counseling, rather than being incarcerated. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for demonstration grants for this effort, as these programs can reduce costs to the criminal justice and foster care systems. OJP is directed to provide a plan for this grant program to the Committee 45 days after enactment of this act.

Child Advocacy Training.—The Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence acknowledged the need to include curricula in post-secondary educational programs to ensure that every child- and family-serving professional receives training in multiple evidence-based methods for identifying and screening children for exposure to violence. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for a competitive grant program to support child advocacy training in undergraduate programming and continuing education. The grants should support the training of future mandated reporters and child protection professionals and support efforts across the country to train child protection professionals in the field, including law enforcement officers, social workers, mental and medical health professionals, and prosecutors.

Rural Violent Crime Initiative.—State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in rural areas face unique challenges, including limited financial and technological resources, and the need to cover large, remote areas with smaller staff. Violent crime, including drug- and human-trafficking, continues to grow in these locations. The Committee provides \$9,000,000 for a rural violent crime initiative, with grants to be awarded on a competitive basis to small law enforcement agencies in rural locations. Grants are to support improved training and technology, expanded community-based crime prevention programs, and partnerships with victim service providers. This initiative is intended to improve communication and

collaboration among State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with the communities they serve, to address the unique criminal justice challenges in rural areas.

Community-Based Violence Prevention [CBVP].—The Committee provides \$17,500,000 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. Projects are to be competitively awarded and require close collaboration among law enforcement, service providers, and community-based organizations. Projects shall employ community-based strategies including conflict mediation, street outreach, GVI, and hospital-based violence intervention programs associated with homicide reductions.

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

Combating Contraband Cell Phones in Prisons and Jails.—Contraband cell phones in prisons and jails enable the continuation and facilitation of criminal activity, and present grave threats to the safety of correctional officers and staff, other inmates, and the public. The Committee is concerned that State and local criminal justice agencies may be insufficiently aware that Byrne-JAG funds may be expended on systems capable of neutralizing this threat, including managed access systems [MAS]. The Committee directs OJP to publicize that MAS and other mitigation technologies are a permissible use of Byrne-JAG funds, including through statements on its website, in "FAQs", and in Byrne-JAG solicitations. The Committee further directs OJP to report, as part of its fiscal year 2021 spend plan, on the efforts it will take to promote awareness of these systems in future Byrne-JAG award cycles.

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.

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.

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 2021 spending plan.

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

Economic, High-Tech, White Collar, and Cybercrime Prevention.—The Committee 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 IP thefts, such as counterfeiting and piracy.

Internet of Things Device Capabilities.—The increased prevalence of smart devices, home or office appliances, and other devices that collect and distribute information, collectively known as the Internet of Things, creates new evidentiary challenges for law enforcement. Currently, no database exists of capabilities of Internet of Things devices, for training on options and best practices for handling of evidence to meet judicial standards and privacy concerns. To meet this need, \$2,000,000 shall be dedicated for a separate competitive grant program in order to provide four awards of not less than \$500,000 each for institutions of higher learning that provide training in computer forensics and digital investigation to de-

velop a database on Internet of Things device capabilities and to build and execute training modules for law enforcement.

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

National Instant Criminal Background Check System Initiative Grants.—The Committee funds the program at \$85,000,000, which is \$6,710,000 above the enacted level and equal to 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.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science.—The recommendation provides a total of \$35,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 is to specifically target the challenges the opioid and synthetic drug epidemic has brought to the forensics community as described in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93.

DNA Backlog and Crime Lab Improvements.—The Committee is once again extremely disappointed that the Department's budget request slashes funding by \$27,000,000 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 \$141,000,000 to strengthen and improve Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. Within the funds provided, \$110,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$8,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, and \$19,000,000 is for other State and local forensic activities.

The Committee expects that the OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority in order to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee directs the Department to submit to the Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan with respect to funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs, including the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program.

Compliance with Statutory Requirements—Section 3 of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–235) requires that, for fiscal year 2021, not less than 75 percent of the amounts made available to the Attorney General for a DNA Analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities be provided for grants for activities described under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 2(a) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546). The Committee directs OJP to comply with this requirement by ensuring that at least 75 percent of the amount appropriated for these programs is awarded for these purposes.

Additionally, the Justice Served Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–257) requires 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 to 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. OJP shall provide competitively awarded grants with a comprehensive community-based approach to addressing the resolution of cases in the backlog. The Committee directs OJP to provide a report, no 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.

Second Chance Act [SCA] Grants and Drug Treatment.—The recommendation provides \$100,000,000 for SCA grants. The Committee expects that SCA funding will support grants that foster the implementation of strategies that have been proven to reduce recidivism and ensure adults released from prisons and jails safely and successfully reenter their communities. The SCA supports activities such as employment assistance, substance abuse treatment including MAT options, housing, local transportation, mentoring, family programming, and victim support. SCA grants will also sup-

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

Project HOPE Institute.—The Committee recognizes the success of Project HOPE. The Committee provides \$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. As this same funding level was provided in fiscal year 2020, the Committee directs that OJP submit a report, no later than 90 days after the enactment act of this act, describing the efforts to establish a Project HOPE Institute and the assistance provided in replicating the HOPE model.

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act [CARA] Programs.—The Committee provides a total of \$392,000,000 for CARA programs, including \$82,000,000 for drug courts; \$24,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; \$34,000,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, including access to any of the three MAT options; \$32,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; \$35,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; and \$185,000,000 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 \$185,000,000 for COSSAP, no less than \$11,000,000 shall be made available for additional replication sites employing the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion [LEAD] model, with applicants demonstrating a plan for sustainability of LEAD-model diversion programs; no less than \$5,500,000 shall be made available for education and prevention programs to connect law enforcement agencies with K–12 students; and no less than \$10,500,000 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 applauds efforts already undertaken in communities across the country to utilize drug courts. The Committee encourages Federal agencies to continue to work with State and local governments and communities to support drug courts.

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

The Committee supports the work of mental health courts across the country. The Committee is concerned, however, by the high rates of re-incarceration among individuals with serious mental illness due to the inadequate access to care for or management of their illness and directs that the Department include appropriate long-acting medications, including injectable anti-psychotic medication, as an allowable expense to improve treatment adherence and reduce risk for relapse and re-incarceration. Additionally, the Committee urges the Department to provide funding in accordance with section 14002 of the 21st Century CURES Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–255) for court-ordered assisted outpatient treatment as authorized in law.

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.

Keep Young Athletes Safe Act.—The Committee again provides funding of \$2,500,000 for a competitive grant program to safeguard young athletes against abuse in sports, including emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. The Committee directs that funding be prioritized for curriculum development and training for abuse prevention education in youth athletic programs and for investigation and resolution of sexual abuse claims. The Committee reiterates the directive in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93 for OJP to submit a report describing how grant funding was used by the grantees by purpose area for the prior fiscal year, the number of trainings provided, the number of claims investigated, and the number of investigations referred to law enforcement for prosecution.

Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program.—Since fiscal year 2015, the Committee has provided a total of \$132,500,000 for the Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program, as well as direction regarding program requirements and operation. The Committee's recommendation includes \$35,000,000 for this competitive matching grant program that equips State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officers with body-worn cameras. The Committee recommends that jurisdictions continue to follow prior direction that (1) develop camera policies and procedures with community input; (2) commit to a set of narrow and well-defined purposes for which cameras and their footage may be used; (3) specify clear operational policies for recording, retention, and access; (4) require training for both the proper use of body-worn cameras and for the handling and use of the obtained video and audio recordings; (5) ensure that prior to use of body-worn cameras, privacy and data retention policies are already in place; and (6) as appropriate, make footage available to promote accountability with necessary privacy safeguards.

Funding provided by the Committee also allowed for the creation of the Body-Worn Camera Toolkit, which serves as a comprehensive clearinghouse for jurisdictions interested in planning and implementing a body-worn camera program. The Committee requests that OJP update this Toolkit on an annual basis with any new information, data, and best practices and keep it publicly available on its website.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative [JRI].—The Committee provides \$35,000,000 for the JRI, which provides assistance to States to identify local issues arising in criminal justice systems and to develop data-driven and research-backed responses. Jurisdictions may use the JRI to reduce recidivism; control the size of corrections populations, either incarcerated or on community supervision; reduce crime; and create budgetary solutions to better balance correctional costs within a State's budget. Justice reinvestment is used to implement data-driven strategies to improve public safety by reducing corrections spending and reinvesting those savings in efforts to decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. Funding may be used to provide technical assistance to States with existing justice reinvestment programs to further such programs; provide technical assistance to additional States to expand the justice reinvestment initiative to those jurisdictions; or provide funding to States with existing justice reinvestment initiatives to expand or enhance the State's self-identified justice reinvestment initiative goals. Justice reinvestment funds shall not be restricted by Federal agencies for use on specific programs or policy initiatives, and States shall be permitted to establish their own priorities within the justice reinvestment framework.

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation.—Persistent crime and public safety problems, especially gang activity and youth violence, cannot be addressed solely by law enforcement. These issues require a comprehensive interagency approach that enables law enforcement, educators, social services agencies, and community organizations to address both public safety problems and their underlying causes.

The Committee provides \$25,000,000 to support the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, which provides demonstration grants in communities to support innovative, evidence-based ap-

proaches to fighting crime, improving public safety, and stabilizing neighborhoods by addressing the underlying problems. This program builds upon the approach of supporting communities with strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood restoration.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2020	\$320,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	227,500,000
Committee recommendation	348,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$348,000,000 for juvenile justice programs. The recommendation is \$28,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$120,500,000 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 in preventing juvenile delinquency and ensuring that youth who are in contact with the juvenile justice system are treated fairly. Combined with other critical programs like youth mentoring, the Committee believes that a balanced level of programming is the way to best help at-risk and vulnerable youth and their families.

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

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Part B—State Formula Grants	70,000
<i>Emergency Planning-Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	500
Youth Mentoring Grants	100,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	50,000
<i>Prevention of Trafficking of Girls</i>	2,000
<i>Tribal Youth</i>	10,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</i>	500
<i>Girls in the Justice System</i>	3,000
<i>Opioid Affected Youth Initiative</i>	10,000
<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	8,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	30,000
Missing & Exploited Children Programs	92,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	3,500
Juvenile Indigent Defense	2,500
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	348,000

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 \$70,000,000 for grants to implement comprehensive State juvenile justice plans, including community-based prevention and intervention programs and activities for juvenile offenders. This amount is

\$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$12,000,000 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 OJP to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the administration of Part B State Formula Grants. The Committee expects this plan to include details pertaining to the formulas utilized in awarding grants under this heading. OJP is further directed to submit a report within one year of enactment of this act describing the types of programs that grantees are using their formula grant funding to support.

The Committee urges DOJ to encourage Title II grant recipients to coordinate with their State education agencies to support continuity of education opportunities for adjudicated youth and encourages the Department to continue its efforts to institute reforms to ensure States' compliance with the Title II core requirements. The Department shall report to the Committee on these efforts 60 days after enactment of this act.

Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018.—The Committee believes that effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–385) requires timely and comprehensive guidance to States by the Department and OJJDP. The Committee directs DOJ and OJJDP to continue to support full, timely implementation of the law as intended, and to encourage all 50 States and six U.S. territories to fully participate in the Act and its goals of improving outcomes for public safety and youth. OJJDP is further directed to ensure that States have the training and support to continue as fully participating partners in the Act.

Juvenile Diversion Programs.—The Committee encourages the Department to support evidence-based diversion programs that focus on non-violent juvenile offenders, incorporate the peer-to-peer model, and involve local law enforcement, institutions of higher education, and local health partners to provide a holistic approach to decrease recidivism.

Arts Programs and Therapies for At-Risk and Justice-Involved Youth.—The Committee continues to support 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, and to provide a report to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the OJJDP programs providing options for these programs and therapies.

Youth Mentoring Grants.—To support the critical work of national, regional, and local organizations in nurturing and mentoring at-risk children and youth, the Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for competitive, peer-reviewed youth mentoring

grants, of which \$16,000,000 is for helping youth impacted by substance abuse, including opioids and methamphetamine. The Committee expects that the OJJDP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants. The Committee expects OJP to maintain OJJDP's expanded eligibility for local mentoring programs, particularly in rural areas, unaffiliated with national mentoring organizations. The Committee also expects OJP and OJJDP to collaborate with mentoring stakeholders to expand youth mentoring services in rural areas inordinately affected by substance abuse and that are considered at-risk.

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System.—Girls in the United States with a history of sexual and physical abuse, school failure, substance dependency, and involvement in the welfare system, and who live in impoverished communities or are homeless, face unique and complex risks. The Committee provides \$3,000,000 for the “Girls in the Justice System” grant program, which will enable organizations, including nonprofit entities, with a successful track record of administering prevention and early intervention programs for girls who are most likely to end up in the juvenile justice system, at a local or State level, to replicate these programs at a national level. Funding for this program will further support prevention and early intervention strategies and curricula throughout the country, and place vulnerable girls on a path toward success, stability, and long-term contribution to society.

Children Exposed to Violence.—According to DOJ nearly two-thirds of children in the United States have been exposed to violence, which can impact development, health, and educational outcomes, and perpetuate the cycle of violence and substance 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 for child and family-serving organizations to help them better recognize and help families at risk for violence.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$30,000,000 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 \$92,000,000 for OJJDP's Missing and Exploited Children Programs in order to support law enforcement agencies and other national organizations that report and investigate missing children cases and also investigate those who exploit children both with and without an online nexus. The Committee directs OJP to provide a plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2021, 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 the requirements of 34 U.S.C. 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 continues to recognize the diverse and unique challenges, identified in the report to Congress directed by the Ashlynnne Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act (Public Law 115-166), for the integration of State AMBER Alert communications plans and Tribal systems. Of the funds provided for AMBER Alert activities, \$1,000,000 shall be directed to addressing State/Tribal integration consistent with the findings of the report directed by Public Law 115-166.

The Committee addressed the increased tips of online child sexual exploitation and abuse reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's [NCMEC] CyberTipline in Senate Report 116-127 as adopted by Public Law 116-93, and continues the direction that OJJDP continue to provide for the development of IT solutions to address both duplicative tips and law enforcement deconfliction, so as to ensure that only high-quality information is being provided to law enforcement agencies, including ICAC task forces.

The Committee directs that within the funds provided, \$3,000,000 be for a competitive grant award program to increase the technological investigative capacity, and associated training of law enforcement, to support the development, refinement, and advancement of widely used investigative tools, methods and technologies that address child pornography, exploitation, and sex trafficking, as previously directed in fiscal years 2018 and 2019. The Committee also directs that OJJDP expand efforts to provide advanced skills training for ICAC officers.

ICAC Structure.—Since its establishment over 20 years ago, the ICAC program has grown to a national network of 61 coordinated task forces representing more than 4,500 Federal, State, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies across the country. OJJDP has always played an important role in the ICAC program, including administering appropriated funding for ICAC training and hiring, and convening conferences and meetings on the topic of child exploitation where ICAC investigators and commanders participate.

Given OJJDP’s history with the ICAC program, the Committee directs OJJDP to submit a report, within 120 days of enactment of this act, describing how the ICAC program can be better structured to ensure consistency across the 61 task forces. Issues to be addressed include, but are not limited to, adherence to standardized operating procedures; deconfliction processes with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies; the best way to prioritize investigations; and the possibility of establishing a formalized governing board over the ICAC program. This report should also discuss how to reduce the problem of high turnover for ICAC investigators, reasons for this turnover, and the skill sets and law enforcement backgrounds that have been most beneficial for investigators who have longevity with their ICAC programs.

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.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$141,800,000
Budget estimate, 2021	143,800,000
Committee recommendation	143,800,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$143,800,000 for public safety officers benefits. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and is equal to the budget request. This program provides a one-time death benefit payment to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety 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, \$119,000,000 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
 INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Appropriations, 2020	\$343,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	
Committee recommendation	360,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$360,000,000 for community oriented policing services. The recommendation is \$17,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$360,000,000 above the budget request. The budget request proposes \$99,000,000 for existing COPS Office grant programs, to be administered by OJP.

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

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
 [In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
COPS Hiring Grants	239,000
<i>Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	30,500
<i>Regional Information Sharing Activities</i>	40,000
<i>Tribal Access Program</i>	3,000
<i>Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act</i>	10,000
POLICE Act	10,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	15,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	35,000
STOP School Violence Act	33,000
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	28,000
TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	360,000

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

COPS Hiring Program.—The Committee recommends \$239,000,000 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.

COPS Hiring grant solicitations contain priority areas where State and local law enforcement can receive preference points if selected in the application process as meeting a community need. There are typically three to five of these preference areas annually. The Committee directs that one of these priority preference areas for fiscal year 2021 be reserved for hiring officers who live in the communities that they serve.

Community Policing Development, Training and Technical Assistance.—The Community Policing Development [CPD] program as-

sists State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies with the implementation of community policing strategies by providing guidance on promising practices through the development and testing of innovative strategies, building knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and supporting new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. The Committee provides \$28,000,000 for CPD which is directed to be provided in competitive grants directly to these law enforcement agencies in the following manner: \$10,000,000 is to expand the use of crisis intervention teams in order to embed mental and behavioral health services with law enforcement including funding for specialized training; \$7,500,000 is for officer training in de-escalation techniques, of which no less than \$2,000,000 is for grants to regional de-escalation training centers that are administered by accredited universities of higher education and offer de-escalation training certified by a national certification program; \$5,500,000 is for assisting agencies with gaining accreditation to ensure compliance with national and international standards covering all aspects of law enforcement policies, procedures, practices, and operations of which no less than \$1,500,000 is to be provided for small and rural law enforcement agencies for this purpose; \$3,500,000 is for the continuation of the CPD Microgrants program which provides funding for demonstration and pilot projects that offer creative ideas to advance crime fighting, community engagement, problem solving, or organizational changes to support community policing; and \$1,500,000 is for grants to support tolerance, diversity, and anti-bias training programs offered by organizations with well-established experience training law enforcement personnel and criminal justice professionals. The COPS Office is directed to report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act on how the direction for CPD grants is being followed as well as timelines for grant deadlines and distribution.

Regional Information Sharing Activities.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$30,000,000 above the budget request, to support activities that enable the sharing of nationwide criminal intelligence and other resources with State, local, and other law enforcement agencies and organizations. Such activities should address critical and chronic criminal threats, including gangs, terrorism, narcotics, weapons, and officer safety or event deconfliction, and should reflect regional as well as national threat priorities. In addition, funds shall be available to support local-to-local law enforcement data and information sharing efforts focused on solving routine crimes by sharing law enforcement information not categorized as criminal intelligence. All activities shall be consistent with national information-sharing standards and requirements as determined by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$15,000,000 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 activi-

ties 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 2021 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 \$10,000,000 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.

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

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 notification of the collection of funds by the Department.

Section 219 increases the threshold for balances in the United States Trustee System Fund.

Section 220 provide access for tribes to national crime information databases.

Section 221 moves responsibility for payment of witness fees from the United States Marshals Service to the Attorney General.

Section 222 provides funding for databases to collect information on use of force and officer misconduct.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2020	\$5,544,000
Budget estimate, 2021	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 2020 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 has worked since the enactment of Public Law 111–358 to establish procedures and define policies across the government for public access to federal research, a process that has taken a number of years to implement. The Committee has monitored the progress over this time and directs OSTP to continue providing annual reports to the Committee in order to keep Congress apprised of the remaining progress needed to maintain the current structures in place that make federally funded research accessible to the public as expeditiously as possible.

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 regarding the risks associated with exposure to contaminants of emerging concern, including PFAS, and notes that Section 7342 of Public Law 116–92 directed OSTP to establish a National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative to improve the identification, analysis, monitoring, and treatment methods for emerging contaminants in drinking water. OSTP submitted the “Plan for Addressing Critical Research Gaps Related to Emerging Contaminants in Drinking Water” in October 2018, which included a cross-agency Federal research strategy for addressing critical research gaps related to detecting and assessing exposure to emerging contaminants in drinking water. The Committee notes that it is still awaiting the report on this issue directed in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93. Within 30 days of the enactment of this act, OSTP shall update that report, including identifying any necessary program, policy, or budgetary resources required, by agency, to support the implementation of the Federal research strategy for fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023. The Committee further directs OSTP to provide a briefing on their status in establishing the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative within 30 days of enactment of this act.

Research Integrity.—The Committee has yet to receive the assessment that offers a clear set of statements outlining current risks and threats to research integrity from foreign influence. This assessment is intended to form the baseline for OSTP 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 within 30 days of enactment of this act 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 continues to await submission of the assessment requested in Senate Report 115–275 and adopted by Public Law 116–6.

Federal UAS Procurement.—The Committee is concerned that Federal agencies may purchase foreign produced unmanned UAS that may allow for the unintended transmittal of data being col-

lected. The Committee notes that the Department of Defense has banned the purchase of certain commercially-available foreign UAS based upon this concern. The Committee encourages OSTP to identify alternative domestically produced UAS options and coordinate dissemination of Federal guidelines that will allow for secure utilization of UAS by all Federal agencies.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,965,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,965,000
Committee recommendation	1,965,000

The Committee provides \$1,965,000 for the National Space Council. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and the budget request.

The National Space Council provides advice and assistance to the President on national space policy and strategy. The Council reviews U.S. Government space policy, including long-range goals; develops strategies for national space activities; and develops recommendations for the President on space policy and space-related issues. The National Space Council’s additional roles are to monitor and coordinate implementation of the Nation’s objectives in space by executive departments and agencies; foster close coordination, cooperation, and technology and information exchange among the civil, national security, and commercial space sectors; and facilitate resolution of differences concerning major space and space-related policy issues.

The Committee directs the National Space Council to provide the Committee with quarterly briefings, beginning with the annual budget submission, that identify current and emerging threats to maintaining U.S. leadership in space-based activities by the Federal Government, industry, and academia and the associated plans and policies to maintain that leadership.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2020	\$22,629,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	25,245,985,000
Committee recommendation	23,495,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$23,495,000,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. The recommendation is \$866,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$1,750,985,000 below 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.

The proposed fiscal year 2021 budget contained a number of terminations. While these terminations are proposed in the budget, NASA's actions indicate that it is their assumption that Congress will provide the funding to continue the missions or activities. For example, on February 4, 2020, NASA has announced the selection of the launch vehicle for the Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud ocean Ecosystem [PACE] mission. Yet the budget, submitted less than a week after the announcement, proposed terminating this mission. Similarly, despite a budget that proposes to terminate funding for the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope [W-FIRST], NASA, in May 2020, renamed W-FIRST to honor astronomer and "Mother of Hubble" Nancy Grace Roman. NASA also continues to eliminate STEM programs, such as Space Grant and the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR], which provide direct STEM education opportunities to communities across the country. These three items alone result in nearly \$750,000,000 in funding that NASA assumes the Committee will continue to fund while also finding significant new resources for new programs and activities. Additional program reductions contained in the fiscal year 2021 request push this amount even higher.

In a fiscal environment that is extremely challenging, the Committee must weigh and prioritize funding across all of NASA's activities, as well as important priorities throughout the bill. To that end, the Committee has provided significant funding toward the missions and exploration goals across NASA. However, the shortfalls of NASA's fiscal year 2021 budget proposal make it impossible to fully fund all of NASA's proposed activities. Going forward, NASA should refrain from requesting only part of the funding it requires to accomplish all of its missions.

The bill continues investments in human spaceflight that will enable travel to the Moon with NASA-developed crew and launch vehicles; build landers, space suits, and other infrastructure for Moon landings; enable the burgeoning domestic launch industry that is bringing cargo and crew to the International Space Station; and support NASA's science and technology programs. These elements should be viewed as complementary pieces of a balanced whole.

For Science, the Committee's recommendation strives to keep NASA's near-term launches on track to continue progress in 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.

For Exploration, the Committee's recommendation maintains support for ongoing activities in low Earth orbit, for the production of the vehicles that will take U.S. astronauts to the Moon, and allows for the continued development of systems that will enable human exploration of space.

NASA is directed to continue providing the Committee with a quarterly launch schedule, by mission, which describes the risks associated with launch delays due to problems with the launch vehicle, impacts of launch delays to other missions in the launch queue, and a budget estimate of the anticipated carrying costs for missed launch windows. Due to disruption of NASA activities and

missions, NASA shall also include any adjustments to launch windows for delayed missions.

The Committee expects NASA to maintain focus on improving oversight and accountability throughout the agency. NASA’s acquisition management continues to be on the GAO “high risk” list. GAO’s most recent assessment of NASA’s large-scale projects found that the agency’s cost and schedule performance on major projects has deteriorated for the third year in a row. The assessment was completed prior to NASA and contractor facility shutdowns, and therefore additional schedule slips and costs increases are expected. In addition, GAO found that further cost growth and schedule delays are likely once the Artemis I schedule is established. 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 explanatory statement should not be interpreted as suggestions from the Committee. Rather they should be interpreted like any other statutory requirement levied upon NASA. The Committee objects to NASA’s efforts in recent fiscal years to redirect funding away from priorities clearly set by the Congress in law. The Committee has chosen to use more specific bill language to curtail such actions. NASA’s continued use of section 505 of this bill to ignore clear direction will result in further limited funding flexibility in the future.

The Committee articulates the funding levels of programs, where appropriate, in the form of tables and, if necessary, supplements with explanatory report language.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2020	\$7,138,900,000
Budget estimate, 2021	6,306,500,000
Committee recommendation	7,274,700,000

The Committee provides \$7,274,700,000 for Science, which is \$135,800,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$968,200,000 above the budget request. The Science account encompasses: Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, the

James Webb Space Telescope, Heliophysics, Biological and Physical Science, 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	1,984,400
Planetary Science	2,674,300
Astrophysics	1,346,200
James Webb Space Telescope	414,700
Heliophysics	776,000
Biological and Physical Science	79,100
Total, Science	7,274,700

Earth Science.—Within the amount for Earth Science, the Committee recommendation includes \$141,100,000 for the PACE mission to maintain its 2022 launch date; \$24,500,000 for CLARREO Pathfinder to continue progress on this tier-1 decadal survey recommendation; \$10,000,000 for the Carbon Monitoring System; \$263,600,000 for Earth Venture to support missions under development while maintaining the cadence of future missions; and \$1,700,000 for NASA instruments on the Deep Space Climate Observatory. 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 of 2022 and 2023 and continue originally planned operations. For the third consecutive year, the Committee does not concur with the proposed and short-sighted terminations of the PACE and CLARREO Pathfinder missions.

The recommendation fully supports, at no less than the request level, NASA–ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar, Geosynchronous Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer [GLIMR] instrument, and Geostationary Carbon Cycle Observatory [GeoCARB]. GeoCARB is due to launch in 2023 and will demonstrate the feasibility of using a commercial communications satellite to host a scientific instrument to measure vegetation off-gassing and detect methane. GeoCARB could serve as a model for meeting future Earth Science research needs in a cost effective manner. The Committee remains supportive of collaborative research that works to advance our understanding of the behavior of the Earth by engaging academia, particularly students, in its studies and investiga-

tions, 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 is pleased to see NASA's announcement of the Earth Venture Continuity competition and supports the continued implementation of the National Academy of Sciences' Earth Science and Applications from Space Decadal Survey report. In keeping with the report and previous direction from Congress, NASA should plan to competitively select future missions that address high-priority target observables in the designated and explorer categories. The Committee believes an increase in competed, Principal Investigator PI-led missions will encourage responsible cost and schedule constraints, develop novel remote sensing technologies, and leverage the talents and expertise of scientists at universities and research institutions.

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

Planetary Science.—The Committee recommendation includes \$156,400,000 for planetary defense, of which not less than \$66,400,000 shall be for the Double Asteroid Redirect Test [DART] and not less than \$90,000,000 shall be for other Near Earth Object Observations missions and data analysis. The Committee supports the development of the Near Earth Object Surveillance Mission [NEOSM]. NASA shall include in future budget requests the amount required for Planetary Defense to ensure a June 2021 launch of DART and simultaneous development of NEOSM that pursues a launch date in 2025 while maintaining the mission's current instrument architecture, to the extent that it is scientifically justified and cost effective. NASA is directed to provide a report to Congress within 180 days from the enactment of this act on the fulfillment of its mandate to detect 90 percent of objects greater than 140 meters that threaten Earth and development progress of both NEOSM and DART missions. The Committee is aware of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine recommendation that, due to significant benefits compared to alternative options NASA develop a dedicated space-based infrared survey telescope designed for discovering Near Earth Objects.

Funding is provided for the Discovery and New Frontiers programs at \$484,300,000 for Discovery and \$202,200,000 for New Frontiers. 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 2022 budget request to frame how the request fulfills the Planetary Science Decadal Survey. Within New Frontiers, \$120,000,000 is provided for the Dragonfly mission.

The recommendation includes the budget request level for Radioisotope Power Systems and for Psyche. The recommendation also includes up to \$451,500,000, for Lunar Discovery and Exploration, including \$22,000,000 to continue the Lunar Reconnaissance Or-

biter, and up to the request level for Commercial Lunar Payload Services. The Committee supports NASA's commitment to utilizing public-private partnerships to advance its lunar science and exploration agenda and encourages the agency to leverage the resources and expertise of both private industry and universities in pursuit of these goals. The Committee directs that the Lunar Discovery and Exploration program adhere to the lunar science priorities established by decadal surveys and the National Research Council's 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 2021. The program provides a cost-effective way to better 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 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.

Mars Exploration.—The Committee recommendation includes \$542,300,000 for the Mars Exploration Program to support the launch of the Mars 2020 mission and to further development of a Mars Sample Return [MSR] mission to be launched in 2026. Given that sample return was the highest priority of the previous planetary science decadal survey, NASA shall provide the Committee with a year-by-year funding profile for a planned 2026 MSR launch. 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. NASA intends to manage MSR as a line item separate from Planetary Science, akin to the James Webb Space Telescope management model. The Committee encourages NASA to submit its 2022 budget in this manner.

The Committee notes NASA is investing in the Asteroid Sample and Advanced Curation Facility, as well as the Astromaterials Curation Annex, and believes these facilities will allow NASA to properly analyze and curate the variety of samples encountered in

the planned MSR mission. The Committee urges NASA to leverage previous investments to the greatest extent possible by engaging qualified academic community partners to support sample return missions and act as a national and international portal to make samples available for research to the worldwide science community.

Commercial Deep Space Pilot.—The first strategic goal in the National Space Exploration Campaign Report dated September 2018 is to transition U.S. human spaceflight in low Earth orbit to commercial operations that support NASA and the needs of an emerging commercial industry. NASA also plans to continue to expand purchase of competitive commercial services for selected lunar missions. The Committee is aware that NASA is investigating possible new models for using commercial services for future communications with Mars surface assets in the late 2020s and early 2030s, though no such services exist today. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall submit a report outlining the Science plan for securing such commercial services for future Mars surface assets. NASA may use fiscal year 2021 funds to procure such services to the extent they are available, scientifically necessarily, and can be selected competitively.

Astrophysics.—The Committee recommendation for Astrophysics includes no less than \$98,300,000 for the Hubble Space Telescope, no less than \$15,000,000 for search for life technology development to leverage and scale technologies developed for the James Webb Space Telescope, \$246,200,000 for Astrophysics Explorers, and \$505,200,000 for the Nancy Grace Roman Wide-Field InfraRed Survey Telescope [Roman] to fully fund the project established at Key Decision Point-B. The Committee has again rejected the proposal to cut Hubble operations.

Roman Telescope.—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. The recommendation includes \$505,200,000 for Roman 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 development 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 Roman includes a 30 percent reserve for a telescope that is already built. Roman'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 prioritize resources and ensure they are meeting their science goals. NASA shall review SOFIA at the appropriate time to determine whether this mission should have its prime mission extended. The Committee is aware that SOFIA could not fly all missions scheduled in 2020 and directs NASA to apply the funding associated with those missions to SOFIA's 2021 operations.

Science Mission Directorate [SMD] Education.—The Committee provides no less than \$45,600,000 for education and outreach efforts. The Committee further supports the recommendation that the Astrophysics program continue to administer this SMD-wide education funding. The Committee encourages SMD-funded investigators to be directly involved in outreach and education efforts and support citizen science. NASA should continue to prioritize funding for ongoing education efforts linked directly to its science missions.

Astrophysics Research.—The Committee recognizes the role of the Astrophysics Research program in supporting the development of novel astrophysics observation technologies that lay the foundation of for future mission architectures. Additionally, a strong research program maximizes the scientific value of space-based missions by ensuring that the data collected through such observations can continue to provide new insights into the mechanisms behind cosmological phenomena. The Committee also understands that supporting these activities through extramural grant funding contributes to the long-term viability of the U.S. astrophysics community. As such, the Committee recommends \$269,700,000 for Astrophysics Research.

Technosignatures.—Nothing in this act would prohibit NASA from funding technosignatures research within the research funding provided. NASA should ensure that any grant funding supports competitive, merit-reviewed U.S. academic research, rather than prizes or funding to prize based organizations.

James Webb Space Telescope.—The Committee maintains its strong support for the completion of the James Webb Space Telescope [JWST] and provides \$414,700,000 for JWST. JWST will be nearly 100 times more powerful than Hubble and cement continued American leadership in astronomy. 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 the full amount needed for JWST in fiscal years 2019 and 2020 and raised the development cost cap by \$802,700,000 to \$8,802,700,000 to accommodate the identified cost overrun and schedule slip. The Committee retains previous bill language regarding the funding cost cap and 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.

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 \$776,000,000 for Heliophysics, including \$158,600,000 for Solar Terrestrial Probes, an increase of \$35,400,000 above the budget request, to: support continued mission formulation and development of Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe [IMAP]; implement accompanying Missions of Opportunity [MOs]; maintain operations for ongoing missions, including the Magnetospheric Multiscale [MMS] mission; and begin for-

mulation for the Dynamical Neutral Atmosphere-Ionosphere Coupling [DYNAMIC] mission as a PI-led mission. The Committee directs NASA to provide not less than the fiscal year 2020 level for operations and scientific analysis for MMS, supports the request level for Research Range, and provides \$25,000,000 for DYNAMIC. Given that MMS's phase two objective of night side reconnection events are yet to be completed due to these phenomenon occurring less frequently than day side reconnection events, NASA should take no steps to reduce MMS operations in future year budgets until this primary mission objective is achieved.

Heliophysics Explorer.—The Committee is encouraged by NASA's commitment to accelerate the cadence of alternating Small Explorer and Mid-sized Explorer missions, and enable a regular selection of MOs to allow heliophysics researchers to rapidly respond to and participate in missions both inside and outside of NASA. This commitment follows the recommendations of the National Research Council Decadal Survey and can accelerate scientific understanding while developing the scientific workforce through increased research opportunities for students and faculty. The recommendation provides \$173,400,000 for Heliophysics Explorers, an increase of \$25,000,000 above the request.

Diversify, Realize, Integrate, Venture, Educate [DRIVE] Initiative.—The Committee supports implementation of the DRIVE initiative, a top priority of the National Research Council Decadal Survey, and encourages NASA to implement the goal of increasing the competitive research program to 25 percent of the Heliophysics budget request to enable the development of new technologies, 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. The recommendation provides \$280,800,000 for Heliophysics Research.

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 Strategy for Solar and Space Physics, the Committee recommendation provides no less than \$25,000,000 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.

Geospace Dynamics Constellation [GDC].—The recommendation provides \$163,200,000 for Living With a Star [LWS] including \$25,000,000 above the budget request to enable the formulation and development of a specific mission architecture for GDC, as recommended by the heliophysics decadal survey mid-term review. GDC will provide global observations of the coupled atmosphere-ionosphere-magnetosphere system to better understand the Sun and its impact on the Earth.

Biological and Physical Science.—In 2019, the NASA Office of Chief Scientist recommended that Biological and Physical Science be transferred from the International Space Station Research line to NASA Science. Earlier this year, NASA proposed such a reorganization which was approved by the Committee. As such, the recommendation provides the full requested amount of \$79,100,000 for Biological and Physical Science within Science, with a commensurate reduction in Space Operations.

AERONAUTICS

Appropriations, 2020	\$783,900,000
Budget estimate, 2021	819,000,000
Committee recommendation	828,700,000

The Committee provides \$828,700,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$44,800,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$9,700,000 above the budget request. The Aeronautics account funds research in key areas related to the development of advanced aircraft technologies and systems, including those related to aircraft safety, ultra-efficient vehicles and fuel efficiency, hypersonics, and research that supports the Next Generation Air Transportation System in partnership with the Joint Planning and Development Office.

The Committee supports New Aviation Horizons and is encouraged by NASA's efforts toward developing a Low Boom Flight Demonstrator X-plane, referred to as the Low Boom Flight Demonstrator [LBFD]. Appropriate funds are also included to enable the next X-plane demonstration planned beyond LBFD.

University Leadership Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that universities are uniquely suited to contribute revolutionary advances in aeronautical technologies. In fiscal year 2021, NASA is expected make additional awards to U.S. universities from a solicitation conducted during fiscal year 2020 to address additional technical barriers in aeronautics. NASA is encouraged to utilize universities and their capabilities in areas where multidisciplinary convergent research is needed to address complex technical challenges in early stage aeronautics research and technology development.

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

Hypersonics Technology.—The Committee notes that opportunities for low-speed hypersonic flight enable development of the next generation of commercial aeronautics travel, while the development of new hypersonic capabilities at speeds above Mach five, focuses

on sustaining hypersonic competency for national needs while advancing fundamental hypersonics research. Both require technology development that include hypersonic propulsion systems, reusable vehicle technologies, high-temperature materials, and systems analysis. The Committee provides an additional \$8,000,000 above the request for collaborative work between industry and academia for carbon/carbon material testing and characterization that will benefit the next generation of very high temperature composite for hypersonic vehicles.

Subsonic Aircraft Research.—NASA recognizes that significant performance improvements and new technologies are needed in developing several key technologies to be demonstrated, flight tested, and validated for use in next generation subsonic aircraft. The Committee is supportive of aeronautics research and development, and encourages NASA to continue its work in innovative aircraft structures and components that will lead to a new generation of ultra-efficient, sustainable transonic transport aircraft, including investments in X-planes or other appropriate test platforms.

High-Rate Composite Aircraft Manufacturing [HiCAM].—The Committee is supportive of NASA's HiCAM project that demonstrates high rate manufacturing at full scale to enable increased rates of composite structures for aircraft and provides no less than the requested amount for HiCAM. NASA is encouraged to leverage existing academic and industry expertise to help demonstrate efficient design, development, and certification requirements associated with this program and to utilize no less than 75 percent of these funds to support public-private partnership with at least a 50 percent government cost share.

Advanced Materials Research.—The Committee recognizes the continuing role NASA and university research institutions play in developing advanced materials platforms for next-generation air and space vehicles. NASA is encouraged to partner with academic institutions that have strong capabilities in aviation, aerospace structures, and materials testing and evaluation, and provides \$7,000,000 above the request to advance university-led aeronautics materials research.

Unmanned Traffic Management.—The Committee commends NASA for its work to advance efforts on the unmanned traffic management [UTM] program. NASA is encouraged to continue work with 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. As part of this work, NASA shall provide a report within, within 60 days of enactment, to the Committees on Appropriations regarding the agency's future unmanned traffic management UTM airspace requirements, UTM airspace needs, and by extension, the agency's advanced air mobility [AAM] airspace needs.

UTM Modeling.—The Committee supports NASA's ability to leverage test range airspace, modeling, and simulation from other Federal agencies for UTM and AAM-related activities. NASA should ensure that UTM and AAM regional modeling and simulation include electric and hybrid vertical takeoff and landing VTOL aircraft flown in rural, suburban, and urban communities, and that

UTM and AAM VTOL aircraft, infrastructure and airspace meet the needs of those rural, suburban, and urban communities.

Advanced Composite Project [ACP].—The Committee supports the ACP that has enabled public-private partnerships and consortia for collaborative research in aeronautic composites toward the goal of reducing the development and certification timelines for composite aircraft, including low- and high-temperature applications. In order to maintain the capabilities and intellectual property structures developed through public-private partnerships within the ACP, no less than the fiscal year 2020 funding level is provided for maintaining existing capabilities and intellectual property structures of this vital aeronautics science and technology research program as NASA determines how the activities associated with the ACP can best be leveraged across the aeronautics portfolio as part of the fiscal year 2022 request.

Cleaner, Quieter Airplanes.—Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate continues to make significant strides in demonstrating new technologies, including systems architecture, components, integration of propulsion systems and airframe structures, and in electric or hybrid-electric aircraft concepts that are capable of reducing both carbon emissions and noise emissions. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this act, NASA shall submit to the Committee a report on the progress of its work on these technologies and NASA’s ability to transition these technologies to the aeronautics industry.

Aerosciences Evaluation and Test Capabilities [AETC].—The Committee recommendation provides the requested amount for AETC activities. This funding is intended to provide the necessary support for operations and maintenance so that AETC capabilities are available for use across NASA.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,100,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,578,300,000
Committee recommendation	1,206,000,000

The Committee provides \$1,206,000,000 for Space Technology, which is \$106,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$372,300,000 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. 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 Lunar Surface Innovation Initiative, and active debris removal technology development. These key supporting technologies will provide enabling capabilities for multiple robotic and human exploration missions. The Committee is also supportive of the Regional Economic Development Program, including partnering with

the NIST Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership and its local offices to target technologies of interest to NASA's overarching mission of exploration, while also driving innovation and economic growth. NASA is encouraged to expand the program to all 50 States.

The recommendation includes \$35,000,000 for additive manufacturing, \$25,000,000 for the Flight Opportunities Program, and \$5,000,000 to advance large scale production and use of innovative nanomaterials, including carbon nanotubes.

In-Space Robotic Manufacturing & Assembly [IRMA].—The Committee provides up to the request level to support the development of IRMA technologies and capabilities. The Committee recognizes the importance of these technologies to reduce the costs of space travel and exploration, additively manufacture and assemble large and complex structures in space, enable on-orbit resupply and repair, and facilitate the creation of space-based infrastructure.

On-surface Manufacturing Capabilities.—NASA has identified a need to develop on-surface manufacturing capabilities to support sustainable exploration missions. The Committee notes the success NASA has had in developing partnerships with universities to further advance manufacturing processes and techniques, and these abilities represent potentially significant cost savings and reductions to mission risks as NASA turns to sustainable exploration activities beyond low Earth orbit [LEO]. The Committee provides an additional \$6,750,000 above the request for NASA, through partnerships with universities, to leverage efforts, complement ongoing work on the development of advanced materials with a focus on point-of-need and in-place generated materials, energy capture and power storage, recycling, commercialization, and workforce development.

Satellite Servicing/Restore-L.—The Committee recommends \$227,000,000 for the Restore-L Project only to conduct and demonstrate the capabilities to refuel satellites in LEO utilizing Landsat-7. The project shall target a launch before Landsat-7's fuel supply runs out in late calendar year 2022. 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 2022 budget request a report on current efforts underway to encourage commercialization of technology within the Restore-L program, with a focus on how IP will be handled. The Committee encourages NASA to make Restore-L's capabilities available to other government agencies that own and operate satellites.

Nuclear Propulsion.—NASA is continuing its work to develop the foundational technologies and advance low-enriched uranium nuclear thermal propulsion systems that can provide significantly faster trip times for crewed missions than non-nuclear options. Not less than \$110,000,000 is for the development of nuclear thermal propulsion, of which not less than \$80,000,000 shall be for the design of test articles that will enable a flight demonstration for which a multi-year plan is required. The Committee encourages NASA to coordinate with other relevant Federal departments to maximize the total effort for this propulsion capability. Within 180

days of the enactment of this act, NASA, in conjunction with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit a multi-year plan that enables technology development leading to an in-space demonstration and describes future missions and propulsion and power systems enabled by this capability.

Flight Opportunities Program.—The funding provided for this program may be used to support undergraduate and graduate work in developing flight opportunities payloads. NASA should ensure that funds are available for flight opportunities of science, technology demonstration, and educational payloads developed across all NASA Mission Directorates, as well as external flight opportunities, as authorized under section 907 of the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267), including competitively-selected opportunities in support of payload development and flight of K–12 and collegiate educational payloads. NASA is directed to consider how the Flight Opportunities Program may be leveraged to provide expanded opportunities to STEM students and early career researchers. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to support 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 facilitates job creation. The Committee therefore directs NASA to place an increased focus on awarding SBIR awards to firms with fewer than 50 employees.

EXPLORATION

Appropriations, 2020	\$6,017,600,000
Budget estimate, 2021	8,761,700,000
Committee recommendation	6,706,400,000

The Committee provides \$6,706,400,000 for Exploration, which is \$688,800,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$2,055,300,000 below the budget request.

The Exploration account funds the capabilities required to develop, demonstrate, and deploy the transportation, life support, and surface systems that will enable sustained human presence beyond LEO and throughout the solar system. The Committee believes the Nation deserves a safe and robust human spaceflight program to explore beyond low-Earth orbit and ensure U.S. leadership in space.

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	2,123,800
Total Exploration	6,706,400

In September 2020, NASA released its Lunar Exploration Program Overview that included a 5-year cost estimate from fiscal year 2021 through the Artemis III mission that will return U.S. astronauts to the surface of the Moon. The total amount NASA estimates for this activity over the next 5 years is \$27,971,100,000. Of that amount \$16,000,000,000, or 57 percent, is associated with a human lander system that is currently under study and not a finalized approach. These funds are in addition to more than \$35,000,000,000 that this Committee has provided in previous fiscal years for Moon to Mars associated activities, including funding for transportation, ground systems, the Gateway, and lunar science.

While the Committee supports the mission of returning U.S. astronauts to the surface of the Moon, the lander element represents the largest remaining cost, schedule, and technical risk, and has yet to be selected. This uncertainty makes it difficult to analyze the future impacts that funding the accelerated Moon mission will have on NASA's other important missions, not to mention the programs, projects, and activities funded elsewhere in the bill. In order to facilitate forward movement in the Artemis program, the Committee has provided funds to allow for NASA to advance its human exploration program, including the development of landers, and awaits further definition of the program and a refined cost estimate.

The Space Launch System [SLS], Orion multi-purpose crew vehicle, and Exploration ground systems are all critical infrastructure for the development and sustainment of the Nation's human exploration goals. These investments will enable the human exploration of space beyond LEO, and provide flexibility for a variety of mission destinations including the Moon and Mars.

The Committee provides \$2,585,900,000 for SLS; \$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.

It is important to note that the funding levels provided by the Committee within Exploration support the development of multiple iterations of launch and crew test articles and flight vehicles that are being developed and produced during fiscal year 2021. Flight hardware that will be used for the initial uncrewed and crewed test launches, as well as the flights that will return astronauts to the lunar surface are included within the funding provided, including funding for procurement of Exploration Upper Stage [EUS] hardware for its initial flight and future missions.

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.

Block 1B Development.—The Committee is supportive of fully developing the capabilities of SLS, and directs NASA to continue the simultaneous development of activities as authorized under section

302(c)(1)(a) and (b) of Public Law 111–267. Enabling the evolution of SLS from the vehicle to be used in Artemis-1 to the block 1B variant and eventually the 130 metric ton variant requires the continued development of the interim block 1B variation of SLS, including the continued development of the Exploration Upper Stage [EUS]. It also requires modifications to SLS, the continued construction of a block 1B compatible mobile launch platform [MLP–2], and any additional processing and launch capabilities. To further enable NASA’s goals for the Artemis program, the Committee provides no less than \$300,000,000 for EUS engine development and associated stage adapter work from within the amounts provided for SLS, and no less than \$74,000,000 for MLP–2 from within Exploration Ground Systems.

Exploration Research and Development [ERD].—The Committee provides \$2,123,800,000 for ERD, which is comprised of Gateway, the Human Research Program, Advanced Exploration Systems, Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities, and the Human Landing System. As NASA continues to refine its Artemis program, greater attention must be paid to near term objectives, while still maintaining early work for technologies that will enable a sustainable lunar presence.

Human Lander System.—The Committee provides no less than \$1,000,000,000, an increase of \$400,000,000 above the enacted level, for advancing NASA’s lunar lander effort. 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. NASA has made the decision to carry three teams to further study their capabilities prior to a selection in 2021. In order to support these studies, NASA has determined that additional technical assistance from NASA’s lunar lander program office will be necessary. For this reason, NASA’s intended funding level of \$100,000,000 is provided for the Lunar Lander program office to lead the support of NASA’s studies that will lead to a lander selection in early 2021. NASA shall ensure that as part of the studies being conducted, options for integrating components of the lander prior to launch to minimize risk will be included as part of its selection assessment.

Lunar Cargo.—NASA is encouraged to explore all potential U.S. launch vehicle options as it considers its strategy for sustainable exploration of the Moon, weighing capability, vehicle availability, cost, mission-appropriateness, and safety.

SPACE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2020	\$4,140,200,000
Budget estimate, 2021	4,187,300,000
Committee recommendation	3,988,200,000

The Committee provides \$3,988,200,000 for Space Operations, which is \$152,000,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$199,100,000 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 LEO in which American, Russian, and international partner astronauts conduct unique sci-

entific and technological investigations in a microgravity environment.

ISS Research.—The Committee recommendation supports the full request for ISS Research. However, of the requested amount, \$79,100,000 for Biological and Physical Science is provided within the NASA Science account. At the recommendation of NASA's Chief Scientist, management of this research portfolio has been transferred to the Science Mission Directorate. The Committee directs NASA to continue to support 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.

Commercial Crew and Cargo.—May 30, 2020, marked the first successful launch of U.S. astronauts on U.S. produced vehicles from U.S. soil since 2011. This accomplishment further highlights the long tradition of collaboration between NASA and its industry partners in human spaceflight that enabled the Apollo lunar landings, the decades of Shuttle flights, and the ongoing activities of the ISS. The Committee looks forward to continued successful partnerships and safe flights by all Commercial Crew providers as part of this program. The Committee recommends the requested level of funding for Commercial Crew and Cargo, including funds to enable cargo flights for all three current providers within the Commercial Crew and Cargo program.

Commercial LEO Development.—The Committee supports maintaining the ISS with direct Federal funding beyond 2025 until a viable alternative exists to achieve NASA's objectives in LEO. The Committee supports public-private partnerships to advance commercial capabilities in LEO, particularly those involving in-kind contributions by NASA, such as making a docking node on the ISS available for partnership opportunities. 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. The recommendation provides \$17,000,000 for ongoing Commercial LEO activities to allow for continued opportunities for LEO commercialization that are not primarily dependent on NASA funding. This funding should be used to grow promising research across all industries and not one-time novelty events, which are not indicators of future sustainable expansion of commercial activity in LEO.

Within 180 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee with the criteria used by NASA and any other U.S. based entity allowed to facilitate selection of commercial projects to be flown to the ISS, a list of the projects selected, the total costs incurred by NASA for delivery and execution of each project, and the amount NASA will be reimbursed for transportation, personnel,

and facility use to conduct the selected activity. NASA shall not use funds provided in this or any other act to subsidize the cost of any project that is primarily intended for marketing, advertising, or entertainment. Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the Administrator shall also conduct an assessment of the costs, benefits, and challenges of repurposing launch vehicle upper stages as habitation or industrial modules.

Rocket Propulsion Test Program and Testing Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends the fiscal year 2021 requested amount for the NASA Rocket Propulsion Test program to ensure that test infrastructure remains adequate to support the SLS and other propulsion development programs.

Space Communications.—The Committee recognizes and appreciates the complexities involved in sustaining NASA’s Near Earth, Space, and Deep Space communications networks and infrastructure, which supports NASA’s scientific and exploration activities. With the proliferation of communications satellites capable of providing communications for NASA’s needs, this program represents a significant opportunity to deliver more economical and efficient services. However, the Committee is concerned that NASA lacks a clear long-term vision for this program. The proposal to consolidate the Communications Services Program (CSP) under Space Communications and Navigation (SCaN) has created uncertainty about how CSP will be managed. The Committee directs NASA to develop a plan, budget, and timeline for sustainment of the existing network and infrastructure upgrades, as well as delineating responsibilities for the program and explaining how the program goals differ from SCaN. NASA is directed to brief the Committee on the plan within 180 days from the date of enactment of this act.

21st Century Launch Complex.—The Committee notes that maintaining multiple launch sites contributes to assured access to the ISS for NASA, researchers, and industry. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for NASA-owned launch facilities, of which \$10,000,000 shall be used to fill critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety gaps at the Wallops Flight Facility launch complex. The Committee further directs NASA to take into consideration the full potential of all NASA-owned launch complexes in awarding the balance of funds made available by this program and in planning for future funding requests for this critical space infrastructure program.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS
ENGAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2020	\$120,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	
Committee recommendation	120,000,000

The Committee does not agree with the proposed cancellation of the activities within the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement account. This account funds STEM education activities to educate and inspire our next generation of explorers and innovators. The Committee provides \$120,000,000 for STEM Engagement, which is the equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$120,000,000 above the budget request. As part of this activity, NASA is directed to continue progress toward the

shared goal of both the Committee and NASA of capping administrative costs at no more than 5 percent.

STEM ENGAGEMENT
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NASA Space Grant	48,000
Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCOR]	24,000
Minority University Research and Education Project	36,000
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	12,000
TOTAL	120,000

Space Grant.—The Committee provides \$48,000,000 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 2020 level and shall continue to have a goal of reducing administrative costs to no higher than 5 percent. The Committee encourages NASA to continue using funds to evaluate program performance, augment base grants, and competitively respond to local, regional, and national needs.

Competitive Program.—The Committee provides \$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 directs NASA to follow the program’s authorized purpose.

Connecting Science, Indigenous Culture, and Community.—The Committee encourages NASA’s Minority University Research and Education Project to support programs that connect science, indigenous culture, and community at minority-serving higher education institutions, including Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions and American Indian Tribal Colleges and Universities. These programs should integrate indigenous practices in science through educational programs for K–12 and college students and the general public. The academic institution or institutions should be located in a State or States where the need for such indigenous-academic collaboration is present.

SAFETY, SECURITY, AND MISSION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2020	\$2,913,300,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,009,900,000
Committee recommendation	2,936,500,000

The Committee provides \$2,936,500,000 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is \$23,200,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$73,400,000 below the budget request. The Safety, Security, and Mission Services account funds agency management, including NASA headquarters and each of the nine NASA field centers, as well as the design and execution of non-pro-

grammatic Construction of Facilities and Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities.

Independent Verification and Validation [IV&V] Program.—Within the amounts provided for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, the Committee recommends \$39,100,000 for NASA’s IV&V Program. If necessary, NASA shall fund additional IV&V activities from within the mission directorates that make use of IV&V services.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee’s recommendation includes the full request for Agency Information Technology Services to support shifting NASA’s IT model to one that enhances cybersecurity with strong governance and information security practices.

Annual Financial Audit.—Over the past 9 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 explanatory statement 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.

Diversity and Inclusion.—The Committee encourages NASA to take discrete steps to promote racial and cultural acceptance and diversity within its workforce. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, NASA is directed to submit a report to the Committee analyzing the current racial and cultural makeup of the agency; planned efforts to recruit, retain, and advance applicants and employees critical to promoting greater racial and cultural diversity, and the outcomes of these efforts; and any additional steps and recommendations planned to promote greater racial and cultural acceptance and diversity throughout the NASA workforce, including the development and analysis of metrics to evaluate success.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2020	\$373,400,000
Budget estimate, 2021	539,085,000
Committee recommendation	390,300,000

The Committee provides \$390,300,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$16,900,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$148,785,000 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. The Committee recommendation includes the full request for Exploration, Space Operations, and Science Construction of Facilities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2020	\$41,700,000
Budget estimate, 2021	44,200,000
Committee recommendation	44,200,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$44,200,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and the equal to the budget request. The Office is responsible for promoting efficiency and preventing and detecting crime, fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee includes bill language regarding the availability of funds for certain prizes. NASA is reminded that under the authority provided in section 20144 of title 52, United States Code, no prize may be announced until the funds needed to pay it have been appropriated or committed to in writing by a private source. NASA is directed to provide any written notification under subsection (h)(4) of that section to the Committee.

The Committee also includes bill language regarding transfers of funds between accounts and the NASA spending plan for fiscal year 2021.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2020	\$8,278,330,000
Budget estimate, 2021	7,741,400,000
Committee recommendation	8,478,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$8,478,000,000 for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The recommendation is \$199,670,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$736,600,000 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, large-scale domestic and international research facilities.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2020	\$6,737,200,000
Budget estimate, 2021	6,213,020,000
Committee recommendation	6,907,400,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$6,907,400,000 for Research and Related Activities [R&RA]. The recommendation is \$170,200,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$694,380,000 above the budget request.

The R&RA appropriation funds scientific discovery, trains a dynamic workforce, and supports broadly accessible state-of-the-art tools and facilities. Research activities contribute to the achieve-

ment of these outcomes through expansion of the knowledge base; integration of research and education; stimulation of knowledge transfer among academia and the public and private sectors, and international activities; and bring the perspectives of many scientific disciplines to bear on complex problems important to the Nation. NSF's discipline-oriented R&RA account includes Biological Sciences; Computer and Information Science and Engineering; Engineering; Geosciences; Mathematical and Physical Sciences; Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences; 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 2021 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, enhance the preparation of the future workforce to benefit society, and grow the American economy. The Committee strongly encourages NSF to leverage the Nation's research communities through partnerships and collaboration to make available infrastructure, expertise, and financial resources to the U.S. scientific and engineering research and education enterprise.

Scientific Facilities and Instrumentation.—A critical component of the Nation's scientific enterprise is the infrastructure that supports researchers in discovery science. Investments to advance the frontiers of research and education in science and engineering are critical to the Nation's innovation enterprise. The Committee encourages NSF to fully fund its U.S. scientific research facilities and instruments to adequately support scientists and students engaged in sustained, cutting-edge research. The recommendation fully funds the budget request for the Facility Operation Transition activity, operation of the National Ecological Observatory Network at no less than the fiscal year 2020 level, and the Center for High Energy X-Ray Science (CHEXS) at no less than the budget request 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 [NSO]. As NSF determines the appropriate levels of support for astronomy research grants by scientists and students engaged in ground-breaking research and investments, the Committee expects NSF to continue its support of world-class scientific research facilities and instrumentation to maximize its investments in research while preliminarily preparing for facility upgrades and activities associated with supporting the next Astrophysics decadal survey. In addition to this support, partnerships should be explored when feasible to maximize research capabilities at such facilities.

Further, the Foundation shall support planning activities and encourage partnerships that aim to broaden the U.S. astronomy community's access to the next generation of optical and infrared telescopes.

Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope.—The Committee supports the budget request for operations of the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope [DKI–ST]. This telescope saw first light in January 2020, giving scientists the most detailed view of the Sun to date. As the telescope continues operations in fiscal year 2021, the Committee encourages NSF to support DKI–ST's existing ancillary academic partnerships that have made the construction of this telescope successful.

Solar Astronomy.—The Committee commends NSF's ongoing efforts to partner with academic institutions and the NSO to operate the Richard B. Dunn Solar Telescope (DST). The Committee directs NSF to continue with working with the NSO and the academic community to ensure DST and its associated instrumentation remain available for continued research.

Spectrum Innovation Initiative.—The Committee supports investments in the Spectrum Innovation Initiative. In an increasingly congested radio frequency environment, the goals of this program could be realized in an effective way without negatively impacting radio astronomy.

Green Bank Observatory.—The Committee recognizes the significant investment NSF has made to develop the world-class scientific facility at the Green Bank Telescope Observatory [GBO] and the benefit other agencies have gained through their use of the GBO facility. The Committee has therefore encouraged the development and support of multi-agency management plans for GBO, and supports NSF's efforts to complete these plans at GBO. In order to provide stability for the facility as these plans are finalized, the Committee recommends no less than the request level to support operations and maintenance at GBO through multi-agency plans or through the Foundation.

Industries of the Future.—The Committee has provided significant funding for NSF above the total amount requested for R&RA in fiscal year 2021. Therefore, NSF shall maintain its core research at levels not less than those provided in fiscal year 2020. The Committee believes that the additional funds provided for fiscal year 2021 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 Industries of the Future framework.

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.

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 \$195,000,000. 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 on U.S. social media platforms designed to influence U.S. perspectives and undermine confidence in U.S. elections and institutions. The Committee is especially supportive of research involving collaboration between scientists in disparate scientific fields to help identify and focus future research investments. To the extent practicable, NSF should engage other Federal agencies to help identify areas of research that will provide insight that can mitigate influence in future elections.

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. 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, Senate Report 116—127, as adopted by Public Law 116—93, required NSF to 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 still has not been submitted to the Committee, and the Committee requests its immediate submission.

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.

Water Contamination Research.—The Committee notes that from fiscal year 2014 to present, NSF has obligated more than \$30,000,000 to research related to the water crisis in Flint, Michigan, or closely related subjects. The supported work includes projects initiated directly in response to the Flint water crisis as well as projects researching closely related subjects such as corrosion resistance in water pipes, detection of heavy metals in drinking water, and opportunistic pathogens in water like *Legionella pneumophila*. Historically, NSF has also supported many projects in areas closely, but not directly related to, this crisis, including topics such as wastewater treatment and quality, lead contamination, metal corrosion, the development of water monitoring and filtration technology, biofilms, and decisionmaking in the area of public works. The Committee encourages NSF to continue multi-institutional, multidisciplinary water-related research

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, including 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 southeastern United States. In preparation for the upcoming field campaign, the Committee expects that future budget requests for VORTEX—SE will include adequate budgetary resources for associated research and instrumentation that will maximize the scientific return of this research. As part of VORTEX—SE, the Committee encourages NSF to look beyond its traditional research disciplines and programs and to utilize the collaborative opportunities of the Prediction of and Resilience against Extreme Events program for co-funding grants that enhance understanding of the fundamental natural processes and hazards of tornadoes in the southeast and to improve models of these seasonal extreme events.

High-Performance Computing Planning.—The Committee commends NSF on its continuing commitment to its high-performance computing and data analysis capabilities, including the potential for mid-scale research infrastructure, but is concerned these investments fall short of scientific and engineering needs. Leading edge high-performance computing infrastructure is vital for continued U.S. world leadership and international scientific competitiveness, particularly given computational investments and technical achievements in high-performance computing by other nations. NSF should renew and adequately resource its commitment to developing and supporting systems that facilitate tremendous leaps in computational simulation including artificial intelligence, storage, quantum computing, and data analyses that enable a broad range of scientific research. NSF should invest in additional high-end computational systems to fully meet science and engineering needs. The Committee recommends that NSF establish a timely, well-funded budget line in future budget submissions to Congress to support world-class leadership in computing for the national open science community.

Intense, Ultrafast Lasers.—In 2018, the National Academy of Sciences found that the United States has lost its previous dominance in high-intensity lasers, which are critical to advance not only scientific discovery and power future science facilities but can also be used for important applications in national security, industry, and medicine. The Committee commends NSF for sponsoring the Brightest Light Initiative Workshop in 2019 to convene leading

experts to identify compelling science advanced by high-intensity lasers and infrastructure investments needed to reclaim U.S. leadership. The Committee encourages NSF to implement report recommendations and to make the early stage investments in intense, ultra-fast laser science and technology necessary to ensure the United States is not permanently eclipsed by competitors.

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 an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 request level for the Innovation Corps [I-Corps] program to build on the successes of its innovative public-private partnership model. Technology transfer is an important contributor to American innovation, and NSF plays a critical role in enabling our Nation's brightest academic minds to bring their ideas and ingenuity to the marketplace. Scientists are trained in discovery but need help 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.

Re-Engineering Plastic Textiles.—The Committee supports efforts by NSF to fund interdisciplinary research to create a scientific foundation for viable solutions to the capture, management, and elimination of end-of-use plastics. The Committee encourages NSF to support meritorious research on plastic microfibers in textiles and their impact on the aquatic environment and human health. Furthermore, the Committee encourages NSF to take a comprehensive and coordinated approach to support research in plastics, microplastics, and microfibers to address significant challenges in the transport and migration of such materials, waste management disposal and reuse, and development of alternative materials.

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 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 supports investment in Quantum Science as an Industry of the Future to invest in funda-

mental, transformative research that can position the United States as a leader in emerging fields of economic and scientific importance. The recommendation provides up to the budget request level for quantum information science research, as authorized in the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368), to support basic interdisciplinary quantum information science and engineering research and human resources development in all aspects of quantum information science and engineering. Within the amount provided, the Committee recommendation includes no less than \$160,000,000 for activities authorized under section 301 of the National Quantum Initiative Act and \$50,000,000 for National Quantum Information Science Research Centers, as authorized in section 302 of that Act.

Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee recognizes the importance of research in the fundamentals of AI and that AI is an Industry of the Future. 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 up to the budget 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 \$20,000,000 for the program. The program helps to address NSF’s previously troubling track record of only providing substantial research funding to a small number of HBCUs.

Sustainable Chemistry Research.—The Committee recognizes that meeting growing global demands for the use of sustainable chemistry in consumer and commercial products can create significant value as an economic opportunity for U.S. manufacturing. The Committee supports sustainable chemistry research and development and encourages NSF to develop and implement a sustainable chemistry research and development program, as authorized by the America Competes Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358). The Committee directs the NSF to report to the Committee within 90 days after the enactment of this act on its implementation plan for this program.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2020	\$243,230,000
Budget estimate, 2021	229,750,000
Committee recommendation	239,750,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$239,750,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction [MREFC]. The recommendation is \$3,480,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$10,000,000 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 Vera C. Rubin Observatory (previously known as the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope), the Antarctic Infrastructure Modernization for Science, and the High Luminosity-Large Hadron Collider Upgrade. The Committee looks forward to working with NSF to understand the impact of extended construction shutdowns on the cost and execution of these large projects and encourages NSF and the National Science Board to continue planning and budgeting for the next generation of major facilities needed to ensure the United States maintains its scientific leadership.

The recommendation provides \$75,000,000 for mid-scale research infrastructure. This amount is \$10,000,000 above the requested level. The Committee continues to support investments in mid-scale research infrastructure, including the procurement of larger mid-scale instrumentation under the MREFC account. Using MREFC for larger mid-scale projects will allow these projects to benefit from the oversight that all MREFC projects undergo. NSF is encouraged to award at least one mid-scale project led by an institution in an EPSCoR State.

The Committee encourages GAO to continue its annual review of programs funded within MREFC so that GAO can report to Congress shortly after each annual budget submission of the President and semiannually thereafter on the status of large-scale NSF projects and activities based on its review of this information.

Buy American Provisions.—NSF is reminded of language included in the NOAA section of this explanatory statement 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, 2020	\$940,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	930,930,000
Committee recommendation	963,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$963,500,000 for this account. The recommendation is \$23,500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$32,570,000 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 col-

leges; 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. Funding in this account is also used to implement the Building Blocks of STEM Act (Public Law. 116–102).

Advanced Technological Education.—The Committee provides \$70,970,000 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 2020 funding level for these programs.

CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service.—The Committee provides not less than \$60,000,000 for the CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service program, of which not less than \$7,500,000 should be used to continue work with community colleges that have been designated as a Center of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance 2—Year Education [CAE2Y] by the National Security Agency and the Department of Homeland Security, including through providing scholarships to students at CAE2Y institutions who will not transfer into a 4-year program, such as career-changers who possess 4-year degrees and veterans of the Armed Forces. Additionally, the Committee urges NSF to collaborate with the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education at NIST on their efforts to develop cybersecurity skills in the workforce, especially in support of non-traditional or technical degree qualifications.

Informal Science Education.—The Committee maintains its strong support for NSF’s informal science education program and provides no less than \$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 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, \$47,500,000 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, \$45,000,000 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. 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 level as the fiscal year 2020 funding level.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2020	\$336,900,000
Budget estimate, 2021	345,640,000
Committee recommendation	345,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$345,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management. The recommendation is \$8,100,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$640,000 below the budget request.

The appropriation provides salaries and expenses, including staff salaries, benefits, travel, training, rent, advisory and assistance services, communications and utilities expenses, supplies, equipment, and other operating expenses necessary for management of NSF’s research and education activities.

The Committee continues to believe that NSF should include criteria that evaluate how a grant proposal will advance our Nation’s national security and economic interests, as well as promote the progress of science and innovation in the United States.

Diversity and Inclusion.—The Committee encourages NSF to take discrete steps to promote racial and cultural acceptance and diversity within its workforce. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, NSF is directed to submit a report to the Committee analyzing the current racial and cultural makeup of the agency; planned efforts to recruit, retain, and advance applicants and employees critical to promoting greater racial and cultural diversity, and the outcomes of these efforts; and any additional steps and recommendations planned to promote greater racial and cultural acceptance and diversity throughout the NSF workforce, including the development and analysis of metrics to evaluate success.

The Committee reiterates its long-standing requirement that NSF submit reprogrammings when initiating new programs or activities of more than \$500,000 or when reorganizing components. The Committee expects to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amount if such actions would have the effect of changing the agency’s funding requirements in future years, or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee’s reports are affected.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Appropriations, 2020	\$4,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	4,210,000
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,500,000 for the Office of the National Science Board. The recommendation is the equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$290,000 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, 2020	\$16,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	17,850,000
Committee recommendation	17,850,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$17,850,000 for the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is \$1,350,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and the equal to the budget request.

The OIG appropriation provides audit and investigation functions to identify and correct deficiencies that could lead to instances of fraud, waste, or mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes two administrative provisions. One allows limited transfers of funds among accounts. The other requires notification for disposal of certain assets.

TITLE IV
RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$10,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	10,065,000
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$11,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$935,000 above the budget request.

Donations.—The Commission shall provide to the Committee quarterly updates on all gifts and donations, as well as the terms of and specific activities funded by the gift or donation. Additionally, anticipated funding from gifts or donations shall be included in the Commission’s annual spend plan.

Commission Report on Police Use of Force.—The Committee recognizes the Commission’s work on police-community relations, including its 2018 briefing report on “Police Use of Force.” The Committee encourages the Commission to continue disseminating its findings on how to improve police training, use of force, and best practices.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$389,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	362,481,000
Committee recommendation	394,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$394,000,000 for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] salaries and expenses. This recommendation is \$4,500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$31,519,000 above the budget request.

The EEOC is the leading Federal agency dedicated to eradicating employment discrimination in both the public and private sectors on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, pregnancy, age, disability, and family medical history or genetic information. The EEOC serves both U.S. public and private workplaces by helping provide a fair and inclusive workplace, which engenders employee satisfaction and commitment, and enhances employee retention, productivity, and profitability.

Inventory Backlog Reduction.—The Committee notes that at the end of fiscal year 2019, the EEOC had a private sector inventory of 43,580 cases and a substantial Federal sector hearing inventory. While this represents a significant decrease in the inventory back-

log, it still represents a substantial number of unresolved cases. Using appropriated funds for activities that do not directly resolve this backlog of existing and incoming claims denies cases with complainants the opportunity of a timely resolution. Therefore, the Committee directs the EEOC to prioritize its staffing and resources toward reducing the number of current and outstanding unresolved private sector pending charges and public sector hearings. Further, EEOC’s fiscal year 2019 Annual Performance Report notes that while the number of initial inquiries to EEOC continues to grow, and increased more than 11 percent in fiscal year 2019, the resulting number of charge receipts shrank by 4.9 percent. EEOC is directed to report to the Committee and post on its public website within 30 days of enactment of this act on the number of A, B, and C charges for each of the last 5 fiscal years.

Public Comment on EEOC Guidance.—The Committee is concerned that as the EEOC conducts its business in protecting against employment discrimination, its guidance proposals can be adopted without the opportunity of public input prior to implementation and enforcement. Therefore, if requested by at least two Commissioners, the EEOC shall make any new guidance available for public comment in the Federal Register for not less than 30 days prior to taking any potential action on proposed guidance.

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, 2020	\$99,400,000
Budget estimate, 2021	99,600,000
Committee recommendation	103,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$103,000,000. The recommendation is \$3,600,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$3,400,000 above the administration’s budget request. The International Trade Commission’s [ITC] direct request to Congress was \$105,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 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 (19 U.S.C. 2232). Therefore, all future budget estimates for ITC shall be transmitted to Congress without revision by the President, pursuant to such Act.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2020	\$440,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	18,200,000
Committee recommendation	\$446,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation rejects the proposal to terminate the payment to LSC and provides \$446,000,000 for payment to LSC. The recommendation is \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$427,800,000 above the President’s budget request.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$408,400,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts; \$22,300,000 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, 2020	\$3,616,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,449,000
Committee recommendation	3,700,000

The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the Marine Mammal Commission and instead provides \$3,700,000. The recommendation is \$84,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$1,251,000 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 of 1972 (Public Law 92–522, as amended). The Commission provides precise, up-to-date scientific information to Congress on issues related to the safety of marine mammals.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$54,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	60,000,000
Committee recommendation	56,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$56,000,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR]. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$4,000,000 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 2021.

Trade and Agricultural Exports.—The Committee supports efforts to reduce foreign tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers for U.S. agricultural exports, including the strong enforcement of trade rules and regulations. However, the Committee is concerned that trade actions resulting in decreased foreign market access for U.S. agricultural products due to retaliation threaten to harm our Nation’s farmers and ranchers. The Committee urges USTR and the Secretary of Commerce to fully evaluate and consider the impact foreign tariffs and other retaliatory actions have on U.S. farmers and ranchers when negotiating with trade partners and in making trade related decisions.

Trade Enforcement.—The Committee recognizes that strong trade enforcement is critical to promoting free, fair, and reciprocal trade. As the administration continues to pursue new and modified trade agreements with global partners, the Committee encourages enhanced prioritization of compliance monitoring and the prosecution of enforcement actions.

Section 301 Exclusion Process.—The Committee notes that any further tariffs imposed on goods from China under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–618) 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 importance of securing commercially meaningful de minimis or “duty-free” thresholds in other countries, and strongly support the \$800 de minimis level established in the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (Public Law 114–125) and the higher de minimis levels in Canada and Mexico secured by USTR through the negotiation of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement.

Economy Act Transfers.—USTR is directed to continue isolating Economy Act payments as individual transfers and to submit documentation of and justification for all Economy Act transfers, regardless of amount, to and from other Federal agencies, to the Committee not less than 15 days before such transfers of sums are made.

Travel.—USTR is directed to provide monthly travel reports detailing all trips outside of the United States, including the purposes and costs of such trips. Additionally, USTR shall continue to provide the Committee with quarterly reports outlining the status of ongoing trade negotiations, enforcement activities, and objectives achieved for existing trade agreements.

China Trade Deal Costs.—The Committee notes the creation of the Bilateral Evaluation and Dispute Resolution Office within USTR as part of the Economic and Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and the People’s Republic of China, also known as the U.S.-China Phase One deal. The Committee requests, on a biannual basis, a report documenting USTR’s obligations related to the Bilateral Evaluation and Dispute Resolution Office.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement [USMCA] Expenditures.—The Committee directs USTR to provide quarterly expenditure reports, by object class, no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, for funding provided to USTR by Title IX of the USMCA Implementation Act (Public Law 116–113).

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	13,000,000
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 2020 enacted level and \$2,000,000 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 2021 spending plan, to provide a breakdown of expenses for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund’s activities.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$6,555,000
Budget estimate, 2021	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,000,000 for the State Justice Institute [SJI]. The recommendation is \$445,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$1,000,000 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 2020 was fines, fees, and bail practices. The Committee encourages SJI to continue investments in this area, including assisting State courts in taking a leadership role in reviewing fines, fees, and bail practices to ensure processes are fair and access to justice is assured; implementing alternative forms of sanctions; developing processes for indigency review; and transparency, governance, structural reforms that promote access to justice, accountability, and oversight; and projects that implement the principles of Conference of Chief Justices/Conference of State Court Administrators National Task Force on Fines, Fees, and Bail Practices.

Emergency Preparedness and Cybersecurity.—The Committee recognizes the need for State and local courts to be prepared for both man-made and natural disasters, pandemics, and other threats. In addition, the increase in cyberattacks on court operations impacts the ability to provide access to the courts. The Committee encourages SJI to continue its ongoing Emergency Preparedness and Cybersecurity funding priority, which supports projects that address these areas, including innovative approaches to ensuring courts are prepared to respond to disasters and attacks on electronic systems.

State Court Behavioral Health Collaborative.—The Committee recognizes the growing challenges facing State criminal justice systems as they address the ongoing opioid crisis. In addition, there has been growing attention on the need to address the underlying mental illness/mental health of individuals in the criminal justice system, which oftentimes co-occur with substance abuse. The Committee encourages SJI to document and promote innovative court-based programs that are addressing substance abuse and mental illness, and to develop a sustainable community of practice to share these programs and practices on a national level.

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 2020 act.

Section 501 prohibits the use of appropriations for certain publicity and propaganda purposes.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriations contained in this bill from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided.

Section 503 limits funds for certain consulting purposes.

Section 504 provides that, should any provision of the bill be held to be invalid, the remainder of the act would not be affected.

Section 505 stipulates the policy and procedures by which funding available to the agencies funded under this bill may be reprogrammed for other purposes.

Section 506 provides for a penalty for persons found to have falsely mislabeled products.

Section 507 requires agencies to provide quarterly reports to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees regarding unobligated balances.

Section 508 requires agencies and departments funded in this bill to absorb any necessary costs related to downsizing or consolidation within the amounts provided to the agency or department.

Section 509 limits funds for the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products.

Section 510 stipulates obligation of receipts and the use of certain funds for victim services available under the Crime Victims Fund.

Of the funds set aside for Indian Tribes, the Committee expects that the Office for Victims of Crime [OVC] will award such funds to Indian Tribes that have not been designated high-risk grantees by the Department of Justice and that comply with grant application requirements. OVC is expected to provide instructional model grant applications and other guidance to aid Tribes in preparing grant applications. Grant-receiving Tribes will need to certify that grant funds will not be used to supplant funds otherwise available for Tribal victim assistance so that OVC can ensure grant accountability and that grants are being used effectively to improve services for Tribal victims of crime.

Section 511 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against, denigrate, or otherwise under-

mine the religious beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 limits transfers of funds between agencies.

Section 513 requires the Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation to conduct reviews of activities funded in this bill and requires certifications regarding conflicts of interest.

Section 514 prohibits funds for certain telecommunications and information technology acquisitions unless the acquiring department or agency has assessed the supply chain risk of the technology, including risks from technology originating in China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea.

Section 515 prohibits the use of funds to support or justify the use of torture.

Section 516 prohibits funds for activities that seek to include certain language in new trade agreements.

Section 517 prohibits funds to authorize a national security letter in contravention of the statutes authorizing the FBI to issue national security letters.

Section 518 requires notification to the Committees in the event of cost overruns.

Section 519 authorizes funds appropriated for intelligence activities for the Department of Justice during fiscal year 2021 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

Section 520 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee has certified in writing that he or she has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the IRS Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

Section 521 specifies rescissions of prior appropriations.

Section 522 prohibits the use of funds to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of current regulations and improves reporting.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees at any single conference outside the United States and limits the cost of any such conference incurred by an agency, with certain exemptions.

Section 524 requires agencies funded in this bill to report on undisbursed balances.

Section 525 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 526 prohibits the use of funds to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 527 requires departments and agencies funded in this bill to submit spending plans to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 45 days of enactment of this act.

Section 528 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 529 prohibits the use of funds by the Department of Justice to prevent States from implementing laws related to a certain section of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 92-522, as amended).

Section 530 prohibits the use of funds by the Department of Justice to prevent States from implementing State laws related to medical marijuana.

Section 531 requires quarterly reports from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation of travel to China.

Section 532 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 533 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 534 limits funds pertaining to certain activities related to the export of firearms.

Section 535 limits funds that would deny permits to import certain products.

Section 536 prohibits funds made available by this bill from being used to deny the importation of certain shotgun models.

Section 537 prohibits the use of funds to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

Section 538 requires agencies funded in the bill to link award fees to successful performance.

Section 539 limits formulation and development costs for the James Webb Space Telescope.

Section 540 requires 10 percent of the funds for certain programs be allocated for assistance in persistent poverty counties.

**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 2021, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2021

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Department of Commerce:	
International Trade Administration:	
Export Promotion	1996
Bureau of Industry and Security:	
Export Administration	2001
Economic Development Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008
Economic Development Assistance Programs:	
Public Works and Economic Development	2008
Minority Business Development Administration:	
Minority Business Development	n/a
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
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	2019
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
Species Recovery Grants	1992
Marine Mammal Protection	1999
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program	2000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries	2012
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management	2013
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

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009
Executive Office for Immigration Review:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Office of Inspector General:	
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
Pay for Success (Discretionary)	n/a

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	n/a
National Sex Offender Website	n/a
Veterans Treatment Courts Program	n/a
Rape Kit Backlog	n/a
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	n/a
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	n/a
Court Appointed Special Advocate	2019
Juvenile Justice Programs:	
Emergency Planning in Juvenile Justice Facilities	n/a
COPS Programs:	
COPS Hiring Program	2009
Regional Information Sharing Activities	2003
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:	
Science	2017
Aeronautics	2017
Exploration	2017
Space Operations	2017
Education	2017
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2017
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2017
Office of the Inspector General	2017
National Science Foundation	2013
Related Agencies:	
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2000
Commission on Civil Rights:	
Salaries and Expenses	1995
International Trade Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation:	
Salaries and Expenses	1980
Marine Mammal Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	1999
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
State Justice Institute:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on September 00, 2020, the Committee ordered favorably reported a bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, 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 00–00, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

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.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration	521,250	485,509	539,250	+ 18,000	+ 53,741
Offsetting fee collections	- 11,000	- 11,102	- 11,000	.....	+ 102
Direct appropriation	510,250	474,407	528,250	+ 18,000	+ 53,843
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	87,652	96,664	91,752	+ 4,100	- 4,912
Defense function	40,000	41,000	40,900	+ 900	- 100
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	127,652	137,664	132,652	+ 5,000	- 5,012
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs	292,500	.....	299,000	+ 6,500	+ 299,000
Salaries and expenses	40,500	31,593	41,000	+ 500	+ 9,407
Total, Economic Development Administration	333,000	31,593	340,000	+ 7,000	+ 308,407
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development	42,000	10,281	42,500	+ 500	+ 32,219
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	107,990	111,855	111,855	+ 3,865	.....
Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs	274,000	279,268	285,000	+ 11,000	+ 5,732
Periodic censuses and programs	4,784,319	1,392,709	1,514,709	- 3,269,610	+ 122,000

2020 Census (H. Res. 293; H.R. 2021)	2,500,000				-2,500,000	
Subtotal	7,284,319	1,392,709	1,514,709		-5,769,610	+122,000
Total, Bureau of the Census	7,558,319	1,671,977	1,799,709		-5,758,610	+127,732
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Salaries and expenses	40,441	72,203	45,576		+5,135	-26,627
United States Patent and Trademark Office						
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	3,450,681	3,695,295	3,695,295		+244,614	
Offsetting fee collections	-3,450,681	-3,695,295	-3,695,295		-244,614	
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office						
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific and Technical Research and Services (transfer out)	754,000	652,027	786,500		+32,500	+134,473
Industrial Technology Services	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)			+140,248
Manufacturing extension partnerships	162,000	25,252	165,500		+3,500	(+149,500)
National Network for Manufacturing Innovation	(146,000)		(149,500)		(+3,500)	
Construction of research facilities	(16,000)	(25,252)	(16,000)			(-9,252)
(Legislative Proposal)	118,000	40,644	98,000		-20,000	+57,356
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	294,000	(9,000)			-294,000
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,034,000	1,011,923	1,050,000		+16,000	+38,077
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, Research, and Facilities (by transfer)	3,763,939	3,165,124	3,807,958		+44,019	+642,834
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(174,774)	(183,834)	(246,171)		(+71,397)	(+62,337)
	(-174,774)	(-183,834)	(-246,171)		(-71,397)	(-62,337)
Subtotal	3,763,939	3,165,124	3,807,958		+44,019	+642,834
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,530,890	1,466,669	1,537,558		+6,668	+70,889
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65,000		65,000			+65,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	349	349	349			
Fishery Disaster Assistance		300				-300

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Fisheries Finance Program Account	-8,000	-7,600	-8,000		-400
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,352,178	4,624,842	5,402,865	+50,687	+778,023
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	61,000	96,134	73,000	+12,000	-23,134
Renovation and Modernization	1,000	1,123	1,000		-123
Office of Inspector General	33,000	35,520	34,000	+1,000	-1,520
Collection from the Public Safety Trust Fund (transfer out)		(-2,000)	(-2,000)		
Public Safety Trust Fund transfer	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)		
Expenditure transfer					
Department of Commerce Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	20,000	38,038	30,000	+10,000	-8,038
Total, Departmental Management	115,000	170,815	138,000	+23,000	-32,815
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	15,220,830	8,317,560	9,591,407	-5,629,423	+1,273,847
(By transfer)	185,774	194,834	257,171	+71,397	+62,337
(Transfer out)	-183,774	-194,834	-257,171	-73,397	-62,337
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	114,740	121,769	116,740	+2,000	-5,029
Justice Information Sharing Technology	33,875	34,064	34,064	+189	
Total, General Administration	148,615	155,833	150,804	+2,189	-5,029
Executive Office for Immigration Review	672,966	882,872	734,000	+61,034	-148,872

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Interagency Law Enforcement	550,458	585,145	550,458		-34,687
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement					
Federal Bureau of Investigation	3,841,128	3,955,100	3,955,042	+113,914	-58
Salaries and expenses	5,626,774	5,793,729	5,793,644	+166,870	-85
Counterintelligence and national security					
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	9,467,902	9,748,829	9,748,686	+280,784	-143
Construction	485,000	51,895	566,100	+81,100	+514,205
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	9,952,902	9,800,724	10,314,786	+361,884	+514,062
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	2,722,295	2,859,304	2,801,762	+79,467	-57,542
Diversion control fund	-443,142	-460,499	-460,499	-17,357	
Construction			50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,279,153	2,398,805	2,391,263	+112,110	-7,542
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program		254,000			-254,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses	1,400,000	1,637,574	1,448,887	+48,887	-188,687
Construction		28,685			-28,685
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,400,000	1,666,259	1,448,887	+48,887	-217,372

Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	7,470,000	7,611,126	7,656,750	+186,750	+45,624
Buildings and facilities	308,000	99,453	127,000	-181,000	+27,547
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700	2,700	.....	.....
Total, Federal Prison System	7,780,700	7,713,279	7,786,450	+5,750	+73,171
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs	(435,000)	.....	(445,000)	(+10,000)	(+445,000)
(by transfer)	(-435,000)	.....	(-445,000)	(-10,000)	(-445,000)
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out)	67,500	.....	68,500	+1,000	+68,500
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics	79,000	86,500	81,000	+2,000	-5,500
State and local law enforcement assistance	1,892,000	1,511,200	1,811,000	-81,000	+299,800
Juvenile justice programs	320,000	227,500	348,000	+28,000	+120,500
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits	117,000	119,000	119,000	+2,000	.....
Disability and education benefits	24,800	24,800	24,800	.....	.....
Subtotal	141,800	143,800	143,800	+2,000	.....
Total, Office of Justice Programs	2,432,800	1,969,000	2,383,800	-49,000	+414,800
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs	343,000	.....	360,000	+17,000	+360,000
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities	2,843,300	1,969,000	2,812,300	-31,000	+843,300
Title II EO 13929 Database GP .....	.....	.....	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Total, title II, Department of Justice	32,605,237	32,915,515	33,704,793	+1,099,556	+789,278
(By transfer)	435,000	.....	445,000	+10,000	+445,000
(Transfer out)	-435,000	.....	-445,000	-10,000	-445,000
TITLE III—SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,544	5,000	5,544	.....	+544

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
National Space Council	1,965	1,965	1,965		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science					
Aeronautics	7,138,900	6,306,500	7,274,700	+ 135,800	+ 968,200
Space Technology	819,000	828,700	828,700	+ 44,800	+ 9,700
Exploration	1,100,000	1,578,300	1,206,000	+ 106,000	- 372,300
Space Operations	6,017,600	8,761,700	6,706,400	+ 688,800	- 2,055,300
Science, Technology Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement	4,140,200	4,187,300	3,988,200	- 152,000	- 199,100
Safety, Security and Mission Services	120,000		120,000		+ 120,000
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	2,913,300	3,009,900	2,936,500	+ 23,200	- 73,400
Office of Inspector General	373,400	539,085	390,300	+ 16,900	- 148,785
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	41,700	44,200	44,200	+ 2,500	
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	22,629,000	25,245,985	23,495,000	+ 866,000	- 1,750,985
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	6,666,200	6,142,020	6,836,400	+ 170,200	+ 694,380
Defense function	71,000	71,000	71,000		
Subtotal	6,737,200	6,213,020	6,907,400	+ 170,200	+ 694,380
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	243,230	229,750	239,750	- 3,480	+ 10,000
Education and Human Resources	940,000	930,930	963,500	+ 23,500	+ 32,570
Agency Operations and Award Management	336,900	345,640	345,000	+ 8,100	- 640
Office of the National Science Board	4,500	4,210	4,500		+ 290
Office of Inspector General	16,500	17,850	17,850	+ 1,350	
Total, National Science Foundation	8,278,330	7,741,400	8,478,000	+ 199,670	+ 736,600

Total, Title III, Science	30,914,839	32,994,350	31,980,509	+ 1,065,670	- 1,013,841
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights		10,065	11,000	+ 500	+ 935
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	10,500	10,065	11,000	+ 500	+ 935
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	389,500	362,481	394,000	+ 4,500	+ 31,519
International Trade Commission	99,400	99,600	103,000	+ 3,600	+ 3,400
Legal Services Corporation	440,000	18,200	446,000	+ 6,000	+ 427,800
Marine Mammal Commission	3,616	2,449	3,700	+ 84	+ 1,251
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	54,000	60,000	56,000	+ 2,000	- 4,000
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15,000	13,000	15,000		+ 2,000
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses	6,555	8,000	7,000	+ 445	- 1,000
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	1,018,571	573,795	1,035,700	+ 17,129	+ 461,905
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec. 510)	(- 10,000)		(- 10,000)		(- 10,000)
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer)	(10,000)		(10,000)		(+ 10,000)
DOC National Institute of Standards and Technology, Industrial Technology Services (rescission)		- 20,000			+ 20,000
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission)	- 17,000	- 38,000	- 10,000	+ 7,000	+ 28,000
NOAA Fisheries, Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Funds (rescission)	- 5,000		- 5,000		- 5,000
Periodic Censuses and Programs (rescission)		- 88,600			+ 88,600
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	- 107,000	- 75,000	- 151,000	- 44,000	- 76,000
DOJ, Fees and Expenses of Witnesses (rescission)					
FBI, Salaries and Expenses:					
nondefense (rescission)	- 29,200	- 32,456	- 32,456	- 3,256	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
defense (rescission)	-42,774	-47,544	-47,544	-4,770	.....
FBI, Construction (rescission) .....	.....	-150,000	.....	.....	+150,000
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
COFS (rescission)	-13,000	.....	-15,000	-2,000	-15,000
NASA Science (rescission)	-70,000	.....	.....	+70,000	.....
DEA, salaries & expenses (rescission)	-10,000	.....	.....	+10,000	.....
Total, title V, General Provisions	-363,974	-1,051,600	-331,000	+32,974	+720,600
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
USMCA SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019 (PUBLIC LAW 116-113)					
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research and Facilities (emergency)	16,000	.....	.....	-16,000	.....
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	50,000	.....	.....	-50,000	.....
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund (emergency)	40,000	.....	.....	-40,000	.....
Total, Office of the US Trade Representative	90,000	.....	.....	-90,000	.....
Total, USMCA Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019	106,000	.....	.....	-106,000	.....

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR CORONAVIRUS HEALTH RESPONSE AND AGENCY OPERATIONS (PUBLIC LAW 116-136 DIV B)					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION					
Economic Development Assistance Programs (emergency)	1,500,000				-1,500,000
(transfer out) (emergency)	(- 33,000)				(+ 33,000)
Salaries and Expenses (by transfer) (emergency)	(30,000)				(- 30,000)
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services (emergency)	6,000				-6,000
Industrial Technology Services (emergency)	60,000				-60,000
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	66,000				-66,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)	20,000				-20,000
Fisheries Disaster Assistance (emergency)	300,000				-300,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	320,000				-320,000
Departmental Management					
Office of Inspector General (by transfer) (emergency)	(3,000)				(- 3,000)
Total, Department of Commerce	1,886,000				-1,886,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Justice Information Sharing Technology (emergency)	2,000				-2,000
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	2,000				-2,000
Total, General Administration	4,000				-4,000
Office of United States Attorneys					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	3,000				-3,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	15,000	.....	.....	- 15,000	.....
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	8,000	.....	.....	- 8,000	.....
Defense (emergency)	12,000	.....	.....	- 12,000	.....
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	20,000	.....	.....	- 20,000	.....
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	15,000	.....	.....	- 15,000	.....
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	100,000	.....	.....	- 100,000	.....
Office of Justice Programs					
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (emergency)	850,000	.....	.....	- 850,000	.....
Total, Department of Justice	1,007,000	.....	.....	- 1,007,000	.....
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Safety, Security, and Mission Services (emergency)	60,000	.....	.....	- 60,000	.....
National Science Foundation					
Research and Related Activities (emergency)	75,000	.....	.....	- 75,000	.....
Agency Operations and Award Management (emergency)	1,000	.....	.....	- 1,000	.....
Total, National Science Foundation	76,000	.....	.....	- 76,000	.....

Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation (emergency)	50,000					- 50,000
Total, Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations	3,079,000					- 3,079,000
Total, Other Appropriations	3,185,000					- 3,185,000
(By transfer) (emergency)	33,000					- 33,000
(Transfer out) (emergency)	- 33,000					+ 33,000
Grand total	82,580,503	73,749,620	75,981,409	- 6,599,094	+ 2,231,789	
Appropriations	(77,259,477)	(74,801,220)	(76,312,409)	(- 947,068)	(+ 1,511,189)	
Rescissions	(- 363,974)	(- 1,051,600)	(- 331,000)	(+ 32,974)	(+ 720,600)	
Emergency appropriations	(3,185,000)			(- 3,185,000)		
Census Cap Adjustment	(2,500,000)			(- 2,500,000)		
(By transfer)	630,774	194,834	712,171	+ 81,397	+ 517,337	
(Transfer out)	33,000			- 33,000		
(Transfer out) (emergency)	- 628,774	- 194,834	- 712,171	- 83,397	- 517,337	
(Transfer out) (emergency)	- 33,000			+ 33,000		