

Calendar No. 444

118TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ 118-198

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, SCIENCE,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2025

JULY 25, 2024.—Ordered to be printed

Mrs. SHAHEEN, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 4795]

The Committee on Appropriations reports an original bill (S. 4795) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2025

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$76,207,000,000
Amount of 2024 appropriations	69,866,398,000
Amount of 2025 budget estimate	77,183,938,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2024 appropriations	+ 6,340,602,000
2025 budget estimate	– 976,938,000

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PURPOSE OF THE BILL

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

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total amount of regular discretionary budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2025 is \$73,735,000,000, which is \$5,197,602,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for regular discretionary amounts. Additionally, the Committee makes available \$1,900,000,000 through the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] for victim compensation and victim services. This is \$400,000,000 above the President's Request and restores the CVF to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The Committee remains concerned about the health of the CVF and its ability to continue to support compensation to and services for survivors of crime in future years. Therefore, the Committee directs the DOJ to continue to advise litigating components of the availability of the CVF as a repository for fines, fees, and other penalties.

The Committee's recommendation is consistent with the allocation for the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. The Committee has made difficult but necessary decisions to craft a bill that meets strict fiscal limitations established by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118-5). Within these boundaries, 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. As a result, this bill represents responsible spending at a time when the United States is living within a constrained Federal budget.

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; collecting economic and population data; 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 targeted in-

vestments in the Economic Development Administration [EDA] and our Nation’s trade agencies such as the USTR and the ITC, as well as the International Trade Administration [ITA] and the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS] within DOC. Together, these agencies help businesses get started, compete internationally, and grow.

Additionally, the changing landscape of criminal activity and national security both 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 fiscal year 2025 bill provides funding for grants to help State, local, and Tribal law enforcement responsibly and safely protect our Nation’s communities, help survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, and respond to substance use disorder, including opioids, and fentanyl, and drug trafficking. 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 provides targeted investments to enable progress toward the goal of returning Americans to the Moon and enhancing the United States’ leadership in space and science. Within NSF, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], and the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], the Committee recommendation supports initiatives to enhance American competitiveness through research in climate science and resiliency, quantum computing, artificial intelligence, and other strategic fields. The bill also makes targeted investments in NSF to continue its core research, develop the scientific workforce, and fund programs in the Directorate of Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships [TIP].

CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 Implementation.—The Committee provides \$11,194,844,000 to continue implementing the bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167). The CHIPS and Science Act sets out an ambitious goal of doubling funding for science and technology programs by 2027 to help drive U.S. economic competitiveness. Continuing these investments will allow the United States to keep pace with the People’s Republic of China and other competitors in scientific discoveries that can power the economy in fields like artificial intelligence, quantum computing, microelectronics, clean energy, and advanced communications.

The Committee provides \$9,550,000,000 for NSF, including \$7,528,280,000 for the NSF Research and Related Activities account to implement the CHIPS and Science Act, including significant support for the new Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships [TIP] Directorate. The Committee provides \$1,225,000,000 for NSF’s education and training programs to build tomorrow’s innovation workforce.

The Committee provides \$1,644,844,000 for DOC programs reauthorized or newly created by the CHIPS and Science Act. This includes: \$100,000,000 for the EDA Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program, to provide grants to create geographically-distributed “regional technology hubs,” focusing on technology devel-

opment, job creation, and expanding U.S. innovation capacity; \$175,000,000 for the NIST Manufacturing Extension Program to improve competitiveness of domestic manufacturers and strengthen domestic supply chains; \$50,000,000 for the Manufacturing USA program; and \$110,000,000 for NIST Construction of Research Facilities to prioritize addressing the comprehensive capital needs of the NIST campuses and facilities.

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. In addition, the Government Accountability Office [GAO] will review a random sample of Congressionally Directed Spending projects.

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

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

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

mittee on a semiannual basis. The Committee recommendation includes funding for agencies' Offices of Inspectors General [OIG] to ensure strong accountability and oversight of Federal programs in this bill.

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 OIGs with supporting documentation on the method used for determining optimal fleet inventories and justification for any deviation from GSA's Federal Property Management Regulations. OIGs shall be responsible for conducting annual audits of fleet management practices and make the subsequent results for non-law enforcement sensitive agencies publicly available.

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

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

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

The Committee expects each department and agency to closely follow the reprogramming procedures listed in section 505. These procedures apply to funds provided under this bill, provided under previous appropriations acts that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2025, 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 2026 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 2025 and 2026. 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 2026 budget, particularly within the departmental operations and management accounts.

The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2026 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.

ACCESS TO HIGH-QUALITY AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Committee directs the departments and agencies funded in this bill to report to the Committee, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, and include in annual budget justifications thereafter, on their efforts to help provide access to high-quality affordable child care for the children of those Federal employees. The reports shall detail all current programs or efforts that assist department or agency employees with child care, identify programs—including for recruitment and retention—that assist with child care, provide the number of employees utilizing such programs, and detail associated costs. Additionally, departments and agencies shall survey employees on the level of interest in such programs or efforts if they are not currently provided by a department or agency. Where possible, departments and agencies shall identify whether access to child care hinders recruitment or retention efforts, provide the geographical locations where such hindrance occurs, and identify targeted solutions for such hindrances.

FEDERAL TRUST AND TREATY RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee reminds agencies funded by this act of their obligation to uphold the federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribes and Federal obligations to the Native Hawaiian Community.

This includes upholding treaty and reserved rights, and any other rights and obligations under Federal law; supporting self-determination efforts by Native communities; fulfilling obligations under Presidential Memoranda and Executive Orders; and conducting early and robust government-to-government consultation with Tribes, and meaningful outreach and engagement with Native Hawaiians.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee recommends a total of \$11,544,569,000 for the Department of Commerce [DOC]. The recommendation is \$717,177,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$79,837,000 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, 2024	\$623,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	657,500,000
Committee recommendation	648,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$648,000,000 for the International Trade Administration [ITA]. The recommendation is \$25,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$9,500,000 below the budget request. The discretionary appropriation is offset by \$12,000,000 in fee collections.

Offsetting Fee Collections.—ITA shall continue to identify and include an accurate assessment of expected fee collections and corresponding expenditures.

Travel and Tourism.—The Committee notes the importance of travel and tourism as economic engines for communities across the country. The Committee provides up to \$3,500,000 for ITA to continue implementing the “Visit America Act.”

Staffing Levels at Foreign and Domestic Offices.—The Committee is concerned that Global Markets [GM] staff vacancies within client-facing positions are hindering opportunities for U.S. businesses to compete in international markets and compromising foreign direct investment opportunities within the U.S. The Committee directs ITA to brief the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on its strategy to ensure client-facing staff vacancies are addressed so that GM services are not degraded.

Improving Customer Experience [CX].—The Committee applauds ITA’s work to improve its CX practices and commends the recent re-design of its Export Solutions on-line presence. This re-design showcased the integration of CX and digital experience practices enabling high-value interactions and long-lasting positive impact on how ITA serves its customers. The Committee also encourages the ongoing collaboration between GM and ITA’s Organizational Excellence & Strategic Delivery team as they work to integrate best practices into other customer focused workstreams.

Supply Chain Center.—The Committee requests a briefing, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on the status of the Commerce Supply Chain Center and efforts to analyze supply chain risks, develop supply chain policy recommendations, and collaborate with private sector and interagency stakeholders. The briefing should include a breakdown of funding requests to support those efforts and articulate how those funds would be utilized to fulfill the intent of the agency’s supply chain resiliency and competitiveness efforts, across different internal teams and functions and help advance U.S. competitiveness. In the context of assessing progress-to-date, the Committee also requests that the agency offer recommendations about what additional resources, if any, are needed to support execution of the strategies outlined in the briefing.

Essential Medical Devices.—The Food and Drug Administration issued a safety communication in November 2023 warning consumers, healthcare providers, and healthcare facilities to avoid syringes that are manufactured in the People’s Republic of China [PRC] due to quality concerns. However, foreign needles and syringes, particularly from the PRC, continue to be imported into the U.S. These products are being widely used throughout the U.S. healthcare system despite the serious risks to patients and the resulting erosion of the domestic manufacturing base. The Committee directs the Department of Commerce, in consultation with relevant departments and agencies, as necessary, to provide a report, within 1 year after enactment of this act, identifying and assessing the most vulnerable priority essential medical devices with respect to imports from the PRC. The report shall also address U.S. domestic manufacturing capability, providing policy recommendations to support a secure and resilient U.S. supply chain and raise any other relevant issues identified during the analysis. The study should also cover priority essential medical devices identified by the Department of Health and Human Services such as products needed for immediate medical response, including personal protective equipment.

Critical and Emerging Technology Supply Chains.—The Committee is concerned about efforts by the PRC to use non-market policies and practices, including state subsidization, to develop semiconductors and optical components that are essential for telecommunications infrastructure, quantum computing, hypersonics, space communications, and other critical applications. The Committee directs ITA to brief the Committee, within one year after the enactment of this act, on analysis of critical and emerging technology supply chains and how the U.S. Government can make the supply chain analysis and action more proactive and strategic. The briefing should identify and make recommendations to address any

challenges, including data gaps, to secure related supply chains and U.S. domestic manufacturing of these inputs.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement [USMCA] Secretariat.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for ITA to continue to support the U.S. Section of the Secretariat, authorized by the USMCA Implementation Act (Public Law 116–113).

PRC Solar Panel Stockpiling.—The Committee is concerned that PRC-based solar companies are circumventing necessary tariffs on panels by sending components through Southeast Asian countries before importation to the United States. The Committee directs the Department to enforce the anti-stockpiling Utilization Requirement concerning the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells and Modules Imported from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam, as detailed in 88 FR 57419. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, ITA shall update the Committee on this issue, detailing compliance efforts in coordination with Customs and Border Protection to enforce the Utilization Requirements and duty collection efforts.

Budget and Staffing Oversight.—The Committee directs ITA to continue to submit, no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, an update on the previous quarter’s accomplishments, upcoming activity, milestones, and budget and staffing updates. Furthermore, the update shall contain recent hiring activity within GM’s U.S. Commercial Service.

Silane.—The Committee recognizes the importance of silane gas in building a competitive domestic advanced semiconductor supply chain. The limited number of domestic sources for silane, along with the potential export of available silane for foreign use, represent risks to national security. Multiple domestic sources of silane are needed to maintain the country’s leadership in advanced semiconductors and to support job creation through building a robust domestic battery industry. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, ITA is directed to coordinate with the Department of Energy’s Office of Electricity to provide a report to the Committee on anticipated silane demand growth over the next decade, existing efforts to diversify and increase domestic production of silane, and risks to semiconductor, battery, and solar panel supply chains posed by our reliance on imported silane.

Increased International Commercial Engagement and Export Promotion.—The Committee is concerned by the continuing erosion of the U.S. share of the global export market and believes that the Department must prioritize ITA’s commercial engagement efforts to level the international playing field for U.S. exporters. In particular, the Committee remains concerned that the Federal Government does not have adequate resourcing in place to significantly increase exports to Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Pacific region. The Committee is pleased that the request articulates these same concerns and proposes increased investment areas with a focus on increasing U.S. export competitiveness and countering unfair trade practices and economic coercion by the PRC. Prior to obligating funds to open any new international office and hire additional staff, ITA shall provide the Committee with a detailed

spending plan, which shall include a staffing plan and a justification for the establishment of any new office.

General Data Protection Regulation [GDPR].—The Committee urges ITA to continue its efforts to educate small businesses about the GDPR. The Committee is concerned that small businesses may be unaware of 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 prioritize expanding international trade opportunities for rural businesses. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for rural export centers [REC] and not less than \$1,500,000 for the national rural export center. Prior to obligating funds to open any new REC, hire additional staff based at such new centers, and modify existing rural export centers, ITA shall submit a detailed spending plan, which shall include a staffing plan and a justification for the establishment of any new center or modification of an existing center.

Post-conflict Support for Ukraine.—The Committee encourages ITA to engage in post-conflict reconstruction planning for Ukraine, including the expansion of U.S. activities to strengthen economic engagement with Ukraine.

Outbound Investments.—The Committee supports ITA’s efforts to gather and analyze information regarding certain outbound investments from the United States into critical sectors. The Committee provides up to the requested level for this purpose.

United Kingdom [UK] Tariff Rate Quota [TRQ] Attestation.—The Committee is appreciative of the work that DOC and ITA have done to protect domestic steel and aluminum producers, including its work in establishing the 2022 TRQ with the UK. However, the Committee is concerned with the UK’s seeming lack of transparency with parts of the TRQ, specifically as it pertains to the verification of the results of the audits conducted on British steel producers that are owned or controlled by PRC stakeholders. The Committee urges ITA to continue working with the UK to publish data and audit information used to make the determination in the UK’s attestation.

U.S.-European Union [EU] Trade and Technology Council [TTC].—The Committee recognizes the importance of the TTC as a forum for promoting U.S. and EU competitiveness and prosperity through increasing transatlantic trade, investment, and engagement on matters related to critical and emerging technology. The Committee awaits receipt of the joint report on the U.S.-EU TTC, as directed by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$191,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	223,392,000
Committee recommendation	206,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$206,000,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS]. The recommendation is \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$17,392,000 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.

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, working with ITA U.S. Export Assistance Centers, 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.

Enforcement of Russia Export Controls.—The Committee continues to support BIS' aggressive enforcement of Russian and Belarussian export controls and other BIS efforts to counter Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The Committee recommendation fully supports the efforts articulated in the request to forcefully respond to Russia's aggression.

Revision of Firearms License Requirements.—To understand the impact BIS's interim final rule [IFR] (89 FR 34680) has on U.S. manufacturers and their suppliers and national security interests, the Committee directs BIS to provide a report, within 120 days of enactment of this act, that details the national security and economic impacts of the IFR.

Export Controls and Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. [Huawei].—In 2019, the Department of Commerce placed Huawei on the BIS Entity List because of the U.S.'s indictment of Huawei for violating U.S. restrictions on trade with Iran. The company's presence in telecommunications infrastructure in the U.S. and abroad raises national security concerns. Beginning in 2019, the interagency review process administered by BIS has approved multiple export licenses of low-level semiconductor technology for Huawei since its addition to the Entity List. These decisions may warrant reconsideration in light of Huawei's ongoing efforts to develop and produce advanced chips. The Committee directs the Secretary of Commerce, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to certify to the Committee that BIS has reviewed all licenses issued to entities to export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) to Huawei or any of its subsidiaries listed on the Entity List and, through the interagency license review process, rescind licenses, as appropriate.

Review of Entity List Application to Subsidiaries and Affiliates.—The Committee is concerned that foreign adversaries are exploiting U.S. export control policy through a web of subsidiary and shell companies. Therefore, the Committee directs BIS to review all parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, or successor entities of Entity-listed companies to determine whether they meet regulatory standards

for addition to BIS' Entity List within 180 days of the enactment of this act and for every new entity added to the Entity List thereafter.

Report on Countries of Diversion Concern.—The Committee is concerned about the diversion of sensitive U.S. technology through third party countries. Therefore, the Committee directs BIS to submit to the Committee a report containing a list of countries that: 1) receive U.S. exports, and 2) have a history or high risk of diversion of sensitive technologies to the PRC or Russia.

Transparency Over Sensitive Exports to China.—The Committee directs BIS to submit a report within 180 days of the enactment of this act and annually thereafter on the number of export licenses that are approved during the preceding year for exports to PRC entities currently on the BIS entity list.

Restrictions on Advanced GPUs to Countries that Host PRC Military Bases.—The Committee is concerned by the United Arab Emirates' [UAE] growing ties to the PRC in artificial intelligence, and directs BIS to reevaluate its export licensing review posture for Export Control Classification Numbers 3A090 and 4A090—high-performance integrated circuits—to any person based in the UAE with the goal of preventing the reexport of or access to such GPUs by persons located or headquartered in the PRC.

Preventing Malign Investments in the United States.—The Committee supports BIS efforts to prevent foreign adversaries from investing in U.S. emerging and foundational technologies. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, BIS shall provide a report to the Committee on the feasibility of adding all technologies identified by the Office of National Science and Technology Council in February 2024 as “critical and emerging technologies” to the list of emerging and foundational technologies controlled pursuant to section 1758 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018.

Investigation on PRC-based Light Detection and Ranging [LIDAR] Companies.—The Committee is concerned about the potential national security threat posed by PRC-based LIDAR companies. The Committee directs BIS to investigate PRC-based LIDAR companies to evaluate whether they meet the requirements to be added to the Entity List.

Report on BIS Export Control Execution.—The Committee directs BIS to conduct a review of the execution of its export controls program. The Department is directed to provide a report, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on instances of evasion of export controls and identify gaps in the export control regime that have allowed controlled U.S. technology, especially controlled semiconductor technology, to flow to entities in the PRC without a license. In addition, the Department is directed to provide a list of recommendations that would increase BIS' ability to: process export control licenses; enforce restrictions on already covered entities; identify and respond to any evasion of export controls; integrate data analytics, artificial intelligence, and other technologies as needed; and increase coordination for export control enforcement across the Federal Government.

Feasibility of On-chip Mechanisms for Export Control.—The Committee encourages the Department to study the feasibility of on-chip mechanisms for export-controlled semiconductors that are

used in the development of advanced artificial intelligence, including the research and development necessary to address tampering with on-chip mechanisms, advance commitments to update export controls that would incentivize firms to develop secure on-chip mechanisms, and resulting benefits for hardware security and the safety of artificial intelligence. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee regarding the feasibility of future steps in this area.

Trade Restrictions on Electric Vehicles [EVs] from the PRC.—The Committee is concerned about the potential for heavily subsidized, EVs flooding the U.S. market from the PRC in the near future, threatening U.S. automotive manufacturing jobs and our national security. The Committee supports the potential regulatory action related to Information and Communications Technology and Services [ICTS] that are integral to PRC-connected vehicles announced by BIS under Executive Order 13873, and urges BIS to take necessary action, as appropriate. The Committee is also concerned by reports that PRC-based electric vehicle manufacturers may be seeking to enter the U.S. market by opening manufacturing plants in Mexico. The Committee directs BIS to brief the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this act, with regard to its work to prevent PRC-based companies from circumventing prohibitions to gain a foothold in the U.S. market.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$468,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	522,864,000
Committee recommendation	483,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$483,000,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. The recommendation is \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$39,864,000 below the budget request.

EDA provides assistance to local governments and nonprofit agencies for public works, planning, and other projects designed to facilitate economic development. This assistance could come in the form of grants, contracts for research and technical assistance, or prize competitions that incentivize entities beyond EDA’s usual set of eligible recipients to think through and address broad economic development issues. 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.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2024	\$400,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	437,000,000
Committee recommendation	410,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$410,000,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs. The recommendation is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$27,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee directs EDA 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	100,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	51,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms	13,500
Regional Innovation Program	50,000
Partnership Planning	35,500
Technical Assistance	15,500
Research and Evaluation	2,000
Recompete Pilot Program	10,000
STEM Apprenticeships	2,500
Regional Technology and Innovation Hubs	100,000
Good Jobs Challenge	25,000
Assistance to Indigenous Communities	5,000
Total	410,000

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 Development Representatives.—The Committee strongly supports EDA’s effort to promote access to its economic development assistance programs through the use of Economic Development Representatives in under-resourced communities. Accordingly, the Committee directs EDA to maintain, or restore as is necessary, all State-level Economic Development Representative positions occupied as of the beginning of fiscal year 2024. The Committee expects that each State with an Economic Development Representative position within its borders at the start of fiscal year 2024 will continue to have such coverage from an Economic Development Representative who is located within that State. The Committee directs EDA to submit a report within 180 days of the enactment of this act demonstrating its compliance with this directive.

EDA Grant Award Equity.—The Committee notes that Congress has recently authorized and appropriated several large-scale grant programs through EDA, including the Build Back Better Regional Challenge, the Regional Technology and Innovation Hubs, and the Recompete Pilot program. For future large-scale EDA grant programs or subsequent rounds of competitions for the aforementioned programs, the Committee encourages EDA to prioritize making awards to States that did not receive these awards in the past.

Prize Competitions.—The Committee encourages EDA to use prize competitions, where appropriate, to help find innovative answers to challenging, long-standing economic development issues.

Prize competitions have the potential to spur innovation and surface the solutions needed to unlock economic opportunity.

Economic Adjustment Assistance [EAA].—EAA is EDA’s most flexible economic development program, providing funding for projects ranging from disaster recovery to business accelerators and incubators. Within funding for EAA, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 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. Additionally, EDA is directed to begin collaboration with the Southwest Border Regional Commission.

The Committee also notes that EAA can assist communities dealing with the closures of energy plants, resulting in job losses and dramatic reductions to local tax bases. The Committee appreciates the work EDA has undertaken in prior years to assist communities impacted by recent or scheduled plant closures, including communities addressing nuclear power plant closures and coal-fired power plant closures. The Committee directs EDA to consider the needs of these communities in awarding EAA grants. Within the funding provided for EAA, \$4,500,000 shall be for assistance to biomass power plant closure communities.

Assistance to Manufacturing Communities and Distressed Communities.—The Committee encourages EDA to invest in public-private partnerships that target distressed areas seeking to diversify their local workforce through advanced manufacturing operations. When working with distressed communities, EDA shall work to identify the best funding sources to meet community needs and to assist with the technical requirements that must be included in each grant proposal. The Committee reminds EDA that distressed communities most in need of funding are often poorly positioned to produce a technical and sophisticated proposal required for agency funding.

Regional Innovation Program [RIP].—The Committee provides \$50,000,000 for the RIP program and directs EDA to invest in university based, high-tech business incubators that encourage entrepreneurship and patent creation, grow the workforce, and promote technology commercialization, particularly for distressed manufacturing and legacy communities, and support the development of regional innovation clusters that focus on clean and renewable energy technologies. 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.

Regional Technology and Innovation Hubs [Tech Hubs].—The Committee provides \$100,000,000 for the Tech Hubs program. The agreement encourages EDA to support consortia that have developed proven regional strategies that bridge urban and rural economies to deliver innovative solutions in partnership with rural areas.

Working Waterfronts.—Working waterfronts have long been an important component of the U.S. economy, supporting commercial

and recreational activities. The Committee provides not less than \$7,000,000 for projects to revitalize, expand, and upgrade the physical infrastructure of working waterfronts to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and generate or retain long-term private sector jobs and investment.

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.

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math [STEM] Apprenticeships and Workforce Development.—The Committee notes the recent growth of STEM-related industries across the country. Given this trend, the Committee provides \$2,500,000 to create and expand STEM apprenticeship and other workforce training models to help workers develop the skills necessary to join this growing industry. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs EDA to prioritize implementation grants, to the extent practicable.

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

Prioritizing Housing Supply.—The Committee is encouraged by EDA's inclusion of housing density in its investment priorities, in recognition that economic development can only benefit all residents if housing is abundant. The Committee encourages EDA to provide guidance for the inclusion of a component of Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies related to housing supply and address land use and zoning barriers to housing. The Committee also encourages EDA to ensure projects funded through its Planning and Local Technical Assistance programs include such a component if they are to be funded in accordance with EDA investment priority six. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs EDA to update the Committee on ways EDA funds could support residential density and housing supply priorities.

Program Duplication.—EDA is directed to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that its grant programs, including the Tech Hubs program, avoid duplication and overlap with any other Federal grant programs. The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office [GAO] to include EDA in its annual analysis of potentially duplicative programs.

Capacity Building for Business Districts.—Business districts drive entrepreneurship, local business ownership, economic growth, and job creation. They are an essential part of the economic development ecosystem for towns, cities, and rural communities. Local business district organizations are well positioned to provide tech-

nical assistance to drive job creation and job retention in these communities, but often face significant challenges in accessing EDA funds due to the relatively small scale and highly local scope of their operations. To help overcome these challenges, increase efficiency, and minimize administrative costs, the Committee encourages EDA to leverage national non-profit networks and their existing infrastructure to provide support to local business district organizations through capacity building grants, technical assistance, training, and dissemination of best practices.

EDA Disaster Recovery Projects.—The Committee is committed to ensuring Federal post-disaster economic recovery efforts are executed efficiently and effectively. EDA plays an increasingly important role in post-disaster economic recovery under the National Disaster Recovery Framework. The Committee awaits receipt of GAO’s report on this topic, as directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR] States and the Tech Hubs Program.—The Committee directs EDA, in accordance with section 10621 of Public Law 117–167, to ensure that, subject to available appropriations, at least one eligible consortium so designated as a regional technology hub is headquartered in a low population State that is eligible to receive funding from the EPSCoR program of the National Science Foundation.

Economic Development Research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of university-based research in investigating the myriad economic development challenges facing many regions in the U.S., especially in places that have not benefited from recent technological developments and places transitioning from legacy industries, among others. The Committee provides up to \$2,000,000 to support Research and Evaluation to better inform economic development decision-making.

Assistance to Indigenous Communities.—The recommendation provides \$5,000,000 to provide resources to address the needs of Indigenous communities that have historically suffered from a lack of investment in core economic development needs.

Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience [NATIVE] Act.—Of amounts provided for Technical Assistance, up to \$1,000,000 shall be available to provide technical assistance to eligible entities, consistent with the NATIVE Act (Public Law 114–221).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$68,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	85,864,000
Committee recommendation	73,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$73,000,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$12,864,000 below the budget request.

Grant Oversight.—EDA personnel play an essential oversight role to ensure that grant awards reach the communities they were meant to serve. The Committee remains concerned that the ratio of grant awards to EDA post-award management personnel is

unsustainable, jeopardizing the agency’s oversight responsibility as stewards of Federal dollars. Lack of personnel also slows down the pace of new awards. These facts underscore the need for additional post-award management personnel. Therefore, within the funds provided, EDA is directed to continue exercising proper oversight of existing grant awards and ensuring new grant awards are made in a timely manner.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2024	\$68,250,000
Budget estimate, 2025	80,000,000
Committee recommendation	70,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$70,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA]. The recommendation is \$1,750,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$10,000,000 below the budget request. MBDA is the only Federal agency dedicated to promoting the growth of minority-owned firms and assists small, medium, and large minority business enterprises in increasing revenues and creating jobs.

Native Entities.—The Committee’s recommendation provides not less than \$5,000,000 for grants to American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian entities qualified to provide business, financing, and technical assistance services to Tribes and encourages MBDA to coordinate with the Department’s Office of Native American Business Development on these efforts.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$125,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	138,500,000
Committee recommendation	130,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$130,000,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis [ESA], including \$8,000,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$8,500,000 below the budget request. ESA conducts research to provide a better understanding of the U.S. economy, helping 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 the fiscal year 2024 enacted amount is provided to continue implementing the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–249). 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.

Commodity Checkoff Programs.—The Committee recognizes that the Commerce Department’s Concrete Masonry Checkoff Program is an industry-led program funding the research and promotion of concrete masonry products. The Committee encourages the Depart-

ment to maximize the effectiveness of its checkoff programs by utilizing available escrow funds, managing agency cost reimbursements or developing other administrative remedies, where practicable, to ensure program resources are fully utilized for their intended purpose.

Distributional Measures of Growth.—The Committee’s recommendation supports ESA’s efforts to improve and expand distributional measures of growth. The Committee directs ESA to further research methods that will allow a quarterly release schedule with minimal delay.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,382,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,577,691,000
Committee recommendation	1,577,691,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,577,691,000 for the Census Bureau. The recommendation is \$195,191,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2024	\$328,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	367,347,000
Committee recommendation	367,347,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$367,347,000 for current surveys and programs. The recommendation is \$38,847,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request. This account provides for the salaries and expenses associated with the statistical programs of the Bureau of the Census, including measurement of the Nation’s economy and the demographic characteristics of the population.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,054,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,210,344,000
Committee recommendation	1,210,344,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,210,344,000 for periodic censuses and programs. The recommendation is \$156,344,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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

American Community Survey [ACS].—The census stakeholder and data user communities are interested in ensuring the integrity, utility, and reliability of data from the ACS. Given that the Census Bureau did not fully release one-year ACS estimates in 2021, the Committee requests an update on steps the Census Bureau has taken and intends to take to modernize the ACS, especially increasing the survey’s sample size, expanding nonresponse follow up operations, and reducing respondent burden. The Committee seeks specific feedback estimating the cost of these and any other ACS

enhancements that the Census Bureau is considering. The Committee also directs the Census Bureau to report on how improvements to the ACS relate to the Bureau’s broader operational transformation efforts. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to provide the Committee with a report addressing these matters within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Utilizing Libraries and Community Partners for Census Surveys.—The Committee directs the Census Bureau to continue to conduct outreach to public libraries and other community technology centers to ensure that they are fully informed about and equipped to support residents’ participation in Census Bureau surveys. The Bureau should work with libraries, in coordination with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, as part of the overall strategy to maximize response to the ACS, other surveys, and the Decennial Census. Such outreach should include coordinating with library organizations, providing libraries with informational materials, and offering webinars or conference presentations to library audiences, as appropriate for Census surveys and tests.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$59,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	67,000,000
Committee recommendation	61,650,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$61,650,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA]. The recommendation is \$2,650,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$5,350,000 below the budget request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$57,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	65,000,000
Committee recommendation	59,650,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$59,650,000 for NTIA salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$2,650,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$5,350,000 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, 2025, detailing the collection of reimbursements from other agencies.

Broadband Expansion.—The Committee directs the NTIA to prioritize broadband deployment to unserved and then underserved areas in accordance with Public Law 117–58. The Committee further directs NTIA to coordinate with the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] to maintain broadband coverage maps completed in accordance with Public Law 116–130. Consistent with relevant statutes, NTIA’s broadband programs are not to distribute funds to States or any providers without basing such decision upon the FCC’s National Broadband Map and Broadband Funding Map,

to the extent applicable, and NTIA shall direct States distributing funds to subgrantees to do the same.

Broadband Investments under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA].—In Public Law 117–58, Congress made a historic \$65,000,000,000 investment in broadband infrastructure, equity, and affordability with the goal of connecting all Americans to high-speed, reliable, and affordable Internet service. As eligible entities develop and submit their initial proposals to run their Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment [BEAD] grant programs, the Committee emphasizes the importance of timely technical assistance. Further, the Committee directs NTIA to fully consider and account for each eligible entity’s unique challenges when evaluating proposals, including by exercising authority under 47 U.S.C. 1702(f) to ensure resilience of broadband infrastructure. The Committee also emphasizes that funds dedicated to administer the BEAD program shall be used to properly implement the Buy America and Build America, Buy America standards, consistent with title IX of division G of Public Law 117–58 and all other applicable Federal laws.

Technical Assistance and BEAD State Plans.—In notifying Eligible Entities of deficiencies in their proposals, the Committee directs NTIA to clearly communicate any deficiency and to work with Eligible Entities to cure any deficiency to ensure proposals are promptly approved. To ensure fairness and transparency for all Eligible Entities, NTIA is directed to comply with all statutory directives under Section 60102(h)(5) of Public Law 117–58.

Next Generation Broadband in Rural Areas.—The Committee recognizes that access to broadband in all communities across the Nation, including in rural areas, is essential for improving economic growth, education, job creation, civic engagement, public safety and health, global competitiveness, and quality of life. NTIA is encouraged to coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies to identify and pursue policies that enable effective and efficient broadband deployment in rural areas while advancing next-generation technologies, such as 5G networks, and to avoid efforts that could duplicate existing networks.

Supply Chain and Workforce.—In administering its broadband programs, NTIA shall consider the effect of supply chain, workforce shortages, and uniform guidance procurement requirements, in addition to other known barriers such as permit approvals, to determine whether providers can reasonably meet deployment deadlines. If NTIA determines these factors unduly impact project commitments or will deter program participation, the agency may use its discretionary authority to provide waivers of such requirements, in conjunction with other relief, as necessary.

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 and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for these activities. 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.

Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program.—The Committee notes the historic investments Congress has made through the Tribal

Broadband Connectivity Program in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) and the IIJA. The Committee directs NTIA to continue engaging with eligible entities to ensure the full potential of these investments is realized. The Committee also directs NTIA to accept applications for the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program by mail in addition to online.

Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth [OICG].—As part of the ACCESS BROADBAND Act, enacted into law as part of Public Law 116–260, Congress created and NTIA established the OICG to further the deployment and use of broadband technology. NTIA shall coordinate with other Federal agencies with broadband programs to improve overall data collection, efficiently manage broadband investments, identify funds used to upgrade systems versus new systems, and unify metrics and measurements to accurately represent the outcomes of BEAD and other Federal broadband programs.

FirstNet Authority’s Lack of Contract Oversight for Device Connection Targets.—The Committee is disappointed in NTIA and in the First Responder Network Authority [FirstNet Authority] for their poor oversight of the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network [NPSBN]. The Committee is also alarmed and disappointed in the FirstNet Authority response to the DOC OIG’s report that highlights the lack of oversight potentially impacting first responders’ use of the NPSBN. NTIA shall brief the Committee, no later than 60 days of enactment of this act, detailing how FirstNet is providing the proper oversight of the NPSBN contract and how FirstNet Authority plans to implement the DOC OIG’s audit recommendations.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to support the restoration and modernization of NTIA’s facilities, including the telecommunication infrastructure, roads, and grounds of NTIA’s government-owned facilities. This amount is equal to the budget request.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,195,799,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,554,940,000
Committee recommendation	4,554,940,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,554,940,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO], which is \$359,141,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request, to be derived from offsetting fee collections.

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

and provides Federal registration to owners of qualified trademarks.

Transfer to the OIG.—The Committee provides \$2,450,000 for the 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 2025.

Intellectual Property [IP] Attaches.—The IP Attache Program advocates internationally to improve IP systems and assist U.S. stakeholders, providing assistance in all areas of IP to U.S. rights holders. This includes entering new foreign markets, resolving issues related to obtaining IP rights in foreign jurisdictions, and helping address IP enforcement challenges abroad. To further the goals of the IP Attache Program and to provide more assistance to U.S. stakeholders, the Committee directs USPTO to expand the IP Attache Program by adding four more IP attaches in key markets that currently lack attaches. USPTO shall keep the Committee apprised of the new locations and its plan to staff the locations no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

The Committee remains concerned that USPTO’s IP attaches 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 encouraged to work with USPTO, ITA, and the Department of State to ensure that the attaches are appropriately utilized, including in discussions and negotiations at the counselor rank and above.

Northern New England Community Outreach Office.—The Unleashing American Innovators Act of 2022 directed USPTO to open a Northern New England Community Outreach Office [NNECOO] to serve New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont. USPTO announced its selection of the location of the NNECOO on December 13, 2023. The Committee expects USPTO to open and staff the office as quickly as possible. The Committee directs USPTO to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on its progress in opening this office, including site selection, facilities, staff hiring, and all related matters.

IP Theft.—The Committee remains concerned with the growing theft of IP by and on behalf of foreign government actors, especially by the PRC, as made clear in the United States Trade Representative’s Section 301 report, “Findings of the Investigation into China’s Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.” The Committee urges USPTO to work with all relevant agencies to protect U.S. IP through education, outreach, foreign IP attaches, and ongoing trade negotiations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,460,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,498,500,000
Committee recommendation	1,534,844,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,534,844,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is \$74,844,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$36,344,000 above the budget request. Within funds provided, 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, 2024	\$1,080,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	975,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,064,244,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,064,244,000 for NIST Scientific and Technical Research and Services [STRS]. The recommendation is \$15,756,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$89,244,000 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 [PPA].

Artificial Intelligence [AI] Safety Testing and Evaluations.—To further expand its critical work in AI, the Committee provides up to the requested level to advance AI research, standards, testing, and the U.S. AI Safety Institute [USAISI].

The Committee is pleased that NIST has created the USAISI tasked with creating guidance and benchmarks for evaluating and auditing AI capabilities, with a focus on capabilities through which AI could cause harm, such as in the areas of cybersecurity, biosecurity, and nuclear security. The Committee is also pleased that NIST requested information from the public about how to design AI red-teaming exercises for different types of model risks, including specific security risks such as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear risks. The Committee directs NIST to continue these workstreams and prioritize evaluating, auditing, and red-teaming AI capabilities with the potential to cause large-scale catastrophic harm. The Committee also encourages NIST to build infrastructure and capacity to enable testing of the most capable AI models ahead of their release and to work towards performing such testing with its AI Safety Institute and partners in fiscal year 2025.

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) and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for these activities. QIS promises to yield revolutionary new approaches to computing, sensing, and communication, among others. The Committee provides up to the requested amount for Advancing QIS and Technology Readiness.

Near-Term Application Identification.—The Committee supports NIST’s efforts to identify use cases for near-term quantum applica-

tion development through the work of the Quantum Economic Development Consortium as created by the National Quantum Initiative Act. (Public Law 115–368). The Committee encourages NIST to continue its coordination with the Quantum Economic Development Consortium to conduct workshops and develop reports identifying public and private use cases that can benefit from near-term quantum applications. Such workshops shall be inclusive of the wide variety of quantum technologies and identify use cases where applications can be developed in under 24 months.

Quantum Crossroads.—The Committee supports funding to create quantum network connections between regional research centers, educational and workforce training centers and emerging quantum industries.

Cryptographic Module Validation Program [CMVP] Backlog.—The Committee encourages NIST to continue its ongoing efforts to streamline the review process and provide updates about planning for new announcements and future requirements as it continues to address its CMVP backlog. Additionally, the Committee urges NIST to consider liaising with or detailing qualified cryptographic professionals from other parts of the Federal Government. The current CMVP backlog poses a potential security risk to Federal Information Processing Standards, which will only increase as emerging quantum computing challenges grow.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee remains concerned about the number of cyberattacks affecting the Nation and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for cybersecurity research, outreach, industry partnerships, and other activities at NIST, including the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs NIST to support National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education cooperative agreements with Regional Alliances and Multistakeholder Partnerships to Stimulate for cybersecurity education and workforce development as authorized in section 9401 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

In addition, the Committee encourages NIST to bolster the technology foundations and put in place the practical steps needed to ensure the security and integrity of the technology supply chain, in partnership with the private sector, in accordance with Executive Order 14028.

Protecting Against Power Analysis Attacks on Semiconductor Hardware.—The Committee encourages NIST to expand research and analysis on power analysis attacks on semiconductor hardware.

Firmware Resiliency.—The Committee recognizes that enhancing the private sector’s cybersecurity resilience is a critical component to protecting national security. Therefore, the Committee recommends that NIST undertake the development of cybersecurity guidelines for private companies to implement specific firmware security. This would include ways to maintain software inventories, like the Software Bill of Materials, to document all components of the software in use to enable quick identification of potential vulnerabilities in their systems.

Digital Twin Technology.—The Committee recognizes the importance of developing technology to create virtual models to simulate real-life outcomes of manufacturing and semiconductor production. The Committee encourages NIST to partner with institutions of higher education that specialize in high-performance computing to develop new digital twin technologies through high-performance computing avenues.

Gene Synthesis Safety.—The Committee is pleased that NIST entered into a 2-year cooperative research agreement with the non-profit Engineering Biology Research Consortium to develop screening and safety tools to defend against the potential misuse of AI related to nucleic acid synthesis. In developing such screening and safety tools, the Committee directs NIST to, at a minimum, prioritize work on tools to guard against any pathogen capable of potentially causing a pandemic, or any gene(s) specific to potential pandemic pathogens that either are by themselves hazardous or could enhance pathogenicity or transmissibility.

Facial Recognition Technologies.—The Committee encourages NIST to continue to improve and meet the growing demand for the Facial Recognition Vendor 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 infrastructures in support of these improvements. The Committee provides up to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for those purposes.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for forensic science research, including level funding to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and technical merit evaluations.

Circular Economy.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for circular economy related research. In addition, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for competitive external grants for academic institutions to investigate plastic and polymeric materials, as well as novel methods to characterize both known and newly-developed materials. Such investigations should address ways to increase the strength of recycled plastics and better understand mechanical properties, including tensile stress, compressive stress, thermal properties, and nanostructure of polymeric materials that could serve as industry standards for recycled plastic products.

Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds.—The Committee recognizes the important role that NIST laboratories play to address climate change through climate measurements and modeling of greenhouse gas emissions as well as research and tools to build more resilient communities. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for climate and energy measurement, tools, and testbeds.

In addition, the Committee encourages NIST to collaborate with post-secondary academic institutions to evaluate community resilience in coastal communities, including in the northern Gulf of Mexico. This research should include evaluating various state-of-the-art community resilience planning tools, including NIST's Community Resilience Planning Guide and EDGe\$ tool, among others. These efforts should focus on the potential compounding impacts of chronic stressors and acute events and broadly include risks to natural and nature-based infrastructure that supports socioeconomic functions and risks to build.

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 to continue to work with NOAA and other appropriate Federal agencies and interested non-Federal parties, as needed, to identify a consistent and authoritative set of climate information that emphasizes forward-looking climate data and projections that should be utilized in the standard-setting process. These data shall include projections of both chronic climate impacts, such as sea level rise, and extreme weather events, like hurricanes, floods, and droughts. This effort shall serve to aid both Federal and non-Federal bodies to develop standards, building codes, and voluntary standards that take into account increasingly extreme weather events and other climate change challenges. Further, the Committee directs NIST to provide technical assistance to standards developing organizations regarding use of the identified forward-looking information.

Urban Dome.—The Committee recognizes the value of NIST's Greenhouse Gas Measurements Program and Urban Dome Initiative and the importance of accurate measurement science for environmental monitoring and human health. These cost-effective capabilities expand and broaden NIST laboratory capabilities for investigating and developing measurement tools that support independent means for determining the accuracy of emissions inventory data at urban and regional scales. The Committee provides up to the fiscal year 2024 enacted amount for the Greenhouse Gas Measurements Program and Urban Dome Initiative to continue support for the established testbed activities and to expand sensor network deployments locations.

Wildfire Risk Reduction.—The Committee notes that new homes continue to be built within the “wildland-urban interface” [WUI] and that as many as 4.5 million homes are at high or extreme risk of wildfires. Increased understanding of WUI fire dynamics and structure ignition mechanisms is critical to improving structure and community resistance to WUI fires. The Committee encourages NIST to develop, in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Fire Administration, the Office of Wildland Fire on behalf of the Department of Interior's land management agencies, a framework and recommendations to create greater alignment and support among Federal agencies for development and implementation of research-based methods to increase fire safety and build resilient commu-

nities incentivizing projects that increase the resilience of existing structures, as well as the adaptation of building codes and construction practices to increase ignition resistance of the built environment.

Natural Disasters.—The Committee is concerned about increasing costs associated with repairing homes damaged by natural disasters including floods, tornadoes, and hurricanes. The Committee directs NIST to provide a report estimating the reduction in costs, and the benefits to housing affordability that could be achieved through more resilient construction methods.

NIST Center of Excellence and Full-Scale Testing Center for Building Technologies.—There is a pressing need for more resilient communities by reducing losses and disruptions due to climate-driven hazards. Environmental shifts are fueling more intense and more dangerous storms, and cutting-edge research and testing capabilities are needed to meet the Nation’s evolving risks. The Committee directs NIST to develop recommendations, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on what would be needed to establish a NIST Center of Excellence and Full-Scale Testing Center for Building Technologies. The proposed center should support community hardening in extreme wind, surge, and wave events, and shall be established at an institution with a multi-hazard research focus to further accelerate research, adoption of new technologies, and establishment of national standards and measurements to reduce losses and disruptions due to environmental-driven and natural hazards.

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, 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 Testing and Mitigation.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NIST to continue studying and developing a reliable and cost-effective standard for testing for the presence of excessive amounts of the mineral pyrrhotite in concrete used in residential foundations and municipal structures, which can cause premature cracking and structural failure. In addition to funding widespread sample collection and studies needed to develop standardized tests, the Committee directs NIST to investigate mitigation strategies for concrete structures that may not yet have developed cracking but contain pyrrhotite.

Critical and Emerging Technologies.—The Committee recognizes NIST’s important role in U.S. engagement on standards development across areas of critical and emerging technologies. As our global competitors increase focus on international standards development, it is important for NIST, in partnership with the private sector, to maintain global leadership. Therefore, the Committee provides up to the requested level for these purposes.

Public Health Risk to First Responders.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report on firefighter occupational exposure

to environmental sources of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly known as “PFAS”) as directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

UAS Training for First Responders.—The Committee encourages NIST, in collaboration with the FAA’s ASSUREd Safe program and Center of Excellence for Unmanned Aerial Systems, to help build a federated ecosystem to teach, train, educate, certify and credential first responders to employ UAS skills to crises and emergency management events.

Regenerative Medicine Standards.—The Committee is encouraged by the work of NIST and the Standards Coordinating Body to develop comprehensive standards for the development and evaluation of regenerative medicine products to fulfill the regenerative medicine standards provisions enacted under the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114–255). The Committee recognizes the need to continue ongoing efforts to develop and maintain standards. The Committee also understands that additional efforts are needed to ensure proper use of these standards by educating product developers and disseminating these standards nationally. The Committee provides \$500,000 to support the development of curricula in partnership with academic institutions and other stakeholders such as through establishment of consortia for workforce training around the use of regenerative medicine standards.

RNA Research Standards.—The Committee recognizes the recent release of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine [NASEM] report “Charting a Future for Sequencing RNA and Its Modifications” in March 2024. The Committee notes several types of standards are needed to support research and technology development for the RNA modifications field, and that the report indicates NIST is well-suited to take the lead given its mission to “promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurements in science, standards, and technology toward economic security and improved quality of life.” To unlock the full potential of RNA modifications and address pressing societal challenges in health, agriculture, and beyond, the Committee encourages NIST, in coordination with the National Institutes of Health, to implement recommendations from the NASEM report and develop and promote standards to support the field of epitranscriptomics, and that modified RNA reference materials should be developed with a focus on making them widely available and affordable. The Committee requests an update on the development and promotion of epitranscriptomics standards in the fiscal year 2026 congressional budget justification.

Dr. David Satcher Cybersecurity Education Grant Program.—The recommendation includes up to \$2,000,000 to implement the Dr. David Satcher Cybersecurity Education Grant Program.

NIST EXTERNAL PROJECTS

The Committee’s recommendation provides funding for the projects listed in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” at the end of the report in the corresponding amounts, consistent with NIST’s existing authorities, jurisdictions, and procedures, as appropriate. NIST shall perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2024	\$212,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	212,000,000
Committee recommendation	225,000,000

The Committee provides \$225,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services. The recommendation is \$13,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and the budget request.

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP].—For the MEP program, the Committee provides \$175,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, to respond to the critical national needs of small- and medium-sized enterprises, including by increasing the number of enterprises that the program assists and by increasing awareness and usage of existing supplier scouting tools to fill supply chain gaps and support domestic manufacturing.

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

For the Manufacturing USA program, the Committee provides \$50,000,000, which is \$13,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

In-Space Manufacturing.—The Committee notes the enormous economic potential in-space manufacturing presents. The Committee encourages NIST to conduct a feasibility study regarding a potential Manufacturing USA Institute focused on in-space manufacturing.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2024	\$168,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	311,500,000
Committee recommendation	245,600,000

The Committee provides \$245,600,000 for construction of research facilities, including not less than \$110,000,000 for Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs. The recommendation is \$77,600,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$65,900,000 below the budget request.

NIST EXTRAMURAL CONSTRUCTION

The Committee provides funding for the projects provides funding for the projects listed in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” at the end of this report in the corresponding amounts, consistent with NIST’s existing authorities, jurisdictions, and procedures, as appropriate. NIST shall perform the same level of due diligence as with any other external partners.

CREATING HELPFUL INCENTIVES TO PRODUCE SEMICONDUCTORS
[CHIPS] FOR AMERICA FUND

Division A of Public Law 117–167 established the CHIPS for America Fund. The Committee allocates the funds according to the amounts listed in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ALLOCATION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY FUNDS: CHIPS ACT FISCAL YEAR 2025

[In thousands of dollars]

Account-Project and Activity	Amount
Section 9902	
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors [CHIPS] for America Fund	\$5,000,000
Secure Enclave (as allocated pursuant to section 546(a)(1)(B) of division C of Public Law 118-42) ...	(1,500,000)
Administrative Expenses	(100,000)
Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	(4,000)
Total, Section 9902	\$5,000,000
Section 9906	
Industrial Technology Services	\$1,055,000
National Semiconductor Technology Center	(1,030,000)
Manufacturing USA Institute	(25,000)
Scientific and Technology Research & Services	45,000
NIST Metrology Program	(23,000)
Administrative Expenses	(22,000)
Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	(1,000)
Total, Section 9906	\$1,100,000

Periodic Briefings.—The Department of Commerce, Department of Defense and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the congressional defense and intelligence committees, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the House Energy and Commerce Committee, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the majority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives on Secure Enclave. Such briefings shall include updates on cost, schedule and performance and any other matters deemed appropriate by the congressional oversight committees listed above.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$6,319,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	6,547,005,000
Committee recommendation	6,699,242,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$6,699,242,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. The recommendation is \$380,242,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$152,237,000 above the budget request.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,548,485,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,372,238,000
Committee recommendation	4,679,077,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,679,077,000 for NOAA’s Operations, Research, and Facilities [ORF]. The recommendation is \$130,592,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$306,839,000 above the budget request.

Management and Administrative Costs.—To ensure financial transparency, NOAA is strongly encouraged to limit management and administrative [M&A] and NOAA-wide support service costs charged to programs, projects, and activities [PPAs] to cover shared expenses and administrative staff, with a goal of limiting to 5 percent of annual appropriations. As part of the spending plan, NOAA is directed to include the M&A and NOAA-wide support service amounts charged within each line office as well as the methodologies used to assess costs. Further, as part of the fiscal year 2026 budget request, NOAA is directed to include estimated costs as well as to propose how to consolidate these costs either through existing or new PPAs.

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$681,952,000 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	184,702
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	32,000
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	43,500
Total, Navigation, Observations and Positioning	260,202
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	96,250
Competitive Research	20,000
Total, Coastal Science and Assessment	116,250
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	51,500
Coastal Zone Management Grants	83,000
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	34,000
Coral Reef Program	35,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	34,000
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	68,000
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	305,500
GRAND TOTAL, NOS	681,952

Navigation, Observations and Positioning.—The Committee strongly supports activities under Navigation, Observations and Positioning, including full operational funding for NOAA's Navigation Response Teams.

Geospatial Modeling Grants.—The Committee provides \$8,000,000 within Navigation, Observations and Positioning for the

Geospatial Modeling Grants program, for which all funding shall be distributed externally.

NOAA Center of Excellence for Operational Ocean and Great Lakes Mapping.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of the NOAA Center of Excellence for Operational Ocean and Great Lakes Mapping and provides \$10,000,000. The Center shall continue to work in unison with and leverage existing capabilities, including the Joint Hydrographic Center, and across NOAA line offices, including NOS, the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research [OAR], and the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations [OMAO], to support and grow the Nation's deep water, shallow water, and coastal mapping capabilities and data holdings, in partnership with industry.

Hydrographic Research and Technology Development.—The Committee rejects the proposed cut to the Joint Hydrographic Center and provides an additional \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for demonstration, testing, evaluation, and research-to-operations transition of hydrographic technology. This should include demonstrating the potential of gained efficiencies from the use of autonomous vessels for the collection of hydrographic data.

Hydrographic Charting.—The Committee continues to note the massive backlog for charting of navigationally significant areas and provides \$32,000,000 for Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts, an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

With the opening of the U.S. Arctic waters to commercial, scientific, and cruise ship traffic, and given the age of NOAA's hydrographic survey fleet, it is imperative that NOAA effectively utilize qualified contract surveyors to reduce the charting backlog in Alaska. NOAA is directed to utilize all contractors that are available, qualified, and experienced in the Arctic for hydrographic surveys.

Integrated Ocean Observing System [IOOS].—The Committee notes the importance of the IOOS network that provides marine information used in disaster response, weather forecasting and hurricane prediction, water quality forecasting, detection of harmful algal blooms [HABs], and safe maritime operations. IOOS observations can also play an important role in ocean planning efforts, including proper siting of offshore wind projects. The Committee provides \$43,500,000 for IOOS, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee also supports the use of supplementary funds previously provided to the agency to recapitalize observing system infrastructure based upon the highest priority needs of each region. The Committee encourages the IOOS regional associations to consider leveraging existing capabilities of the commercial sector, including uncrewed systems, to meet observational needs through commercial data buys.

The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to continue the IOOS HAB pilot programs and to support the HAB monitoring and detection test bed in the Gulf of Mexico.

Coastal Modeling.—The Committee is concerned that NOAA is currently supporting a variety of independent ocean and coastal models that may be redundant and encumbering significant development and compute resources. NOS is directed to conduct a gap analysis and develop a consolidation plan that prioritizes fewer

models to meet the maximum number of mission requirements. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned that NOAA has established cloud sandboxes behind the Office of the Chief Information Officer [OCIO] Federal Information Security Modernization Act [FISMA] (Public Law 107–347) boundary that significantly impede external collaboration. NOAA shall establish cloud-based model sandboxes using commercial cloud providers outside of the FISMA boundary to enable unfettered collaboration with academia and industry.

Disaster Preparedness.—Within the funds provided for Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Disaster Preparedness Program. The Committee encourages NOS to provide appropriate scientific guidance to other Federal agencies and States on preparedness, response, damage assessment, and restoration to spills of emerging fuels. This guidance should include developing effective responses to the impact of oil spills in freshwater environments in partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard Great Lakes Center of Expertise for Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.

Marine Debris.—Within the funding provided, NOAA shall support competitive extramural funding programs and the programs authorized in the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116–224). NOAA is encouraged to pilot a marine debris innovation program focused on processing and reuse of marine and coastal plastic waste including workforce training and industry partners.

The Committee also recognizes the risks abandoned and derelict vessels [ADV] pose to public health, the environment, and navigation. NOAA is encouraged to pilot a marine debris program to inventory ADV within State and Federal waterways and to assess the environmental damage cause by ADV.

The Committee notes that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA] (Public Law 117–58) provides \$150,000,000 over 5 years for marine debris assessment, prevention, mitigation, and removal, including \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 2025.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science [NCCOS].—The Committee provides \$55,000,000 for NCCOS and directs NCCOS to continue efforts related to offshore wind and coastal sustainability and resilience.

The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for NCCOS's continued collaboration on research priorities with NOAA's Cooperative Institute for Research to Operations in Hydrology [CIROH].

Harmful Algal Blooms.—Within funding for Competitive Research, the Committee provides up to \$14,000,000 to accelerate deployment of effective methods of intervention and mitigation to reduce the frequency, severity, and impact of HAB events in marine and 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 academic institutions with expertise in uncrewed systems.

Given the high economic cost related to HAB events relative to the current research investment in the Gulf of Mexico, the Committee encourages NOAA to fund long-term HAB research in the

Gulf of Mexico and supports the continuance of the annual Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia Mapping Cruise.

Improving Coastal Resilience.—Within funding for Competitive Research, NOAA is encouraged to provide information and predictive capabilities to coastal communities, especially those with underserved populations, and to encourage natural-based solutions to address coastal hazards including sea level rise, flooding, and inundation.

Digital Coast.—The Committee provides \$3,500,000 for the implementation of the Digital Coast Act (Public Law 116–223).

BLUE GLOBE Act.—The Committee encourages NOAA to implement the Bolstering Long-term Understanding and Exploration of the Great Lakes, Oceans, Bays, and Estuaries [BLUE GLOBE] Act (title CI of Division J of Public Law 117–263).

Regional Ocean Partnerships [ROPs].—Within funding provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, the Committee rejects the administration’s proposed cut and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the ROPs, 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.

In addition, the IIJA provides \$56,000,000 over 5 years to enhance ROPs, or their equivalent, including \$11,200,000 in fiscal year 2025.

Coastal Management Grants.—The Committee provides \$83,000,000 for Coastal Zone Management Grants, an increase of \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. To the extent practicable, NOAA is encouraged to work with States to ensure that the program supports Tribal projects and objectives.

National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund [NOCSF].—The Committee again rejects the administration’s disappointing proposal to eliminate the NOCSF, also known as the National Coastal Resilience Fund, and provides \$34,000,000. Of the amount provided, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be for project planning and design. In selecting the areas of focus for the NOCSF, NOAA and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation should consider proposals that enhance ocean and coastal management, bolster coastal infrastructure and resilience, support regional collaborative efforts and partnerships, and help coastal communities adapt to changing ocean conditions.

In addition, the IIJA provides \$492,000,000 over 5 years for the NOCSF, including \$98,400,000 in fiscal year 2025.

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. Urgent efforts are needed to reverse the decline of coral populations in the United States. Therefore, the Committee rejects the proposed cut to the Coral Reef Program and provides \$35,000,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, to carry out coral reef restoration activities under the Coral Reef Conservation Act, as amended (title C of division J of Public Law 117–263). NOAA shall continue to implement the new authorities provided under section 10001 of Public Law 117–263,

including State block grants, the establishment of Reef Research Coordination Institutes, and coral reef stewardship partnerships.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System [NERRS].—The Committee recognizes that the NERRS sites provide mixed-use areas that are protected for long-term research, monitoring, education, and coastal stewardship and provides \$34,000,000 for the program, an increase of \$700,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to accommodate the expansion of the system.

Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas to preserve regions for conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, scientific, cultural, archeological, and educational purposes and supports the expansion of the network. This includes the conservation and long-term preservation of U.S. Civil War heritage such as the U.S.S. Monitor. The Committee provides \$68,000,000 for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.

Marine National Monuments.—Within funding provided for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, up to \$1,200,000 may be used to support the sanctuary designation process for the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument to supplement and complement existing monument protections, as well as for competitive education grants, and research and management for the proper care and management of the objects and locations of historic or scientific interest in existing marine national monuments administered by NOS, provided such grants are subject to a 100 percent non-Federal match.

Investments in the Great Lakes.—The Committee directs NOAA to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act that details the agency’s recent investments in the Great Lakes, a strategic plan to increase stakeholder engagement, and proposals regarding future conservation and restoration to ensure sustainable management of this vital freshwater resource.

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,156,999,000 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	185,055
Species Recovery Grants	8,000
Atlantic Salmon	8,500
Pacific Salmon	80,000
Total, Protected Resources Science and Management	281,555
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	163,500

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	220,851
Observers and Training	61,383
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	139,876
Aquaculture	25,000
Salmon Management Activities	76,650
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	46,000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	4,000
Total, Fisheries Science and Management	737,260
Enforcement	82,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	56,184
GRAND TOTAL, NMFS	1,156,999

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

As part of the fiscal year 2025 spending plan, NOAA shall include a detailed accounting, by object class, of how the Promote and Develop transfer funds will be allocated based on the funding criteria described in this bill.

Saltonstall-Kennedy [S–K] Grant Program.—Prior to obligating any funds for the S–K Grant Program, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan describing which fisheries activities will be funded in each region and how the plan incorporates regional priorities. In doing so, NOAA shall consult with the regional committees authorized under the American Fisheries Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 117–121) to identify funding priorities. The spending plan should also include an accounting of the administration of the regional committees. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize support for applications that improve marketing and development of the seafood industry, as was the original intent of the S–K Grant Program.

Seafood Trade.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the lack of a level playing field for the U.S. seafood industry. The Committee is concerned that recent surges in crawfish and shrimp imports have flooded the U.S. market and overwhelmed domestic inventories. The Committee is further concerned that crawfish and shrimp imports continue to be associated with illegal, unreported, and unregulated [IUU] fisheries; the use of forced labor; the illegal use of antibiotics; and other alarming fraudulent and illegal activities. The Committee directs NOAA to ensure its National Seafood Strategy or any other policies or programs will not be used to promote the U.S. consumption of imported seafood.

Offshore Wind.—The Committee supports the responsible development of renewable energy projects and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level across NMFS to address consultation and permitting, stock assessment, management, and protected resources needs related to the expansion of offshore wind energy projects.

NMFS Project Consultations.—Within Protected Resources Science and Management, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NMFS to address the backlog of consultation requests under the Endangered Species Act [ESA] (Public Law 93–205) and authorization requests under the Marine Mammal Protection Act [MMPA] (Public Law 92–522).

North Atlantic Right Whales [NARW].—The Committee provides \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species for NARW-related research, monitoring, and conservation efforts. The Committee supports the use of supplementary funds previously provided to the agency for these purposes, including innovative gear research, acoustic monitoring, and satellite tracking. NOAA shall continue to support disentanglement, stranding response, and necropsy activities, and is encouraged to develop alternative NARW models, such as occupancy or threat-based models, that can be used to validate or test the sensitivity of the Decision Support Tool. Within funding provided, NOAA is encouraged to develop and deploy innovative tags, which may include the use of foam metals, that are biologically compatible with animal tissues and that can attach to the animals long enough to provide crucial information on migration and habitat use patterns.

Within funding provided, \$30,000,000 shall be provided to States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to cover costs associated with testing or voluntary implementation of innovative gear to inform future Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan rule development and electronic tracking requirements within the Northeast lobster and Jonah crab fisheries. Funding may also support broad-scale monitoring efforts to inform understanding of NARW habitat use, dynamic management, and the development of alternative distribution and risk models. Funding to the States shall be proportional to the number of active federally permitted lobster trap harvesters in each State, and the allocation details shall be developed by the States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. Not more than five percent shall be used for administrative costs.

Further, NOAA is encouraged to consider revising the Linden and Pace models and Decision Support Tool using “most reasonably certain to occur” rather than “worst case” scenarios and assumptions to more accurately predict future NARW populations before issuing any new proposed or final regulations.

NOAA shall continue to work with Canadian officials to develop risk reduction measures that are comparable in effectiveness for both vessels and fisheries, and to incorporate Canadian fishery measures, Canadian vessel restrictions, and U.S. vessel restrictions into future assessment of overall risk reduction. To improve regional engagement, NOAA is encouraged to include regional management bodies and pertinent States in bilateral engagements with

Canadian officials regarding coordinated efforts to enhance NARW recovery.

Real-Time Whale Monitoring Technology.—The Committee believes that the recovery of endangered large whales, including the NARW, will require the ability to deliver real-time monitoring of individual whales to mariners and other vessel operators to avoid ship strikes. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 to support a near real-time monitoring and mitigation pilot program for large whales as authorized under section 11303 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). NOAA is also encouraged to work with other Federal agencies, including the Office of Naval Research, the United States Coast Guard, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, as well as industry and academia, to support technology development, test and evaluation of whale monitoring technologies through the National Oceanographic Partnership Program.

Cetacean Desk.—The Committee provides \$200,000 for a cetacean desk within the Puget Sound Vessel Traffic Service, as authorized under section 11304 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Co-management of Marine Mammals.—The Committee notes the importance of marine mammal co-management under section 119 of MMPA. Co-management promotes full and equal participation in decisions affecting the conservation and management of marine mammals used for subsistence, to the maximum extent allowed by law. NMFS has entered into co-management agreements to monitor, study, and manage harvested marine mammal stocks. The Committee encourages NMFS to work with co-management entities, including the Indigenous Peoples Council for Marine Mammals, to develop a cooperative framework to promote co-management-related research, outreach, and youth engagement, while addressing basic capacity needs to meet those objectives. This cooperative framework should also include the consideration of new co-management agreements for regions and/or species for which no agreements currently are in place.

Protected Species in the Western Pacific.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for Hawaiian monk seals, Hawaiian sea turtles, and false killer whales. This includes the amounts made available to support State activities related to these protected species and for research to mitigate interactions between fisheries and false killer whales.

Prescott Grants.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides \$4,500,000 for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance grant program.

Sea Turtle Stranding Response and Rehabilitation.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NOAA to provide direct support to institutions and organizations permitted to provide sea turtle stranding response and/or rehabilitation. In doing so, NOAA shall also seek to leverage and strengthen partnerships with capable university veterinary schools.

Sea Turtle Conservation.—The Committee reminds NOAA of the provisions in section 609 of Public Law 101–162 that prohibit the

importation of shrimp from nations that have not been certified by the United States as having sea turtle conservation measures in place that are comparable in effect to that which the United States requires of domestic shrimp fishermen. The Committee is concerned that this requirement is not being effectively enforced, placing global sea turtle populations at significant risk. Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides up to \$600,000 to cover the costs for NMFS to fully and effectively enforce this statutory mandate to ensure that no nation or foreign commercial shrimp fishery that adversely affects sea turtles is certified under this authority. The Committee expects the agency to provide a complete description of the utilization of these funds and the status of the implementation and enforcement of this program in its 2025 Biennial Report to Congress required under 16 U.S.C. 1826h.

Species Recovery Grants.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of Species Recovery Grants; provides \$8,000,000, an increase of \$750,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level; and directs NMFS to utilize both the ESA Recovery Plan and the MMPA Take Reduction Plan priorities when evaluating marine mammal projects.

Atlantic Salmon.—The Committee recognizes the benefits of restoring coevolved sea-run fish species in support of recovery of Atlantic salmon and provides \$8,500,000 for Atlantic Salmon, an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee encourages NOAA to partner with States and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop fish passage performance standards for sea-run species and prioritize project selection, funding, and staff resources considering those benefits. The Committee further directs NOAA to ensure that adequate resources continue to be provided for State agencies to implement the recovery strategy effectively, including stable staffing levels.

The Committee notes that the IIJA provides a minimum of \$400,000,000 over 5 years for restoring fish passage, including \$80,000,000 in fiscal year 2025.

Pacific Salmon.—The Committee provides \$80,000,000 for Pacific Salmon, which is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. Within the funding provided for Pacific Salmon, the Committee provides \$7,000,000 for NOAA to work with partners to address the backlog and expedite approval of Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans and to support the implementation of new Habitat Conservation Plans and \$1,000,000 is provided for pinniped removals.

Flood Control Projects.—The Committee is concerned with the high number of levees in need of repair along with the declining status of Pacific salmon and steelhead across the NMFS West Coast Region, particularly in the Puget Sound and Columbia Basin watersheds. Within the funding provided for Pacific Salmon, \$375,000 shall be for the NMFS West Coast Region to outline potential solutions and associated costs for developing an ESA programmatic tool to address levee projects and Pacific salmon and steelhead recovery needs located in the same river basin.

Further, the Committee directs NMFS to identify existing authorities that could be utilized to develop a levee rehabilitation pro-

gram, as well as barriers to execution of such a program, and recommend additional authorities and programmatic solutions. Specifically, the report should include an analysis of the feasibility of a programmatic ESA consultation on subsets of levee projects, conservation actions needed in association with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers levee projects and an analysis of additional staffing or training needs necessary to efficiently move projects forward. The NMFS shall coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Northwestern Division on the development of this report. The NMFS is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the plan for executing this report.

Climate-Ready Fishery Management.—The Committee recognizes that sustainable fishery management is made more challenging by climate change, including changes in the distribution, productivity, and abundance of fish stocks. NMFS is encouraged to pilot an operational system that provides climate-informed advice on changing ocean conditions, impacts on marine resources, and best management strategies to reduce impacts and increase economic resilience. In addition, NMFS is encouraged to establish Fisheries and Climate Decision Support Systems to deliver the climate-informed advice needed for effective marine resource management in rapidly changing oceans. NMFS is also encouraged to develop guidance for how the regional fishery management councils should incorporate climate information into fishery management processes and create opportunities for cross-region collaboration on fishery climate resilience.

Northeast Groundfish Research.—The Committee remains concerned about the decline of the Northeast multispecies fishery and the health of fishing stocks in the Gulf of Maine. Within funding provided for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee provides \$2,500,000 for groundfish research, with a focus on the effects of changing climatic conditions and warming waters on the fishery, including stock health and natural mortality. NOAA is further encouraged to prioritize research regarding relative gear efficiency, stock boundaries, and other topics that can improve groundfish stock assessments in the next 5 years. Within the funding provided, \$500,000 shall be obligated to continue ongoing work on implementing the recommendations set forth in the New England Fishery Management Council's Fishery Data for Stock Assessment Working Group Report, and to continue ongoing work on implementing the recommendations set forth in the 2020 report of the Groundfish Trawl Task Force, consistent with prior year direction. 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. The Committee directs NMFS to integrate the results of prior year groundfish research projects into stock assessment models and fishery management decisions, as appropriate.

Electronic Monitoring and Reporting [EM/ER].—Within funding for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, NOAA shall continue to support the development, testing, and installation of EM/ER technologies, including development of electronic report-

ing systems for commercial fishermen, image classification efforts in New England, and improving the National EM image library. Not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level shall be available, in accordance with 16 U.S.C. 3701, for collaborative partnerships that include non-Federal matching funds to implement cost-shared EM/ER programs that support fisheries conservation and management. During the development and implementation of EM/ER programs, NOAA shall consult directly with industry and work through the Fishery Management Councils 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 2025 with the charter for-hire recreational fishery fleet in the Gulf of Mexico; the Northeast multispecies groundfish fishery fleet, including small vessels within that fleet; the Maine lobster fleet; and any regional fishery fleet interested in implementing EM/ER technologies to better track information that is currently collected through the use of human observers.

Gulf Reef Fish.—Within funding for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NMFS to support Gulf reef fish surveys, research, and sampling.

PFAS in Fish.—The Committee is concerned about the concentration of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] detected in fish tissue. The Committee encourages NMFS to conduct fish tissue sampling and monitoring of PFAS to evaluate the impacts on aquatic health. This study should specifically look into the sub-lethal effects of and the impact of constant low-level exposure to PFAS in commonly consumed fish.

Offshore Dumping Sites.—In consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], the Department of Defense, and heads of other relevant agencies, NMFS is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on its efforts to investigate, assess, and explore the potential bioremediation of harmful chemicals, such as DDT, that were dumped off the coast of California. NMFS is also directed to submit a report outlining the strategy for further monitoring, research, and bioremediation in the San Pedro Basin, and identifying any other locations used as offshore dump sites for the dumping of covered waste, including DDT and other industrial wastes such as military explosives, radioactive waste, refinery byproducts, and associated chemicals. The report should also include estimated costs to implement such a strategy.

Fisheries Surveys.—The Committee is concerned that NMFS is not prioritizing and maintaining the needed level of fisheries survey coverage, despite having received more than the requested funding in previous fiscal years. If additional funding is needed to maintain historic survey levels, the Committee expects NOAA to include this amount in the annual budget request. The Committee notes that any reduction in fisheries survey coverage is fundamentally unacceptable, especially in areas where the distribution of fish stocks are changing due to climate change. The Committee provides a total increase of \$15,000,000 within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments and directs NMFS to maintain his-

torical levels of fisheries survey coverage in fiscal year 2025. The Committee expects NMFS to contract no fewer than six surveys for Alaskan bottom trawl surveys and cooperative research, including a survey to capture movement of fish populations out of historic survey areas, and no fewer than four vessels for West Coast groundfish surveys. This amount also fully funds both Northeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program [NEAMAP] trawl surveys, including the Maine-New Hampshire Inshore Trawl Survey, as well as the Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program's [SEAMAP] existing surveys and addresses critical data gaps in the bottom longline and fall trawl surveys in the Gulf Coast States. NOAA is encouraged to prioritize fishery surveys and fulfill vessel-based science work for other programs, through private vessel contracts, public-private partnerships, and platforms other than NOAA research vessels to allow ample time for fishery surveys and assessments performed by the NOAA Fleet.

Fishery Survey Contingency Fund.—The Committee is increasingly concerned that Federal vessel-based fisheries surveys necessary for determining sustainable and optimal harvest rates for commercial fisheries have been cancelled with increasing frequency in recent years, without effective contingency plans for covering the resulting data gaps. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned that the planned service life extensions for each of NOAA's fishery survey vessels will impact the agency's ability to conduct fishery surveys. Therefore, within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessment the Committee provides \$4,000,000 for the Fishery Survey Contingency Fund. Funding shall be used for fishery data acquisition from commercially available sources including chartering commercial fishing vessels or other private sector vessels and for data purchases from autonomous systems to inform stock assessments. NOAA shall identify flexible charter and data purchase agreements in order to provide contingency and augmentation capacity for NOAA Fleet fishery surveys. NMFS is directed to provide the Committee, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, with a plan for obtaining and incorporating data from this fund into the stock assessment process.

Industry-Based Fishery Survey Pilot Program.—The Committee recognizes that an industry-based multispecies bottom trawl survey [IBS] would create resiliency in survey activities in the Northeast region and could enhance fishermen's trust of the data informing stock assessments. The Committee provides \$3,000,000 within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments to design and implement a pilot industry-based fishery survey. This program will be designed to run in conjunction with and in complement to NOAA's established surveys. The IBS should seek to complement the NOAA Ship Henry B. Bigelow's work and follow NMFS protocols to the extent practicable.

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 and surveys is critical. The Committee recognizes the Cooperative Research Program's important partnerships between the fishing in-

dustry, academia, and State partners, which improves science and survey enterprise and better addresses ecosystem changes associated with climate change; therefore, the Committee vehemently rejects the proposed cut to the Cooperative Research Program and provides \$15,000,000, a \$750,000 increase above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee encourages NMFS to continue to prioritize long-time series surveys that are conducted cooperatively with industry and States. Further, the Committee directs NMFS to continue to integrate the results into stock assessment models and fishery management decisions, as appropriate.

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna.—The Committee recognizes that the success of the newly adopted assessment and management frameworks for Atlantic bluefin tuna is predicated on a greater scientific understanding of this species. Therefore, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 to support research and data collection for the validation of proposed new spawning grounds, the application of a groundbreaking genetic population assessment, and the collection of necessary biological information from commercial and recreational fishery landings.

Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Research.—The Committee remains concerned about the stock condition and lack of basic fishery-independent data (i.e., biological, life history, movement, and health information) for many important fish species in the Gulf of Mexico. Therefore, within funds for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for NMFS, via a partnership with the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, to provide no fewer than five grants to academic partners, including consortiums of universities, and other partners to conduct fishery independent research on trans-boundary, multi-jurisdictional fish species in the Gulf of Mexico for which current data is deficient (e.g., cobia, tripletail, tarpon, red snapper, and gray triggerfish), including species that are solely managed by the Gulf States.

Great Red Snapper Count II.—The Committee remains invested in ensuring the sustainable management of Gulf of Mexico red snapper and supports full integration of the Great Red Snapper Count data and Gulf States catch data into stock assessments. To date, the study has not been included in management advice by NMFS because the study data only provides a one-time point estimate. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than \$1,000,000 for NOAA to validate the Great Red Snapper count data that is now 6 years old. To guarantee compatibility of the proposed Great Red Snapper Count and the previous count the group of investigators and the methodology employed should be very similar to the prior effort through the Gulf State Fisheries Management Council.

South Atlantic Reef Fish.—The Committee notes that assessments of South Atlantic red snapper still lag far behind those in the Gulf of Mexico. The Committee recognizes that one of the critical limiting factors in improving fishing access is a lack of reliable fish population and angler catch data. NMFS shall employ 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 \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for these activities.

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 if certain gear, such as Chevron traps, fail to adequately sample across age classes of reef fish, including red snapper, due to the different behaviors and habits exhibited by larger and smaller fish within the same or similar species. NOAA is further encouraged to initiate a multiyear, agency-independent study using multiple hooked-gears to sample South Atlantic red snapper for age composition, sexual maturity, and egg production.

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.

Fisheries Information Networks.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for Fisheries Information Networks. NMFS is encouraged to support the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission to collect samples for additional species that may be the target of future stock assessments.

Fisheries Information System [FIS].—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the FIS program and encourages NMSF to prioritize regionally relevant proposals for EM/ER projects.

Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Fishing Effort.—The Committee remains concerned that shrimp fishing effort data collection and analysis in the Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishery will be interrupted by the termination of 3G cellular transmission service used by NMFS in its Electronic Logbook [ELB] program. The Committee recognizes that this scientific data is essential to the annual evaluation of the fishery's effects on sea turtle and red snapper conservation mandates. Within the funding provided in Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides \$850,000 for NMFS, in consultation with the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council and shrimp industry stakeholders, to continue the development and implementation of a newly approved ELB that archives vessel position and automatically transmits scientific shrimp fishing effort data via cellular service to NMFS. The Committee awaits receipt of the report outlining progress made to develop and implement the new ELB program requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

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

Chesapeake Bay Atlantic Menhaden Abundance.—The Chesapeake Bay is a critical nursery area for Atlantic menhaden and other commercially and recreationally important species like blue

crab and striped bass. Atlantic menhaden comprise a majority of the forage base in the Chesapeake Bay and are the primary food source for other fish, birds, and whales in the region. NMFS is encouraged to collect Atlantic menhaden abundance data in the Chesapeake Bay in partnership with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and relevant States.

American Lobster and Jonah Crab Research.—The Committee provides not less than \$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.

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

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

Sharks and Rays.—To better protect and rebuild vulnerable and endangered shark and ray species, the Committee encourages NMFS to conduct regular assessments of population status and rebuilding needs, improve the documentation of relevant species as bycatch, and ensure transparency and public access for all fisheries catch information collected.

The Committee directs NOAA to expeditiously implement the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, which was enacted as section 5946 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). The Committee awaits the receipt of the report describing resource needs to fully implement the law requested in Senate Report 118–62 and codified in Public Law 118–42.

Northeast Multispecies Fishery.—The Committee recognizes that the New England groundfish fisheries management programs continue to present substantial financial challenges to the participants as well as to the economic sustainability of those fisheries and fishing communities. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than \$7,000,000 within Observers and Training for grants to the fishing industry to fully cover At-Sea Monitoring industry costs, including all associated sector costs, in the New England groundfish fishery. Any additional At-Sea Monitoring costs, including shore side infrastructure, observer training, observer equipment and gear, electronic monitoring, and NOAA support costs shall be included in the fiscal year 2026 budget request. NOAA shall ensure the costs and benefits of At-Sea Monitoring are commensurate with the gross revenues of vessels in the fishery and is directed to submit a report

to the Committee not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act outlining the progress made to achieve this requirement. Before obligating any of these funds, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan.

North Pacific Observer Coverage.—Within Observers and Training, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the North Pacific Observers Program. Funding shall 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.

Western Pacific Observer Coverage.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for observer coverage in the Western Pacific.

For-Hire Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Implementation.—The Committee provides not less than \$1,500,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services and \$1,500,000 within Enforcement to support the continued, timely implementation of ELBs for the federally-permitted charter-for-hire sector in the Gulf of Mexico.

Video Review of Electronic Monitoring Data.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the Committee provides not less than \$600,000 for the existing video review of the West Coast groundfish EM data and \$500,000 for video review of the Gulf of Alaska EM data.

Fishery Observers.—The Committee supports the transition to EM/ER technologies from human fishery observers for At-Sea-Monitoring programs where supported by the regional fishery councils. The Committee encourages NMFS to clarify that fishery observer and At-Sea Monitoring programs may utilize their discretionary funding to augment or replace human observers with cost-effective observation tools that meet the regulatory needs of the region.

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.

Observer Data Integration.—The Committee provides \$500,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services to expedite efforts to integrate At-Sea Monitoring data into stock assessment models.

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 rejects the proposed cut to the Bycatch Reduction Engineering Program and provides \$4,000,000, an increase of \$1,126,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, 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 recognizes the significant potential for development of American offshore aquaculture to increase U.S. production of healthful, sustainable, and affordable seafood, while expanding the seafood value chain to include traditional agricultural producers as well. The Office of Aquaculture has performed commendable work to coordinate efforts within NOAA and across Federal agencies toward a comprehensive approach to aquaculture policy and regulation. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for the new cooperative institute [CI] to support the sustainable development of aquaculture in the United States to address the seafood import deficit and benefit the economy. The CI should fulfill the tenets of the NOAA Aquaculture Strategic Plan.

NOAA is also encouraged to upgrade equipment and to increase the amount of staff focused on aquaculture at all NMFS fisheries science centers, including to return staffing levels to those in fiscal year 2010 at the Northeast and Northwest Fisheries Science Centers. Further, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to continue the multi-year Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture demonstration pilot system.

Oyster Aquaculture, Research, and Restoration.—Within NMFS Aquaculture, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to support ongoing research in off-bottom Eastern oyster production in coastal areas, particularly in areas where this method is being exploited for commercial production, including the Gulf of Mexico, and encourages NMFS to dedicate resources to support regional partnerships for genetics, disease, and economic modeling. Further, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 for collaborative academic research addressing oyster reefs in the Northern Gulf Coast to investigate restoration success and close critical knowledge gaps to oyster farming, restoration, food safety, and resilience to sustainably strengthen oyster production.

Salmon Management Activities.—Within the amount provided for Salmon Management Activities, the Committee provides \$42,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 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. Before any of these funds may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan that is reflective of the funding recommendations produced by the U.S. section of the Pacific Salmon Commission. In doing so, NOAA is directed to consult with the Pacific States, Tribal communities, and other stakeholders. Further, NOAA is encouraged to minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount of funds withheld for administrative expenses.

The Committee also provides not less than \$34,000,000 for the operation and maintenance of Mitchell Act hatcheries and directs NOAA to continue genetic stock identification for salmon recovery and management. NOAA is directed to limit the amount of Mitchell Act hatcheries funding withheld for administrative expenses to 15 percent, with a long-term goal of not more than 10 percent.

Fishery Councils and Commissions.—The Committee provides a total of \$46,000,000, an increase of \$1,703,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, to support the Regional Fishery Management

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

Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination and provides \$4,000,000, an increase of \$623,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated [IUU] Fishing.—The Committee notes NOAA's important role outlined in the National Security Memorandum on Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing and Associated Labor Abuses and directs the agency to continue to dedicate the necessary resources to combat IUU fishing. To this end, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Seafood Import Monitoring Program [SIMP]. Effective implementation of SIMP is necessary to enforce the ban on imports of Russian seafood, which may be relabeled after foreign processing, hiding its Russian origin.

The Committee believes that effective chain of custody record-keeping and aggressive enforcement actions through SIMP is essential for keeping IUU seafood, including Chinese and Russian banned products, from entering the U.S. marketplace. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs NOAA to provide a report outlining enforcement actions to date along with a strategic plan for creating a more dynamic, effective and efficient program.

The Committee is aware that commercial space-based radio frequency [RF] detection technologies have been successful in tracking maritime vessels even when vessels turn off their AIS, which is a common practice among foreign fleets engaged in IUU fishing. Identifying when and where IUU fishing may be occurring is critical to NMFS Enforcement's mission and can help better allocate limited resources to areas of interest where illegal fishing is taking place. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than \$750,000 for NMFS to further test and operationalize U.S. commercial space-based RF data collection capabilities to track foreign vessels engaged in IUU fishing activities in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone and other remote maritime regions of economic, environmental, and national security significance. Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to improve existing enterprise systems to better integrate and operationalize commercial maritime domain awareness products and data, including commercial satellite RF, into agency workflows to create actionable insights that allow the Office of Law Enforcement to respond to illicit behavior at the speed of relevance.

Pacific IUU Enforcement.—The Committee notes the threats to national security and ecosystem integrity posed by Chinese IUU fishing vessels in the Indo-Pacific region and encourages NMFS to expand enforcement operations in its Pacific Island Division.

Northeast Lobster Enforcement.—Within Enforcement, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NMFS, in partnership with the relevant States, Joint Enforcement Agreement partner agencies, and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, to continue the pilot cooperative offshore lobster enforcement program.

European Green Crab.—The Committee remains concerned by the rapid and growing invasion of European green crab around the country, including in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee provides \$1,500,000 within Habitat Conservation and Restoration for management, intervention, and mitigation of invasive European green crab. The Committee directs NOAA to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure a comprehensive Federal approach to addressing the threat posed by European green crab, mitigate harm, and protect native crab and other shellfish populations. Further, NOAA, in partnership with other relevant agencies, shall jointly brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on the collective efforts to address European green crab.

Northwest Straits Initiative.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to protect and restore the marine waters, habitats, and species of the Northwest Straits region to achieve ecosystem health and sustainable resource use.

Chesapeake Bay Office.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work being done to restore oysters in the Chesapeake Bay, the significance of this work for the seafood industry, and the effects of increased seafood prices in urban communities. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level within Habitat Conservation and Restoration to support oyster restoration in the Chesapeake Bay and encourages NMFS to partner with Historically Black Colleges and Universities with a proven track record of aquaculture research on this work.

Fishery Disasters.—The Committee believes that the current fishery disaster process has significant deficiencies in terms of efficiency, equity, and reliability. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services for NOAA to contract a study with the National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA] to investigate the requirements for establishing a fishery disaster insurance program for seafood harvesters. The plan shall include a needs assessment with significant stakeholder consultation, analysis of alternatives for program design, and an analysis of legal and regulatory authorities and gaps.

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee's recommendation provides \$663,896,000 for OAR. OAR programs provide environmental research and technology needed to improve NOAA weather forecasts, climate predictions, and marine services. To accomplish these goals, OAR supports a network of scientists in its Federal research laboratories, universities, and joint institutes and partnership programs.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Climate Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	104,102
Regional Climate Data and Information	48,932
Climate Competitive Research	72,116
Total, Climate Research	225,150
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	91,999
U.S. Weather Research Program	41,100
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	20,916
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	10,000
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	164,015
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	41,000
Ocean Exploration and Research	46,500
National Sea Grant College Program	82,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	14,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	17,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	53,000
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	2,500
Total, Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	256,000
Innovative Research and Technology:	
High Performance Computing Initiatives	18,231
Uncrewed Systems	500
Total, Innovative Research and Technology	18,731
GRAND TOTAL, OAR	663,896

Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—As the Nation continues to experience the increasingly disruptive impacts of climate change, NOAA’s role as a provider of climate data, models, projections, and services is becoming more prominent and critical to our society. Therefore, the Committee rejects the proposed cuts to Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes and Climate Competitive Research Grants.

Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to develop a Geographic Information System-based greenhouse gas emissions tool similar to, or part of, the Climate Mapping for Resilience and Adaptation Assessment Tool. NOAA shall report to the Committee about the scope and cost of such a tool not later than 120 days after the enactment of this act.

Earth’s Radiation Budget.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for continued modeling, assessments, and, as possible, initial observations and monitoring of stratospheric conditions and the Earth’s radiation budget, including the impact of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and the assessment of solar radiation modification. The Committee also directs OAR, in coordination with NASA and the Department of Energy, as appropriate, to improve the understanding of the im-

pect of atmospheric aerosols on radiative forcing, as well as on the formation of clouds, precipitation, and extreme weather and to develop plans for sustained observations of the stratosphere. Further, NOAA is encouraged to coordinate with NASA for long-range crewed and autonomous in situ atmospheric observational capabilities.

Climate Adaptation Partnerships [CAP].—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the CAP program to help communities plan for and build lasting and equitable climate resilience, especially in rural, Indigenous, and underserved urban communities. The Committee notes that it is important for the CAP teams to have a connection to the region they serve and, to the extent practicable, encourages NOAA to ensure that CAP teams are managed, staffed, and based at an institution located in the region served.

Tribal Drought Resilience Initiative.—The recommendation includes not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for drought prediction outreach to Tribal communities through the National Integrated Drought Information System [NIDIS] as authorized in the NIDIS Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–430).

National Integrated Heat Health Information System [NIHHIS].—The Committee encourages OAR, through NIHHIS, to support focused heat research to translate existing climate services and NOAA products necessary to build capacity to mitigate heat-related hazards, manage risks, advance heat equity, develop metrics, and promote governance structures, processes, and strategies to advance heat resilience across all U.S. geographies. This may include scaling-up the heat research capacity of academic institutions with established leadership in heat research, particularly those with the demonstrated ability to translate research to decision-making to advance heat resilience quickly.

Forward-Looking Building Standards.—The Committee appreciates NOAA's efforts to assess needs for an authoritative set of climate information, including infrastructure planning decision support tools, but 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, in collaboration with NIST, to continue to support research that enables consistent, 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.

Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge.—In order to better understand and predict rainfall events, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge.

Resilience and Adaptation Cooperative Institute [CI].—The Committee encourages NOAA to consider the establishment of a CI for Coastal Resilience and Adaptation and encourages the agency to include such a proposal as part of its fiscal year 2026 budget request. 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.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Detection Technologies.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for a pilot program of instrumentation for observing greenhouse gases, including methane, and other atmospheric factors deployed on commercial aircraft and to support the evaluation of a sustained observing network using such platforms. In carrying out this program, NOAA is encouraged to coordinate with relevant Federal agencies and industry stakeholders, and leverage existing Federal resources including the NWS's Aircraft-Based Observation Program, to the maximum extent practicable.

Tornado Research.—Within the funding provided for Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, the Committee provides not less than \$11,500,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 for the VORTEX-USA program. The Committee notes the lack of progress on improving tornado forecasts and warnings and directs NOAA to pursue and extend new partnerships, including with the commercial sector, to test novel and innovative data sources, including commercial radar capabilities, to improve coverage and forecasting skill. Further, NOAA is encouraged to accelerate coupling of the weather forecast model with radar observations to add the ability to classify hail size, detect tornado debris, and better determine the type and intensity of precipitation.

The Committee encourages NOAA to pursue research on near real-time infrasonic monitoring of hurricanes and tornadoes. Advanced infrasound signal processing methodologies and studies, deployed through a network of infrasound arrays to detect tornadoes, have the potential to provide accurate and reliable locations and warnings of active tornadoes.

Reanalysis Datasets and Re-forecasts.—The Committee recognizes the important role that reanalysis datasets play in developing AI weather models, and strongly encourages NOAA to develop national a national reanalysis dataset, rather than continuing to rely on the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecast's Re-Analysis Meteorological reanalysis version 5 [ERA5]. The Committee also encourages NOAA to use reanalysis datasets to help develop models using reforecast techniques.

Data Assimilation.—The Committee believes that the primary factor in the United States trailing the European weather models is the lack of an updated and comprehensive data assimilation effort. The Joint Effort for Data assimilation Integration [JEDI] is the next generation, unified data assimilation framework under collaborative development between NOAA and cross-agency partners through the Joint Center for Satellite Data Assimilation [JCSDA]. JEDI will allow for a faster development and research-to-operations of advanced data assimilation and related components to meet the requirements of NOAA's Unified Forecast System [UFS]. NOAA, including through the Environmental Modeling Center, shall develop and transition JEDI into an operational system no later than 18 months of enactment of this act to support real-time cycling in test mode in parallel with the production global model.

The Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level within Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Insti-

tutes to support JEDI development at JCSDA. The Committee directs NOAA to include sufficient funding in their fiscal year 2026 budget request to advance JEDI and maintain access to the intellectual capacity necessary to ensure that NOAA maximizes the science and predictions derived from its Earth observing systems.

Weather Modeling Improvement and Innovation.—Within funding for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Earth Prediction Innovation Center [EPIC], as authorized by the NIDIS Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–423). The Committee directs NOAA to prioritize funding for software engineering and community code management. The Committee further directs NOAA to support extramural grants for community adoption and development of the Unified Forecast System [UFS]. NOAA shall also secure the acquisition of commercial cloud high performance compute to support EPIC.

Subseasonal to Seasonal Weather Prediction.—Within funding for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides not less than \$1,000,000 to continue the subseasonal to seasonal research program to seed innovative research testbeds. Such efforts shall include a pilot project for subseasonal to seasonal precipitation forecasts for water management in the western United States recommended in NOAA’s report to Congress pursuant to section 201 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25). The pilot project should be carried out in coordination with the National Weather Service and should be focused on achieving measurable objectives for operational forecast improvement, including forecasts of seasonal mountain snowpack accumulation and total seasonal precipitation.

Fire Weather.—As the Nation combats yet another dangerous and extreme wildfire season, the Committee notes with urgency the importance of improving fire weather modeling, prediction, detection, and decision support tools. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level within the U.S. Weather Research Program to continue the collaborative and integrated fire weather research program, including the Fire Weather Testbed.

Advanced Quantitative Precipitation Information System.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level within the U.S. Weather Research Program for a regional radar array demonstration project to enable better forecasting of extreme West Coast precipitation events, like atmospheric rivers.

Meteorological Satellite Studies.—The Committee recognizes the important research conducted by the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies.

Tropospheric Ozone.—The Committee encourages NOAA, in coordination with NASA, EPA, and other relevant Federal agencies, to study the formation of tropospheric ozone with to goal of identifying potential mitigation pathways.

Light Detection and Ranging [LiDAR] Technology.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 within the U.S. Weather Research Program to develop, demonstrate, and commercialize advanced, compact LiDAR systems uniquely tailored to near-surface marine and atmospheric profiling from UAS and mobile ground-based platforms. This new technology could increase NOAA’s ability to flexi-

bly collect real-time data that fills temporal and spatial gaps left by existing platforms.

Drought and Agriculture Decision Support.—The Committee encourages OAR, through NIDIS, to create drought and agriculture decision support systems for western rangeland based upon synthesis of National Mesonet Program data and satellite remote sensing technologies in the Upper Missouri River Basin. Stakeholder training and the ability to accurately forecast drought is critical to supporting food security for our Nation, as well as Federal and State agencies in making decisions on land sustainability and critical ecosystem services on public lands that are used by wildlife and livestock.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee rejects the administration’s proposed cuts to Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes and provides \$41,000,000, which is \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee expects NOAA to request funding these cooperative institutes at appropriate levels in future years, including well-established institutes focused on: watershed impacts on marine ecosystems; remote sensing; fisheries management; long-term monitoring of oil spill impacts on marine and freshwater ecosystem health; coastal resilience; air and marine autonomy; ocean exploration; tropical storms; hypoxia and HABs.

Environmental DNA [eDNA].—eDNA is a rapidly emerging technology that is powerful and cost-effective biological monitoring tool that has been used to monitor fisheries, invasive species, response to restoration and biodiversity in many marine areas. Current species and habitat assessments conducted with conventional monitoring provide a strong basis for understanding coastal structure and function, but they are often time-consuming, expensive, and subject to technical and resource limitations. Advances in eDNA methods and rapid reductions in analytical costs present an opportunity to harness this new technology and fundamentally improve our capacity to monitor marine biology to inform and evaluate management actions. The Committee directs NOAA to work with university partners to expand the eDNA program including designing and implementing an eDNA-based monitoring program. Methods used should be standardized, transferable, and repeatable to provide interoperable, consistent time series data, and to promote a unified approach to sample and metadata collection and processing.

Further, the Committee supports the use of genomics research to uncover novel adaptations in marine life to extreme and dynamic environments; to develop sustainable strategies in fishing, aquaculture, and mining practices; and to provide foundational discoveries for biopharmaceuticals.

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee rejects the administration’s proposed cuts to Ocean Exploration and provides \$46,500,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, and directs OAR to continue efforts to map and characterize America’s Exclusive Economic Zone and extended Outer Continental Shelf, including by maximizing the amount of funding provided for the Ocean Exploration CI. NOAA is also encouraged to work with the Department of Education and other relevant agencies to continue

fundamental ocean exploration in which open source data are collected for the oceanographic community and private industries in real-time through telepresence technology.

National Sea Grant College Program.—The Committee wholeheartedly rejects the administration’s ill-advised proposed cuts to the Sea Grant program, which plays a vital role to enhance the practical use and conservation of coastal, marine, and Great Lakes resources to create a sustainable economy and environment, while simultaneously providing invaluable educational opportunities to students. The Committee provides \$82,000,000 for the Sea Grant program, which is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

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

Young Fishermen’s Development Act.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen as authorized under the Young Fishermen’s Development Act (Public Law 116–289).

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 and extension activities should focus on stock, fishery, and socioeconomic resilience in the face of environmental and management changes, with the purpose of informing stock assessment and future management actions.

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

Sea Grant Aquaculture Research.—The Committee rejects the administration’s proposed elimination of Sea Grant Aquaculture Research and provides \$14,000,000. 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. The Committee further encourages Sea Grant Aquaculture to partner with Historically Black Colleges and Universities that conduct aquaculture research.

Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring.—The Committee provides \$53,000,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year

2024 enacted level, and encourages the Global Ocean Monitoring and Observing program to procure subsurface ocean profile data to improve hurricane intensity prediction, by working with industry to take advantage of the new profiling floats sustainable powered by thermal energy conversion.

National Oceanographic Partnership Program [NOPP].—The Committee provides \$2,500,000 for NOPP to continue to facilitate interagency and public-private partnerships to advance ocean science research, development, and education. Within the funds provided, NOAA shall allocate not less than \$500,000 to work with other appropriate Federal agency and industry partners to develop, test, and evaluate ocean-based carbon dioxide removal technologies.

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,289,339,000 for the National Weather Service [NWS]. NWS programs provide timely and accurate meteorologic, hydrologic, and oceanographic warnings and forecasts to protect life and property and improve the economic productivity of the Nation. NWS is also responsible for issuing operational climate forecasts for the United States. The Committee has made saving lives and livelihoods through accurate weather forecasting a priority.

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

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Observations	260,401
Central Processing	114,613
Analyze, Forecast and Support	604,491
Dissemination	128,126
Science and Technology Integration	181,708
GRAND TOTAL, NWS	1,289,339

NWS Staffing.—The Committee recognizes and appreciates NWS’s commitment and efforts-to-date to fill vacancies, especially for weather forecast personnel. However, only 50 percent of Weather Forecast Offices [WFO] are ideally staffed, and the Committee continues to be concerned with the number of NWS employee vacancies given the critical nature of the NWS mission to protect the lives and property of our Nation’s citizens. The Committee provides an increase of \$14,000,000 within Analyze, Forecast and Support [AFS] to support NWS staffing and expects NOAA to continue focusing on expeditiously filling key vacancies, particularly at WFOs.

Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System [AWIPS] in the Cloud.—The Committee provides \$11,000,000 to transition AWIPS to the cloud. The transition will improve forecasts by eliminating the need, time, and risk associated with downloading data by forecasters. Within 180 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide the Committee a plan to develop a cloud based version of AWIPS that has the same capabilities as the version running on

workstations in the WFOs. This cloud-based version shall be accessible by laptops using a standard Internet connection.

Observations.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Aircraft Based Observation Program and directs NWS to coordinate with and leverage existing capabilities of the National Mesonet Program to increase the use and deployment of commercial aviation-based atmospheric data, with an emphasis on water vapor data for numerical weather prediction improvement.

National Mesonet Program.—The Committee rejects the proposed cut to the National Mesonet Program and provides \$26,000,000. Investments going forward should sustain coverage of data types and areas now included within the National Mesonet Program, as well as reduce weather radar gaps, expand in-situ and remote sensing capabilities to provide weather measurements in high-risk areas. The Committee encourages NWS to enhance coverage by the National Mesonet Program in non-contiguous States and territories. Further, the Committee encourages emphasis on the boundary layer of the atmosphere, marine zones, and select surface-based gap filling networks. NOAA is encouraged to assess the value of the data to improving forecast model skill through analytical and quantitative methods such as conducting observing system experiments, data denial, or equivalent methods.

Of the funds provided, up to \$900,000 may be used for Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System activities and up to \$600,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office. NOAA is encouraged to build out the Program Office team commensurate with the program's size and scope.

Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Services.—The proposed elimination of the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Services System expansion is not accepted.

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.

Testbed and Training for Next Generation Weather Forecasting.—The Committee provides a total of \$1,500,000 within Observations and Science and Technology Integration for NOAA to partner with a consortium, led by a nonprofit scientific and educational institution with a unique alpine climate and a history of collaboration with NWS, to establish a testbed for applied research and a training program for undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral researchers to provide a pipeline of talent for the agency. The testbed will utilize cutting-edge meteorological technology and provide real-time, actionable data for assimilation into NWS operational numerical weather models and for applied research at OAR laboratories. In particular, the research should help improve existing weather models deficiencies in accounting for key physical and microphysical processes. The testbed will improve modeling of latent heat fluxes, the dynamic nature of the planetary boundary layer, convection differences in complex terrain between seasons such as winter

and summer, estimations of the water content of varied snowfall, and radiometric measurements of snowpack in alpine environments and how it evolves. The testbed, along with collaborating partners who are leaders in this field, will also be home to experiments involving real-time, high-resolution forecasting, large eddy simulations, and NOAA's 20th Century Reanalysis Project. The resulting tests of experimental technology and research into how to better model physical processes will drive innovation into how to improve weather forecasting to safeguard communities.

Space Weather.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to support the space weather prediction testbed to help drive research to operations to ensure national and global communities are prepared for space-weather events in furtherance of NOAA's responsibilities under the Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow [PROSWIFT] Act (Public Law 116–181).

National Data Buoy Center [NDBC].—The Committee lauds the recent efforts of the NDBC to both restore buoy operability throughout its station network and to offset critical outages within the network including using commercially-available uncrewed maritime systems. Within funding for Observations, the Committee directs NWS to continue to prioritize efforts to maintain NDBC station network operations at or above 80 percent data availability. Further, additional direction and resources are provided within the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations to support the continued use of commercially-available uncrewed maritime systems to offset critical outages within the NDBC network.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee supports the proposal to ensure continuity of operations between the Tsunami Warning Centers and provides \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for these activities. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program to support education, awareness, and inundation and evacuation map development.

Further, the Committee directs NOAA to assess how well NOAA Weather Radio coverage extends to populated areas at risk of tsunamis and, in collaboration with the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, to determine how to use the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System [IPAWS] to deliver tsunami alerts.

Weather Alerts.—The Committee supports NWS's ongoing efforts to provide Spanish translation of weather products. However, more steps must be taken to ensure that all weather forecast and warning products can be understood by individuals with limited English proficiency. Therefore, NOAA is encouraged to expand use of relevant technology, including adaptive neural machine translation technologies, to pursue translation models for additional languages.

Radar Program Office.—The Committee directs NWS to establish a Radar Program Office to study and develop a plan for the impending recapitalization of the Nation's weather radar system. The plan shall include an analysis of technologies, as well as alternative architectures, including purchasing radar data as a commercial service.

Dissemination.—Within Dissemination, the Committee provides \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to optimize and upgrade the integrated dissemination program.

Office of Water Prediction [OWP].—The Committee provides not less than fiscal year 2024 enacted level for OWP, which receives funding across multiple NWS budget lines. 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. NWS is encouraged to initiate Flood Inundation Mapping operations through the NWC.

Hydrology and Water Resource Programs.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NOAA to support the Cooperative Institute for Research to Operations in Hydrology [CIROH], including for the Water in the West Initiative. NOAA is encouraged to leverage the CI expertise to help NOAA assess the most operationally-relevant research. CIROH delivers expertise and resources in: hydroinformatics and water resources modeling; geographic information systems and remote sensing, including snow depth and soil moisture; coastal inundation modeling and forecasting; data assimilation; computational science and high-performance computing; artificial intelligence/machine learning. Additionally, the CI shall continue to prioritize the cultivation of the next generation of water resources scientists and engineers who will be essential to tackle 21st Century water resources grand challenges.

Operationalizing Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations [FIRO].—FIRO projects have proven beneficial for improving water availability, flood risk management, and improved drought resilience. NOAA is encouraged, through CIROH, to establish a FIRO research-to-operations program involving academic partners, the NWS Office of Water Prediction, and NWS River Forecast Centers in support of the Nationwide FIRO Pathfinder project.

Heat Domes.—The Committee directs NWS to develop and publish a Federal definition for heat domes in the National Weather Service Glossary. In developing this definition, NWS is encouraged to consult the definition of heat domes published by the American Meteorological Society.

NOAA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$390,230,000 for National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service [NESDIS] operations. NESDIS programs operate environmental polar-orbiting, geostationary, and space weather 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	258,230
Product Development, Readiness and Application	59,850
U.S. Group on Earth Observations	750
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	318,830
National Centers for Environmental Information	71,400
GRAND TOTAL, NESDIS	390,230

Satellite Operations Technical Transfers.—The Committee accepts the \$8,465,000 in technical transfers to the Office of Satellite and Product Operations and National Centers for Environmental Information [NCEI] proposed in the administration's request to move operations funded within Space Weather Follow On and Geostationary Systems [GOES]-R from Procurement, Acquisition and Construction to ORF.

Office of Satellite and Product Operations.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for Satellite and Product Operations Deferred and Extended Maintenance, including for upgrades to ground systems and antenna systems at facilities such as those in Virginia, West Virginia, and Alaska.

Wildfire Detection.—The Committee notes the increasing prevalence of wildfires across the United States and the need to have an integrated approach to fire detection and suppression. The Committee is also concerned about the impact of smoke and other air pollutants on air quality and providing real-time operational warnings to affected communities. The Committee encourages NESDIS to accelerate and integrate wildfire detection and air quality monitoring into future satellite architectures or commercial data purchases.

Commercial Data Buys.—The Committee is concerned that NESDIS has not fully embraced commercial data purchases in a manner, scope and scale that will enable sufficient private sector investment that will ultimately drive innovation and lower cost. The Committee encourages NOAA to transition more of its pilot programs into operational data buys and refrain from building systems that compete directly with industry. NOAA shall report to the Committee, not later than 90 days of enactment of this act, how it is complying with section 302 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act (Public Law 115–25).

Maximizing Data for Assimilation.—Given that only two to three percent of current satellite data is assimilated into weather models and given that new observing systems will drastically increase the amount of observations from space, NOAA is strongly encouraged to consider a requirement for processing data on orbit in all future satellite contracts. Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide a report to the committee assessing U.S. commercial technologies that can be used to support real-time data

ingest and processing, while also reducing the physical infrastructure and energy costs associated with ingesting and processing data. NOAA is also encouraged to support a pilot program to test and evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. commercial database technologies to address data ingest and processing bottlenecks to extract the maximum value from its instruments.

National Centers for Environmental Information [NCEI].—The Committee provides \$71,400,000 for NCEI, including not less than \$10,000,000 for Regional Climate Services, \$6,100,000 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 from NOAA uncrewed systems to achieve the Commercial Engagement Through Ocean Technology [CENOTE] Act (Public Law 115–394) goals by amplifying the use of data for environmental and economic innovation.

NCEI is encouraged to continue the development of a Data Assembly Hub for uncrewed systems, which provides direct support for the Blue Economy, STEM education, the continued restoration of the Gulf of Mexico, and transformation of ocean science through emerging technologies, in coordination with the related project supported through NOAA Special Projects. Further, the Committee urges NOAA to utilize technical expertise from academic and industry partners to efficiently maximize use of the vast data collected from newly developed uncrewed systems. NCEI is also encouraged to develop coastal data products with its established Gulf of Mexico focused Cooperative Institute.

State Climate Offices [SCO].—The Committee recognizes the important role SCOs play under NOAA’s Regional Climate Services and other NOAA programs and supports ongoing efforts within NESDIS to pilot providing SCOs Federal support so that the SCOs can meet the growing demand by Federal, State, and Tribal users of the SCOs services to track and better understand weather events.

NOAA MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$421,522,000 for NOAA’s mission support activities. These programs provide for overall NOAA management, including staffing of the Under Secretary’s office and services to NOAA field offices, as well as NOAA’s Education Office.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Mission Support Services:	
Executive Leadership	31,743
Mission Services and Management	181,436
IT Security	16,393
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	80,000
Facilities Maintenance	6,500
Office of Space Commerce	68,500

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

	Committee recommendation
Total, Mission Support Services	384,572
Office of Education:	
NOAA Education Program Base	6,500
José E. Serrano Education Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions	20,750
BWET Regional Programs	9,700
Total, Office of Education	36,950
GRAND TOTAL, MISSION SUPPORT	421,522

NOAA Workforce.—The Committee recognizes NOAA for taking steps to build a more diverse and inclusive workplace. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to support NOAA’s Diversity and Inclusion Plan, to expand NOAA’s recruiting program, and for equity assessment and implementation support in compliance with Executive Order 13985.

Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.—The Committee commends the agency for its efforts to provide employees a workplace free from sexual assault and sexual harassment, including issuance of NOAA Administrative Order [NAO] 202–1106 and creation of the Workplace Violence Prevention and Response Program. The Committee directs NOAA to continue implementing NAO 202–1106 and expanding services and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for these purposes.

Office of Space Commerce [OSC].—The Committee continues to support efforts to transition non-defense space traffic management and space situational awareness responsibilities from the Department of Defense to OSC and supports the utilization and integration of commercially-available capabilities to support open standards-based, interoperable, data-agnostic computing infrastructure with necessary data, modeling, information, analytics, services, and user interfaces. The Committee directs to OSC leverage products and services offered by U.S. commercial companies for Traffic Coordination System for Space [TraCSS]. The Committee provides \$68,500,000 for OSC to achieve operational capability in fiscal year 2025.

Bay Watershed Education and Training [BWET].—The Committee recognizes the mental health and educational benefits of field-based offerings for children and young adults, and encourages NOAA to continue these unique educational opportunities, including for underserved communities. In addition, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 to expand BWET regional programs to new priority regions, which may include the Delaware Bay.

Cooperative Science Center for Ocean Education.—The Committee encourages the administration to request funding for a cooperative science center for ocean education in its fiscal year 2026 budget request.

National Ocean Sciences Bowl [NOSB].—The Committee is supportive of the NOSB, which has been highly successful in educating and inspiring the next generation of ocean leaders over the past 25

years. The Committee provides up to \$500,000 for the NOSB, and NOAA is encouraged to include sufficient support as part of the fiscal year 2026 budget request.

NOAA OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$368,779,000 for NOAA’s marine and aviation operations. The 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	229,279
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	43,500
Autonomous Unmanned Technology Operations	25,000
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	71,000
GRAND TOTAL, OMAO	368,779

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 not less than \$2,500,000 within Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services to better observe and predict these extreme weather events.

Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations [AUTO].—The Committee provides \$25,000,000 for AUTO. Not less than \$13,000,000 shall be used for agency-wide data acquisition from commercially-available, mission-as-a-service uncrewed maritime systems [UMS] in support of relevant operational missions including: (1) hurricane intensity forecasting; (2) ocean monitoring, including in-situ observations in support of the NDBC and management and enforcement of marine national monuments in the Pacific; (3) acoustic fishery surveys; (4) ocean exploration; and (5) hydrographic surveys. Within the funds provided, not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level shall be used to support extramural partnerships with universities and oceanographic institutions for UMS research, development, testing, and training, including research to improve precise marine navigation and coastal resilience through improvements to uncrewed platforms.

Aviation Accession Training Program.—The Committee provides not less than \$3,000,000 within NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps to support OMAO’s aviation accession training program, as authorized in section 105 of the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps Amendments Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–259). The Committee encourages NOAA to designate one or more Cooperative Aviation Centers to facilitate the development and recruitment of aviators for the Commissioned Officer Corps at higher education institutions that have accredited professional flight and piloting programs.

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Committee’s recommendation provides funding for the projects listed in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” at the end of this report in the corresponding amounts, consistent with NOAA’s existing authorities, jurisdictions, and procedures, as appropriate. NOAA shall perform the same level of oversight and due diligence regarding these projects as with any other external partners.

NOAA PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,719,866,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,121,418,000
Committee recommendation	1,961,516,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,961,516,000 for NOAA’s Procurement, Acquisition and Construction [PAC]. The recommendation is \$241,650,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$159,902,000 below the budget request.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
National Ocean Service:	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	8,500
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	4,000
Total, NOS–PAC	12,500
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	50,000
Research Acquisitions and Management	20,000
Total, OAR–PAC	70,000
National Weather Service:	
Observations	16,200
Central Processing	68,000
Dissemination	10,000
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	10,000
Total, NWS–PAC	104,200
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:	
Geostationary Systems—R	83,503
Polar Weather Satellites	342,410
Space Weather Follow On	39,735
Geostationary Earth Orbit	625,000
Low Earth Orbit	68,437
Space Weather Next	176,754
Common Ground Services	120,527
Systems/Services, Architecture and Engineering	50,000
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS–PAC	1,508,816
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	80,000

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

	Committee recommendation
Total, Mission Support—PAC	80,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	28,000
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	75,000
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	96,000
Total, OMAO—PAC	199,000
GRAND TOTAL, PAC	1,974,516

High Performance Computing.—The Committee recognizes NOAA's high performance computing needs and its current limitations on providing high-fidelity results in near real-time and provides \$50,000,000. Within funding provided for Research Supercomputing/CCRI, \$15,000,000 shall be used to continue the development of a dedicated high performance computing facility in collaboration with partners that have existing high performance computing expertise and scientific synergies. Further, no less than \$5,000,000 is to develop artificial intelligence systems and optimize software to support preprocessing of dense observation datasets to facilitate extraction of the most useful information for inclusion in data assimilation for model initialization.

Cloud Computing.—The Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize the use of commercial cloud services.

NOAA Satellite Reporting.—The Committee directs NOAA to provide quarterly programmatic and procurement status reports of all satellites actively orbiting, in standby mode, and under development, unless any reprogramming, system failure, construction delay, or other extraordinary circumstance warrants an immediate update.

Satellite Technical Transfers.—The Committee accepts the \$10,400,000 in technical transfers to Common Ground Services from GOES-R proposed in the administration's request, as well as aforementioned transfers from PAC to ORF.

Geostationary Extended Observations [GeoXO].—In the nearly 20 years since the initiation of America's current geostationary satellite fleet, the United States space sector has made incredible technological advancements for scientific instruments and spacecraft to maintain U.S. leadership in space weather prediction capabilities. Given the current budget constraints, NOAA may need to consider alternative architectures that prioritize critical weather instruments that correspond to primary mission essential functions for assets in geosynchronous orbit and consider other platforms and mechanisms such as commercial data purchases for non-weather related data, including ocean color and atmospheric composition.

NOAA is encouraged to continue partnering with NASA on the Geostationary Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer [GLIMR] mission to de-risk the ocean color instrument, as appropriate, for the GeoXO program.

Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering.—The Committee strongly supports the continuation of the commercial data purchase and commercial weather data pilot programs. The Committee encourages NOAA to test hyperspectral sounder data and new capabilities including edge processing on orbit to optimize the use of existing data to extract more value and retain more information after downlink.

Within funding provided, NOAA is directed to continue the pilot program to procure space weather observations consistent with the PROSWIFT Act (Public Law 116–181) and provides up to \$5,000,000 for these purposes.

NOAA Construction.—The Committee notes with concern the condition of NOAA’s aging physical research infrastructure, including several NMFS regional facilities that perform critical, world-class research and surveys in support of the agency’s multiple missions. The Committee is particularly concerned that several key NMFS regional laboratories across the country will soon be unable to perform basic functions given the significant age of infrastructure, state of disrepair, and changing physical environment in which they are located. Therefore, the Committee urges NOAA to accelerate existing regional facility modernization planning and analysis efforts. Such efforts should prioritize the benefits of co-location with existing Federal academic, university, and nonprofit partners as a means of leveraging existing relationships and research efforts in an effort to maintain, if not elevate, the facilities’ capabilities and enhance scientific excellence.

As part of the fiscal year 2026 budget request, NOAA shall establish a five-year budget framework to address regional facility modernization planning and redevelopment, including in the Northwest. The budget shall be updated annually as additional information and funding needs are refined as projects mature from planning estimates through design phases.

The Committee provides \$80,000,000 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. NOAA is also directed to immediately inform the Committee if there are any significant schedule delays or project cost increases.

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

Vessel Recapitalization and Construction.—The Committee provides \$75,000,000 in Vessel Recapitalization and Construction. The Committee provides funding for the completion of two Class A vessels and the acquisition of two Class B vessels to facilitate the reduction of gaps in mission coverage as current ships are decommissioned. The Committee notes that the current procurement plan for Class C vessels would result in a mission gap for fisheries surveys starting in 2027. Therefore, NOAA is directed to begin the process of acquiring Class C vessels that are designed to meet basic fishery survey requirements.

Aircraft Recapitalization.—The Committee is dumbfounded and finds it completely irresponsible that the administration’s budget

request does not include funding to replace the aging WP-3D Hurricane Hunter aircraft as outlined in the updated NOAA Aircraft Plan and authorized under section 11708 of Public Law 117-263. The Committee expects NOAA to request sufficient funds, or request a reprogramming, to prevent a capability gap in 2030 at the time of the retirement of both WP-3Ds.

The Committee provides \$96,000,000 for Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction, which includes \$21,000,000 to complete procurement of a second high-altitude jet as authorized under section 413 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-25) and \$75,000,000 for the replacement of the WP-3D Hurricane Hunter aircraft.

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

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	65,000,000
Committee recommendation	70,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$70,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund [PCSRF]. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and the budget request. Funds are to be used 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. Further, in order to foster greater equity in the implementation of these funds, NOAA is encouraged to increase the three percent restriction on administrative expenses for Tribal consortia implementing grants from PCSRF to no less than 30 percent. The Committee reminds NOAA that Tribal consortia in remote and rural areas often face the same limitations and challenges as individual Tribes who are exempted from the three percent restriction on administrative spending, and restriction therefore disproportionately burdens Tribal consortia in rural areas.

The Committee notes that the IIJA provides \$172,000,000 over 5 years for the PCSRF, including \$34,400,000 in fiscal year 2025.

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.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2024	\$300,000
Budget estimate, 2025	300,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$300,000 for Fisheries Disaster Assistance. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and the budget request.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$349,000
Budget estimate, 2025	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 2024 enacted level and the budget request.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2024	-\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	- 12,000,000
Committee recommendation	- 12,000,000

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 \$150,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and the budget request, despite scoring differences.

The Committee encourages NOAA to facilitate new vessel construction, vessel replacement, and upgrades within the Fisheries Finance Program using fuel-efficient technology to the greatest extent practicable.

RECREATIONAL QUOTA ENTITY FUND

The recommendation continues the halibut recreational quota entity as authorized under section 106 of the Driftnet Modernization and Bycatch Reduction Act (title I of division S of Public Law 117-328).

OTHER

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$94,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	112,238,000
Committee recommendation	95,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$95,000,000 for Departmental Management [DM], Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$17,238,000 below the budget request.

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

Staffing Levels.—The Committee believes that staffing issues require the continued attention of the leadership of the Department and collaboration with the bureaus. Therefore, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all DOC human capital issues.

Spending Plans.—Under section 528 of this act, the Department is required to submit a spending plan within 45 days of the enact-

ment of this act. That plan should describe the PPAs of the Department so that the Committee receives detailed descriptions of how the Department intends to operationalize the funding provided in annual appropriations bills. The Committee expects to receive a detailed accounting of each bureau's spending, including mandatory, reimbursable, fee-funded, or working capital fund spending, particularly with regard to specific PPAs described in the bill and accompanying explanatory statement. The Department shall continue to work with the Committee to ensure that its spending plans provide adequate information for continued oversight of the Department.

Salary Lapse.—The Committee directs DOC to provide a detailed accounting, as part of the fiscal year 2025 spending plans, identifying the amount of expected salary lapse in fiscal year 2025 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, 2024. 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 2025.

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

Engagement on Business and Human Rights.—The Committee acknowledges the Department's contribution to interagency efforts to mitigate the human rights risks associated with American companies' operations in foreign countries, such as through the Business Advisories for Hong Kong and Xinjiang Supply Chains. At the same time, the Committee is concerned with the increase in human rights risks that present challenges for American companies seeking to operate responsibly overseas. Issues such as child labor and forced labor, including in Xinjiang, create legal, reputational, and economic risks to American companies. The Committee directs the Department of Commerce to strengthen collaboration with the Department of State and the Department of Labor, specifically drawing from their human rights and labor rights expertise to help inform the Department of Commerce's work with American companies to increase their awareness of human rights risks, particularly in high-risk contexts, and their ability to mitigate them and to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of the act on steps taken and planned in the future.

Department of Commerce Working Capital Fund.—As part of the fiscal year 2026 budget request, the Department is directed to pro-

vide 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.

North American Industry Classification System [NAICS].—The Committee directs DOC, within 180 days of enactment of this act, to provide a report describing the Department’s efforts to implement the directives of Section 9002 of Public Law 115–334, including its contributions to the Interagency Technical Working Group [ITWG] review of NAICS and the North American Product Classification System [NAPCS] codes for renewable chemicals and bio-manufacturers. The Committee also directs the DOC to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on the Department’s work to implement the farm bill direction and the ITWG’s recommendations through the 2027 NAICS and NAPCS revision process.

High Value Assets [HVA].—The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not fully implemented multifactor authentication [MFA] for its HVAs in accordance with zero trust architecture principles. The Department’s Chief Information Officer is directed by the Committee to ensure all Department Bureaus have implemented MFA using all three Office of Management and Budget requirements: phishing-resistant MFA, application-layer MFA, and modern password policies.

Business Applications Solutions [BAS].—The Committee remains disappointed in the Department’s rollout of BAS, notably the transition of NOAA’s financial operations. The Committee understands that NOAA continues to experience issues around that ability to pay invoices and reimburse employees for travel expenses, in part because of problems with data conversion. In addition, the cost of the contract for BAS has increased and the Department is evaluating another significant cost increase to the BAS contract. This is not acceptable and the Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing to the Committee, 45 days after enactment of this act, detailing how it has corrected all BAS issues with NOAA, minimized cost increases to the contract, and has a solid schedule for the transition of Census and NIST.

Enhancing Microelectronics Fabrication with Advanced Materials and Techniques.—The Committee supports investments in fabrication and supply chain enhancement of advanced semiconductors and microelectronics. As the Department assesses and makes investments using funds provided in regular and emergency appropriations bills, the Committee directs such assessments to include the value of investing in researching advanced techniques and upgrading existing fabrication facilities to use advanced materials which can increase those facilities’ capability to produce more effective microelectronics for existing and evolving demand.

Preventing the Improper Use of CHIPS Act Funding.—To effectuate the national security guardrails in the CHIPS Act (Public Law 117–167), NIST implemented the “Preventing the Improper Use of CHIPS Act Funding” rule to prevent CHIPS Act funding from directly or indirectly benefiting foreign countries of concern. The Committee requests an update, within 90 days of enactment

of this act, to understand whether DOC has sufficient policies and authorities in place to prevent CHIPS Act funding from benefiting foreign countries of concern. The Committee urges the Department to fully utilize all of its authorities in implementing the rule.

Energy Resiliency Supply Chains.—The Committee encourages the Department to conduct a thorough assessment of its currently funded programs to identify opportunities for leveraging these resources to bolster critical elements of the fusion energy supply chain. This effort should focus on the domestic manufacturing capacities essential for power electronics, including but not limited to, high-voltage capacitors and semiconductors.

Semiconductor Critical Mineral Supply Chains.—The Committee urges consideration of essential supply-chain projects that support U.S. critical minerals production for CHIPS Act funding, particularly given our current reliance on foreign sources for many of these critical minerals and market volatility. Specifically, in allocating CHIPS and Science Act funding, the Department is encouraged to prioritize domestic critical mineral projects for minerals for which United States manufacturers currently rely on procurement from foreign sources and which are important components of the domestic semiconductor manufacturing supply chain.

National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA].—The Committee directs the Department to utilize existing funds and coordinate with the Permitting Council established by Title 41 of the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act and other Federal agencies to identify ways to improve and provide greater certainty for semiconductor manufacturing facilities throughout the environmental permitting process. The Department shall, within 120 days of enactment of this act, provide the Committee a report that provides the status of review under NEPA for semiconductor fabrication facilities that are seeking Federal financial assistance under the CHIPS and Science Act.

Workforce Development for the Semiconductor Industry.—The Committee applauds DOC’s ongoing efforts to expand and improve workforce development for the semiconductor industry, particularly as NIST continues to implement the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167). The Committee encourages DOC to continue to explore partnership opportunities with higher education institutions, including community colleges and regional public colleges, with an emphasis on advanced precision manufacturing education, and a commitment to improving the K–12, undergraduate, graduate and non-college bound pipeline of workers, including women and underrepresented groups.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,142,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,142,000
Committee recommendation	1,142,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$1,142,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request, for continuing renovation activities at the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2024	\$48,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	50,900,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$50,000,000 for the OIG. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$900,000 below the budget request.

In addition to funds provided under this heading, the Committee recommends a transfer of \$2,450,000 from USPTO to the OIG to support activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the USPTO. The Committee directs the OIG to continue to perform strict oversight activities for NOAA vessel and satellite procurements, cybersecurity, census data collection, and the Business Applications Solution [BAS] 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 OIG 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 funds available for advanced payments only upon certification of officials, designated by the Secretary, that such payments are considered to be in the public interest.

Section 102 makes appropriations for Department of Commerce salaries and expenses available for hire of passenger motor vehi-

cles, and for services, and for uniforms and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 103 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce appropriation accounts and requires 15 days advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations for certain actions.

Section 104 provides congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs and includes life cycle estimates for certain weather satellite programs.

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

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

Section 107 provides NOAA Administrator with the authority to avail NOAA of resources, with the consent of those supplying the resources, to carry out responsibilities of any statute administered by NOAA.

Section 108 prohibits the National Technical Information Service from charging for certain services.

Section 109 allows NOAA to be reimbursed by Federal and non-Federal entities for performing certain activities.

Section 110 provides the Economics and Statistics Administration certain authority to enter into cooperative agreements.

Section 111 allows the Secretary of Commerce to waive up to 50 percent of the cost sharing requirements for funds provided in this act under section 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

Section 112 sets limitations on the Department's ability to obligate unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds transferred to the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.

Section 113 allows the NOAA Administrator to establish an alternative or fixed rate for relocation allowance, including permanent change of station allowance.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of \$38,425,950,000 for the Department of Justice [DOJ]. The recommendation is \$906,092,000 above the fiscal year 2024 funding level and \$1,162,735,000 below 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.

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. The Committee provides a total of \$610,500,000 in DOJ grant funding to help State and local partners tackle these epidemics, an increase of \$31,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 level. The Committee provides \$2,600,000,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA], an increase of \$33,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

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 \$251,000,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] Office grant programs related to police-community relations.

Crime Victims Fund.—The Committee renews its concern about the solvency of the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] and its ability to continue to support compensation to and services for survivors of crime in future years. The Committee remains concerned about declining deposits, specifically including the lack of predictability as to when the proceeds from criminal fines, penalties, settlements and other sources will be deposited in the CVF. It is exceptionally difficult for the Committee to plan without greater insight into potential future proceeds for the CVF. The Committee directs the Department to submit an updated plan, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to establish a system to track payments from concluded cases that may result in deposits into the CVF.

Trafficking in Persons.—The Department shall dedicate no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted levels for the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit [HTPU], the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices [USAO] to investigate and

prosecute crimes of human trafficking. The Committee continues to encourage the HTPU and Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to continue working with victim service providers and non-governmental organizations to ensure the prioritization of victim needs as part of the overall strategy to combat human trafficking and forced labor in the United States.

The Committee is concerned about the relatively low number of dedicated FBI agents assigned to human trafficking cases, especially in rural communities. 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 encourages the FBI to assign at least one full-time agent dedicated to investigating human trafficking and related crimes in each State. The Committee directs the Executive Office for United States Attorneys [EOUSA], in consultation with the United States Attorneys, to provide sufficient support and training and technical assistance to each Assistant U.S. Attorney designated as the lead human trafficking prosecutor, consistent with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. As communication and coordination across the Federal Government are critical to supporting survivors of trafficking, the Committee encourages EOUSA, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security, to develop a process to enable survivors with T-visas to obtain an expedited letter of support from the DOJ when their criminal cases close, and to submit a report on a plan for ensuring that requests for letters can be processed in less than three months. This plan shall be submitted within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation Interagency Coordination.—The Committee recognizes the benefit of interagency coordination to combat human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, and child sexual abuse material. The Committee directs the Department to establish an interagency working group, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies, to improve coordination and case de-confliction as well as support to survivors. The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 directed the Department to submit a report on the status of this working group within 60 days of enactment, and the Department has failed to do so. The Committee directs the immediate submission of this report. The Department is further directed to submit an interim report on this working group effort within 180 days of enactment of this act, and a final report within 1 year of enactment of this act.

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.—The Committee appreciates the recent appointment of a National Human Trafficking Coordinator, consistent with the requirements of section 15 of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act (Public Law 115–392). The Committee directs the Department to continue to comply with all requirements of Public Law 115–392, including the appointment of human trafficking justice coordinators in each USAO. The Committee further directs the Department to submit a report, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this act, on the implementation of Public Law 115–392 and the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking.

Departmental Efforts to Combat Crimes Against Children.—The Committee directs the Department to continue submitting this report to Congress every 2 years, consistent with the requirements of 34 U.S.C. 21111(b). Separately, the Department has not followed the direction provided in the joint explanatory statements accompanying Public Laws 116–260 and 117–103 to submit a report on staffing and funding for the office of the National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, including staffing, travel, and temporary duty travel expenses, within 30 days of enactment of this act. The information regarding the budget of the National Coordinator is to be submitted immediately.

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 remains concerned by the rise in reported incidents of bias-motivated and hate crimes in the United States in the last several years. The Committee appreciates the work of the Community Relations Service [CRS], the Civil Rights Division [CRT], U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and the FBI to enforce the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84). The Department shall continue to fully and expeditiously implement the COVID–19 Hate Crimes Act (Public Law 117–13), and report to the Committees on Appropriations and Judiciary of the House and the Senate, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on all actions and expenditures to date to implement this legislation. In light of ongoing trends regarding hate crimes, the Committee further 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 appreciates the recognition of this threat through the formation of the Domestic Terrorism Unit within the National Security Division and directs the Department to maintain this unit. The Committee directs the Domestic Terrorism Executive Committee to continue to meet on a regular basis and coordinate with United States Attorneys and other key public safety officials across

the country to promote information sharing and ensure an effective, responsive, and organized joint effort to combat domestic terrorism.

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

Human Rights Crimes.—The Committee remains concerned by the large number of suspected serious human rights violators from foreign countries who have found safe haven in the United States. The Committee directs the Criminal Division [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, particularly to support the newly-established War Crimes Accountability Team's efforts to respond to war crimes and other atrocities committed during Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the added responsibilities of the CRM to prosecute war criminals under the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act (Public Law 117-351). For this purpose, the Committee's recommendation supports continued funding for CRM and USAO to investigate and prosecute these cases.

The Committee is concerned by the low number of investigations and prosecutions of human rights violators and directs the Department to report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, within 120 days of enactment of this act, on all investigations and prosecutions of human rights offenses and other offenses committed by serious human rights violators within each of the last five fiscal years, including the efforts of CRM and USAO to increase the number of prosecutions. The report should also include any organizational or legal impediments to investigating and prosecuting more human rights violators.

Violence Against Indigenous Women.—In consultation with Tribal governments, the Department shall assess and update the best practices for the investigation and prosecution of violence against Native American and Alaska Native women. Additionally, DOJ shall provide an update on the review of the sufficiency and prioritization of its grant programs aimed at survivors of such violence, including temporary and transitional housing, education, and workforce development assistance, and shall include the results of this updated review, along with the plan to communicate such grant opportunities to Tribal governments and organizations, with the fiscal year 2025 spending plan. DOJ shall provide Congress with a report on the usage and implementation of the Tribal set-aside funding from Public Law 117-328 that supports programs and initiatives in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages. The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328 di-

rected the Department to submit a report on the status of implementing the recommendations published in the Government Accountability Office [GAO] report 22-104045, entitled “Missing or Murdered Indigenous Women: New Efforts Are Underway but Opportunities Exist to Improve the Federal Response”, within 90 days of enactment. The Department has failed to do so and the Committee directs the immediate submission of this report.

Combating Violent Crime in Indian Country.—The Committee encourages U.S. Attorneys to prioritize efforts to investigate and prosecute violent crimes against Native Americans and Alaska Natives that occur in Indian Country, to maintain communication with victims and family members about the status of ongoing investigations and cases, and to provide as much information as possible on any declinations. The Committee is concerned about the relatively low number of DOJ and FBI investigative resources in Indian Country and encourages DOJ and FBI, in consultation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, to increase resources, including additional FBI agents, to investigate, respond to, and prevent crimes in Indian Country. The Committee further encourages the FBI to increase recruitment, retention, and placement efforts in order to fill existing positions in areas with large land-based Tribes or with high instances of Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons cases.

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 \$15,000,000 for Emmett Till Act activities, including \$10,000,000 for the FBI and CRT’s Cold Case Initiative; \$1,500,000 for CRS to partner with law enforcement agencies and communities to help resolve conflicts resulting from the investigation of unsolved civil rights era cases; and \$3,500,000 for grants to State and local law enforcement agencies for use of modern DNA and forensic tools to aid civil rights era cold case investigations.

Zero Trust Architecture.—The Committee continues to support the Department’s Information Technology Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2022–2025, particularly as it implements the Office of Management and Budget’s [OMB] M-22-09 Federal Zero Trust Strategy. The Committee is aware of the ongoing cyber threats nation-States and other actors pose to the Department and other agencies and believes that the use of zero trust architecture, among other protective methods, could mitigate a significant number of these risks. The Department was directed to submit a report on its efforts to implement zero trust architecture with 120 days of enactment of Public Law 118-42 and has failed to do so. The Committee directs the immediate submission of this report.

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 through its dedicated Elder Justice Initiative. The Committee directs the Attorney General to continue to prioritize Departmental resources to ensure that reports of financial fraud, including scams against senior citizens, are thoroughly investigated, with the goal of bringing the perpetrators of these crimes to justice.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The Committee directs the Department to ensure that all McGirt-related needs are addressed, and further directs the Department to allocate no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted levels for these purposes for each component. The Committee further directs the Department to keep the Committee apprised of all resource requirements relating to McGirt, and, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, to submit a report on the breakdown of cases per USAO attorney in Oklahoma; estimated caseloads for the next fiscal year; and how these statistics compares with other USAOs around the country. The report shall further describe the number and types of charged cases compared to all referrals received; the jurisdictions from which cases were referred; and the general reasons for why cases were not accepted.

Reentry Guidance for Prison Education Programs.—The Committee encourages DOJ, in collaboration with the Department of Education, to develop and provide technical assistance and guidance to the Bureau of Prisons, State departments of corrections, and other entities that are responsible for overseeing correctional facilities on how to support individuals who are preparing to leave prison, reentering their communities, and either continuing their education or seeking employment. The Committee directs the Department to provide guidance on best practices in integrating reentry planning for participants in prison education programs. This guidance should address evidence-based strategies to ensure successful reentry, including by securing employment or continuing their education.

Election Threats Task Force.—The Committee is concerned by the rise in threats against election workers, administrators, officials, and others associated with the electoral process. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to prioritize investigations into threats made against election workers, administrators, officials, and volunteers. The Committee also commends DOJ for establishing an Election Threats Task Force to address threats of violence against election workers, and to ensure that all election workers are permitted to do their jobs free from threats and intimidation. In order to improve outreach to election workers and organizations representing them, the Committee directs the Department to make all policies and procedures related to submitting threat reports, and understanding what to expect after filing a report, as well as the rights and protections offered to election workers, administrators, officials, and volunteers under current law, publicly available on its website.

Better Cybercrime Metrics Act.—The Committee supports the directives described for DOJ in the Better Cybercrime Metrics Act (Public Law 117–116), including the development of a taxonomy for categorizing different types of cybercrime faced by individuals and businesses; the establishment of a category in NIBRS for collecting cybercrime reports from Federal, State, and local officials; and the

addition of questions concerning cybercrime in the annual National Crime Victimization Survey.

Sextortion.—The Committee is concerned about the rise of sextortion, a practice that transnational criminal organizations use to ensnare minor and adult Americans. The Committee urges the Nation’s Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces as well as State and local law enforcement agencies to prioritize the investigation of these crimes, while also conducting prevention and education seminars for parents, teenagers and adolescents about the dangers of sextortion with recommendations on how to avoid being victimized while also seeking help from trusted adults and law enforcement. The Committee also urges the Department and the FBI to use its authority to investigate these practices. Additionally, the Committee directs the Department and FBI to brief the Committee and to make recommendations for legislative changes necessary to better combat these practices.

Analysis of Digital Evidence.—The Department’s law enforcement components increasingly rely on the analysis of digital evidence in the course of their investigations. The Department is directed to provide a report, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this act, on the conclusions and recommendations of the eLitigation Steering Committee. The report should address opportunities and challenges the components are facing with respect to processing backlogs; training requirements for digital forensic examiners and agents that use digital evidence in criminal investigations; technical and legal impediments to secure transmission and sharing with law enforcement and governmental partners; methods for secure and centralized storage; reliance on the use of removable media; and any resource challenges or gaps with respect to digital evidence.

Law Enforcement Advanced Analytics.—The Department’s law enforcement components, including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [ATF], DEA, and the FBI, increasingly rely on the analysis of huge volumes of information, including open source information, in the conduct of investigations and the execution of their public safety missions. Within the funding recommendations for each agency, the Committee directs ATF, DEA, and the FBI to implement software using advanced analytics to correlate open source, commercial, and native agency data. Advanced analytics and data correlation can act as a force multiplier for each agency, supplementing and providing investigative leads and increasing velocity of investigations. The Committee directs the Department to submit, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, a report detailing how the Department’s law enforcement components are implementing advanced analytics solutions.

COVID–19 Fraud.—The Committee remains appalled by the individuals who, in a time of grave national crisis, enriched themselves through fraud against unemployment insurance and other pandemic-related aid programs. The Committee commends the Department for prioritizing the investigation and prosecution of such crimes. Within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this act, the Criminal Division, the Civil Division, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys shall individually report on their respective efforts to address COVID–19 related fraud. This report

shall describe: all relevant metrics, including the number of indictments and convictions, the amounts contemplated by settlements and judgments, and the amounts of actual recoveries, by fiscal year and by program; an estimate of the scope of criminal activity, including an estimate of the amount of losses to the United States Government; and a detailed description of each components' strategic plan for addressing fraud pandemic-related aid programs, with specific attention to unemployment insurance fraud.

Investigating and Prosecuting Cyber Crime.—The Committee recognizes the growing threat of cyber crime that crosses borders and commends the efforts taken by the Office of International Affairs, Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section, and the FBI's Cyber Assistant Legal Attaches [ALATs]. The Committee is encouraged by the FBI's expansion of the Cyber ALAT Program, which works with international partners to increase investigation efficiencies, enhance evidentiary exchange, and conduct joint cyber operations. In light of the challenges posed by evolving technologies and strategies, the Committee directs the Department to ensure adequate resources are available for investigations and prosecutions to keep pace with growing cyber threats in order to build partner country capacity and successfully prosecute crimes to secure justice for victims and deter future criminal behavior.

Departmental Consultations.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118-42 directed the Department, within 90 days of the enactment of that law, to provide a briefing on ways the Department consults with and utilizes non-government organizations and non-profit entities to track extremist groups operating in the United States, including how the Department utilizes investigative reports, law enforcement trainings, intelligence, hate maps, and reports provided by such non-governmental organizations and non-profit entities. The Committee reiterates this directive and expects immediate compliance.

Combating Cargo Theft.—The Committee is concerned with the alarming rise in supply chain fraud and cargo theft throughout the railroad, commercial motor vehicle, and intermodal transportation systems. The Committee recognizes that cargo theft offenses are often associated with organized crime syndicates, drug trafficking, and illicit finance, and have a significant adverse impact on the United States economy. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, on plans to establish regional task forces, led by the FBI and in partnership with Homeland Security Investigations, the Transportation Security Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, and Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies, to investigate and refer related cases for prosecution.

Illegal E-Cigarette Coordination & Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned that the wide availability of unauthorized e-cigarettes has contributed to millions of children using addictive vapor products, despite the statutory pre-market authorization requirement. The Department has commenced the first injunctions against manufacturers of illegal e-cigarettes; however, the Committee notes this only captures a small fraction of violative products and that there is no safe harbor for an unauthorized e-cigarette with a pending application. The Committee supports the re-

cent multi-agency task force to combat this problem, and directs the Department, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, to submit a report detailing the task force's activities. The report shall specifically describe the task force's enforcement activities, including the investigation and prosecution of criminal, civil, seizure, and forfeiture actions, including enforcement actions against unauthorized e-cigarette manufacturers with pending applications and large market shares, and shall assess what additional criminal or civil authorities may be necessary to address this public health threat. The Department is further directed to provide a briefing to the Committee upon submission of the report.

Federal Drug-Free School Zones.—The Department appreciates the Department's clarification that section 531 of this act does not explicitly preclude the USAOs from enforcing section 860 of title 21, United States Code. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to work to ensure that areas with young children, including schools and playgrounds, remain drug-free.

Protecting Veterans' Benefits.—The Committee understands that filing for benefits through the Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] can be a time-consuming and complex process. Veterans have access to both veteran service organizations and accredited representatives to assist them through this process. The Committee also recognizes, however, that there are a variety of unaccredited entities working in the disability claims space. The Department, in consultation with the Department of Veterans Affairs, is directed to examine the use of unaccredited claims representatives in the disability claims filing process and report to the Committees on Appropriations and Veterans' Affairs, within 180 days of enactment of this act, with recommendations on legislative, enforcement, and administrative actions needed to increase transparency and accountability and address unaccredited claims representatives.

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

Protecting Voting Access.—The Committee urges the Department to include rapidly growing language minority populations in its priority efforts to enforce the civil provisions of Federal laws that protect the right to vote. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Department to submit a report detailing the Department's actions to protect voting access for rapidly growing language minority populations and any additional resources necessary to accomplish this objective.

Combating the Continued Methamphetamine Crisis.—The Committee notes that many communities and families continue to suffer from a longstanding and reemerging methamphetamine crisis. In many States, particularly in rural areas, methamphetamine-related deaths outnumber those from heroin. The Committee recognizes the strain methamphetamines place on families, communities, rural health providers, and law enforcement agencies, including the disproportionate burden to Tribal communities. The Committee continues its commitment to combatting the meth-

amphetamine crisis, including through increased funding for numerous DOJ grant programs and the DEA.

Illegal Growing Operations.—The Committee directs the Department to submit a report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, assessing the proliferation of illegal marijuana growing operations associated with foreign nationals. The report shall be coordinated among the FBI, DEA, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, and shall specifically assess: (1) the extent of illegal growing operations in the United States that are associated with foreign nationals; (2) any connections or links to Chinese transnational criminal organizations and/or the government of the People’s Republic of China; and (3) the Federal resources that can be deployed to support State, local, and Tribal law enforcement efforts. The report may be transmitted through classified channels as necessary and appropriate. The Committee urges the Department, in coordination with Federal law enforcement partners, to fully support State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in their efforts on this matter.

Voting-related Activities.—The Committee notes that the Department has not yet provided the briefing required under this caption in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. As such, the Committee directs the Attorney General to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a briefing, within 30 days after enactment of this act, regarding any strategic plans developed by the Department since January 20, 2021 outlining ways for the Department to promote voter registration and voter participation.

Prosecutions Data.—The Committee recognizes and remains concerned by the increase in crimes directed towards places of worship. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to submit a report, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, on the number of individuals charged under the 18 U.S.C. 248(a)(2) or (3) relating to places of worship, the number of instances when the defendant was taken to trial, and the ultimate outcome of the trial.

Prior Directives and Outstanding Reports.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42 adopted language in Senate Report 118–62 captioned “Attorney Compensation Comparability Study”, “Law Enforcement in the United States Antarctic Program [USAP]”, “Departmental Aircraft”, “Protecting Children from Online Predators”, “Illegal Gambling” (as modified in the joint explanatory statement), “National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS]”, “Illegal Streaming Services”, and “Wildlife Trafficking”. The Committee adopts these passages, reiterates any reporting requirements, and looks forward to their timely submission.

Spending Plan.—In compliance with section 528 of this act, the Committee directs the Department to submit a spending plan within 45 days of enactment of this act. The Committee notes that the Department has intentionally delayed or withheld prior-year spending plans because it is continuing to consider specific, isolated matters. The Committee directs the Department to submit a substantially complete spend plan by the statutory deadline, reserving only those specific, isolated matters that remain under consideration.

JUSTICE OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$142,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	163,905,000
Committee recommendation	145,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$145,000,000 for Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability [JOMA] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$18,905,000 below the budget request.

The JOMA account, previously named 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; and the Justice Management Division [JMD].

Timely Responses to Committee Inquiries and Meeting Report Deadlines.—The Committee has both budgetary and oversight responsibilities, and requests for additional information from the Chairs, Vice Chair, Ranking Member, or their Committee staff to any Department component should be treated as a priority for the Department and responded to both courteously and expeditiously.

The Committee again reminds the Department that deadlines directed in Committee reports or explanatory statement language are not merely suggestions. The Department is to immediately submit reports that remain outstanding from fiscal year 2024. Efforts should be immediately undertaken not only to submit these delayed reports, but also to ensure that full and complete information is provided.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	202,395,000
Committee recommendation	155,029,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$155,029,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology. The recommendation is \$125,029,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$47,366,000 below the budget request.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$844,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	981,133,000
Committee recommendation	860,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$860,000,000 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 recommenda-

tion is \$16,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$121,133,000 below the budget request. This account funds EOIR, including the Board of Immigration Appeals [BIA], immigration judges, and administrative law judges who decide through administrative hearings whether to admit or exclude aliens seeking to enter the country and whether to deport or adjust the status of aliens whose status has been challenged.

Case Backlog and Reporting Requirements.—The Committee remains deeply concerned by the growing backlog of cases in our immigration courts. The current caseload exceeds three million cases.

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

As directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328, EOIR shall continue to submit monthly performance and operating reports detailing the backlog of cases and the hiring of new IJ teams. These reports shall continue to include the cost break outs for IJ teams. As part of the monthly reporting requirement, EOIR shall continue to report on any IJs sent on a temporary basis to any court outside of their assigned location including the number of days designated for the temporary assignment, the location of the temporary assignment, and the IJs home location. The Committee believes that consistent policies regarding docket management and case adjudication will also allow IJs to reduce the overwhelming backlog. The Committee directs EOIR to continue to make its hiring processes for new IJs publicly available and to update its website within 30 days if any of the IJ hiring processes or rules change.

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

Immigration Judge Hiring.—The Committee understands that a large number of supervisory IJ positions at EOIR were created in prior years, reducing the number of IJs available to adjudicate cases. The Attorney General shall ensure that IJs hired in fiscal year 2025 will adjudicate cases as their primary function. The Committee directs the Department to continue filling vacant IJ and BIA positions with highly qualified individuals who are trained to conduct fair and impartial adjudications. The Committee further directs EOIR to select individuals from a diverse pool of candidates to include candidates with non-governmental, academic, and private bar experience, to conduct fair, impartial hearings consistent with due process.

Immigration Judge Training.—The Committee directs EOIR to review its training, to retrain all judges currently on a probationary period, and to increase the frequency and availability of

training for IJs outside the probationary period. The Committee directs the Department to ensure IJ training emphasizes due process, humanitarian protections, and cultural sensitivity and includes diverse training faculty, including from the private bar, the non-governmental organization [NGO] community, and academia.

Videoteleconferencing [VTC].—The Committee directs EOIR to make publicly available on its website all policies and procedures related to EOIR’s use of VTC, including policies and procedures for immigration adjudication centers.

EOIR shall also provide publicly on its website a list of locations where immigration judges are stationed and detailed, the corresponding docket location, and type of docket. The Committee directs EOIR to require immigration judges to consistently input each time a master calendar or individual merits hearing was conducted via video to allow for data collection on the use and impact of VTC. To get feedback on the use of VTC hearings, the agency should, in conjunction with a stakeholder working group, create uniform standards for issues such as when a hearing must be adjourned; how to access real-time technical assistance; filing and presentation of evidence; camera placement; and interpretation best practices.

The Committee directs EOIR to continue to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the number and type of hearings conducted by VTC as described in the fiscal year 2020 joint explanatory statement and reaffirmed in the fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2024 joint explanatory statements, including data on appeals related to the use of VTC and the number of in-person hearing motions filed and their outcomes. Statistics should be broken out by representation, family unit, and detention statuses.

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 VTC, as well as whether the respondent was detained at the time of the continuance.

EOIR Technology Improvements.—The Committee recommendation includes up to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for EOIR to improve its technology systems, including for ongoing development of its electronic case management system [ECAS] and the digitization of older paper records. EOIR is further directed to continue to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on its ongoing development of the ECAS.

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 IJs are stationed and detailed, the corresponding docket location, type of docket, and policies for public and media access for locations using VTC, publicly available on its website.

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

Legal Orientation Program [LOP].—The Committee supports LOP, which was created in 2003 and currently informs more than 50,000 detained non-citizens per year about their legal rights and responsibilities in immigration court. The Committee emphasizes that LOP benefits taxpayers by increasing the efficiency of immigration proceedings and reducing costs related to immigration detention. According to a 2012 DOJ report transmitted 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 \$29,000,000 for services provided by LOP, including \$5,000,000 for the operation of the Immigration Help Desk [ICH]. LOP funding is also provided for LOP for Custodians [LOPC] and the LOPC Call Center, including efforts, pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457), for custodians of unaccompanied, undocumented children to address the custodian's responsibility for the child's appearance at all immigration proceedings and to protect the child from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking. The Committee directs the Department to continue all LOP services and activities, including that of the ICH, without interruption, including during any review of the program, and ensure continuity of staffing and service regardless of fluctuations in the immigration court docket or in the population in the detention centers served. The Committee further directs that all component parts of the LOP program, including the ICH, be operated by non-profit NGOs with demonstrated immigration law expertise.

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

Disposition of EOIR Adjudications.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 directed EOIR to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security [DHS] to brief the Committee, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of that law, about the steps that each agency takes to effectuate and enforce rulings made by EOIR immigration judges, once the case is considered final, and any challenges EOIR and DHS face in this process. EOIR was further directed to provide to the Committee, within 90 days of the date of enactment of that law and monthly thereafter, and in collaboration with DHS, a report that provides metrics on the number of final orders of removal issued by EOIR that have resulted in actual removals by DHS during the previous month. Such report was to separately identify any such order for which the law does not permit DHS to effectuate the removal within the period reported. The report was to describe instances where removals have not been effectuated due to external circumstances, such as recalcitrant countries or visa sanctions.

The Committee renews this directive, and further directs that this information be provided on a quarterly basis.

Furthermore, the Committee directs EOIR to maintain and make available on its public website, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, a database tracking appeals from findings of no credible fear or no reasonable fear.

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

EOIR-NGO Working Group.—The Committee remains concerned about the hearing notice process and looks forward to the receiving the report directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 under the heading “EOIR Working Group”.

Children’s Cases in Immigration Court.—The Committee supports the Director’s Memorandum on Children’s Cases in Immigration Court (DM 24–01), which provides a framework on which to improve the fairness and efficiency in immigration adjudications involving children. The Committee encourages implementation of the memorandum and directs EOIR to submit a report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, detailing implementation status. This report shall address: the name and number of immigration courts implementing juvenile dockets; training that has been provided to juvenile docket judges; protocols for assessing individual court compliance with the memorandum as well as corrective actions taken in the event of noncompliance; methods that courts are using to facilitate legal representation for children; any immigration court resources conserved by utilization of juvenile dockets; and other relevant matters, as appropriate.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2024	\$139,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	166,590,000
Committee recommendation	146,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$146,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$20,590,000 below 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.

Bureau of Prisons [BOP] Oversight.—Over the last three fiscal years, the OIG has received more than 27,000 complaints, many involving multiple subjects, regarding waste, fraud, or abuse at the BOP. The Committee understands that approximately 50 percent of all OIG investigations involve allegations of BOP misconduct. The Committee continues to support OIG's newly established interdisciplinary team, which is working to enhance its oversight of the BOP by, among other things, increasing the number of BOP misconduct allegations accepted for investigation; establishing a routine, unannounced inspection program of BOP facilities; maximizing information sharing and collaboration; and continuously identifying, assessing, and tracking significant risks in BOP programs and operations to assist OIG leadership with identifying oversight priorities and the most effective use of OIG resources.

Expansion of the OIG's Unannounced Inspections Program.—The Committee recognizes the OIG's responsiveness to the Committee's direction to create an interdisciplinary BOP oversight team. The OIG reports that the BOP oversight team has conducted unannounced inspections of BOP facilities, and those inspections have resulted in significant findings and recommendations related to the proper care and custody of inmates at those facilities. The Committee believes that expanding the OIG's unannounced inspection program would produce similar benefits if applied to DOJ's other law enforcement components. The Committee directs the OIG to provide the Committee with an assessment of the potential costs, staffing needs, and potential oversight benefits of expanding its unannounced inspection program to other DOJ components.

Review of the FBI Employee Disciplinary Process.—The Committee recognizes the OIG's prior oversight work on the FBI's disciplinary process. Most recently, the OIG conducted a review of the FBI's adjudication process for misconduct investigations and made recommendations to the FBI to ensure accountability by completing investigations and adjudications in all misconduct matters, even where the employee separates during an investigation. The Committee directs the OIG to continue its oversight of the FBI disciplinary process, by assessing three additional topics to promote internal and public confidence in this process, including: (1) a follow up on the previous OIG recommendations, including steps taken by the FBI to ensure that all investigations and adjudications are completed, even if the employee separates during the investigation; (2) a comprehensive review of the FBI's appeal process for misconduct adjudications, to ensure consistency in that process, regardless of the level of the employee appealing the adjudication decision; and (3) the due process that is afforded to FBI and other

DOJ law enforcement personnel after a security clearance is suspended. The OIG shall issue the results of these reviews, which the Committee expects may be completed in one or more than one report, including any recommendations, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, as OIG determines is appropriate and practicable.

Presidential Nominating Convention [PNC] Security Grants.—Consistent with longstanding practice, OIG is directed to conduct audits of the fiscal year 2024 PNC program. The audits shall include an evaluation of the Office of Justice Program’s standards for determining allowable expenses, and the sufficiency of the nexus between allowable expenses and (1) the statutory authority for the program, and (2) the Department’s criminal justice and law enforcement missions.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	15,530,000
Committee recommendation	14,591,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$14,591,000 for the United States Parole Commission. The recommendation is \$591,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$939,000 below the budget request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,090,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,194,493,000
Committee recommendation	1,130,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,130,000,000 for General Legal Activities salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$40,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$64,493,000 below the budget request.

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

INTERPOL Washington.—From within the funds provided for General Legal Activities, the Committee directs the Department to provide no less than the fiscal year 2024 level for INTERPOL Washington. The Committee has provided no-year authority in the amount of \$900,000 to ensure sufficient resources are available for INTERPOL Washington’s increasing dues payments and help the Department better manage fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

The Committee supports INTERPOL Washington’s request for additional investigative analysts and law enforcement personnel in order to support the growing case workload and requests from international partners. In addition, the Committee continues to

support INTERPOL Washington's long overdue IT modernization efforts. Should additional funding be needed, the Department is encouraged to submit a reprogramming request in order to complete this project. The Department is further directed to support additional secondments of DOJ law enforcement, legal, and other analytical personnel to INTERPOL General Secretariat.

Civil Rights.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to continue its efforts to enforce civil rights laws; expand its capacity to prosecute and provide litigation support for human trafficking, hate crimes, and unsolved civil rights era crimes; carry out its responsibilities associated with the civil rights of institutionalized persons and the access rights of the disabled; investigate and prosecute police misconduct; and enhance the enforcement of fair housing and fair lending laws.

Civil Rights Violations in State and Local Prisons and Jails.—The Committee continues to be concerned by reports of civil rights violations in State and local prisons and jails and directs CRT to increase efforts to investigate and address violations of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (Public Law 96–247) in State and local prisons and jails. The Committee directs CRT to use such sums as necessary from amounts appropriated in fiscal year 2025 to address such issues in State and local prisons and jails.

Supplemental Environmental Projects.—The Committee acknowledges that the Environmental and Natural Resources Division's [ENRD] civil enforcement activity includes civil violation remediation through supplemental environmental projects [SEPs], which can provide tangible environmental or public health benefits to the harmed community or environment. The Committee encourages the Department to negotiate SEPs in cases where such projects would benefit communities affected by illegal pollution. The Committee appreciates the DOJ's guidance on use of SEPs in civil enforcement alongside other enforcement authorities, and further encourages the Department to consider remaining barriers to their incorporation.

Animal Welfare Act Enforcement.—The Committee supports the Memorandum of Understanding issued on March 8, 2024, between DOJ and the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] and their joint commitment to enforcing the Animal Welfare Act [AWA]. The Department is directed to continue coordinating and collaborating with USDA on AWA enforcement cases to ensure the DOJ receives necessary information regarding AWA violators, who have multiple citations for conduct that seriously or adversely affects the health or well-being of an animal, in a timely manner. The Department shall report to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on its AWA enforcement actions.

International Trade Crimes.—The Committee is concerned with the rise in international trade crimes, including violations of law undertaken in furtherance of the evasion of duties, tariffs, restrictions, or requirements imposed by the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, the Tariff Act of 1930, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and the Trade Act of 1974. The Committee strongly supports the Criminal Division's efforts with respect to the detection, investigation, and prosecution of trade-related crimes, and directs the

Division to provide dedicated resources for these efforts. The focus of these efforts should be enhancing nationwide responses to transshipment and other trade-related crimes; assisting other Federal agencies and State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with trade-related prosecutions; and collaborating with international and private sector partners to detect, investigate, and prosecute transshipment and trade-related crimes. The Committee directs the Division to submit a report, within 60 days of the enactment of this act, on the implementation of this directive.

Seafood Importation Enforcement.—The Committee directs ENRD, in consultation with EOUSA, within 6 months of the enactment of this act, to submit a report detailing: (1) the number of referrals it has received from the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement regarding the false labeling or illegal importation of foreign seafood; and (2) the number of charged cases from those referrals. The Committee encourages ENRD and USAO to expand efforts to combat the false labeling and illegal importation of foreign seafood.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2024	\$22,700,000
Budget estimate, 2025	36,738,000
Committee recommendation	22,700,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$22,700,000 for legal costs, to be derived from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$14,038,000 below the budget request. However, according to the Department, the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program anticipates carryover of approximately \$10,500,000 from fiscal year 2024 into fiscal year 2025.

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, 2024	\$233,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	288,000,000
Committee recommendation	288,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$288,000,000 for the Antitrust Division. The recommendation is \$55,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Consistent with section 605 of Public Law 101–162, all fees collected by the Antitrust Division shall remain available to the Antitrust Division until expended.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,611,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,826,433,000
Committee recommendation	2,664,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,664,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys [EOUSA] and the 94 USAOs. The recommendation is \$53,000,000 above the fiscal

year 2024 enacted level and \$162,433,000 below the budget request.

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

Civil Rights Prosecutions.—The Committee’s recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level for continued civil rights enforcement that will advance both criminal and civil litigation, including the prosecution of sex and labor trafficking.

MMIP Prosecutions.—The Committee is encouraged by the steps the Department has taken to allocate new resources to address the crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons and urges the Department to continue to increase resources and improve coordination to investigate, respond to, and prevent crimes in order to promote public safety in Tribal communities. The Committee further recommends the Department ensure sufficient resources are made available to sustain this work.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$245,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	263,514,000
Committee recommendation	250,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$250,000,000 for the United States Trustee System Fund. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$13,514,000 below the budget request. The appropriation is offset by \$245,000,000 in fee collections.

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,504,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,656,000
Committee recommendation	2,504,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,504,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$152,000 below the budget request.

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

FEEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$270,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	320,000,000
Committee recommendation	320,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$320,000,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses. The recommendation is \$50,000,000

above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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

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

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

Appropriations, 2024	\$24,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	29,088,000
Committee recommendation	25,024,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$25,024,000 for CRS. The recommendation is \$1,024,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$4,064,000 below the budget request.

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

Hate Crimes Prevention.—Within the recommendation, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to handle the workload and responsibilities stemming from passage of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act [HCPA] (Public Law 111–84). The HCPA expanded CRS’s mandate, requiring that CRS help communities prevent and respond to violent hate crimes committed on the basis of gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and disability, in addition to race, color, and national origin. This funding will maximize the CRS crisis response nationwide and enable CRS to fulfill both its original mandate and expanded mandate under the HCPA.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$20,514,000
Budget estimate, 2025	20,514,000
Committee recommendation	20,514,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$20,514,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund [AFF]. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and budget request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,692,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,865,630,000
Committee recommendation	1,733,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,733,000,000 for United States Marshals Service [USMS] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$41,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$132,630,000 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 administer directly AFF-related activities like the management and sale of forfeited assets. The Committee directs the Department to continue to provide quarterly reports on USMS’s use of AFF funding, as directed in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93.

Regional Fugitive Task Forces.—USMS is directed to begin establishing regional fugitive task forces in the New England and Midwest regions. Should USMS need additional resources to fully fund this effort, funding from unobligated balances should be used.

Judicial Security.—Over the last three fiscal years, Congress has made critical investments in judicial security, including the replacement of outdated home intrusion detections systems, establishment of an open-source intelligence office within the USMS Judicial Security Division, and additional staffing. Given the ever-changing threat landscape, the Committee directs USMS to provide quarterly reports on the cost of protective details, threat assessments and intelligence, and other needs required to protect the Federal judiciary.

In May 2022, the Marshal of the Supreme Court requested the temporary assistance of the Department to secure the residences of all nine United States Supreme Court Justices. The Attorney General complied with the request and ordered the USMS to provide security at each residence 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Support from the USMS to the Supreme Court Police [SCP] has been necessary on a temporary basis, but USMS is not permanently staffed for this residential security mission and continued redirection of USMS base resources will continue to strain critical USMS missions nationwide. Accordingly, the Committee supports the full USMS fiscal year 2025 request for United States Supreme Court Protective Services. USMS shall transition this residential security mission to the SCP by the end of fiscal year 2026.

Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System [JPATS].—JPATS coordinates and executes prisoner and detainee movements for USMS and the Bureau of Prisons. JPATS also transports Department of Defense and State and local prisoners on a reimburs-

able, space-available basis. Within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this act, USMS shall submit a report assessing the utilization of JPATS by State and local law enforcement.

Detention Facilities.—The Committee directs USMS to submit, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, a report on the continuing impact of Executive Order 14006 on detention operations, including on budgetary resources, custody and transportation logistics, and detainee constitutional rights. The Committee reiterates the acknowledgment in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 that the Department has the discretion to make exceptions where there is a lack of suitable government-operated detention space.

Leveraging Artificial Intelligence to Generate Actionable Leads.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages USMS to utilize existing technologies to acquire, analyze, and transcribe non-privileged communications, to address fentanyl trafficking and transnational gang activity in detention facilities. The Committee directs USMS to submit a report, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, describing the deployment of these technologies.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2024	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	18,000,000
Committee recommendation	18,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$18,000,000 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 \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,100,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,140,697,000
Committee recommendation	2,240,697,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,240,697,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention. The recommendation is \$140,697,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$100,000,000 above the budget request.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$128,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	143,540,000
Committee recommendation	133,512,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$133,512,000 for the National Security Division [NSD]. The recommendation is \$5,512,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$10,028,000 below 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.

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

Appropriations, 2024	\$547,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	550,458,000
Committee recommendation	550,458,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$550,458,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement. The recommendation is \$3,458,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement account funds the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces [OCDETF] program. The mission of the OCDETF program 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.

OCDETF Strike Forces.—The Committee directs the Department to ensure that appropriate personnel, including experienced ATF, DEA and FBI agents, deputy U.S. marshals, and assistant U.S. attorneys are participating in OCDETF Strike Forces in communities with rising levels of violent crime.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$10,643,713,000
Budget estimate, 2025	11,272,944,000
Committee recommendation	10,761,762,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$10,761,762,000 for the FBI salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$118,049,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$511,182,000 below the budget request.

Criminal Justice Information Services [CJIS].—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the NICS Section. The Committee supports the full budget request for CJIS, including the technical adjustment for implementation of Public Law 117–159.

OIG Audits on NICS Protocols and Procedures.—The FBI was directed to submit a report on NICS protocols and procedures not later than 90 days after the enactment of Public Law 117–328 and has failed to do so. The Committee directs the immediate submission of this report. This report shall provide detailed explanations of how the FBI is addressing each of the recommendations described in both the OIG’s September 2016 Audit of the Handling of Firearms Purchase Denials Through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (Report 16–32) and the July 2021 Audit of Selected Aspects of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (Report 21–095). If the FBI is not implementing a specific recommendation from these audits, the FBI shall explain whether it intends to implement the specific recommendations and if not, the FBI's justification for not pursuing the recommended course of action. Furthermore, the report shall include what, if any, changes to the Standard Operating Procedures the FBI has made since 2015 to better process NICS inquiries in the 3-day period. All unclassified data shall be publicly reported by the FBI.

Computational Technology and Capacity.—Within the recommendation, the Committee directs the FBI to sustain efforts by the Operational Technology Division and the Science and Technology Branch, including through partnerships with industry and academia, to develop and procure infrastructure, technology, and associated manpower to strengthen the FBI's scientific computing initiatives. The FBI is directed to submit a report, within 120 days of the enactment of this act, describing these investments and a long-term procurement strategy.

Personnel Retention in High Cost of Living Areas.—The Committee understands there are disparities between FBI employee compensation and the cost of living in some field office areas of responsibility. This disparity underscores national security and personnel performance risks, thus affecting the FBI mission. Over the years, the FBI has tried to mitigate some of these risks by offering relocation and retention incentives to eligible personnel, however, these incentives are usually offered for a small duration and are not sufficient to fully resolve the problem. The Committee believes this problem exists across other law enforcement and litigating components within the Department as well. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to report, within 120 days of enactment of this act, on what authorities and funding are needed, by component, for a permanent solution.

Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center [TEDAC] and Hazardous Device School [HDS].—The Committee's recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for TEDAC and HDS.

Swatting.—The Committee is concerned about the increase in swatting incidents and understands that State and local law enforcement are the front-line responders to these dangerous incidents. However, the Committee is encouraged to learn about the FBI's increased outreach to their State and local law enforcement partners and the FBI's newly-created national online database to facilitate information sharing pertaining to swatting incidents. The Committee directs the FBI to continue to support State and local partners as much as possible in swatting incidents, including providing resources sufficient to support the National online database and by preserving information, identifying common traits or patterns, and assessing where the attacks appear to be related.

Human Rights Violations.—The Committee directs the FBI to increase its efforts to investigate and support the Department's criminal prosecution of serious human rights crimes, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, war crimes, and other crimes committed by serious human rights violators, particularly in light of the newly established War Crimes Account-

ability Team's efforts to respond to war crimes and other atrocities committed during Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the added responsibilities of the Criminal Division to prosecute war criminals under the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act of 2022. The Committee recommends funding at no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The Committee directs the FBI to continue this effort through the International Human Rights Unit [IHRU], which the FBI shall not dissolve or merge with any other office, and which shall continue to fully cooperate with and participate in the Human Rights Violator and War Crimes Center [HRVWCC]. The Committee is concerned that the FBI's previously proposed realignment of personnel from the HRVWCC to its Civil Rights Unit would diminish the FBI's ability to adequately pursue human rights violators and upset the delicate relationship the FBI has created between investigators and NGOs focused on identifying and assisting victims of these atrocities.

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

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

Hate Crimes Reporting.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 directed the FBI to submit a report on its continued efforts to ensure that all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies fully report hate crimes statistics, as provided by the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–275, as amended) and the HCPA. The FBI has failed to do so, and the Committee directs the immediate submission of this report. The report shall include an assessment of whether jurisdictions reporting zero hate crimes are accurate in their reporting, and factors leading to inaccurate reporting. The report shall detail efforts to ensure all law enforcement agencies know of the reporting obligations and shall describe any gaps in reporting, strategies to overcome those gaps, and challenges to the full nationwide implementation of NIBRS. In addition, the report shall detail the FBI's continued outreach and education on hate crimes reporting, including the

number of trainings conducted on best practices to address hate crimes and efforts the FBI is undertaking to help ensure that all victims feel secure reporting hate crimes to law enforcement authorities. Lastly, the Committee continues to urge State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to include the cost of participation in the FBI's Hate Crime Statistics Act program for the purposes of calculating extraordinary expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes under the HCPA.

National Bioforensic Analysis Center.—The Committee recognizes the need to maintain operations at the National Bioforensic Analysis Center [NBFAC]. 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 DHS, for the FBI to maintain ongoing operations at this facility. The Committee provides \$21,840,000 for the FBI's role at the NBFAC.

Combating Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.—The Committee has long expressed serious concern about the sufficiency of efforts to combat modern slavery and human trafficking, particularly in rural areas. The Committee directs the FBI to allocate additional staff dedicated to human trafficking at its field offices with the largest geographic areas of responsibility.

FBI Police.—The Committee encourages the FBI to coordinate with the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] and any other relevant agencies to assist with designating the members of the FBI Police as law enforcement officers, and 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.

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

Small, Medium, and Veteran-owned Businesses.—As the FBI expands programs associated with its 21st Century Facilities plan, the Committee strongly encourages the FBI to better leverage the capabilities of established small, medium, and veteran-owned businesses. The Committee further encourages the FBI to pursue “industry days” and other means of outreach to expand upon these relationships.

Transnational Repression.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs the FBI to ensure its tip lines and electronic threat intake portals are staffed by people with the cultural and linguistic ability to communicate effectively with diaspora and exile communities and knowledge of the tactics of transnational repression. The FBI should ensure that the tip line, to the maximum extent practicable, protects the confidentiality of the identifying information of individuals who may report potential transnational repression.

Within the funds provided, the Committee directs the FBI to provide specialized training to FBI employees on how to identify different tactics of transnational repression in physical and nonphysical forms, which governments are known to employ transnational repression most frequently, which communities and locations in the United States are most vulnerable to transnational repression, tools of digital surveillance and other cyber tools used to carry out transnational repression activities, and espionage and foreign agent laws.

The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report within 120 days of enactment of this act regarding the FBI's activities related to combatting transnational repression, including (1) policy and programmatic-related initiatives the FBI has instituted to address transnational repression, including related costs; (2) metrics that detail how successful the FBI has been in addressing transnational repression; and (3) what further programs and resources the FBI may need to successfully address transnational repression tactics against American nationals.

FBI Facilities.—The vast majority of FBI facilities are located at properties owned by the General Services Administration [GSA], leased through GSA, or leased directly with a lessor using GSA delegated authority. However, the FBI owns its facilities at Quantico, Clarksburg, Redstone Arsenal, Pocatello, and a small number of other sites. Direct ownership of these facilities saves millions in rental payments to GSA and private lessors, yet leaves the FBI responsible for basic operations and maintenance [O&M] costs. To avoid the deterioration of these assets, the Committee directs the Department to account for full O&M costs in future budget requests.

Respect for Child Survivors Act.—The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report on the status of the implementation of the Respect for Child Survivors Act (Public Law 117–354), including its plans and protocols to use and coordinate with children's advocacy center-based multidisciplinary teams when interviewing all witnesses covered by the act. The report shall be submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations within 180 days of the enactment of this act.

Foreign Language Translation.—The Committee supports the FBI's efforts to leverage artificial intelligence at the National Virtual Translation Center and the FBI Foreign Language Program. The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, on these efforts and any associated resource requirements. The report shall further assess challenges the FBI faces in recruiting and retaining human translators, particularly for high-priority foreign languages.

Foreign Acquisition of U.S. Farmland.—The Committee is aware of the growing acquisition of U.S. farmland by foreign nationals from adversarial nation states. The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report, within nine months of the enactment of this act, assessing the scope and context of such purchases, and any associated threats. The report may be transmitted through classified channels, as necessary and appropriate.

FBI Child Abduction Rapid Deployment [CARD] Teams.—The Committee commends the crucial work of the FBI's CARD teams,

and acknowledges the support they provide for State and local law enforcement when a child is abducted. As child abduction cases are extremely time-sensitive, and require a comprehensive and rapid law enforcement response, the Committee directs the Department and the FBI to increase outreach to State and local law enforcement agencies, and to provide additional instruction on how the CARD team program can be utilized.

Substance Use and Violent Crime in Indian Country.—The Committee is concerned about the increasing presence of international drug trafficking organizations in Indian Country, specifically in rural areas with large land-based Tribes. The Committee encourages the FBI to continue prioritizing resources to combat and disrupt these organizations, while also focusing on the role of dangerous drugs and violent crimes in Indian Country, the possible sources of supply for the drugs, and how the FBI can work with its local partners to provide prevention and educational programming opportunities in Tribal areas.

Recognizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to combatting violent crime in Indian Country, the Committee directs the FBI’s Criminal Investigative Division and its Indian Country and International Violent Crime Unit [ICIVCU] to create an operation, similar in structure to the recent Operation Not Forgotten, to surge resources to enhance FBI’s presence in Indian Country, including by assisting State, local, and Tribal law enforcement in combatting violent crime and drug trafficking. The operation shall deploy FBI special agents, intelligence analysts, staff operational specialists, and victim specialists to FBI field offices and resident agencies with Indian Country responsibilities with particular focus on rural locations with large land-based Tribes.

Investigation of the July 13 Assassination Attempt.—The Committee is appalled by the strategic, operational, and logistical security failures that allowed for the assassination attempt of July 13, 2024. The Committee believes the American people deserve a complete and detailed understanding of all matters leading up to this event, including the motivations and criminal acts of the attempted assassin. The Committee directs the FBI to provide all resources necessary for a complete and detailed investigation of this matter. Within 30 days of the enactment of this act, the FBI is further directed to submit a report accounting for the resources dedicated to the investigation thus far, including data from its time utilization and recordkeeping [TURK] system. Finally, in light of the extraordinary need for a public understanding of these events, the Committee directs the FBI to issue a public report on its findings and assessments once the investigation is complete.

Report on the Chinese Spy Balloon.—The Committee directs the Director of the FBI to submit to the Committees a report and related intelligence on the People’s Republic of China spy balloon that was shot down on February 4, 2023, within 30 days of the enactment of this act.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2024	\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	61,895,000
Committee recommendation	211,895,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$211,895,000 for FBI construction. The recommendation is \$181,895,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$150,000,000 above the budget request. Funding above the budget request is provided for compliance with the United States Intelligence Community’s Secure Work Environment standards, including through the construction and maintenances of SCIFs and the installation and maintenance of Top Secret networks.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,567,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,687,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,600,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides total resources of \$2,600,000,000 for the DEA salaries and expenses, of which \$651,723,000 is derived from the DEA’s Diversion Control Fee Account. The recommendation is \$33,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$87,000,000 below the budget request.

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

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

Social Media Platforms.—The Committee is aware that online drug sales pose a growing threat to Americans of all ages, but particularly teens. The Committee adopts and reiterates the directive under this heading in Senate Report 118–62, as adopted into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. The Committee looks forward to the timely submission of this report.

Fentanyl Analogues.—Given the worsening opioid epidemic, the Committee encourages DEA to continue its efforts to test and schedule fentanyl-related substances to advance the scientific and medical research of these dangerous substances. The DEA shall report, and make available for public comment, the scientific and medical evaluation provided by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as part of any proposed rule in the Federal Register relating to the scheduling of a fentanyl-related substance. The DEA shall include all pharmacological data that it considered, as well as information related to the identification and testing of the substance that is the subject of the proposed rule. The Department shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, within 90 days of enactment of this act, the status of studies

and scheduling recommendations for all fentanyl analogues it has identified.

Fentanyl Tracking.—The Committee directs the DEA to use the provided funding to develop a comprehensive fentanyl tracking system, which includes documentation of seizure location, chemical composition, probable or known manufacturing location, and probable or known point of entry into the U.S., if applicable. The DEA shall report back to the Committee on these efforts within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

DEA Suspicious Orders Report System [SORS].—The Committee directs DEA to take further action to remove barriers to access for opioid use disorder medications. DEA must clarify the difference between suspicious orders of opioids and suspicious orders of buprenorphine on SORS. DEA should also work with other Federal regulators, including the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] and FDA, to ensure these barriers are removed after necessary clarifications are made. The Committee adopts and reiterates the directive under this heading in Senate Report 118–62, as adopted into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. The Committee looks forward to the timely submission of this report.

Xylazine.—The FDA and DEA have issued warnings regarding the risks of the human consumption of xylazine, a sedative used in veterinary medicine and in farming. Media reports indicate the increased use of the drug, by itself or in combination with other substances, is resulting in worsening addiction and is causing physical wounds to those who use illicit opioids. The DEA shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the prevalence of xylazine in drug seizures, information about known distribution networks for the drug, and potential harm-reduction strategies.

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

Destruction of Controlled Substances.—The Committee adopts and reiterates the language under this caption in Senate Report 118–62, as adopted into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

Digital Evidence to Combat the Fentanyl Crisis.—Digital evidence technology enables adherence to standardized, secure oper-

ating procedures required to legally collect, forensically review, and efficiently analyze digital evidence with similar rigor and consistency to wiretaps, DNA, and fingerprint evidence. The Committee urges DEA to establish and formalize a tiered digital evidence enterprise program. Such a program should encompass the entire digital evidence workflow, including collection, review, and analysis by agents, analysts, and forensic examiners. DEA program personnel should uniformly deploy digital evidence technical capabilities and training across all DEA Divisions. With access to digital intelligence technology and training, DEA personnel can leverage capabilities like automation, machine learning, and optical character recognition to enable sharing and analysis of collected digital evidence both internally for deconfliction and externally with other Federal agencies and State and local partners.

Preventing Drug Use By College-Age Individuals.—The Committee adopts and reiterates the language under this caption in Senate Report 118–62, as adopted into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. The Committee looks forward to the timely submission of this report.

Tribal Consultation.—Prior to the finalization of the Proposed Rule for Telemedicine Prescribing of Controlled Substances When the Practitioner and the Patient Have Not Had a Prior In-Person Medical Evaluation (88 Fed. Reg. 12875), the Committee directs DEA to engage in meaningful Tribal consultation with federally recognized Tribes affected by the proposed rulemaking, as required by the DOJ Tribal Consultation Policy, Executive Order 13175, Executive Order 13604, and a November 30, 2022, Presidential Memorandum mandating executive agency consultation with Indian nations and Tribes.

Insomnia Pharmaceuticals.—The Committee supports DEA’s efforts, in coordination with the Food and Drug Administration [FDA], to ensure the availability of non-addictive treatments for insomnia, particularly for high-risk populations like servicemembers, veterans, and first responders. The Committee encourages DEA to request FDA to begin its required Eight-Factor Analysis, to run concurrently with DEA’s own analysis. A concurrent analysis would allow DEA, with FDA, to reach a conclusion sooner, particularly as by law, DEA is bound by an HHS decision to deschedule. The Committee directs DEA to provide a briefing, within 60 days of the enactment of this act, on the status of any scientific and medical evaluation that may be in progress under the provisions of section 811 of title 21, United States Code.

Fentanyl Precursors.—According to DEA, chemical companies within the People’s Republic of China produce and sell the majority of precursor chemicals that are used by the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels to manufacture fentanyl and methamphetamine. The DEA Administrator has testified that these precursor chemicals “are the foundation of the fentanyl and methamphetamine that are manufactured and transported from Mexico into the United States, and that are causing tens of thousands of drug-related deaths in our country.” The Committee commends DEA for recent operations that concluded in the first-ever charges to be brought against Chinese companies for fentanyl trafficking, and urges DEA to sustain these efforts to combat the exportation and sale of fentanyl precursors.

Advanced Analytics and Digital Evidence.—The Committee recognizes the importance of removing barriers to sharing digital evidence collected across the DEA and enabling agents and investigators to collaborate across offices, to surface relevant leads and identify connections that might be missed. The Committee directs the DEA to implement an efficient data sharing mechanism for digital evidence collected from across the agency, and a digital evidence analytics platform that enables agents and investigators conducting opioid and fentanyl trafficking investigations to work collaboratively to find connections, generate new insights into narcotics trafficking patterns, and reduce investigator workload.

The program should encompass the entire digital evidence workflow from collection and review, to the analysis conducted by field agents and analysts, and to the forensic examiners in the lab; and should uniformly deploy digital evidence technical capabilities and training across all 23 DEA Divisions. The Committee recognizes that digital evidence technology enables the adherence to standardized, secure operating procedures required to legally collect, forensically review, and efficiently analyze digital evidence with similar rigor and consistency as wiretaps, DNA, and fingerprint evidence. With access to digital intelligence technology and training, DEA special agents, Technical Operations Group leaders, and investigative research specialists can leverage automation, machine learning, and optical character recognition to enable sharing and analysis of collected digital evidence both internally and externally.

Combating Drug Trafficking in Indian Country.—The Committee is concerned about the increased presence of international drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) in DEA’s Rocky Mountain Division, specifically in Indian Country and areas with large land-based Tribes. These organizations are contributing to an increase in drug and violent crimes in Indian Country and surrounding communities. The Committee directs the DEA, within 180 days of enactment of this act, to develop a strategy, working in consultation with local, state, Tribal and other federal law enforcement agencies, to combat the growing presence of these organizations in rural states with large land-based Tribes, with particular focus on DTOs in DEA’s Rocky Mountain Division.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,625,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,952,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,685,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,685,000,000 for ATF salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$60,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$267,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee supports the budget request for Forensics Services Crime Gun Intelligence.

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.

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 more than 55 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.

NIBIN Expansion.—The Committee supports efforts to expand the use of NIBIN and to ensure all law enforcement agencies have access to NIBIN's correlation services, including through the NIBIN National Correlation and Training Center [NNCTC]. The Committee appreciates the investments being made by State and local partners to collect and share ballistics evidence across geographically separated law enforcement jurisdictions and encourages ATF to continue to build on these investments and consider additional service models to offer departments, including Tribal law enforcement agencies, access to NIBIN. The Committee further directs that ATF examine ways to expand access to NIBIN to State and local agencies in the New England and southwest border regions.

Training Law Enforcement Partners.—The Committee expects ATF to continue to provide training to local and State law enforcement agencies on submitting trace requests of firearms recovered in criminal investigations to ATF. Firearm tracing provides critical information to assist law enforcement agencies investigate and solve firearms crimes. The Committee supports the ongoing efforts of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to solve violent crimes and urges ATF to provide all possible training opportunities in support of these efforts.

Preventing Firearm Straw Purchases.—The Committee notes that preventing firearms purchases by prohibited persons is critical to ATF's efforts to prevent violent crime and protect public safety. ATF has initiated a public awareness campaign to reduce firearm straw purchases at the retail level, and to educate would-be straw purchasers of the penalties of knowingly participating in an illegal

firearm purchase. The Committee expects continued funding of this initiative, as authorized under the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (Public Law 117–159).

National Services Center.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the ATF’s National Services Center [NSC], which houses several mission-critical functions, including the National Tracing Center [NTC], the Firearms and Ammunition Technology Division [FATD], and the National Firearms Act [NFA] Division, among others. The Committee directs the ATF to submit a report to this Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this act, on the needs, including occupational hazards and risks as well as impact on ATF’s mission, associated with the current Martinsburg facilities, and the cost and feasibility of constructing a new physical structure or expanding existing spaces versus continuing repairs over a 10-year period.

Publicly Available Information [PAI].—The Committee recognizes the critical role ATF plays in the effort to curb the illegal trafficking of weapons that fuels gang violence, human trafficking, the import of illegal narcotics, and potential terrorist activities, and understands that effectively combatting these threats requires the analysis of open source information, considered broadly as social media, blogs, message boards, deep and dark web content, and other related publicly or commercially available web-based content. The Committee encourages ATF to expand its access to PAI and PAI analytical tools. Such access and analytical tools should encompass multilingual information such as social media, blogs, message boards, paste-it sites, deep and dark web content, public records, and other related publicly or commercially available data.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$8,392,588,000
Budget estimate, 2025	8,557,339,000
Committee recommendation	8,492,588,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$8,492,588,000 for BOP salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$100,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$164,751,000 below the budget request. The Committee reminds the Department and BOP that all reports, including those required on a quarterly basis, are to be submitted in a timely manner.

Staffing Shortages.—The Committee continues to be displeased with BOP’s staffing shortages, which were only exacerbated during the COVID–19 pandemic. The Committee remains concerned about the lack of locality pay and wage increases for Bureau employees, which has negatively impacted the retention rate of correctional officers and other staff working at BOP institutions. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, the BOP must provide the Committee with a report detailing its employee retention methods and benefits provided to Bureau employees as well as the rate at which these benefits have maintained parity with other Federal agencies and inflation.

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 (i.e., morning watch, day watch, and evening watch), the Bureau shall start recording this data and include these metrics in this report by the end of the current 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 continues to be concerned about the significant number of vacancies in BOP institutions, creating an extremely dangerous environment for both staff and incarcerated persons. The Committee directs the Department 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. The Committee again directs BOP to provide a report, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to the Committee 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 notes that retention incentive pay increases are useful tools to protect, recruit, and retain talented staff. The Committee supports the use of recruitment and retention bonuses and rejects any further position eliminations.

First Step Act [FSA] Staffing.—The staffing for many inmate programs have either had key positions removed from current staffing complements or have been slow to fill vacancies. The programs impacted are also needed to successfully implement the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391) including, but not limited to, drug treatment, psychology, religious services, vocational services, and education services. The Committee continues to direct BOP to hire additional programming staff to successfully provide these key programs and ensure that each facility has a Special Education Teacher on staff. The Committee also directs the BOP to hire a Special Populations Manager at each of the BOP institutions to ensure that additional FSA programming can be provided. Positions that are vital to the FSA should be added to institution staffing requirements and not taken from existing staffing complements.

Staffing at High Security Institutions.—The Committee is concerned about reports of significant upticks in violence among inmates and against correctional officers at high security institutions.

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 as well as Witness Security Program units and units housing high security pretrial inmates. BOP is directed to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee showing compliance with this directive and to provide a cost estimate and strategic plan for implementation for medium security institutions that currently do not have a second officer for all three shifts.

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. As part of the quarterly report, BOP is required to also submit the number of hours, and subsequent cost, of overtime recorded at each institution. In addition, 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.

In addition to officer and inmate safety concerns, the Committee also notes that augmenting staff means that critical programs and services required for inmates under the FSA are imperiled when those who provide counseling, education, and other programs to inmates are being pulled from their original duties to work in the cellblock. BOP is directed to ensure that non-custody correctional employees must spend at least 90 percent of their work week or pay period in their primary positions.

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

The Committee also directs the BOP to review the current pay scale of BOP’s Correctional Officers as compared with other DOJ law enforcement components and comparable State and local correctional agencies. This review should analyze opportunities to convert the pay band to a higher scale and the resource requirements to do so. The review should be conducted in consultation with the

Department's JMD. The Committee directs this review to be submitted within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Overtime Pay Rate.—BOP shall ensure that every bargaining unit Primary Law Enforcement position is being properly paid overtime at the full overtime rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. 203). This includes, but is not limited to, the positions of all nursing staff, teachers, Special Education Teachers, Religious Services, and Psychology Services. All of these positions are considered Primary Law Enforcement positions and work with thousands of offenders in extremely hazardous environments. Each of the positions listed work in a correctional environment, and any overtime accrued would be performed in the duties providing a safe and secure correctional environment.

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

The Committee directs BOP to immediately take steps to ensure compliance with FSA requirements, and to ensure that all those incarcerated in BOP facilities have access to robust programming opportunities, including third-party faith-based programs. The Committee further directs BOP to submit a report, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, on such efforts. The report shall identify which approved EBRR programs and PAs are faith-based.

The Committee reminds BOP that Congress intended for the FSA to expand BOP partnerships with external organizations. This specifically involves the opportunity for third-party partners to provide EBRR Programming and PAs, including faith-based programs, taught from a specific faith tradition within Federal prisons. Further, the Committee reminds BOP that the FSA reflects a singular definition for EBRRs and PAs, regardless of whether the program is internal or external and does not require a third-party review of external program's evidence. BOP is directed to submit a report to the Committee, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, on the following: (1) an account of whether each approved EBRR and PA is an internal BOP program, a contracted BOP program, or an external third-party program; (2) any difference in the criteria and evaluation process for suitability of an internal BOP program, a contracted BOP program, or an external third-party program as an EBRR or PAs; (3) the number of external faith-based programs that applied to qualify as an EBRR and PAs since the FSA was enacted, including the number that have been denied, the number that are still pending, and the names of any accepted applicants and whether any are taught from a specific faith tradition; (4) ac-

tions BOP has taken to promote the opportunity for submissions of external programs for consideration as EBRRs and PAs; and (5) list and describe what program providers make up the “faith-based recidivism-reduction partnerships” noted in the Bureau of Justice Statistics reporting on FSA implementation. The report shall also include efforts to fill all vacant programming and other dedicated FSA positions, efforts to improve transparency regarding EBRR credit calculation, the EBRR programming currently available at each BOP facility, the associated hours of EBRR credit participants earn for participation in each program, and the need for and availability of medication-assisted treatment at each BOP facility.

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.

Restrictive Housing.—The Committee remains 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 7.3 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 reduce significantly 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.

The Committee urges the Director of the BOP to fully implement all the 2014 and 2016 restrictive housing reports recommendations. A recent GAO Report, “Bureau of Prisons: Additional Actions Needed to Improve Restrictive Housing Practices” (GAO–24–105737), found that the BOP has failed to implement 54 of the 87 recommendations from two prior studies in 2014 and 2016 on improving restrictive housing practices. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, and continuing semi-annually thereafter, the Committee directs the BOP to submit a report outlining what steps the BOP has taken to implement the 2014 and 2016 restrictive housing recommendations, the timeframe for completing the remaining recommendations, and in instances where the Bureau does not concur with the recommendation or deems it impractical, it should document its rationale and any alternate steps it plans to take.

Contraband Cell Phones in BOP Facilities.—In an August 2022 report, BOP observed that “[c]ontraband cellphones remain a significant correctional security and public safety concern for the BOP as well as for State and local correctional agencies across the country.” Since fiscal year 2020, the Committee has provided substantial resources for BOP to pilot and outfit its facilities with managed access system and micro-jamming solution cellphone interdiction technologies. The Committee directs BOP to submit, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this act, an updated report on the

deployment of these technologies. The report shall identify the number of contraband devices confiscated through the use of each technology, and shall describe the long-term funding requirements for full deployment.

Camera System Upgrades.—The Committee supports continued upgrades to security cameras that will help to better protect the safety, wellbeing and civil rights of those incarcerated and BOP employees, including correctional officers, medical personnel and other professional staff.

Residential Reentry Centers [RRCs].—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.

Roadmap to Reentry.—The Committee recognizes the benefits of making our criminal justice system more fair, more efficient, and more effective at reducing recidivism by helping formerly incarcerated individuals successfully return to their communities. To that end, the Committee directs the BOP to reestablish the principles identified in the Justice Department’s “Roadmap to Reentry,” and to begin the process of implementing these principles to improve the correctional practices and programs, including providing (1) individualized reentry plans for individuals; (2) access to education, employment training, life skills, substance abuse, mental health, and other programs; (3) resources and opportunities to build and maintain family relationships; (4) individualized continuity of care; and (5) comprehensive reentry-related information and access to resources.

Extreme Weather Plans.—Recent examples of BOP’s responses to extreme weather events—including extreme heat or cold—raise concerns about unsafe conditions for inmates, correctional officers, and institution staff. The Committee continues to direct BOP to issue clear and consistent policies and guidance across all BOP facilities regarding preparations for and responses to extreme weather events, including by establishing temperature thresholds for health and safety at BOP facilities.

Swift-Certain-Fair [SCF] Model in the Federal Prison System.—The SCF model has been an effective deterrent for incarcerated populations in State and local corrections settings. The Committee directs BOP (1) to establish SCF pilot programs in BOP housing units based upon best practices developed by other applicable corrections agencies, (2) to collect data on the effectiveness of the program, and (3) to provide a report evaluating the pilot and making recommendations on its replication.

BOP Responsiveness During Disasters.—Within 180 days of enactment of this act, BOP shall submit to the Committees on Appro-

priations, Judiciary, and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs a report covering fiscal years 2015 through 2024 of disaster damage describing the scope of physical damage at BOP-owned or managed facilities impacted or struck by a major disaster that explains the effects of the damage on inmates and staff, including (1) injury and loss of life of inmates and staff; (2) access to health and medical care, food, special dietary needs, drinkable water, personal protective equipment, and personal hygiene products; (3) guidance used to adjudicate early release or home confinement requests, data on early release or home confinement approvals, denials, and justification for denials and explanation, as to whether using home confinement or early release was considered; (4) access to cost-free and uninterrupted visitation with legal counsel and visitors with justifications for facility decisions that resulted in suspended or altered visitations; (5) access to appropriate accommodations for inmates with disabilities; (6) access to educational and work programs; (7) assessment of the cost of the damage to the facility and estimates for repairs; (8) the impact on staffing, equipment, and financial resources; and (9) other factors relating to the ability of the BOP to uphold the health, safety, and civil rights of the correctional population.

This report shall also include agency corrective actions that BOP has undertaken or plans to undertake to improve and modernize emergency preparedness plans, as they relate to natural disasters, extreme weather, and public health emergencies and a timeline to implement any corrective action plans.

Strengthening Collaboration to Ensure Effective Treatment Services.—The Committee recognizes the importance of rehabilitation and successfully enabling reentry of incarcerated people into their communities, including providing mental health, substance misuse and other behavioral health support to individuals leaving the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and entering the Federal Judiciary's Probation and Pretrial Services program for a term of court-ordered post-release supervision. Creating a continuum of care can help certain offenders adhere to and continue engagement with their behavioral health treatment plans, obtain gainful employment, and avoid committing future crimes. The Committee is aware that there is continuum of care collaboration between the Federal Judiciary's Probation and Pretrial Services program and the Federal Bureau of Prisons but encourages both entities to strengthen that collaboration to include better information sharing, including electronic data sharing, on the treatment needs of individuals coming out of Federal prison.

RRC ID Data Collection.—A recent GAO report, "Bureau of Prisons: Opportunities Exist to Better Assist Incarcerated People with Obtaining ID Documents Prior to Release" [GAO 22-105302] found that the BOP does not collect ID-related data from inmates once they are transferred to RRCs. The Committee directs the Bureau to make changes to the Statement of Work for RRCs to ensure that in future or renegotiated contracts, the RRCs are required to collect and regularly report data to BOP on the number of people obtaining ID documents while residing at RRCs, and to report on these efforts no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

The Committee further directs the BOP, in the above-referenced report, to assess the feasibility of entering into memoranda of understanding with additional State departments of motor vehicles to expand innovative services at BOP facilities, in order to provide state-issued photo ID processing services for those individuals with proper supporting documents.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2024	\$179,762,000
Budget estimate, 2025	260,215,000
Committee recommendation	290,215,000

This Committee’s recommendation includes \$290,215,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. The recommendation is \$110,453,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$30,000,000 above the budget request. Of this amount, \$260,215,000 is designated for the modernization and repair of existing facilities. BOP shall proceed with ongoing planned and associated new construction efforts for BOP operated facilities 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. Within the amount provided, \$30,000,000 shall be for the continued development and planning of a BOP and DOJ correctional officer and law enforcement officer training facility. The Committee reiterates the directive for the Department to provide a spending plan, prospectus, and schedule, and looks forward to its submission. Consistent with that effort, the Committee further directs the Department to engage in request for information and request for proposal efforts to develop a contract for formal project management, planning, and design support that takes into account site selection, environmental impact, and other requirements for timely and effective implementation.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,700,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,700,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides a limitation on the administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$4,199,761,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including: \$3,953,761,000 in discretionary appropriations and \$246,000,000 in mandatory appropriations. The total is

\$221,616,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$91,961,000 above the budget estimate.

Management and Administration [M&A] Expenses.—The Department shall, in preparing its fiscal year 2025 spending plan, assess M&A expenses compared to program funding. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable and that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Committee also directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants or training and 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 2025 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.

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 remains 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 allocation 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 \$139,000,000 in discretionary grant funding for Tribes as follows: \$60,000,000 within OJP for Tribal assistance; \$18,000,000 for a Tribal youth program within the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP]; \$37,000,000 for Tribal resources and \$6,000,000 for a Tribal Access Program within the COPS Office; and \$15,000,000 for a special Tribal criminal jurisdiction program and \$3,000,000 for a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney on Tribal land program within the OVW. In addition, a total of \$66,403,535 is provided to Tribal governments and coalitions through OVW programmatic statutory set-asides and another \$95,000,000 is provided to Tribal governments and Tribal coalitions in CVF funding.

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 2025, a plan for the use of these funds that is informed by such consultation.

In addition, the bill includes a five 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 the use of funds and the definition of victim services, in order to best meet the unique needs of victims in Tribal communities. The Committee also directs the Department to streamline administrative requirements as much as possible to increase accessibility for those most in need in Indian Country.

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

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 Pub-

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

STOP School Violence Act.—A total of \$197,000,000 is provided for the STOP School Violence Act (division S of title V of Public Law 115–141) grant program for fiscal year 2025. Of this amount, \$60,000,000 is derived from the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act and \$137,000,000 is provided for in this act. Of the amount provided for in this act, \$82,000,000 is provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] for evidence-based school safety programs outlined in the act and \$55,000,000 is provided to the COPS Office for a competitive grant program as outlined in the act. The Committee directs BJA to prioritize evidence-based programming to train students and school personnel on the warning signs of interpersonal violence and suicide, to prevent the root causes of student violence, and to deliver mental health crisis intervention, as permitted under the act. The Committee directs the offices to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, tribes, and school districts of funding availability upon release, increase training and technical assistance for school district applicants, and provide microgrants for school districts, including rural, Tribal, and low-resourced schools. The Committee directs BJA to prioritize applicants from rural and low-resourced school districts and applicants incorporating crisis centers and evidence-based trainings for students and staff within their anonymous reporting systems. The Committee encourages BJA and the COPS Office to prioritize applications that promote the use of mental health professionals and resources in their school safety plans.

National Sexual Assault Hotline.—The Committee urges OVC to fully support the National Sexual Assault Hotline, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, as amended (34 U.S.C. 20985(d)).

OVC Center for Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] Administrators.—The Committee directs OVC to continue to provide peer-to-peer training on Federal grants management, administration and strategies to increase access to services and compensation for VOCA victim assistance and victim compensation grantees and subgrantees.

Shelter for Victims and their Companion Animals.—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing shelter and transitional housing to victims of domestic violence and their companion animals and encourages the Department to continue providing robust funding for grants under the Emergency Transitional Pet Shelter and Housing Assistance Grant Program, as authorized by section 12502 of Public Law 115–334. The Committee directs OVC to continue to coordinate with the Departments of Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services to efficiently implement this program.

Support for Child Advocacy Centers.—The Committee commends OVC and OJJDP for its enhanced support of CACs through solicitation OJJDP–2020–17712. The Committee directs the offices to sustain this funding through continuation awards, in order to avoid the severe consequences of a break in critical services.

DOJ Grant Oversight.—The Committee encourages the Department 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. The Committee directs OJP, OVW, and the COPS Office to submit an annual report on grant programs that have not received a sufficient number of qualified applicants.

Grant Funding for Payment of Bail.—In GAO–23–106012, the GAO reported that based on its review of available data and interviews with Department officials, it found no information to indicate the Department awarded grants to nonprofits to pay cash bond for bail or that nonprofit recipients used Department grant funds for this purpose. The Committee directs the Office of Justice Programs, the COPS Office, and the Office on Violence Against Women to continue to monitor this matter, and to report to the Committee of any findings inconsistent with the GAO's conclusions.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$713,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	800,000,000
Committee recommendation	739,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$739,500,000 for OVW grants. The recommendation is \$26,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$60,500,000 below the budget request. Resources are provided to the OVW to respond to the needs of all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, including, but not limited to, Native women, immigrants, LGBTQ victims, college students, youths, and public housing residents. To minimize fraud, waste, and abuse in these programs, OVW is encouraged to implement any open recommendations of the Department's OIG with respect to the recipients of grants under these programs.

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

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
STOP Grants	255,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	53,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	2,500
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	17,000
Improving Criminal Justice Responses Program	60,500
<i>Homicide Reduction Initiative</i>	4,000
<i>Lethality Assessment Initiative</i>	4,000
Sexual Assault Victims Services	80,500
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	53,000

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Violence on College Campuses	25,000
<i>HBCU, HSI and Tribal Colleges</i>	12,500
Legal Assistance for Victims	56,000
Abuse Later in Life Program	9,000
Justice for Families Program	22,000
Disabilities Program	12,000
National Center on Workplace Responses	1,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country-Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
Tribal Special Criminal Jurisdiction	15,000
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	1,500
Restorative Justice Responses and Evaluations	15,000
Culturally Specific Programs	11,000
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys	3,000
LGBT Specific Services Program	1,000
National Deaf Services Line	2,000
Underserved Populations Program	5,000
Financial Assistance Program	4,000
Abby Honold Act	5,000
Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Examinations	15,000
Cybercrime Enforcement	6,000
National Service Line for Incarcerated Survivors of Sexual Assault	3,000
Special Initiative to Address Intersection of MMIP & Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, & Human Trafficking	5,000
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	739,500

Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Exams.—The Committee’s recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for grants for regional sexual assault nurse examiner [SANE] training, salaries for SANEs and sexual assault forensic examiners [SAFEs], and technical assistance and resources to increase access to SANEs and SAFEs, as authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 2022 (division W of Public Law 117–103). The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize areas where nationwide gaps exist in the availability and quality of post-sexual assault medical forensic care, including rural, Tribal, underserved communities, and urban areas that lack full-time coverage. The Committee directs OVW to collaborate with the Office for Victims of Crime to implement this program in coordination with other funding opportunities designed to enhance the quality and availability of post-sexual assault medical forensic care, to include multidisciplinary settings responding to the abuse of both children and adolescents.

Sexual Assault Survivors’ Bill of Rights.—The Committee again provides \$10,000,000 as part of the STOP grants for the recently enacted Sexual Assault Survivors’ Bill of Rights, a new and consequential grant program that incentivizes States to codify and standardize survivor rights. The Committee notes the Department’s lower request due to a limited number of States applying and qualifying for the awards. Accordingly, the Committee continues to direct the Department to submit a report to the Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this act, detailing any applicants deemed by OVW as ineligible for this funding, the reasons for the ineligibility, and suggested legislative changes that could increase state eligibility.

Statutory Set-Asides.—The underlying statutes for several grant programs, including STOP and Sexual Assault Services Program [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 \$90,288,535 for fiscal year 2025, with \$66,403,535 for Tribal governments and coalitions, \$17,575,000 for culturally specific organizations, and \$6,310,000 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.

Rural Victims.—Victims of sexual assault living in rural communities may be reluctant to report to law enforcement. The Committee encourages the OVW to implement projects that reduce barriers to the reporting of crime in rural areas, colonias, and persistent poverty counties and directs the OVW to submit a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

Violence Against Middle Eastern and North African Women.—The Committee directs the Department to develop best practices, in consultation with Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) community-based organizations, for the investigation and prosecution of violence against MENA women. The Committee further directs the Department’s Office on Violence Against Women to review the sufficiency of its Culturally Specific Services and Underserved Populations programs with regard to MENA survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including the quality and cultural competency of its temporary and transitional housing, education, and workforce development assistance, and whether additional resources are needed to provide MENA survivors with equitable access to services. The Department shall report to the Committee on these directives within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

Appropriations, 2024	\$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	77,000,000
Committee recommendation	75,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$75,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. The recommendation is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$2,000,000 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	41,000
National Institute of Justice	34,000
<i>Study on Online Crimes Against Children</i>	750
TOTAL, Research Evaluation and Statistics	75,000

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.

Assessment of NIJ and BJS.—Directives under the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435) (Evidence Act) and other congressionally-requested initiatives have given NIJ and BJS additional responsibilities and obligations. The Committee directs OJP to conduct a full assessment of the impact of these dynamics on NIJ and BJS's ability to keep pace with cutting-edge scientific practices and emerging policy needs. OJP is further directed to develop a forward-looking vision for strengthening these agencies' ability to respond nimbly to and anticipate future needs and scientific developments over the next decade and identify the resources needed to achieve this vision. These activities should be integrated, where possible, into OJP's implementation of the Evidence Act. OJP shall provide an update to the Committee on its progress within 180 days from the enactment of this act.

BJS.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$41,000,000 for the BJS. The recommendation is \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 level and \$1,000,000 below the budget request.

Data on Police Suicide.—The Committee directed BJS to start the process of maintaining a data set on police suicide for Federal, State, and local law enforcement in fiscal year 2020 and provided \$3,000,000 for this data collection effort in fiscal year 2021. The Committee continues to recognize the importance of collecting information on police suicides and encourages BJS to continue its approach to improving the measurement of suicide fatalities among law enforcement agencies.

National Crime Victimization Survey [NCVS].—BJS is directed, as part of the NCVS, to collect data on offenders under the influence at the time of the offense.

NIJ.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$34,000,000 for the NIJ, in addition to \$2,500,000 transferred from the OVW for research and evaluation on violence against women and Indian women.

Correctional Education Evaluation.—The Committee directs NIJ to establish a public-private partnership with research and correctional institutions to collect and evaluate data, and continue to advance the research on the impact of correctional education on recidivism.

Study on Online Crimes Against Children.—The Committee provides \$750,000 for NIJ to administer a competitive grant to an accredited research university for a study on the range of challenges victims of online crimes against children and their families face in reporting crimes and receiving justice and potential changes to the system that would improve the response to online crimes against children.

Report on Forensic Laboratory Resource Requirements.—The Committee adopts and re-iterates the directive under this heading in Senate Report 118–62, as adopted into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. The Committee looks forward to the timely submission of this study.

Human Trafficking Study.—NIJ is directed to provide a briefing, within 30 days of the date of the enactment of this act, on the status of the study required by Section 20 of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–392) and its estimated completion date.

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

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,475,061,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,009,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,149,338,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,149,338,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance. The recommendation is \$325,723,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$140,338,000 above the budget request.

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

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	720,338
<i>Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative</i>	13,000
<i>NamUs</i>	3,500
<i>Officer Training for Responding to People with Mental Illness and Disabilities</i>	10,000
<i>John R. Justice Grant Program</i>	5,000
<i>Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution</i>	15,500
<i>Kevin and Avonte’s Law</i>	3,000
<i>Project Safe Neighborhoods</i>	20,000
<i>Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review</i>	13,000
<i>National Center on Restorative Justice</i>	3,000
<i>Ashanti Alert Network</i>	1,000
<i>Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Pilot Programs</i>	3,500

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
<i>Child Advocacy Training</i>	2,000
<i>Rural Violent Crime Initiative</i>	10,000
<i>Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act</i>	6,000
<i>Forensic Ballistics Programs in Higher Education</i>	2,500
<i>Multidisciplinary Partnership Improvements for Protective Orders</i>	5,000
<i>Byrne Discretionary Projects</i>	131,393
Victims of Trafficking Grants	95,000
Economic, High-Tech, White Collar, and Cybercrime Prevention	13,000
<i>Intellectual Property Enforcement Program</i>	2,500
<i>Internet of Things Training Modules</i>	2,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program	30,000
<i>Transfer to NIST</i>	1,500
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS] Initiative	95,000
<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>	25,000
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	35,000
DNA Initiative	170,000
<i>Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants</i>	130,000
<i>State and Local Forensic Activities</i>	20,000
<i>Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants</i>	15,000
<i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training Program Grants</i>	5,000
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative [SAKI]	55,000
CASA—Special Advocates	15,000
Tribal Assistance	60,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	125,000
<i>Smart Probation</i>	8,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants</i>	5,000
<i>Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement</i>	5,000
<i>Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act</i>	10,000
<i>Pay for Success</i>	7,500
Substance Use Disorder Initiative	445,000
<i>Drug Courts</i>	95,000
<i>Mentally Ill Offender Act</i>	45,000
<i>Residential Substance Use Treatment</i>	45,000
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	35,000
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring</i>	35,000
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program</i>	190,000
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	2,500
STOP School Violence Act	82,000
Emmett Till Grants	3,500
Hate Crime Prevention Act	25,000
Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice	10,000
Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act	10,000
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	35,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	35,000
Community Violence Intervention and Prevention	55,000
Daniel Aderl Act	10,000
Death in Custody Reporting Act Implementation Assistance Program	2,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	2,149,338

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$720,338,000 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.

Byrne-JAG and the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.—In addition to the funding provided in this act, the Committee notes that an additional \$150,000,000 will be released to State, local, and Tribal governments this fiscal year under the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act [BCSA]. Government agencies and law enforcement can use BCSA funding for the following purposes, including, but not limited to: extreme risk protection order programs, drug courts, mental health courts, and veterans courts.

Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability [VALOR] Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$13,000,000 within Byrne-JAG for the VALOR Initiative. The Committee expects Federal law enforcement agencies to continue to expand on efforts to provide local police with information as to whether a suspect has a violent history, to the extent that transfer of such information is allowable and available via Federal law enforcement databases, in an effort to prevent officer deaths. The Committee notes that an additional \$14,000,000 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.

Law Enforcement Officer De-escalation Training.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for a competitive grant program to support training and related initiatives (with a particular emphasis on de-escalation practices) that help improve responses to individuals with mental illness, intellectual disabilities, or developmental disabilities and others who come into contact with law enforcement or correctional officers, including for purposes described in the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–325).

Prison Rape Elimination Act [PREA] Audit Quality Initiative.—Facility audits are a key component in helping agencies move their sexual abuse prevention and response policies from written documents to everyday practices. Congress enhanced the audit process in 2018 to ensure greater oversight of the audit process and improved audits, but many of these changes have not been fully implemented by the PREA Management Office. The Committee supports the Department providing the necessary resources to carry out this work. In an effort to complement and enhance these efforts, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 to OVW for the establishment of a national services line for incarcerated survivors of sexual abuse.

Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN].—PSN is a nationwide initiative that brings together Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement officials, prosecutors, community-based partners, and other stakeholders to identify the most pressing violent crime problems in a community and develop comprehensive solu-

tions to address them. PSN is coordinated by the U.S. Attorneys' Offices in the 94 Federal judicial districts throughout the 50 States and U.S. territories. OJP is encouraged to highlight ways PSN funding can reduce gun violence, including through automated ballistics imaging triage technology.

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.

Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful convictions, the Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the \$13,000,000 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. Grant funds shall support grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims; case review, evaluation, and management; experts; potentially exonerative forensic testing; and investigation services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.

National Center on Restorative Justice.—Of the \$3,000,000 provided for this program, no less than \$2,500,000 shall be used to continue a partnership with an accredited university of higher 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 expand its partnerships with practitioners and facilitators to increase access and types of restorative justice training and education opportunities available across the country and continue to support research focusing on how best to provide direct services to address social inequities, such as simultaneous access to substance abuse treatment and higher education. Further, the Center will expand educational opportunities for those under sentence and in a court-supervised substance abuse program, and, through research and evaluation, the Center will disseminate reports on the impact of attitudes, recidivism, and costs of the educational initiatives. Up to \$500,000 may be used to support microgrants to innovative restorative justice projects in communities across the country.

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 \$2,000,000 for a competitive grant program to support child advocacy training in undergraduate, graduate, and continuing education. The grants should support the training of future mandated reporters and child protection professionals and support efforts across the country to train child protection profes-

sionals in the field, including law enforcement officers, social workers, mental and medical health professionals, and prosecutors.

Forensic Ballistics and Higher Education.—Subject to approval from ATF, educational institutions can join NIBIN in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies. Through the use of ballistics identification equipment, these NIBIN initiatives can provide students with hands-on training in the processing of firearms evidence used to generate actionable crime gun intelligence. The Committee provides \$2,500,000 for a competitive grant program for universities and technical colleges, to acquire ballistics identification equipment and support forensic ballistics programs.

Rural Violent Crime Initiative.—State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in rural areas face unique challenges, including limited financial and technological resources, and the need to cover large, remote areas with smaller staff. Violent crime, including drug- and human-trafficking, continues to grow in these locations. The Committee provides \$8,000,000 for a Rural Violent Crime Reduction Initiative for Law Enforcement Agencies, with grants to be awarded on a competitive basis to small law enforcement agencies in rural locations. Grants are to support improved training and technology, expanded community-based crime prevention programs, and partnerships with victim service providers. This initiative is intended to improve communication and collaboration among State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with the communities they serve, to address the unique criminal justice challenges in rural areas. Of the total amount provided, no less than \$4,000,000 shall be for a microgrant program with streamlined application and reporting requirements.

Uses of Byrne-JAG Funds.—The Committee continues to recognize that novel equipment and technologies can improve public safety and public trust in criminal justice institutions. OJP is urged to promote awareness, through Statements on the OJP website, in “FAQs” and seminars, and in solicitation documents, that Byrne-JAG funds may be used for managed access systems and other cell phone mitigation technologies; fentanyl and methamphetamine detection equipment, including handheld instruments; opioid overdose reversal agents; virtual reality de-escalation training; humane remote restraint devices that enable law enforcement to restrain an uncooperative subject without requiring the infliction of pain; drug detection canines; license plate readers; and hiring and training of cybercrime analysts and investigators.

Grants to Combat Human Trafficking.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$95,000,000 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 Com-

mittee for the use of these funds as part of the Department's fiscal year 2025 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 \$5,000,000 is for victim services grants for sex-trafficked minors, as authorized by Public Law 113-4, with the remaining \$5,000,000 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.

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

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

National Instant Criminal Background Check System Initiative Grants.—A total of \$135,000,000 is provided for this program, of which \$40,000,000 is derived from the BSCA and \$95,000,000 is derived from funding in this act. Funding provided in this act will be used to continue to improve the submission of State criminal and mental health records to NICS. This investment will strengthen the National background check system by assisting States in finding ways to make more records available in the NICS system, especially mental health records, thereby addressing gaps in Federal and State records currently available in NICS. Those gaps significantly hinder the ability of NICS to quickly confirm whether a prospective purchaser is prohibited from acquiring a firearm. The Committee expects OJP to track whether grant recipients are submitting data in a timely manner into the NICS system.

The Fix NICS Act allows the Attorney General to waive the National Criminal History Improvement Program match for States that are in compliance with the implementation plan required under Section 107 of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180). The Committee directs the Department to remind States of the possibility of this waiver in guidance or technical assistance regarding this grant program.

The Committee is aware that many State laws and policies provide for the expungement or sealing of certain criminal records, making it possible for people with past convictions to access employment and housing, or exercise their social and civic rights. However, many States do not have the resources for appropriate technology to implement such policies effectively. The Committee urges the Department to ensure that grants made under the National Criminal History Improvement Program [NCHIP] can be made available for supporting States in the planning and the implementation of records systems that allow for the efficient expungement or sealing of qualifying criminal history records without requiring those eligible to apply.

The Committee encourages the Department to consider lengthening the period of performance for NCHIP, the NICS Act Record Improvement Program, and NCHIP Supplemental Funding grantees to enable comprehensive system upgrades that are necessary to ensure improved functioning of the background check process and maximum contribution of relevant records to the system.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science.—The recommendation provides a total of \$35,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 is to target specifically the challenges the opioid and synthetic drug epidemic has brought to the forensics community.

DNA Backlog and Crime Lab Improvements.—The Committee continues its strong support for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements by recommending \$170,000,000 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, \$130,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$15,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, \$5,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, and \$20,000,000 is for other State and local forensic activities. An additional \$15,000,000 is provided for Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Examinations grants under the Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs.

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, as part of its fiscal year 2025 spending plan, a detailed description of the DNA-related and forensic programs, including a description of the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. Consistent with the Justice Served Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–257), the Committee expects that not less than 5 percent, but not more than 7 percent, of amounts for the program shall be provided 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 appreciates the Department's publication of data and metrics on the effectiveness of this program. For example, more than half of all matches made on the Combined DNA Index System [CODIS] are attributable to cases and offender samples processed through this Federal grant program. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to track and annually report such metrics related to how this program contributes to the number of cases and offender samples submitted to CODIS, as well as to the related number of CODIS matches.

DNA-related and Forensics Programs.—The Committee continues to direct the Department to allocate funds for DNA-related and forensics programs in compliance with all relevant requirements, including the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–235), the Justice Served Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–257), and appropriations directives.

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation includes \$55,000,000 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 believes it is important for the Department to maximize the results of investments in sexual assault kit [SAK] testing through continued research to identify best practices for State, local, and Tribal jurisdictions in handling the myriad issues that arise from perpetrator identification—such as victim notification, investigation, prosecution, documentation, forensic advancements, inter-jurisdiction sharing, and tracking. The Committee further believes it is critically important to fund efforts to support cross-jurisdiction and cross-site data sharing to identify and pursue repeat offenders operating in multiple jurisdictions. Finally, the Committee believes that further work to validate the extensive cost savings that result from the prevention of future offenses as a result of SAK testing is needed. The Committee directs the Department to support efforts that advance these objectives; and further directs BJA to issue a report, within one year of the enactment of this act, on the number of partially tested kits.

Second Chance Act [SCA] Grants.—The recommendation provides \$125,000,000 for SCA grants. The Committee expects that SCA funding will support grants that foster the implementation of strategies that have been proven to reduce recidivism and ensure adults released from prisons and jails safely and successfully reenter their communities. The SCA supports activities such as employment assistance, substance abuse treatment including MAT options, housing, local transportation, mentoring, family programming, and victim support. SCA grants will also support demonstration projects designed to test the impact of new strategies and frameworks. Of the amounts provided in this section, \$10,000,000 is provided for the purposes of the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–281), which also addresses the mental health and substance use disorder needs of individuals who are recently released from correctional facilities.

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

Project HOPE Institute.—The Committee recognizes the success of Project HOPE. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for Project HOPE, of which not less than \$500,000 shall be directed to continue the Project HOPE Institute to provide training, technical assistance, and best practices for jurisdictions replicating the HOPE model. The Committee directs BJA to award grants to support both existing Project HOPE models and new jurisdictions.

Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act.—The Committee directs BJA to ensure that the program includes grants for peer support specialists and peer-led mental health education classes or support groups for justice-involved individuals and families commensurate with community needs.

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act [CARA] Programs.—The Committee provides a total of \$445,000,000 for CARA programs, including \$95,000,000 for drug courts; \$35,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; \$45,000,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, including access to any of the three MAT options; \$35,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; \$45,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; and \$190,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program [COSSUP].

The Committee directs that funding for COSSUP programs focus on prevention and education efforts, effective responses to those affected by substance abuse, and services for treatment and recovery from addiction. Of the \$190,000,000 for COSSUP, not 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 not less than \$11,000,000 shall be made available for embedding social services with law enforcement in order to rapidly respond to drug overdoses where children are impacted.

The Committee supports specialized residential substance abuse treatment programs for inmates with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders or challenges. Given the strong nexus between substance abuse and mental illness in our prisons and jails, the Committee encourages the Attorney General to ensure that funds provided for residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners are being used to treat underlying mental health disorders, in addition to substance abuse disorders.

The Committee recognizes the importance of drug courts and the vital role that they serve in reducing crime among people with a substance use or mental health disorder. In recent years, drug courts have been on the front lines of the opioid epidemic and have become important resources for law enforcement and other community stakeholders affected by opioid addiction. The Committee 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.

Veterans Treatment Courts.—The Committee continues to strongly support veterans treatment courts [VTCs]. An evaluation of VTCs funded by BJA found limitations in access to VTCs due to challenges in identifying veterans and also emphasized that veterans' needs vary from other drug courts. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to offer a broader range of tools to address program needs. The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42 directed BJA to submit a report, within 180 days of the enactment of that law, on the establishment of a National Center for Veterans Justice, designed to continuously enhance coordination of data, best practices, original research, and technical assistance to further evidence-based practices for justice-involved veteran interventions. The Committee looks forward to timely submission of the report. As appropriate, based the report's conclusions, the Committee directs BJA to coordinate with the Veterans Justice Commission on the possible establishment of the national center in fiscal year 2025.

BJA is encouraged to prioritize VTC grants to rural and low-income areas with high rates of substance abuse and veteran homelessness. BJA is directed to submit a report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, detailing the geographic distribution of applicants, award recipients, and award funding levels, over fiscal years 2019 to 2024.

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 further directs that the Department explore opportunities for supporting an athlete survivor leadership network to better incorporate survivors' lived experiences as part of new curriculum, training materials, and technical assistance, including a better understanding of how and when to report. Any recommendations regarding youth athletes stemming from the work and reporting by the Commission on the State of U.S. Olympics and Paralympics shall be incorporated into this program.

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.

Addressing Hate Crimes.—The Committee provides a total of \$45,000,000 to address hate crimes in our communities. Of this amount, \$25,000,000 is for Hate Crime Prevention Act grants authorized under the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (section 4704 of Public Law 111–84). The Committee continues to urge the Department and grant recipients to prioritize efforts to identify, investigate, report on, and prevent hate crimes that occur online or are related to bias-motivated harassment and criminal activity occurring online. The Committee also provides \$10,000,000 for grants authorized under the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Crime Act, and \$10,000,000 for grants provided under the Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice program.

Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice.—The Committee recognizes the importance of community-based organizations in conflict resolution and empowering communities to combat hate crimes and incidents, as Congress has directed for the last two fiscal years. These organizations provide direct assistance to targeted

communities, train individuals on techniques to de-escalate dangerous situations, and provide timely statistical information on hate crimes to their communities. The Committee continues to provide funding for grants to these organizations to advance justice within their communities.

Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative [CVIPI].—A total of \$105,000,000 is provided for CVIPI in fiscal year 2025. This includes \$50,000,000 from the BSCA and \$55,000,000 in this act. This grant program supports communities in developing comprehensive, evidence-based violence intervention and prevention programs, including efforts to address gang and gun violence, based on partnerships between community residents, law enforcement, local government agencies, and other community stakeholders. Awards should be prioritized for communities with the highest number of homicides and the highest number of homicides per capita. The Committee directs OJP to prioritize that these grants be made to community-based violence intervention programs to the fullest extent possible and also track and publish information on this funding, including the number of awards made and a description of the use of funding for each project and the number of grant applications received.

The Committee recognizes the importance of also providing effective training for law enforcement to advance public safety using community violence intervention initiatives. The Committee encourages OJP to develop a grant opportunity for an accredited research university that has demonstrated it can deliver two evidence-based complementary educational programs that address both the needs of next generation community violence intervention leaders and law enforcement.

Preventing Violence Through Community Partnerships.—The Committee appreciates the Department's ongoing work on violence prevention. However, as incidents of trauma continue to rise, the Committee encourages the Department, including the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Office for Victims of Crime, to develop innovative approaches to reduce the incidence of reinjury and reincarceration caused by intentional violent trauma. Efforts may include facilitating partnerships between community and hospital-based violence intervention and prevention programs that focus on individuals at highest risk for experiencing community violence. This may be done through partnerships with trauma centers and non-profit entities, such as community-based violence prevention programs, providing technical assistance, and facilitating or conducting research of hospital-based violence prevention programs.

Byrne Discretionary Grants.—The Committee provides \$131,393,000 for Byrne discretionary grants to prevent crime, improve the criminal justice system, provide victim services, and other related activities. The Committee directs OJP to provide the funding for the projects listed in the table titled, "Congressionally Directed Spending" at the end of this report in the corresponding amounts.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2024	\$375,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	407,000,000
Committee recommendation	407,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$407,000,000 for juvenile justice programs. The recommendation is \$32,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to 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	75,000
<i>Emergency Planning-Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	500
Youth Mentoring Grants	107,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	65,000
<i>Prevention of Trafficking of Girls</i>	5,000
<i>Tribal Youth</i>	18,000
<i>Girls in the Justice System</i>	6,500
<i>Opioid Affected Youth Initiative</i>	12,500
<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	10,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	45,000
Missing & Exploited Children Programs	107,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	4,500
Juvenile Indigent Defense	2,500
Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative	1,000
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	407,000

Any deviation from the above table is subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this act.

Arts in Juvenile Justice.—The Department is to continue to develop the Arts in the Juvenile Justice Demonstration Program as described in fiscal year 2024. In addition, OJJDP is encouraged to prioritize applications with arts partners who have prior experience in serving youth who are engaged, or at risk of engaging, in the juvenile justice system as well as partnerships developed through authentic collaboration with young people who have lived expertise or experience. The Committee directs OJJDP to provide a report, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, on the use of funds, grant recipients, and project purposes for fiscal

year 2024 as well as plans for fiscal year 2025 funds including expansion of the program and creation of best practices to replicate these kinds of partnerships.

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 \$107,000,000 for competitive, peer-reviewed youth mentoring grants, of which \$16,500,000 is for helping youth impacted by substance abuse, including opioids and methamphetamine. The Committee expects that the OJJDP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants. The Committee expects OJP to maintain OJJDP’s expanded eligibility for local mentoring programs, particularly in rural areas, unaffiliated with national mentoring organizations. The Committee further expects OJP and OJJDP to collaborate with mentoring stakeholders to expand youth mentoring services in rural areas inordinately affected by substance abuse, particularly heroin and opioids, and that are considered at-risk.

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System.—Girls in the United States with a history of sexual and physical abuse, school failure, substance dependency, and involvement in the welfare system, and who live in impoverished communities or are experiencing homelessness, face unique and complex risks. The Committee provides \$6,500,000 for the “Girls in the Justice System” grant program, which will enable organizations, including nonprofit entities, with a successful track record of administering prevention and early intervention programs for girls who are most likely to end up in the juvenile justice system, at a local or State level, to replicate these programs at a national level. Funding for this program will further support prevention and early intervention strategies and curricula throughout the country, and place vulnerable girls on a path toward success, stability, and long-term contribution to society.

Children Exposed to Violence.—According to DOJ, nearly two-thirds of children in the United States have been exposed to violence, which can impact development, health, and educational outcomes, and perpetuate the cycle of violence and substance misuse. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for grants to help children exposed to violence through direct supportive services for them and their families; training and capacity building for communities to build sustainable partnerships to prevent and help children cope with exposure; State and local policy reform to heal from trauma through supportive services for the children and their families; training and awareness-raising for communities on how to prevent and help children heal from violence; State and policy reform; and technical assistance for child and family-serving systems and organizations to help them better recognize and help families at risk for violence.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$45,000,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act (Public Law 101–647) and directs OJJDP to ensure that not less than 90 percent of the grants awarded are for the purposes of developing and maintaining child advocacy centers [CAC], including training and accreditation. The

Committee further directs OJJDP to ensure the funds intended to support local CACs are used efficiently with the highest percentage possible of Federal funding expended for local CAC organizational capacity, which is essential for the effective support of implementing the multidisciplinary response to child abuse investigation, prosecution, and intervention services.

The Committee continues to support efforts by CACs to use their unique model and expertise to help military installations address cases of child abuse, and again provides \$1,000,000 from within the funds provided to continue to support a pilot project to identify, develop, and operationalize best practices. As this effort has been funded since fiscal year 2017, the Committee directs OJJDP to report on the status of this pilot, including the locations of CACs and military installations working together, the number of children served through these partnerships, and lessons learned from this pilot program.

The Committee further directs OJJDP to coordinate with the Department of Defense on the implementation of recommendations made in GAO's report on "Increased Guidance and Collaboration Needed to Improve DoD's Tracking and Response to Child Abuse" [GAO-20-110], including national agreements between CACs and each military service.

Missing and Exploited Children Programs.—The Committee recommends \$107,000,000 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 2025, which shall include investments in authorized national programs that serve as a resource center and clearinghouse on missing and exploited children, task force grants, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children [ICAC] program. The Committee directs OJJDP to continue to ensure that all grantees report regularly on these programs.

Within funds provided, the Committee directs that the full authorized amount of \$40,000,000 be provided for the purposes of the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-267), up to \$32,200,000 of which shall be used to carry out the requirements of 34 U.S.C. 11293(b).

Within the funds provided, \$4,400,000 is provided for the AMBER Alert program. The Committee continues to recognize the diverse and unique challenges, identified in the report to Congress directed by the 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 sexual abuse material [CSAM], exploitation, and sex trafficking, as previously directed in fiscal years 2018 through 2024. The Committee also directs that OJJDP expand efforts to provide advanced skills training for ICAC officers.

Advanced ICAC Skills Training.—The Committee directs that within the funds provided, no less than \$1,000,000 be provided to maintain, strengthen, and enhance the ICAC Child Online Protection System [ICACCOPS] investigative tools that address CSAM, exploitation, and sex trafficking. The funding provided will significantly upgrade hardware, software, and other critical infrastructure components. These upgrades will increase investigative capacity and effectiveness to keep pace with the evolving threat of technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and abuse. The Committee directs OJJDP to identify and provide a report on specific, long-term objectives associated with this funding within 90 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee also directs the Department to prioritize expanded training on and use of the ICACCOPS program across Federal, State, local, Tribal, and military law enforcement agencies. The Committee further directs the Department to coordinate with the Department of Defense on the implementation of section 550D of Public Law 116–92.

Statute of Limitations.—The Committee is aware that statutes of limitation laws have prevented survivors of child sexual abuse, child exploitation, and child sex trafficking from seeking justice when their trauma causes them to delay disclosure of their abuse until later in life. The Department is encouraged to explore ways of supporting and encouraging States to review, pursue and revise, or continue reviewing, pursuing and revising, civil and criminal statutes of limitations laws and avenues for reviving time-barred civil claims for child sexual abuse, child exploitation, and child sex trafficking for adults who were a child at the time of the sexual abuse claim in question.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$208,800,000
Budget estimate, 2025	280,800,000
Committee recommendation	280,800,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$280,800,000 for public safety officers benefits. The recommendation is \$72,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 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, \$246,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office and considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

The Committee also recommends \$34,800,000, as requested, for disability benefits for injured officers and education benefits for the families of officers who have been permanently disabled or killed in the line of duty.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Appropriations, 2024	\$664,516,000
Budget estimate, 2025	534,000,000
Committee recommendation	548,123,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$548,123,000 for community oriented policing services. The recommendation is \$116,393,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$14,123,000 above the budget request.

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

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
COPS Hiring Grants	257,000
<i>Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	37,000
<i>Regional Information Sharing Activities</i>	46,000
<i>Tribal Access Program</i>	6,000
<i>Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act</i>	10,000
<i>Collaborative Reform Model</i>	7,500
POLICE Act	14,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	17,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	36,000
STOP School Violence Act	55,000
Community Policing Development	45,000
Law Enforcement Officer De-Escalation	20,000
COPS Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment Projects	104,123
TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	548,123

Any deviations from the above table are subject to the re-programming requirements of section 505 of this act.

COPS Hiring Program.—The Committee recommends \$257,000,000 for COPS Hiring grants to help State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agencies create and preserve police officer positions and to increase community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. Hiring 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.

Additional Technical Assistance.—The Committee urges the COPS Office to provide increased technical assistance to applicants who have not previously received COPS grants or otherwise indicate that they are newly establishing community-oriented policing programs.

Grants for Rural Communities.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the COPS Office in helping to staff and equip State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officers. However, the Committee is concerned about the administrative difficulties faced by small and understaffed departments, especially in rural communities, when applying for Federal grants. The Committee urges the Department to review and improve the application requirements for COPS Hiring Grants and other COPS Office grants so that more small and understaffed departments can apply for and utilize the funding.

Addressing Racial, Ethnic, and Demographic Gaps in Law Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned about racial, ethnic, and demographic gaps in law enforcement agencies. In fiscal year 2024, the Committee directed the COPS Hiring Program to give additional consideration to applicants that commit to recruiting officers from the communities in which they will serve. The Committee continues to support this effort.

Community Policing Development, Training and Technical Assistance.—The Community Policing Development [CPD] program assists State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with the implementation of community policing strategies. Programs funded by CPD provide guidance on promising practices, develop and test innovative strategies, build knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and support new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. The Committee provides \$45,000,000 for CPD.

De-escalation Training.—The Committee provides \$20,000,000 for de-escalation training programs and implementation of the Law Enforcement De-escalation Training Act (Public Law 117–325). The Committee directs the COPS Office to submit a report, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, describing initial implementation of that act in fiscal year 2024, program changes contemplated for fiscal year 2025, and resources requirements for continued implementation in fiscal year 2026.

Collaborative Reform Model.—The Committee provides \$7,500,000 for the continuation of the Collaborative Reform Model, which assists local law enforcement agencies to identify problems and develop solutions to some of the most critical issues facing law enforcement today, such as use of force, fair and impartial policing, and improved accountability. Grant funding is to only be used to assist law enforcement agencies that choose to engage in the collaborative reform process with the Department.

Regional Information Sharing Systems [RISS] Program.—The Committee provides \$46,000,000 for the RISS Program, to be administered through grants.

The Committee directs that the Department assess no more than 4 percent of the total appropriation for the RISS program for management and administration purposes, so as to ensure sufficient funding is available for law enforcement.

Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$17,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures. These funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities such as precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers.

Anti-Heroin Task Forces.—The Committee reiterates concerns over the dramatic rise of heroin use, deaths, and related crime in the United States. The need for additional resources and training to address these challenges is apparent, and the Committee created the anti-heroin task force program within the COPS Office in fiscal year 2015, continually providing funding in succeeding fiscal years. The Committee provides \$36,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high per capita levels of primary treatment admissions for heroin, fentanyl, 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, and for securing equipment commonly used in opioid investigations. The Committee directs that funding can be used for existing positions supported by prior Anti-Heroin Task Force awards. Priority shall be given to drug task forces managed and operated by the State that serve a majority of counties in the State.

Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Grants.—The Committee strongly supports efforts to protect the mental health and well-being of law enforcement officers. Unfortunately, the stress of officers’ work and stigma associated with seeking assistance for emotional and mental health issues has led to an increase in suicides for officers across the country. To address this concern, \$10,000,000 is provided for Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act Program grants which shall be distributed as a competitive grant program for State and local law enforcement agencies to provide better training on officer emotional and mental health, implement suicide prevention programming, and help officers seek assistance in receiving support services.

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

sibilities on campus, for any COPS Hiring grant funds used to hire school-based law enforcement officers.

POLICE Act.—The COPS Office’s Preparing for Active Shooter Situations [PASS] program has supported training for more than 130,000 law enforcement first responders in a response protocol adopted by the FBI as the National standard for special agent tactical instructors. Many State and local police departments have also adopted this response protocol as a standard for active shooter response, ensuring law enforcement officers arriving on the scene understand how others are trained to respond. The Committee encourages the Department to ensure that grants authorized under the POLICE Act may be made available for primary schools, secondary schools, and college campuses, and that such training is an integrated training with campus police officers and local law enforcement. The Committee further encourages the continued development of e-learning resources to supplement in-person training.

COPS Law Enforcement Technology.—The Committee provides \$104,123,000 for grants for State, local, Tribal, territorial, and other entities to develop and acquire effective equipment, technologies, and interoperable communications that assist in the prevention of and response to crime. The Committee directs the COPS Office to ensure that all equipment funded under this program meets the requirements of NIST’s Office of Law Enforcement Standards. The Committee directs the COPS Office to provide the funding for the projects listed in the table titled, “Congressionally Directed Spending” at the end of this report in the corresponding amounts.

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 speci-

fied 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 reports on Departmental funds.

Section 219 prohibits funds from being used to conduct, contract for, or otherwise support, live tissue training.

Section 220 is a provision regarding freedom of expression.

Section 221 is a provision regarding freedom of religion.

Section 222 is a new provision regarding communications with the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE III
SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2024	\$7,965,000
Budget Estimate, 2025	7,965,000
Committee recommendation	7,965,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,965,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and 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. The Committee expects OSTP to be at the forefront of promoting American competitiveness through scientific research and technology development.

Right to License and Copyright Articles.—Researchers should have the right to choose how and where they publish or communicate their research, and should not be forced to disseminate their research in ways or under licenses that could harm its integrity or lead to its modification without their express consent. The Committee is concerned that in implementing OSTP’s August 2022 Memorandum to Executive Departments and Agencies titled, “Ensuring Free, Immediate, and Equitable Access to federally Funded Research” agencies may be violating this principle. OSTP is directed to clarify its guidance to agencies and instruct them not to limit grant recipients’ ability to copyright, freely license, or control their works.

Sequencing RNA.—The Committee recognizes the release of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report “Charting a Future for Sequencing RNA and Its Modifications” in March 2024. The Committee notes that a number of the report’s recommendations will require a unified strategy across the Federal Government to unlock the full potential of RNA modifications and

address pressing societal challenges in health, agriculture, and beyond. The Committee supports these efforts and directs OSTP to develop a coordinated plan for the relevant Federal agencies to implement the report’s recommendations, which shall include collaborating with industry and academic institutions, and to provide an update as part of the fiscal year 2026 budget request.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,965,000
Budget Estimate, 2025	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 2024 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 continue to provide the Committee with quarterly briefings on its activities, including its current assessment of current and emerging threats to maintaining U.S. leadership in space-based activities by the Federal Government, industry, and academia and any associated plans and policies to maintain that leadership.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$24,875,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2025	25,382,740,000
Committee recommendation	25,433,700,000

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Science:	
Earth Science	2,368,700
Planetary Science	2,721,500
Astrophysics	1,583,000
Heliophysics	811,700
Biological and Physical Science	90,800
Total, Science	7,575,700
Aeronautics	965,800
Space Technology	1,181,800
Exploration	7,648,200
Space Operations	4,399,700
STEM Engagement	143,500

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Safety, Security and Mission Services:	3,044,400
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration:	424,100
Office of Inspector General:	50,500
GRAND TOTAL, NASA	25,433,700

The Committee's recommendation provides \$25,433,700,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. The recommendation is \$558,700,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$50,960,000 above the budget request.

NASA was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–568) to conduct space and aeronautical research and development and to conduct flight activities for peaceful purposes. NASA's unique mission of exploration, discovery, and innovation is intended to preserve the United States' role as both a world leader in aviation and as the pre-eminent space-faring nation. It is NASA's mission to advance human and robotic exploration, use, and development of space; advance and communicate scientific knowledge and understanding of the Earth, the Moon, the solar system, and the universe; and research, develop, verify, and transfer advanced aeronautics and space technologies.

The bill continues investments in human spaceflight that will enable travel to the Moon, and eventually Mars, with NASA-developed crew and launch vehicles; build a Gateway, 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 encouraging the development of new destinations in low-Earth orbit [LEO]; and support NASA's science and technology programs. These elements should be viewed as complementary pieces of a balanced whole. NASA is the American people's space agency. In advancing the U.S. national interest, NASA should seek, to the extent practicable, to retain public ownership of technologies, scientific data, and discoveries made using public funds.

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 changing planet. The Committee expects NASA to continue making progress on the recommendations of the National Academies' decadal surveys, now and in the future.

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

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

missed launch windows. Due to disruption of NASA activities and missions, NASA shall also include any adjustments to launch windows for delayed missions. This launch schedule should also be made available for the public on the NASA website.

The Committee expects NASA to maintain focus on improving oversight and accountability throughout the agency. While progress has been made, NASA’s acquisition management continues to be on GAO’s “High Risk List.” NASA must do better if the agency is to fully realize its current ambitious plans for science and exploration. Cost growth and schedule delays mean that NASA must annually choose among continuing ongoing projects, moving projects from formulation into development, and beginning new projects, including those that meet high priority National needs and decadal survey recommendations. When NASA prolongs projects or requests insufficient funding early in their development, the inevitable result is cost and schedule overruns caused by inadequate early funding for technology development and project management. NASA is directed to continue to cooperate fully with GAO to provide timely program analysis, evaluation data, and relevant information so that GAO can continue to report to Congress shortly after the annual budget submission, and semiannually thereafter, on the status of large-scale NASA programs, projects, and activities. NASA shall also work expeditiously to address any GAO recommendations intended to correct its practices that lead to performance delays and cost overruns.

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 consider the most recent NASA analysis and expectation.

The Federal funding priorities for NASA set forth in this bill and explanatory statement should not be interpreted as suggestions. They are equivalent to any statutory requirement levied upon NASA in this act. The Committee articulates the funding levels of programs, where appropriate, in the form of tables and, if necessary, supplements with explanatory statement language.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2024	\$7,334,200,000
Budget Estimate, 2025	7,565,700,000
Committee recommendation	7,575,700,000

The Committee provides \$7,575,700,000 for Science, which is \$241,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$10,000,000 above the budget request. The Science account encompasses: Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, Heliophysics, and Biological and Physical Science. This funding supports NASA programs that seek to answer fundamental questions concerning the ways in which Earth is changing; the comparison of Earth with other planets in the solar system and around other stars; the connections between the Sun and Earth; and the origin and evolution of planetary systems, the galaxy, and the universe, including the origin and distribution of life in the universe. These objectives are assisted by input from the scientific commu-

nity through decadal surveys and are achieved through orbital and suborbital experiments, robotic flight missions, ground-based scientific research and data analysis, and the development of new technologies for future missions. NASA shall continue its progress toward implementing the recommendations of decadal surveys in Earth Science, Heliophysics, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, and Biological and Physical Sciences.

The Committee notes that the number of commercial providers offering suborbital and orbital platforms for scientific experiments continues to grow, making these platforms affordable and essential for researchers, particularly when missions require a tailored launch to mission-dependent orbits, locations, and schedules or frequent iteration and repetition. NASA shall ensure that its merit review systems encourage principal investigators [PIs] to use these platforms. In fiscal year 2025, NASA expects to support 18 small satellite missions. Due to continued and increasing demand for these services, NASA is directed to continue competitive processes to ensure they are readily available, including encouraging the utilization of Venture-Class Acquisition of Dedicated and Rideshare opportunities. Further, NASA is encouraged to support partnerships with industry on research, development, and test activities to mature technological solutions to create performance-enhancing hardware designs that reduce part count, cost, and risk for future science missions. The Committee also encourages NASA to evaluate private sector, large spacecraft options that can deliver multiple Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Secondary Payload Adapter [ESPA]-sized payloads, telecommunications infrastructure, and offer rideshare options that allow missions to Geostationary Orbit, the Moon, Mars, and beyond.

Life Cycle Costs.—The Committee agrees that NASA ought to strictly control development costs of NASA missions. However, the Committee notes that it generally regards the development costs as occurring through Phase D and not into Phase E. Operation of NASA missions far beyond their originally planned life is something to celebrate, and NASA’s Senior Review process ensures that its operations funds are spent on scientifically productive missions.

Earth Science.—Within the amount for Earth Science, the Committee recommendation includes the request level for Earth Venture Class Missions to support missions under development while maintaining the cadence of future missions. Consistent with the National Academies’ Decadal Survey for Earth Science and Applications from Space, the Committee acknowledges the vital role of the Venture Class Missions program in supporting the development of novel remote sensing technologies and sustaining the scientific workforce.

The Committee notes that NASA supports airborne science platforms for observing stratospheric conditions and the Earth’s radiation budget, including the impact of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and solar radiation modification, and for calibrating and enhancing the value of NASA’s satellite and Earth Sciences programs. Further, Earth Science missions could help to understand the efficacy of carbon dioxide removal proposals, includ-

ing to track carbon stocks and carbon cycling in aboveground biomass and coastal marine ecosystems.

Geosynchronous Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer [GLIMR].—The Committee directs NASA to start preparing for launch services for the mission and provides not less than the request level for GLIMR to achieve instrument delivery and mission requirements. In addition, the Committee directs NASA to continue working with NOAA to ensure that GLIMR meets the requirements of the GeoXO program, as appropriate.

Landsat Next.—The Committee recognizes the importance of on-time and on-budget delivery of the Landsat Next mission to ensure full data continuity with the Landsat 9 mission. The Committee provides \$150,000,000 for Landsat Next and expects to be kept apprised if any issues arise with the current schedule.

Earth System Observatory.—The Committee underscores the importance of addressing the high-priority Earth observation needs outlined in the decadal survey, together with our international partners. Therefore, the Committee provides the request level for the reformulated Earth System Observatory missions.

Terra, Aqua, and Aura.—The Committee recognizes that the 2023 Senior Review for Operating Missions makes clear that the Terra, Aqua, and Aura missions provide irreplaceable data to the scientific community and that each spacecraft is nearing the end of its design life. The Committee provides the request level for these missions and encourages NASA to continue operating them as long as they maintain scientific productivity. In addition, not later than 120 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee a transition plan to ensure the continuity of data between the Terra, Aqua, and Aura missions and successor missions or follow-on data sources for instruments, including a replacement for the Microwave Limb Sounder.

Postdoctoral Program.—The Committee supports NASA's postdoctoral program as a critical component to enabling science research and discovery within the Science Mission Directorate, especially with the ongoing need to build a science workforce pipeline to support NASA's decadal missions and continued space science activities. The Committee welcomes NASA's views and plans for the possible expansion of the postdoc program as part of the agency's fiscal year 2026 budget request.

Commercial SmallSat Data Acquisition [CSDA].—The CSDA program identifies, evaluates, and acquires data from commercial sources to support NASA's Earth Science research and application goals. The Committee provides the request level for CSDA, encourages NASA to begin formal assessments of novel commercial data sources through this program early in the calibration and validation process, and encourages the agency to leverage the full capabilities of the commercial remote sensing industry.

Methane Satellite Monitoring.—The Committee directs NASA to acquire and analyze open access methane satellite data and, after evaluation, to release that data through the portal of the U.S. Greenhouse Gas Center, in order for the data to be made publicly available for other Federal agency action, scientific research and non-commercial application development. This could include commercial data for an oil and gas producing basin of significance. De-

pendent on evaluation outcomes and interagency priorities, satellite methane data shall be made publicly available on the U.S. Greenhouse Gas Center portal within 15 days of the observation or date made available by the data provider. Analysis using satellite data shall be made publicly available on the U.S. Greenhouse Gas Center portal within 120 days of completion of the analysis.

Space-Based Wildfire Detection Technologies.—The Committee appreciates NASA’s partnership with the commercial sector on concept studies to develop and demonstrate a remote sensing wildfire early detection and warning system. NASA is encouraged to finalize the concept studies in order to transition to the development and demonstration of the technologies and techniques needed to prove this capability. Not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level is provided for NASA to continue these efforts, including for aerial and in-space demonstration activities. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall brief the Committee on the results of the concept studies and the agency plans to work with commercial partners to develop and demonstrate technologies and techniques necessary to showcase wildfire detection capabilities. NASA is also encouraged to include support for the continuation and completion of this effort in the fiscal year 2026 budget request.

Planetary Science.—The Committee recommendation includes \$276,600,000 for planetary defense. The Committee recommendation supports funding for Near Earth Object Observations, which makes critical observations of Near Earth Objects and potentially hazardous asteroids, and provides not less than \$235,900,000 for the Near Earth Object Surveyor Mission [NEOSM] to maintain a 2028 launch date.

The Committee expects NASA to continue the selection and launch cadence of Small Innovative Missions for Planetary Exploration [SIMPLEx], New Frontiers, and Discovery class missions in spite of any cost pressures from planetary flagship missions. The Committee recommendation includes up to the budget request for New Frontiers, including \$434,600,000 for the Dragonfly mission to ensure a launch readiness date of no later than 2028.

Lunar Discovery and Exploration.—The recommendation includes up to the request level for Lunar Discovery and Exploration, including \$22,100,000 to continue the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter and not less than 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. Developing an industrial base of new space companies is paramount for the United States to be a leader in returning to the Moon and increasing cislunar operations. The Committee directs the Lunar Discovery and Exploration program to adhere to the lunar science priorities established by decadal surveys and the National Research Council’s consensus report titled “Scientific Context for the Exploration of the Moon.” Activities funded within the program should meet both lunar science and human exploration needs.

Further, the Committee directs NASA to begin formulation on the Lunar Exploration and Science Orbiter [LExSO] mission carry

an openly competed, high-resolution camera to the Moon. Not later than 120 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee with an update on the LExSO mission.

Mars Sample Return [MSR].—NASA is encouraged to select a realistic mission architecture that achieves at least the base scientific goals identified in the 2022 Planetary Science and Astrobiology Decadal Survey titled “Origins, Worlds, and Life”, within a reasonable budget portfolio and timescale. NASA shall provide the Committee a description of this selection and its associated cost estimate not later than 30 days after enactment of this act. If NASA has not selected an architecture by this deadline, NASA must provide a plan for incorporating a sample return task and preserving critical NASA workforce expertise needed for the Mars Exploration Program. The Committee recommends not less than the request level for MSR.

Uranus Orbiter and Probe.—In order to advance the recommendations of the Planetary Science Decadal Survey, the Committee provides up to \$10,000,000 for initial formulation of the Uranus Orbiter and Probe mission.

GeoCarb.—The Committee is supportive of NASA continuing to work with the commercial satellite industry to find a compatible host for the GeoCarb instrument. The Committee encourages NASA to allow the mission’s science team to complete final pre-flight testing and characterization of the instrument. The instrument’s data will provide NASA, as well as the agriculture and energy sectors, the capability to monitor naturally occurring carbon-dioxide and methane, as well as anthropogenic sources, including methane leaks from industrial sources, in both North and South America.

Astrophysics.—The Committee recommendation for Astrophysics includes not less than \$98,300,000 for the Hubble Space Telescope; up to \$72,100,000 for the Chandra X-ray Observatory; \$187,000,000 for the James Webb Space Telescope [JWST], including for current outreach activities; \$384,000,000 for the Nancy Grace Roman Wide-Field InfraRed Survey Telescope; and up to \$269,400,000 for Astrophysics Explorers. The Committee recognizes that both Hubble and Chandra continue to make transformative discoveries and provide key capabilities that augment and complement the JWST and help secure U.S. leadership in space and science but will eventually need to be decommissioned as their capabilities degrade and resources are prioritized to other observatories.

Further, the Committee is encouraged by NASA’s commitment to accelerate the cadence of Astrophysics Explorer missions and to continue a new line of small Pioneer-class missions that leverage advancements in low-cost platforms such as CubeSats and balloons to support groundbreaking science. Such activities can improve scientific understanding while simultaneously developing the scientific workforce through increased research opportunities for students and faculty.

Astrophysics Research.—The Committee recognizes the role of the Astrophysics Research program in supporting the development of novel astrophysics observation technologies that lay the foundation for future mission architectures. Additionally, a strong research program maximizes the scientific value of space-based missions by

ensuring that the data collected through such observations can continue to provide new insights into the mechanisms behind cosmological phenomena. The Committee also understands that supporting these activities through extramural grant funding contributes to the long-term viability of the U.S. astrophysics community. As such, the Committee recommends up to \$300,500,000 for Astrophysics Research.

Habitable Worlds Observatory.—The Committee supports the Habitable Worlds Observatory as recommended by the Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics, “Pathways to Discovery in Astronomy and Astrophysics for the 2020s” [Astro2020]. In order to cement continued American leadership in astronomy, the Committee provides \$50,000,000 for the Habitable Worlds Observatory. In addition, the Committee directs NASA to establish the Habitable Worlds Observatory Project Office at Goddard Space Flight Center to leverage existing expertise in astrophysics and segmented mirror technology.

Lunar-based Astronomy.—The Committee encourages NASA to assess the feasibility of a U.S. led lunar-based gravitational wave observatory. The assessment should investigate laser interferometry on the Moon to broaden the spectrum of gravitational waves, which could open a new frontier of multi-band, multi-messenger astronomy.

Heliophysics.—The Committee is frustrated by NASA’s proposal to once again reduce Heliophysics funding, especially with the forthcoming release of the next NAS Decadal Survey for Solar and Space Physics [Heliophysics] later this year. The Committee instead provides not less than \$811,700,000 and 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. Within the amount for Heliophysics, the recommendation includes: \$236,700,000 for Heliophysics Explorers, including not less than \$39,300,000 for HelioSwarm; \$252,300,000 for Heliophysics Research; and \$20,000,000 for Heliophysics Technology Program.

Solar Terrestrial Probe.—The recommendation includes \$133,200,000 for Solar Terrestrial Probes to: support continued development of Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe [IMAP] to maintain a 2025 launch schedule; implement accompanying Missions of Opportunity [MOs]; and maintain operations for ongoing missions, including the Magnetospheric Multiscale [MMS] mission at up to \$26,000,000. The Committee directs NASA to maintain operations and scientific analysis for MMS at a level that will achieve the phase two objective of night side reconnection events.

Geospace Dynamics Constellation [GDC].—The Committee is disappointed by NASA’s proposal to cancel the GDC mission, which will fulfill the recommendations of the National Academies’ Heliophysics decadal survey titled “Solar and Space Physics: A Science for a Technological Society” through improved understanding of the variability of the space weather environment surrounding Earth, because of budgetary pressures outside the Heliophysics Division. The Committee awaits the receipt of the

schedule and budget profile to launch GDC by the end of the decade requested in the division C of the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. As part of the report, NASA should consider a partnership with industry or a mission of opportunity to achieve the decadal survey science requirements for the GDC mission. The recommendation provides \$122,700,000 for Living with a Star [LWS], which supports a diverse portfolio of activities that contribute to our understanding of the societal impact of the Sun-Earth system. This includes \$15,000,000 for the GDC mission.

Space Weather.—In response to the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan and the recommendations of the decadal survey, the Committee provides up to \$47,500,000 for Space Weather. The Committee notes the relevance of NASA Space Weather activities to safeguarding human health against radiation during long-duration deep space exploration activities. NASA should coordinate with NOAA, NSF, and the Department of Defense to ensure that NASA is focused on research and technology that enables other agencies to dramatically improve their operational space weather assets and the forecasts they generate using data from those assets, including current and future ground-based telescopes and instruments, such as the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope. NASA is encouraged to obtain space weather solutions, and if practicable, to integrate the new commercially-provided solutions into future missions and operations. Further, NASA should coordinate with NOAA to ensure that efforts pursued through this activity meet NOAA operational needs.

Biological and Physical Science.—Biological sciences are integral to future crewed Moon, Mars, and long-duration LEO missions. The Committee directs NASA to continue research into understanding the effects of living and working in low- and micro-gravity environments on humans and other living organisms. The recommendation provides \$90,800,000 for Biological and Physical Science, including \$4,000,000 to continue to consortium established in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42). The consortium shall continue to include academic institutions with demonstrated expertise within the human health, animal, and plant sciences.

NASA is encouraged, in partnership with industry and, to the extent practicable, leveraging Small Business Innovation Research investments, to support the development and demonstration of in-situ analysis, sample preparation and handling, and specialized equipment for the next generation of microgravity science, including in fluid and combustion facilities, crop science, and stem cell manufacturing.

AERONAUTICS

Appropriations, 2024	\$935,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2025	965,800,000
Committee recommendation	965,800,000

The Committee provides \$965,800,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$30,800,000 above to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Aeronautics account funds research in key areas related to the development of advanced aircraft tech-

nologies 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.

Low Boom Flight Demonstrator [LBFD].—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 LBFD. Sufficient funds are also included to enable the next X-plane demonstration planned beyond LBFD.

Optimization of Stitched Composites.—NASA has invested in early technology development of stitched composites that will help lead to revolutionary aircraft structures. The Committee provides not less than the 2024 enacted level to industrialize stitched composites for next generation sustainable aircraft architectures. The Committee recommends NASA partner with entities experienced in high-rate, large scale aerostructure design and manufacturing to successfully promote U.S. capability for future classes of sustainable, next generation aircraft.

Sustainable Aviation.—The Committee supports NASA's Sustainable Flight National Partnership, including the Sustainable Flight Demonstrator project, the Electrified Powertrain Flight Demonstration [EPFD], and the advancement of sustainable aviation fuels. The Committee encourages NASA to strengthen its collaborations with the Department of Energy, national laboratories, and universities to overcome energy storage challenges for mobility technologies such as electric air flight including through the EPFD. Further, the Committee encourages NASA to accelerate research and development for next-generation commercial engine technologies that will increase efficiency and reduce fuel consumption for single aisle aircraft.

Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee with a technology roadmap summarizing any recent or current investments in hydrogen research and development for aeronautics and an assessment of key technology areas for future prioritization.

Hypersonics Technology.—The Committee notes that low-speed hypersonic flight opportunities enable development of the next generation of commercial aeronautics travel. The development of new hypersonic capabilities can sustain hypersonic competency for national needs while advancing fundamental research. Both require technology development that includes hypersonic propulsion systems, reusable vehicle technologies, high-temperature materials, including carbon fiber components, polymer ceramic composites, and systems analysis. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for hypersonics technology research. Within this amount, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 for collaborative work between industry and academia for carbon/carbon material testing and \$5,000,000 to develop and mature automation of high-temperature ceramic matrix composites for material characterization.

Advanced Materials Research.—The Committee supports NASA's Advanced Air Vehicles Initiatives including the Hi-Rate Composite Aircraft Manufacturing [HiCAM] and Hybrid Thermally Efficient Core [HyTEC] programs. Due to their extreme temperatures,

hypersonic vehicles require specialized composite materials that rely upon a significant amount of testing and characterization to mature these advanced materials for airframes. The Committee provides up to \$15,000,000 to advance the state of these materials through collaborative research with industry and academia to enable the use of hypersonic vehicles through hot structures. The Committee also encourages research and development of hi-rate ceramic matrix composites, advanced polymer-aerogel materials, and technologies in support of materials and structures for extreme environments.

Advanced Air Mobility [AAM] Systems.—The Committee supports NASA’s work to support flight testing of autonomous AAM vehicles in an integrated airspace that enables beyond visual line of site flights in a controlled airspace. The recommendation provides up to the requested level for the Advanced Air Vehicles Program and the AAM National Campaign, including the Air Traffic Management eXploration project. The Committee also provides up to \$5,000,000 for development and demonstration of an innovative composite rotor blade for electric vertical take-off and landing aircraft using innovative fiber preforming capabilities.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,100,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2025	1,181,800,000
Committee recommendation	1,181,800,000

The Committee provides \$1,181,800,000 for Space Technology, which is \$81,800,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Space Technology mission directorate funds basic research that can advance multi-purpose technologies to enable new approaches to all of NASA’s current missions. Space Technology also includes funding for NASA’s Small Business Innovative Research [SBIR] and Small Business Technology Transfer programs.

The Committee is supportive of many of the technologies being developed within Space Technology, which will have wide-ranging benefits for NASA missions and throughout the agency. Of particular note are the enabling technologies of Solar Electric Propulsion, Nuclear Electric Propulsion, Moon-to-Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technology, optical communications, and artificial intelligence. These key supporting technologies will provide enabling capabilities for multiple robotic and human exploration missions.

Innovative Nanomaterials.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to advance large scale production and use of innovative nanomaterials, including carbon nanotubes and carbon/carbon composites.

On-Orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing-1 [OSAM-1].—Pending a reasonable and executable plan to meet the criteria laid out in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42 of a 2026 launch within the fiscal year 2024 budget profile, the Committee recommends up to \$174,500,000 for the OSAM–1 mission. Not later than 30 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall submit a report to the Committee detailing steps taken to meet the criteria by reducing the mission’s overall cost and sched-

ule to achieve a 2026 launch. The report should also outline any opportunities for cost-sharing with the Department of Defense and/or the Consortium for Space Mobility and In-space servicing, assembly, and manufacturing Capabilities [COSMIC]. In addition, the report should include how NASA will permit OSAM-1's capabilities to be commercialized after completion of its primary mission, with priority given to national security tasks but also allowing for use by commercial entities for satellite servicing, orbital debris removal, or other aspects of space traffic management.

Nuclear Thermal Propulsion [NTP].—NTP is a critical space propulsion technology that will enable a host of exploration, scientific, national security, and commercial applications. The Committee is encouraged by the collaborative approach between NASA and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency [DARPA] on the Demonstration Rocket for Agile Cislunar Operations [DRACO] Program, in coordination with the private sector. While the development of a demonstration NTP system is essential to the eventual development of an operational system, the demonstration system as currently envisioned will not be sufficient to outperform existing propulsion technologies. Therefore, the Committee provides \$115,000,000 for the developmental of NTP, of which not less than \$15,000,000 is to continue to accelerate the development of an operational system with commercial partners, concurrently with DRACO, to ensure that the United States has a NTP system capable of performing future cislunar and deep space science missions. This funding should provide for a continued focus on development of an operational capability and aid in nuclear systems design, fabrication, and testing; materials development and advanced metal and composites manufacturing; spacecraft and launch vehicle design and fabrication; and satellite design, fabrication, and operation. The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2026 budget request and future year projections should reflect the urgency that this program's objectives and goals demand.

Fission Surface Power [FSP].—The Committee continues to recognize the need for steady, reliable, and uninterrupted power for future extended science and exploration missions on the lunar surface, particularly at the poles, and is supportive of past and ongoing investments in a mix of technologies, including both FSP and Vertical Solar Array Technology [VSAT]. FSP systems, due to their ruggedness, resilience, and ability to survive the lunar night and operate in permanently shaded craters, are essential to sustained, long-duration missions on the lunar surface. The Committee supports designing, building, and testing the first ever space FSP for deployment to and demonstration on the lunar surface. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the developmental of FSP.

Nuclear Propulsion Center of Excellence.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for NASA to establish a center of excellence to advance nuclear propulsion research. The center shall partner with academic institutions with demonstrated expertise within the nuclear propulsion industry. NASA shall establish the center of excellence in a State or region that does not currently host a NASA facility and in a region that has a large population of industry partners who are also invested in nuclear propulsion research.

Flight Opportunities Program.—The recommendation provides \$35,000,000 for the Flight Opportunities Program. The funding provided for this program may be used to support undergraduate and graduate work in developing flight opportunities payloads. Within the amount provided, \$5,000,000 to support payload development and flight of K–12 and collegiate educational payloads.

Orbital Debris Inspection Mission.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NASA to support an Orbital Debris Inspection mission, in partnership with the private sector, with a target launch before the end of 2026.

Tipping Point.—The Committee supports new Tipping Point and Announcement of Collaboration Opportunity [ACO] solicitations. NASA is encouraged to consult with industry and to consider prioritizing new opportunities for competition to select public-private partnerships and technology demonstrations for systems that satisfy specific technology needs to support the Moon-to-Mars program. The Committee expects NASA to prioritize the development and demonstration of cross-cutting technologies, which may include technologies relating to in-situ resource utilization and resource recycling; surface mobility; electromagnetic tools; and additive manufacturing.

Lunar Infrastructure Foundational Technologies [LIFT-1].—The Committee supports NASA's investment, in collaboration with industry, on innovative solutions to advance the Moon-to-Mars initiatives, such as the LIFT-1 program. The Committee encourages NASA to consider viable, comprehensive approaches to the LIFT-1 program, not only to solve the critical need of creating oxygen on the Moon, but also to provide viable projects to advance the lunar effort.

Rocket Propulsion Systems.—The Committee is encouraged by the collaborative approach between NASA and industry in developing new materials and manufacturing methods to improve the performance and reduce costs of rocket thrust chamber assemblies through the Rapid Analysis and Manufacturing Propulsion Technology [RAMPT] project and its follow-on projects the Refractory Alloy Additive Manufacturing Build Optimization [RAAMBO] and Optimized and Repeatable Components in Additive Manufacturing [ORCA]. The Committee notes the success of these investments in developing new materials and encourages NASA to continue supporting the development of new materials and manufacturing methods for rocket propulsion systems to bring down the costs of future missions.

Technology Maturation.—The Committee notes that NASA has a long history of successful collaboration with private contractors. However, the Committee also notes that as the commercial space industry has grown, the guidelines for technology transfer licensing and intellectual property protections have not kept up with demands for clarity with the expanded role of contracting mechanisms like commercial services. The Committee directs the Space Technology Mission Directorate to report on the status of technology transfer licensing and intellectual property protections private industry is afforded by NASA when they share development costs under various contracting mechanisms within 120 days of enactment of this act. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the

Committee directs NASA to report on which ways in which technology transfer licensing and intellectual property protections could be improved to bolster collaboration between private enterprise and NASA in technology development.

Space Technology Research Institutes [STRI].—The Committee supports the NASA’s work to strengthen ties to the Nation’s academic community and create technologies to support missions such as Artemis, where in situ resource utilization will be critical to achieve a sustainable presence on the surface of the moon and, eventually, Mars. The Committee encourages NASA to continue support for the STRI program.

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.

EXPLORATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$7,666,200,000
Budget Estimate, 2025	7,618,200,000
Committee recommendation	7,648,200,000

The Committee provides \$7,648,200,000 for Exploration, which is \$18,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$30,000,000 above 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 LEO, including the establishment of a sustainable lunar presence, and ensuring U.S. leadership in space.

The Committee provides not less than the request level for the Space Launch System [SLS], Orion multi-purpose crew vehicle [Orion] and Exploration Ground Systems [EGS]. These funding levels ensure the earliest possible crewed launch of SLS, as well as prepare for the development of future science and crewed missions. However, NASA must effectively manage the cost and schedule of the agency’s highest priority missions, especially in light of a constrained fiscal environment. The Committee is concerned that cost overruns for flagship missions, including those in the Exploration Directorate are affecting programs across the agency and that, in the long term, NASA must drive down launch costs to ensure the long-term success of the Artemis campaign. The Committee acknowledges the OIG’s findings in IG–24–001 that the lack of competition for heavy-lift services are impeding the ability to drive down exploration launch costs. Therefore, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee with a report outlining how the agency is planning on reducing launch costs beginning with Artemis V. The report should include progress on implementing the recommendations in IG–24–001 and an analysis of how commercial launch options could be part of the agency’s long-term strategy.

Gateway.—The Committee understands that the Gateway station is critical to support extended human habitation around the Moon and provides the request level.

Human Landing System [HLS].—The Committee recognizes the national importance of America’s return to the Moon and provides \$1,896,100,000 to achieve the contracted HLS Option A, Option B, and Sustaining Lander Development missions, as well as development of cargo landing services derived from these crewed landers to support the development of sustainable human exploration of the Moon and Mars. Competition between industry partners will drive long-term affordability for the HLS program. The Committee directs NASA to utilize a competitive process for contracting cargo landing missions and crewed landing missions within the purview of the HLS program that have not yet been awarded.

Exploration Extravehicular Activity [xEVA] Spacesuits.—The Committee provides not less than \$434,200,000 for the xEVA and Human Surface Mobility program to maintain schedule for the International Space Station and Artemis missions. NASA shall only procure EVA spacesuits and services for NASA and international partner astronauts for Low Earth Orbit, Artemis and deep space missions that meet the strict safety and mission criteria required under the xEVA program. Further, the Committee expects that the HLS, Gateway, and Lunar Terrain Vehicle development teams are coordinating with the xEVA program to ensure compatibility.

Mars Habitation and Life Support Systems.—The Committee recognizes that the immediate and foremost national priority is to return Americans to the Moon, as part of a strategy for the United States and its international partners to land humans on Mars. The Committee strongly supports this goal, and in March 2023 was pleased to approve the establishment of the Moon to Mars Program Office. The Committee recognizes that NASA is currently supporting the evaluation of multi-purpose habitation and life support systems for Mars transit and lunar surfaces. The Committee further recognizes NASA’s capabilities, including in assembly facilities, currently involved in the Artemis mission, to manufacture mockup and eventual habitats for these missions.

In-space Manufacturing Demonstration.—The Committee encourages NASA to continue partnerships with the private sector for a fabrication laboratory demonstration of metal and electronic manufacturing in space.

Exploration Supply Chain.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the NASA industrial base to the success of the Artemis campaign, in particular small- and medium-sized businesses. The Committee notes that cost escalation from supply chain constraints and inflationary pressures is a challenge for primes and sub-contractors. Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee with a report about how the agency is supporting the industrial base with these challenges, especially small- and medium-sized businesses.

SPACE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,220,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,389,700,000
Committee recommendation	4,399,700,000

The Committee provides \$4,399,700,000 for Space Operations, which is \$179,700,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and

\$10,000,000 above the budget request. The Space Operations account supports the International Space Station [ISS] and the supporting functions required to conduct operations in space up to the full requested level. The ISS is a complex of research laboratories in LEO in which American and international partner astronauts conduct unique scientific and technological investigations in a microgravity environment.

Commercial Crew and Cargo.—The Committee strongly supports continued, regular access to the ISS and notes that this access supports national capabilities in Earth orbit and is vital to retaining U.S. leadership in space. NASA is directed to maintain the high-skilled workforce supporting ISS operations, which in turn will have impacts on the safety and operations of our sustained human presence and mission in LEO. NASA shall maintain a regular cadence of not less than two crew rotation missions per year and five cargo missions per year on U.S. vehicle systems while the ISS is operational.

Commercial Crew Vehicles.—The Committee believes NASA should consider establishing a reliable crew vehicle program to ensure uninterrupted access to the ISS and future commercial LEO platforms. In doing so, NASA is urged to consider dissimilar redundancy, while leveraging current Federal and private investment in cargo to benefit crew. The Committee directs NASA to provide a report, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, on what steps are required to modify currently available cargo vehicles to a crewed variant, including vehicular modifications, cost, and timing.

Suborbital Crew.—NASA shall continue its Suborbital Crew Office to perform safety assessments to enable NASA personnel to procure flights for civil servants on licensed U.S. suborbital vehicles. NASA shall leverage existing Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] safety regulations and FAA licensing requirements to prioritize safety and ensure coordination to protect public health and safety. NASA shall also establish a qualification process with a roadmap for operators to complete the required review process within a reasonable timeframe.

ISS Deorbit Vehicle.—The Committee supports NASA's efforts to develop and procure a deorbit vehicle to ensure the safe and controlled deorbit of the ISS at the end of its useful life. The Committee notes that the procurement of the deorbit vehicle should not result in a reduction in support for other activities on the ISS.

Space Communications.—Reliable, high-speed data relay to, from, and between NASA spacecraft is critical for NASA scientific and exploration activities. The Committee recognizes that NASA has partnered with industry to increase communications capabilities and reduce costs over legacy systems. The recommendation supports up to the request level for the Communications Services Program.

Optical Communications.—The Committee supports NASA's efforts to develop low-cost optical communications systems. The Committee is also aware that other agencies, including the Space Development Agency, are also working on advancing lower-cost optical communications systems and as such, encourages NASA to co-

ordinate on these activities when possible and in particular offer the ground terminal as a testbed.

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 up to \$15,000,000 for NASA-owned launch facilities to fill critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety gaps, including up to \$6,000,000 to upgrade the Bermuda Tracking and Telemetry Station in order to support remote operation for government and commercial launch users at the Wallops Flight Facility launch complex. The Committee further directs NASA to submit a reprogramming to transfer this funding to Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration [CECR], if appropriate. The Committee acknowledges that NASA's original intent for this program was as a bridge between Constellation and new programs proposed in its fiscal year 2011 budget request. If NASA does not support continuation of this program, the agency should robustly fund needed investments in its launch facilities in this account and in CECR, specifically identifying them in the budget request.

Rocket Propulsion Test Program and Testing Infrastructure.—The Committee provides up to the fiscal year 2025 requested amount for the NASA Rocket Propulsion Test program to ensure that test infrastructure remains adequate to support the SLS and other propulsion development programs. In managing the program and its infrastructure, NASA should prioritize facility and fixed infrastructure improvements specific to infrastructure that is shared among users of the facility in a continued effort to attract and facilitate commercial partnerships at NASA's test centers.

Commercial LEO Development.—The Committee supports maintaining the ISS as long as it can be operated safely. However, it is anticipated that current commercial efforts to develop viable alternatives will allow NASA to meet anticipated mission requirements using free-flying space stations in LEO before the end of the decade. The recommendation provides not less than the budget request of \$169,600,000 for Commercial LEO activities to allow for continued opportunities for LEO commercialization that are not primarily dependent on continual NASA funding. This funding should be primarily focused on solving supply rather than demand problems. NASA's goal should be to buy services to meet its needs and grow promising research across all industries rather than to fund one-time novelty events, which are not indicators of future sustainable expansion of commercial activity in LEO. 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.

Within 90 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall brief the Committee on current plans for rapid and cost-effective Commercial LEO Destination [CLD] capabilities. This briefing should include an assessment of the potential benefits of NASA's CLD requirements being met by a mix of different services from CLD teams instead of requiring nearly identical services from providers and of NASA taking incremental steps towards more advanced CLD capabilities over time.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS
ENGAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2024	\$143,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	143,500,000
Committee recommendation	143,500,000

The Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement account funds STEM education activities to educate and inspire our next generation of explorers and innovators. The Committee provides \$143,500,000 for STEM Engagement, which is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request. As part of this activity, NASA is directed to continue progress toward the shared goal of both the Committee and NASA of capping administrative costs at no more than 5 percent.

STEM ENGAGEMENT
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NASA Space Grant	58,500
Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR]	26,000
Minority University Research and Education Project	45,500
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	13,500
TOTAL	143,500

Space Grant Program.—The Committee provides \$58,500,000 for Space Grant and directs that all 52 participating jurisdictions be supported at not less than \$900,000 each. NASA shall limit administrative costs to the fiscal year 2024 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.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR].—The Committee provides \$26,000,000 for the NASA EPSCoR Program and directs that no more than 10 percent shall be used for administrative costs.

Minority University Research and Education Project [MUREP].—The Committee continues to encourage MUREP to support programs that connect science, indigenous culture, and community, including the integration of indigenous practices, at minority-serving higher education institutions, including Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions and American Indian Tribal Colleges and Universities. The academic institution or institutions should be located in a State or States where the need for such indigenous-academic collaboration is present.

Competitive Program.—The Committee provides up to \$5,000,000 within Next Gen STEM for the Teams Engaging Affiliate Museums and Informal Institutions [TEAM II] program, also known as Competitive Program for Science, Museums, Planetariums, and NASA Visitors Centers. This competitive grant program supports interactive exhibits, professional development activities, and community-based programs to engage students, teachers, and the public in STEM.

SAFETY, SECURITY, AND MISSION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2024	\$3,129,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	3,044,440,000
Committee recommendation	3,044,440,000

The Committee provides \$3,044,440,000 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is \$84,600,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Safety, Security, and Mission Services account funds agency management, including NASA headquarters and each of the nine NASA field centers, as well as the design and execution of non-programmatic Construction of Facilities and Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities.

Workforce Succession Planning.—The Committee expects NASA to focus on strengthening the civil service workforce’s science, engineer, technical capabilities; to manage the agency civil service workforce to support strategic priorities balanced across programs at all centers and facilities; and to invest in recruiting and retaining the next generation of innovative scientists and engineers, helping to improve diversity, inclusion, and equity in STEM careers at the agency. NASA is encouraged to use the authority Congress has granted the agency under the NASA Flexibility Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–201) to convert term hires to permanent employees and to provide information to term employees regarding agency intention to convert them to permanent status employees. Further, as a growing number of employees will retire in the next 5 to 10 years, NASA is instructed to focus on retaining technical capacity and managing knowledge transfer through mentorship programs for mid-career employees as well as accelerated retirement and senior level promotions based on technical achievements of the mentor/mentee team.

Independent Verification and Validation [IV&V] Program.—Within the amounts provided for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, the Committee recommends up to \$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. The Committee applauds NASA’s changes to the IV&V Program’s governance and funding model to better align program requirements and associated costs, including the establishment of the IV&V Advisory Board to provide strategic direction for the program and work through program requirements with IV&V and the mission directorates.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee’s recommendation includes up to the request level for Agency Information Technology Services to support shifting NASA’s IT model to one that enhances cybersecurity with strong governance and information security practices.

Digital Content Provenance Pilot Program.—The Committee recognizes the rising societal concern with the forgery of digital media content and harm from synthetic media. The Committee emphasizes the importance of maintaining the public confidence in the integrity of digital media content produced and published by NASA. Therefore, not later than one year after enactment of this act, NASA shall evaluate and report on the feasibility and advisability of implementing additional data protection technology for digital

media content including images, videos, audio files, and content from NASA’s missions.

NASA Special Projects.—The Committee directs NASA to provide the funding for the projects listed in the table titled, “Congressionally Directed Spending” at the end of this report in the corresponding amounts. The agreement further directs NASA to perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$300,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	424,100,000
Committee recommendation	424,100,000

The Committee provides \$424,100,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$124,100,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration account provides for design and execution of programmatic, discrete and minor revitalization, construction of facilities projects, facility demolition projects, and environmental compliance and restoration activities.

Unmet Construction Needs.—The Committee is disappointed at the gulf between the amount NASA requested for this account and the cost of the projects identified as shovel ready and needed. NASA is directed to include no fewer than the top 10 construction projects that are needed but unfunded in its fiscal year 2026 budget request, including any unmet construction due to aging buildings.

Spaceport Infrastructure Investment.—Within available funds and existing authorities, NASA is encouraged to prioritize the most critical needs of its spaceport infrastructure.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2024	\$47,600,000
Budget estimate, 2025	50,500,000
Committee recommendation	50,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$50,500,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$2,900,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Office is responsible for promoting efficiency and preventing and detecting crime, fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS 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 2025.

The Committee also includes bill language creating a NASA Non-recurring Expenses Fund.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$9,060,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	10,183,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,550,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$9,550,000,000 for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The recommendation is \$490,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$633,000,000 below the budget request.

NSF was established as an independent agency by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–507) and is authorized to support research and education programs that promote the progress of science and engineering in the United States. The Foundation supports research and education in all major scientific and engineering disciplines through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other forms of assistance in all parts of the United States. NSF also supports unique, large-scale domestic and international research facilities.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2024	\$7,176,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	8,045,320,000
Committee recommendation	7,528,280,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,528,280,000 for Research and Related Activities [R&RA]. The recommendation is \$351,780,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$517,040,000 below the budget request.

The R&RA appropriation funds scientific discovery, trains a dynamic workforce, and supports broadly accessible state-of-the-art tools and facilities. Research activities contribute to the achievement of these outcomes through expansion of the knowledge base; integration of research and education; stimulation of knowledge transfer among academia and the public and private sectors, and international activities; and bring the perspectives of many scientific disciplines to bear on complex problems important to the Nation. NSF’s discipline-oriented R&RA account includes Biological Sciences; Computer and Information Science and Engineering; Engineering; Geosciences; Mathematical and Physical Sciences; Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences; Technology, Innovation and Partnerships; Office of International Science and Engineering; Office of Polar Programs; Integrative Activities; and the U.S. Arctic Research Commission. All of these disciplines are part of a balanced whole.

The Committee’s fiscal year 2025 recommendation supports Federal long-term basic and translational research that has the potential to transform our economy and way of life. Private industry, foundations, and non-profits bring additional expertise, resources, and capacity to NSF-funded research. This can further accelerate

discovery and translation of research into products and services, enhance the preparation of the future workforce to benefit society, and grow the American economy. The Committee strongly encourages NSF to leverage the Nation's research communities through partnerships and collaboration to make available infrastructure, expertise, and financial resources to the U.S. scientific and engineering research and education enterprise.

Technology, Innovation and Partnerships [TIP].—The Committee recognizes NSF's critical role in driving U.S. scientific and technological innovation and supports the TIP Directorate authorized under the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (division B of Public Law 117–167). The directorate is a cross-cutting platform to advance science and engineering research leading to breakthrough technologies, to find solutions to national and societal challenges, to strengthen U.S. global competitiveness, and to provide training opportunities for the development of a diverse STEM workforce. As NSF works to incorporate the goals of TIP into its research portfolio, NSF is reminded that the success of TIP will be enhanced through investing in the necessary foundational basic research provided by scientific disciplines across the research spectrum.

Regional Innovation Engines [NSF Engines].—As part of the TIP Directorate, the Committee provides up to \$200,000,000 for the Regional Innovation Engines, authorized under section 10388 of Public Law 117–167, to create regional-scale innovation ecosystems throughout the United States and help spur economic growth by bringing together the science and technology research enterprise and regional-level resources to promote long-term national competitiveness. The Committee directs NSF to award at least 20 percent of NSF Engines to institutions in EPSCoR States.

Scientific Facilities and Instrumentation.—A critical component of the Nation's scientific enterprise is the infrastructure that supports researchers in discovery science. The Committee supports NSF's role in building and operating groundbreaking research facilities, especially in areas that maintain or enhance U.S. leadership in key disciplines. 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.

As major research facilities transition from construction, funded in the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account, to science operations and maintenance, funded in R&RA, it is necessary for NSF to accommodate this shift without impacting the existing scientific activities. The Committee notes that as a result of the National Science Board's "Study of Operations and Maintenance Costs for NSF Facilities" the agency created the Facility Operation Transition pilot to enable this shift. The Committee expects that as major research facilities, such as the Vera C. Rubin Observatory, move from construction into science operations NSF will continue to use the Facility Operation Transition to allow the ongoing operations and maintenance costs to gradually be absorbed into the managing division or directorate. Further, as

part of the fiscal year 2026 budget request, NSF shall provide a 5-year operations and maintenance budget outlook for facilities that have recently graduated from the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account.

The recommendation includes up to the requested level for the operations of the National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory, the National Radio Astronomy Observatories, and the National Solar Observatory [NSO].

Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope [DKIST].—The Committee provides not less than the requested level for DKIST operations. DKIST is the largest and most advanced solar telescope on the planet and is a valuable resource for research and educational programs in solar physics. The Committee recognizes the value of DKIST's operations and does not support a reduction in its observing time. As such, the Committee expects NSF to respect the conclusion of the bottom-up operations and maintenance cost analysis and include the recommended amount in the fiscal year 2026 budget request to enable DKIST to operate seven days a week.

Astronomy.—The Committee expects NSF to provide appropriate levels of support for operating its current facilities, developing instrumentation, and preparing for investments in future world-class scientific research facilities. The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine [NAS] Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics 2020 [Astro2020] outlines a comprehensive research strategy and vision to maintain U.S. science and technology leadership at the frontiers of astronomy and astrophysics for ground-based instruments and observatories. The Committee therefore provides \$100,000,000 for NSF to support the development of next generation astronomy facilities recommended in Astro2020.

The Committee remains strongly supportive of a two-hemisphere, U.S. Extremely Large Telescope [USELT] program with a robust user support system and data archive to ensure broad U.S. community access. This is consistent with the direction in division C of the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42 and Astro2020. NSF, within the construct of the National Science Board approval process, is encouraged to advance the design of these Astro2020 priority projects during fiscal year 2025 so that appropriate Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction funds can be included in the fiscal year 2026 budget request. The U.S. ground-based astronomy program has been the leader in this critical basic science for more than a century, and the NSF has helped ensure open access to scientists regardless of their academic institution affiliation. The USELT program will provide unprecedented opportunities for scientific discovery and represents the only major science program undertaken by the Federal Government with a 50 percent cost share by non-Federal partners, including major U.S. allies. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NSF shall brief the Committee about how the Foundation intends to implement this congressional direction.

Solar Astronomy.—The Committee commends NSF's ongoing efforts to partner with academic institutions and the NSO to operate the Richard B. Dunn Solar Telescope [DST]. The Committee directs NSF to continue working with the NSO and the academic commu-

nity to ensure DST and its associated instrumentation remain available for continued research and educational programs.

Green Bank Observatory [GBO].—The Committee continues to support NSF’s effort to develop multi-agency plans at GBO and provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to support operations and maintenance at GBO through multi-agency plans, or directly through the Foundation. The Committee also supports efforts to develop new radar capabilities at GBO in partnership with other agencies such as NASA, the Department of Defense, and industry.

Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory [LIGO].—The Committee supports the Foundation’s efforts to invest in infrastructure and improve observational capabilities at LIGO, including technology development for the next generation gravitational wave detection network as recommended in Astro2020 and in the recent report of the Advisory Committee for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences Directorate. The Committee provides not less than the request level for LIGO. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NSF is directed to brief the Committee regarding the plan to develop next generation gravitational wave detection network.

Neutrino Research.—The Committee is aware of the many important scientific contributions being made by the South Pole neutrino observatory IceCube, the current upgrade underway, and the initial planning for the next generation facility IceCube-Gen2 as recommended in Astro2020 and the Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel. NSF should consider development activities for IceCube-Gen2 and ensure an appropriate transition between the IceCube upgrade and IceCube-Gen2 projects to leverage lessons learned and knowledge transfer from one project to another.

Climate and Clean Energy.—The Committee supports the U.S. Global Change Research Program and Clean Energy Technology. As part of this effort, the Committee encourages NSF to support meritorious research into carbon dioxide removal technologies, such as: direct air capture, including early-stage application of sorbents, solvents, membranes, and related components; terrestrial and biological carbon removal; carbon mineralization; and ocean-based carbon removal.

Arctic Research.—The Committee supports NSF’s intention to build upon the Navigating the New Arctic Big Idea and to expand its support of research and infrastructure in the North Atlantic sector of the Arctic, which is critical for understanding how Arctic warming will affect the environmental and socio-economic conditions of communities along the eastern coast of North America. This includes observations of emerging toxins and pathogens in the Arctic and supports the continued funding of long-term observations during this critical time of Arctic warming, including atmosphere and snow observations at Summit Station and projects observing permafrost thaw and microbiomes. In addition, to maximize investments, the Committee encourages NSF to develop new multinational partnerships to support research teams that address pan-Arctic and global concerns linked to Arctic change. Further, NSF should enhance support for Arctic-related student programs aimed at broadening participation, including graduate dissertation

fellowships and the Research Experience for Undergraduate programs.

Permafrost Research.—The Committee encourages NSF, in coordination with NOAA, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, and other relevant Federal agencies, to improve existing government efforts to improve Earth system models to better account for physical biogeochemical, and ecological changes in permafrost regions, including extreme events such as abrupt thaw processes, wildland fires, and floods.

Spectrum Innovation.—The Committee supports NSF’s program for wireless spectrum research and collaboration to serve as an inclusive, interdisciplinary, and innovative community for all radio spectrum stakeholders across industry, government, and academia. The Committee encourages NSF to continue to support research and workforce development initiatives aimed at solving real-world spectrum-related problems.

EPSCoR.—In recognition that the success of our Nation’s research enterprise relies on success in every State, the Committee reinforces the requirements codified under section 10325 of Public Law 117–167 that, to the maximum extent practicable, 16.5 percent of NSF research funding and 20 percent of scholarship funding go to EPSCoR States in fiscal year 2025. To help achieve these targets, the agreement provides not less than \$258,370,000 for the EPSCoR program. Within the amount provided, no more than 5 percent shall be used for administration and other overhead costs. NSF is encouraged to support projects in EPSCoR States across all funding initiatives and centers, including Regional Innovation Engines, Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure awards, and Science and Technology Centers.

Further, the Committee directs NSF to support the existing jurisdiction EPSCoR offices, providing up to \$750,000 annually per State office. The State office will be responsible for supporting NSF and EPSCoR grant applications, ensuring the continuity of EPSCoR programs across their jurisdictions and working with the jurisdictional steering committees on statewide plans and vetting EPSCoR Collaborations for Optimizing Research Ecosystems [E-CORE] and EPSCoR Research Incubators for STEM Excellence [E-RISE] submissions, to ensure they holistically benefit the research goals and priorities of the entire jurisdiction. To ensure a smooth transition from the EPSCoR Research Infrastructure Improvement Program Track-1 program to the new E-CORE and E-RISE programs, the Committee encourages NSF to consider raising the maximum funding available for an E-CORE to \$3,500,000 annually and requiring that all E-CORE and E-RISE submissions from a jurisdiction be submitted through the jurisdictional EPSCoR office. NSF shall provide increased technical assistance to EPSCoR jurisdictions that receive declinations and are encouraged to submit revised proposals. NSF is also directed to more directly engage with the EPSCoR community as the agency continues to implement the “Envisioning the Future of NSF EPSCoR” report, including regarding how to achieve the NSF-wide funding targets included in Public Law 117–167.

Technical Assistance and Outreach to HBCUs and MSIs.—The Committee recognizes the important role that Historically Black

Colleges and Universities and Minority-Serving Institutions play in advancing scientific research and innovation. To ensure that these institutions have access to the resources and support needed to participate in federally-funded research, NSF is directed to conduct technical assistance and outreach to applicants from HBCUs and MSIs, including through the Growing Research Access for Nationally Transformative Equity and Diversity [GRANTED] program, in fulfillment of section 10524 of Public Law 117–167.

Leverage the Power of Biology.—The Committee supports NSF’s funding for research in genomics and biodiversity, and directs NSF to continue to advance plant genomics research programs, to further its work in crop-based genomics research, and to maintain a focus on research related to crops of economic importance and other elements of the bioeconomy.

VORTEX-SE.—NSF has been working in conjunction with NOAA to build a full research campaign to study the unique characteristics of tornadoes in the southeastern United States. 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 ongoing research. As part of VORTEX-SE, the Committee encourages NSF to look beyond its traditional research disciplines and programs and to utilize collaborative opportunities 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.

Quantum Science.—The Committee supports continued investment in quantum science as fundamental, transformative research that can position the United States as a leader in emerging fields of economic and scientific importance. The recommendation provides up to the budget request level for quantum information science research 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 \$185,000,000 for activities authorized under section 301 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368), and \$50,000,000 for National Quantum Information Science Research Centers, as authorized in section 302 of that act.

The Committee also encourages NSF to partner with institutions of higher education, industry, and other Federal agencies in order to develop the next generation of quantum computing workforce. Such efforts could include quantum computing-related grants and interdisciplinary research initiatives related to workforce development activities.

Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee believes it is important to maintain leadership in AI and commends NSF for its significant investments in this area. The application of AI and machine learning tools in research offers the potential to gain new understandings and accelerate discoveries. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for AI research. Researchers need to understand the appropriate uses of advanced computing tools to target scarce compute resources toward appropriate research questions and computer scientists and program-

mers need use-specific training to optimize the use of advanced computing tools in health research and other complex fields. The Committee encourages NSF to develop effective AI education and training pathways for the research workforce, including trainees and senior scientists, to ensure the U.S. research workforce remains at the forefront of scientific discovery. Further, the Committee encourages NSF to continue its efforts in workforce development for AI and other emerging technologies, including education programs for non-computer science students, with focused outreach to community colleges, HBCUs, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and MSIs.

National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource [NAIRR].—The Committee commends NSF on the launch of the NAIRR pilot, in collaboration with the Department of Energy and industry partners, to provide needed access to computing resources to enable AI innovation by researchers. The Committee provides \$30,000,000 for the NAIRR pilot and looks forward to seeing its continued evolution. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NSF shall provide the Committee with a briefing regarding the progress of the pilot, planning and needs for full realization of the NAIRR as outlined in “Strengthening and Democratizing the U.S. Artificial Intelligence Innovation Ecosystem” report, and budget expectations for future years.

Transparency, Interpretability, and Explainability of AI.—The Committee encourages NSF to fund meritorious research and develop technical methods and techniques to improve the transparency, interpretability, and explainability of AI to better understand why and how models arrive at their decisions, recommendations, and other outputs. NSF is encouraged to consider this as part of the pilot program for Research in Rapidly Evolving, High Priority Topics as authorized under section 5401 of the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–283).

Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure.—The recommendation provides \$50,000,000 for the Mid-scale Research Infrastructure program and encourages the Foundation to make no fewer than two mid-scale awards to EPSCoR States.

HBCUs Excellence in Research.—The Committee supports the HBCUs Excellence in Research program, and the recommendation includes \$25,000,000 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.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences [SBE].—The Committee supports the SBE Directorate and recognizes the fundamental importance of the research it supports in advancing scientific understanding of public health, defense and security, education and learning, and the interface between humans and technology. The SBE Directorate funds more than half of our Nation’s university-based behavioral science research but remains the smallest of NSF directorates. The Committee believes that behavioral science provides evidence-based understanding of human behavior and recognizes the SBE Directorate’s unique role in funding this research and encourages NSF to continue its support of these programs.

NSF is encouraged to support broad-based research in the SBE Directorate to develop and publish recommendations, including from researchers in the social sciences and ethics and technical subject matter experts, on concrete and practical guidelines for how organizations will and should deploy AI systems and identify limitations and concerns about specific deployment of AI systems in settings.

Research Security.—The Committee notes the importance placed on research security in subtitle D of Public Law 117–167 and supports the continued implementation of the various provisions. The Committee further supports NSF’s initiative to create clear guidelines that inform researchers and universities on disclosure requirements pertaining to research security. NSF is encouraged to continue to engage university and affinity groups to listen to any community concerns and share information about NSF’s policies and processes. NSF is further encouraged to explore ways to assist less-resourced institutions on disclosure requirements and international talent retention.

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics [NCSES].—The Committee supports the work of the NCSES, and encourages the NCSES to identify, compile, and analyze existing nationwide data and conduct survey research to better understand the National cyber workforce and to support additional NCSES personnel to ensure adequate staffing for this research.

Combating Sexual Harassment in Science.—The Committee strongly supports NSF actions to combat sexual harassment in science, including the implementation of the Combating Sexual Harassment in Science subtitle of title V of Public Law 117–167. The Committee encourages NSF to work in partnership with stakeholders from across the science ecosystem with experience in field safety and the prevention of sexual harassment in science as they support this important work.

Critical Minerals Mining Research and Development.—The Committee encourages NSF to consider supporting critical minerals mining research and development activities as authorized under section 10359 of Public Law 117–167. In particular, NSF is encouraged to support, on a competitive basis, institutions of higher education or nonprofit organizations to provide training and research opportunities to undergraduate and graduate students to prepare the next generation of mining engineers and researchers.

Entrepreneurial Fellowships.—The Committee supports the Entrepreneurial Fellowships program within the TIP Directorate, as authorized under section 10392 of Public Law 117–167. These immersive fellowships provide scientists with training, lab space, industry connections, and other resources to translate emerging technologies from lab to market in areas key to global competitiveness.

Sub-Seafloor Sampling Program [S3P].—The NSF’s S3P is a follow-on to the International Ocean Discovery Program. The S3P program is the latest iteration of a scientific ocean drilling program that NSF has supported for more than 50 years. Scientists have collected more than 475 kilometers of core samples from expeditions across the globe, representing a unique and valuable resource for researchers and industry. NSF is directed to report to the Com-

mittee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its plan to meet the breadth of sub-seafloor sampling needs, which could include plans for a new scientific ocean drilling vessel. Additionally, NSF is directed to develop a strategy to maximize the scientific utilization of current and future earth core samples, including working with the current U.S. repository for scientific ocean drilling cores on a long-term plan to build out analytical capabilities and educational outreach for the earth science community.

Uncrewed Aircraft System Technologies.—The Committee encourages NSF to consider supporting meritorious uncrewed aircraft system technologies research activities as authorized under section 10352 of Public Law 117–167, including a prize competition and support for undergraduate and graduate curriculum development.

Wildland Fire Research.—The Committee supports NSF’s recent efforts to advance interdisciplinary wildland fire science through funding for initial ideation and development of partnerships. The Committee encourages NSF to build upon this initiative by supporting collaborative research grants in wildfire science, including by leveraging NSF-supported environmental data infrastructure for wildfire science and by partnering with other Federal programs and agencies such as the Joint Fire Science Program and NOAA. NSF is encouraged to consider the recommendations included in the final report of the Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission, which highlighted the need for new mechanisms to support research on scientific innovation and technology development related to wildfires, post-fire monitoring and recovery, and watershed health-related fire research.

Mathematical Sciences Research Institutes.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the NSF Mathematical Sciences Research Institutes across the country, which provide important basic research in multiple fields. The NSF is encouraged to continue supporting this program.

Ethical and Societal Considerations Mandate Report.—Section 10343 of Public Law 117–167 requires that, within 24 months of enactment of the law, NSF draw on stakeholder support to revise proposal instructions to require that ethical and societal considerations be included in funding proposals, prior to making an award. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the NSF is required to submit to the Committee a report detailing the implementation of this requirement.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2024	\$234,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	300,000,000
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$300,000,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction [MREFC]. The recommendation is \$66,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The MREFC appropriation supports the acquisition, procurement, construction, and commissioning of unique national research platforms and facilities as well as major research equipment. Projects supported by this appropriation push the boundaries of technology and offer expanded opportunities for the science and en-

gineering 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 supports the continued construction of the Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization and the Leadership-Class Computing Facility. The Committee 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 \$85,000,000 for Mid-scale Research Infrastructure. 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.

Antarctic Research Infrastructure.—The Committee is concerned about recent announcements to pause Antarctic field research and delay project design for the fourth-generation ground-based cosmic microwave background [CMB-S4] and IceCube-Gen2 due to Antarctic infrastructure challenges. The Committee understands the difficult environment NSF is facing and has provided substantial support for Antarctic Infrastructure Modernization for Science and Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization over several years to upgrade infrastructure at McMurdo, Amundsen-Scott South Pole, and Palmer Stations. This effort is now many years behind schedule stretching potentially another decade before completion. Delays to CMB-S4 and IceCube-Gen2 threaten loss of U.S. leadership as competitors set up new Antarctic research efforts, loss of partner support for new science facilities, and major setbacks in our understanding of sea ice and other Antarctic changes that are critical to coastal resilience. The Committee is additionally concerned that decisions to pause major facility design have been made without proper consultation of the community and of relevant stakeholders within the Foundation. The Committee expects NSF to request adequate resources to enable concurrent infrastructure upgrades with ongoing research and major facility planning. NSF shall provide the Committee a comprehensive plan not later than 180 days after enactment of this act that provides, at a minimum, timelines, milestones, and funding requirements for future Antarctic upgrades that enable continued Antarctic field research, new Antarctic Research Vessel deployment, and a reasonable design path for high priority South Pole physics experiments.

Study on NSF Research Infrastructure.—The National Science Board's Vision 2030 States that research infrastructure "symbolizes a nation's commitment to S[cience] & E[ngineering], since it represents a significant long-term undertaking." Within 30 days of enactment of this act, NSF shall update and make public the plan re-

quired under 42 U.S.C. 1862n–4 and shall contract with the National Academies to report on NSF’s plans to strengthen research infrastructure. The report shall analyze whether NSF is providing the major research facilities to ensure the United States can conduct world-leading scientific research, how the NSF responds to international partner interest in major facility construction partnerships, the adequacy of NSF’s capability to join existing partnerships, and recommendations for the current NSF process for investing in design and operation of billion-dollar class major facilities could be improved, including new funding mechanisms. The report shall be released not later than 270 days after the enactment of this act.

STEM EDUCATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,172,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,300,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,225,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,225,000,000 for STEM Education. The recommendation is \$53,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$75,000,000 below the budget request.

The STEM Education appropriation supports a comprehensive set of programs across all levels of education in STEM including activities that unite school districts with institutions of higher learning to improve pre-college education. Other pre-college activities include the development of the next generation of STEM education leaders, instructional materials, and the STEM instructional workforce. Undergraduate activities support curriculum, laboratory, and instructional improvement; expand the STEM talent pool; attract STEM participants to teaching; augment advanced technological education at 2-year colleges; and develop dissemination tools. Graduate support is directed to research and teaching fellowships, internships, and instructional workforce improvement by linking precollege education systems with higher education. Programs also seek to broaden the participation of groups underrepresented in the STEM enterprise and promote informal science education.

Informal Science Education.—The Committee maintains its strong support for NSF’s informal science education program and provides not less than \$70,000,000 for Advancing Informal STEM Learning. The Committee encourages NSF to coordinate and provide necessary support for investments in summer and both in- and out-of-school time STEM education programs across Federal agencies, including support for extracurricular STEM programs. The Directorate for STEM Education is further encouraged to continue its NSF-wide efforts to support informal STEM education programs and program providers, including support for high-quality professional development, and leveraging the research directorates to support activities that match their respective content areas.

Hands-on and Experiential Learning Opportunities.—Developing a robust, talented, and diverse homegrown workforce, particularly in the fields of STEM, is critical to the success of the U.S. innovation economy. The Committee directs NSF to provide grants to support the development of hands-on learning opportunities in STEM education as authorized under section 10311 of Public Law 117–

167, including via afterschool activities and innovative learning opportunities such as robotics competitions.

Advanced Technological Education.—The Committee provides \$75,000,000 for Advanced Technological Education.

Broadening Participation.—The Committee recognizes that the future of U.S. economic competitiveness and our Nation's ability to address national, economic, and health security threats depends on sustaining a robust STEM workforce. As the demographics of our Nation evolve, ensuring individuals from underrepresented communities across the country can enter and sustain a career as part of the STEM workforce is essential to securing the workforce going forward. The Committee is deeply concerned that entrenched financial barriers are increasingly deterring students, particularly those from underrepresented communities, from pursuing STEM careers. The Committee encourages NSF to evaluate the adequacy of compensation for trainees and early career researchers supported through fellowships, training grants, and research awards. NSF is also encouraged continue supporting the recruitment, retention, and advancement of underrepresented faculty at U.S. institutions of higher education through relevant existing programs.

The Committee supports the requested increases related to Broadening Participation in STEM programs. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the ADVANCE program, the HBCUs Undergraduate Program, the Hispanic Serving Institutions program, the Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate, the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation, the Robert Noyce Scholarship Program, the Eddie Bernice Johnson Inclusion Across the Nation of Communities of Learners of Underrepresented Discoverers in Engineering and Science [INCLUDES] Initiative, and the Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology. In addition, \$20,000,000 is provided for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

Transformative Education Research and Translation.—The Committee encourages NSF to establish a program for Centers for Transformative Education Research and Translation as authorized under section 10395 of Public Law 117–167. These centers could instrument large-scale digital learning platforms, enable multi-stakeholder partnerships of institutions of higher education and State and local education agencies to support collaborative research and translation in K–12 STEM education innovation, and accelerate STEM learning outcomes of students from underserved regions and students of color. The Committee encourages NSF to collaborate with the Department of Education and consider how these centers could help address the learning recovery associated with the pandemic and foster the benefits of technology.

National STEM Teacher Corps.—In order to prepare the future STEM workforce and to create a scientifically literate public, the Committee appreciates the importance of supporting and recognizing outstanding STEM teachers in our Nation's classrooms, rewarding them for their accomplishments, and creating rewarding career paths to which all STEM teachers can aspire. Therefore, the Committee provides \$40,000,000 for the National STEM Teacher Corps pilot program authorized under section 10311 of Public Law 117–167.

CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service program. NSF is encouraged to increase the number of scholarships awarded at participating institutions and to increase the number of institutions that receive grants to participate in the program.

AI Scholarships for Service.—The Committee recognizes the importance of attracting, educating, and retaining a strong pipeline of students and workers from diverse and nontraditional backgrounds in STEM fields, particularly in AI. Therefore, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this act, NSF shall provide the Committee with the feasibility study on the creation of an AI Scholarship for Service Program required under subsection 10313(d)(2) of Public Law 117–167. Further, if the creation of such a program is found to be feasible, the Committee encourages NSF to implement the program as directed under subsection 10313(d).

Enhancing Graduate Education and Training.—The Committee supports measures that improve graduate student advising and mentorship and funding mechanisms. The Committee recognizes the importance of these matters to increase talent retention and international competitiveness, including through the Innovations for Graduate Education Program. The Committee encourages NSF to develop methods that enhance graduate education, to set clear mentorship standards in federally funded projects, and to study the impact of funding models on graduate student productivity and outcomes.

CREATING HELPFUL INCENTIVES TO PRODUCE SEMICONDUCTORS
[CHIPS] FOR AMERICA WORKFORCE AND EDUCATION FUND

Division A of Public Law 117–167 established the CHIPS for America Workforce and Education Fund.

Microelectronics Workforce Credentialing.—The Committee encourages NSF to establish a pilot program or to utilize existing programs to create a national credentialing platform with industry-recognized, transferable, modular digital stackable credentials for semiconductor manufacturing. The awards should connect to regions where the Department of Commerce and microelectronics industry are investing in manufacturing facilities and workforce development.

Diversity in Microelectronics and Semiconductors Research and Development.—The Committee understands the efforts being undertaken by NSF and the Department of Commerce to grow a diverse workforce to support the manufacturing of microelectronics and semiconductors. The Committee wants to ensure that research and development funding supporting the microelectronics and semiconductors ecosystem is also supporting the NSF’s goal of developing talent around the country, including in underrepresented communities. As such, the Committee encourages NSF to partner with non-profit academic organizations that are not already well funded by NSF such as some MSIs, community colleges, master’s degree level institutions, and predominantly undergraduate institutions with current or emerging capacity in microelectronics and semiconductors research in order to significantly develop these capabilities and to increase the graduates from these institutions.

The Committee allocates the funds according to the amounts listed in the following table.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ALLOCATION OF FUNDS:CHIPS ACT FISCAL YEAR 2025

[In thousands of dollars]

Account-Project and Activity	Amount
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors [CHIPS] for America Workforce and Education Fund	\$50,000
Research & Related Activities	25,000
STEM Education Activities	25,000
Total	50,000

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2024	\$448,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	504,000,000
Committee recommendation	465,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$465,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management. The recommendation is \$17,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$39,000,000 below the budget request.

The appropriation provides salaries and expenses, including staff salaries, benefits, travel, training, rent, advisory and assistance services, communications and utilities expenses, supplies, equipment, and other operating expenses necessary for management of NSF’s research and education activities.

The Committee continues to believe that NSF should include criteria that evaluate how a grant proposal will advance our Nation’s national security and economic interests, as well as promote the progress of science and innovation in the United States.

The Committee reiterates its long-standing requirement that NSF submit reprogrammings when initiating new programs or activities of more than \$500,000 or when reorganizing components. The Committee expects to be notified of reprogramming actions, which involve less than the above-mentioned amount if such actions would have the effect of changing the agency’s funding requirements in future years, or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee’s explanatory statement are affected.

Tribal Approval.—The Committee directs NSF to update its Proposal and Award Policies and Procedures Guide to more thoroughly address issues relating to the scope of Native-owned lands covered by the policy, Tribal delegation of authority to Tribal organizations to issue approvals, and the appropriate scope of subsistence resources considered in the Guide, after conducting a thorough consultation with Tribal nations, Alaska Native corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, and by inviting comments from other Tribal organizations.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Appropriations, 2024	\$5,090,000
Budget estimate, 2025	5,220,000
Committee recommendation	5,220,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$5,220,000 for the Office of the National Science Board. The recommendation is

\$130,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The National Science Board is the governing body of NSF and is charged with serving as an independent adviser to the President and Congress on policy matters related to science and engineering research and education.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2024	\$24,410,000
Budget estimate, 2025	28,460,000
Committee recommendation	26,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$26,500,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is \$2,090,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$1,960,000 below 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, 2024	\$14,350,000
Budget estimate, 2025	14,850,000
Committee recommendation	14,850,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$14,850,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights. This recommendation is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Donations.—The Commission shall provide to the Committee quarterly updates on all gifts and donations, as well as the terms of any specific activities funded by the gift or donation. Additionally, anticipated funding from gifts or donations shall be included in the Commission’s annual spend plan.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$455,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	488,221,000
Committee recommendation	488,221,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$488,221,000 for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] salaries and expenses. This recommendation is \$33,221,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The EEOC serves both U.S. public and private workplaces by helping provide a fair and inclusive workplace, committed to enhancing employee retention, productivity, and profitability.

Inventory Reduction.—The Committee continues to direct 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. The Committee further directs EEOC to use appropriated funds to resolve the backlog of existing and incoming claims and not for activities that do not directly support this activity.

Public Comment on EEOC Guidance.—The Committee remains concerned that, as the EEOC conducts its business in protecting against employment discrimination, its guidance 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.

Artificial Intelligence and Algorithmic Fairness.—The Committee is encouraged by the EEOC’s recent efforts to ensure that the use of software, including artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other automated decision-making systems used in hiring and other employment decisions complies with Federal civil rights laws.

State and Local Enforcement Assistance.—The Committee recommends up to \$32,500,000 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, 2024	\$122,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	126,100,000
Committee recommendation	126,100,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$126,100,000 for International Trade Commission [ITC] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$4,100,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the administration’s budget request.

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.

Commissioner Vacancies.—The Committee stresses the importance of filling Commissioner vacancies to fulfill ITC’s critical mission. The Committee expresses its desire to see those vacancies filled promptly with qualified nominees.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$560,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	566,000,000
Committee recommendation	566,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$566,000,000 for payment to Legal Services Corporation [LSC]. The recommendation is \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the President’s budget request.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$520,100,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts; \$27,900,000 for management and administration; \$5,000,000 for client self-help and information technology; \$6,000,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG]; \$2,000,000 for loan repayment assistance; and \$5,000,000 for LSC’s Pro Bono Innovation Fund.

Governance and Management.—LSC must continue to improve its governance and management in order to further restore the transparency of the organization and direct additional funds into legal aid, where resources are desperately needed. The Committee expects the OIG 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee’s recommendation continues the administrative provisions contained in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations act (Public Law 105–119) regarding operation of this program to provide basic legal services to disadvantaged individuals and the restrictions on the use of LSC funds.

LSC funds cannot be used to engage in litigation and related activities with respect to a variety of matters including: (1) redistricting; (2) class action suits; (3) representation of undocumented immigrants; (4) political activities; (5) abortion; (6) prisoner litigation; (7) welfare reform; (8) representation of charged drug dealers during eviction proceedings; and (9) solicitation of clients. The exception to the restrictions occurs in a case where there is imminent threat of physical harm to the client or prospective client.

The Committee’s recommendation adopts the administration’s proposal to permit LSC recipients to operate with boards of directors that have as few as 33 percent attorneys without requiring appointment by bar associations. LSC recipients operating in rural areas, where there are not as many attorneys available or willing to serve on boards, stand to benefit most from the flexibility that this provision provides. This provision also improves the ability of LSC recipients to have fiscal experts, community representatives, and others with diverse skills and perspectives on their governing bodies.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	5,040,000
Committee recommendation	5,040,000

The Committee provides \$5,040,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission. The recommendation is \$540,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals provide oversight and recommend actions on domestic and international topics to advance policies and provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (Public Law 92–522, as amended). The Commission provides precise, up-to-date scientific information to Congress on issues related to the safety of marine mammals.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$59,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	61,000,000
Committee recommendation	61,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$61,000,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request. USTR is responsible for developing and leading international negotiations

for the U.S. 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 2025.

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 U.S., 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.

USMCA.—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).

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework.—The Committee notes the ongoing interagency work to negotiate the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. The Committee encourages USTR to secure commitments that strengthen supply chain security for critical minerals, pharmaceuticals and active pharmaceutical ingredients among nations party to the agreement.

Annual Trade Agenda.—The Committee requests the President's Trade Policy Agenda submitted during fiscal year 2025 include an explanation of how the administration's trade policy objectives and priorities support and advance the objectives of the National Defense Strategy and the National Security Strategy.

U.S.-United Kingdom [UK] Trade Relationship.—The Committee recognizes that robust trade with the UK is mutually beneficial, strengthening our already close economic relationship. The Committee encourages USTR to further strengthen these economic ties.

Quad Strategic Partnership.—The Committee encourages USTR to further promote and strengthen the economic ties with the Quad strategic partnership among the U.S., India, Japan, and Australia.

Rare Earth Minerals.—USTR, in consultation with relevant departments and agencies, shall report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on the administration's efforts to address the threat posed by China's control of the global supply of rare earth minerals, including (1) the administration's efforts and plan to promote a more reliable and secure global supply chains for rare earth minerals, (2) a summary of any engagements with the Quad partners to promote shared investment and development of

rare earth minerals, and (3) a summary of any engagements with other strategic allies to promote shared investment and development of rare earth minerals.

Section 301 Tariff Review.—The Committee notes that USTR is wrapping up the U.S. supply chain resiliency and Section 301 tariff review. Among others, the four-year review considered other actions that could be taken in the investigation, including additional tariffs on products of the People’s Republic of China [PRC], such as compound semiconductors. The investigation also examined the impact on U.S. manufacturers and whether the tariff duty rate should be adjusted. The Committee directs USTR to consider taking action under its existing authorities, including Section 301, to increase duties on imports of indium phosphide, packaged optical modules, and finished goods (optical transceivers) from the PRC, as may be appropriate to encourage the PRC to eliminate its unfair trade policies and practices. USTR is also directed to consider the impact of imports of these products from the PRC on the domestic supply chain as part of its ongoing supply chain resiliency initiative.

Examining Unfair Chinese Trade Practices.—The Committee recognizes that non-allied nations are becoming large exporters of electric vehicles worldwide and is concerned that electric vehicles from such countries will soon flood the U.S. market. Some Chinese automakers are seeking to establish manufacturing plants in Mexico and other strategic locations to sidestep U.S. tariffs. The Committee directs USTR, in consultation with other relevant departments and agencies, to examine non-allied nations’ non-market policies and practices related but not limited to electric vehicles, including industrial targeting, non-market excess capacity, direct subsidies, low interest loans, loan forgiveness, targeted regulations, and licensing arrangements, as well as policies that prevent U.S. auto manufacturers from competing in their markets on a level playing field, and report its findings to this Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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.

Parity for American Exports.—The Committee directs the USTR to seek parity for American exports, which have been targeted and unduly harmed by retaliatory tariffs resulting from ongoing international trade disputes, to allow them to fairly compete in overseas markets.

Protection of U.S. Innovation in the Global Marketplace.—The Committee directs USTR to advance the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights with trading partners around the world in order to protect U.S. innovation. Strengthening protections for intellectual property rights reinforces America’s global

competitiveness and incentivizes the American businesses and workers who bring these technologies to market.

U.S.-European Union [EU] Trade and Technology Council [TTC].—The Committee recognizes the importance of the TTC as a forum for promoting U.S. and EU competitiveness and prosperity through increasing transatlantic trade, investment, and engagement on matters related to critical and emerging technology. The Committee awaits receipt of the joint report on the U.S.-U TTC, as directed by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund as authorized under the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125). The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and the budget request.

Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.—The Committee supports efforts to enforce U.S. rights under trade agreements and to increase compliance of U.S. trade partners. The Committee directs USTR, as part of its fiscal year 2025 spending plan, to provide a breakdown of expenses for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund’s activities.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$7,640,000
Budget estimate, 2025	7,640,000
Committee recommendation	7,640,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,640,000 for the State Justice Institute [SJI]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

SJI was created in 1984 to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in State courts.

Fines, Fees, and Bail Practices.—The Committee encourages SJI to continue investments in the areas of fines, fees, and bail practices, including assisting State courts in taking a leadership role in reviewing these practices to ensure processes are fair and access to justice is assured; implementing alternative forms of sanctions; developing processes for indigency review; promoting transparency, governance, structural reforms that promote access to justice, accountability, and oversight; and supporting projects that implement the principles of Conference of Chief Justices/Conference of State Court Administrators National Task Force on Fines, Fees, and Bail Practices.

Legal Deserts.—The Committee is concerned that many areas of the country have too few practicing attorneys to ensure that litigants in these areas can retain counsel without taking burdensome steps. The American Bar Association [ABA] has referred to these

areas as “legal deserts.” Using 2020 data, the ABA found that 1,300 counties in the U.S. have less than 1 attorney per 1,000 residents, and many have no attorneys. As a result, many litigants appear in court without representation. Legal deserts may hit juveniles hardest because they are among the most vulnerable participants in the legal system. The Committee urges SJI to examine the issues related to legal deserts and to prepare a report, within 180 days of enactment of this act, with recommendations to address legal deserts.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS 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 2024 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 DOJ 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 DOJ funds for programs that discriminate against, denigrate, or otherwise undermine 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, NASA, NSF, and LSC 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 DOJ during fiscal year 2025 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025.

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.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees at any single conference outside the United States and limits the cost of any such conference incurred by an agency, with certain exemptions.

Section 524 requires agencies funded in this bill to report on undisbursed balances.

Section 525 requires, when practicable, the use of funds in this act to purchase light bulbs that have the “Energy Star” or “Federal Energy Management Program” designation.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds by NASA, OSTP, or the National Space Council to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company or effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at certain facilities unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA, OSTP, or the National Space Council have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 528 requires departments and agencies funded in this bill to submit spending plans to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 45 days of enactment of this act.

Section 529 prohibits funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract. The Com-

mittee directs any head of any executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this bill to require that all contracts within their purview that provide award fees to link such fees to successful acquisition outcomes, specifying the terms of cost, schedule, and performance.

Section 530 prohibits the use of funds by the Department of Justice or the Drug Enforcement Administration in contravention of a certain section of the Agricultural Act of 2014.

Section 531 prohibits the Department of Justice from preventing certain States from implementing State laws regarding the use of medical marijuana.

Section 532 requires quarterly reports from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation of travel to China.

Section 533 requires 10 percent of the funds for certain programs be allocated for assistance in persistent poverty counties.

Section 534 prohibits the use of funds in this act to require certain export licenses.

Section 535 prohibits the use of funds in this act to deny certain import applications regarding “curios or relics” firearms, parts, or ammunition.

Section 536 prohibits funds from being used to deny the importation of shotgun models if no application for the importation of such models, in the same configuration, had been denied prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

Section 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 includes language regarding detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 539 includes language regarding facilities for housing detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 540 extends the availability of certain funds.

Section 541 provides that the Department of Commerce and Department of Justice may utilize funding to provide payments pursuant to section 901(i)(2) of title IX of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.

Section 541 sets certain requirements for the allocations of funds related to the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167).

Section 542 is a new provision providing for rescission from defunct NASA accounts.

Section 543 States that each amount designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is contingent on the President so designating all such emergency amounts and transmitting such designations to Congress. The provision is consistent with the requirements in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2024.

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 ap-

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 2025, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2025

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Department of Commerce:	
International Trade Administration:	
Export Promotion	1996
Economic and Statistics Administration	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	1993
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:	
Operations, Research, and Facilities:	
NOAA Authorization Act of 1992	2006
Windstorm Impact Reduction Act	2017
Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017	2021
Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control	2002
National Ocean Service	1993
Coastal Zone Management	2013
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	2019
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
Estuaries and Clean Waters Act	2005
National Marine Sanctuaries Amendments Act of 2000	2005
Oil Pollution Act	2011
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act	2005
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act	1990
Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act	2002
National Marine Fisheries Service:	
Marine Mammal Protection	1999
Species Recovery Grants	1992
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program	2000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries	2012
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management	2013
Endangered Species Act	1992
Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985	2009
Estuary Restoration Act	2012
High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act	2012
Lacey Act Amendments of 1981	2008
Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954	1991
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	1993
National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)	2023
Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program	2019
National Ocean Service:	
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
National Weather Service:	
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction:	
NOAA Corps	2020
Department of Justice:	
General Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009
Executive Office for Immigration Review:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Office of Inspector General:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Parole Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
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 of Justice Programs:	
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:	
National Institute of Justice	1995
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:	
Adam Walsh Act	2009
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	2020
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012
John R. Justice Grant Program	2014
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2021
Missing Americans Alert Program (Kevin and Avonte's Law)	2022
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	2010
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)	2021
Drug Court Program	2023
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program	2021
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	2000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011
Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	2012
Keep Young Athletes Safe	2022
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	2022
NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	2013
Paul Coverdell Grants	2021
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-Entry	2023
Victims of Trafficking Programs	2021
Juvenile Justice Programs:	
Part B—Formula Grants	2020
COPS Programs:	
COPS Hiring Program	2009
Tribal Resources Grant Program	2015
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	2009
Regional Information Sharing Activities	2003
STOP School Violence Act	2028

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
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	2027
Related Agencies:	
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 July 25, 2024, the Committee ordered favorably reported a bill (S. 4795) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, 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 26–3, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chair Murray	Mr. Manchin
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Reed	Mr. Rubio
Mr. Tester	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Schatz	
Ms. Baldwin	
Mr. Murphy	
Mr. Van Hollen	
Mr. Heinrich	
Mr. Peters	
Ms. Sinema	
Ms. Collins	
Mr. McConnell	

Ms. Murkowski
 Mr. Graham
 Mr. Moran
 Mr. Hoeven
 Mr. Boozman
 Mrs. Capito
 Mr. Kennedy
 Mrs. Hyde-Smith
 Mrs. Britt
 Mrs. Fischer

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
 STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of the rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

**DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
 THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPRO-
 PRIATIONS ACT, 1996 (PUBLIC LAW 104-134)**

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

* * * * *

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

* * * * *

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

SEC. 502. None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be used by the Corporation to make a grant, or enter into a contract, for the provision of legal assistance unless the Corporation ensures that the person or entity receiving funding to provide such legal assistance is—

* * * * *

(2) a qualified nonprofit organization, chartered under the laws of a State or the District of Columbia, that—

(A) furnishes legal assistance to eligible clients; and

【(B) is governed by a board of directors or other governing body, the majority of which is comprised of attorneys who—

(i) are admitted to practice in a State or the District of Columbia; and

(ii) are appointed to terms of office on such board or body by the governing body of a State, county, or municipal bar association, the membership of which represents a majority of the attorneys practicing law in the locality in which the organization is to provide legal assistance;】

(B) is governed by a board of directors or other governing body, 33 percent of which is comprised of attorneys who are members of the bar of a State, as defined in section 1002(8) of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996a(8)), in which the legal assistance is to be provided;

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93–344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2025: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies:				
Mandatory	487	487	541	¹ 541
Discretionary	69,235	69,235	84,937	¹ 84,927
Defense	6,613	6,613	NA	NA
Non-defense	62,622	62,622	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2025				² 49,494
2026				20,396
2027				7,136
2028				3,406
2029 and future years				3,376
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2025	NA	2,441	NA	² (72)

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill as an emergency requirement in accordance with subparagraph (A)(i) of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide, at the appropriate time, a 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$4,500,000,000 in budget authority plus the associated outlays.

**DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING
ITEMS**

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process. For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests>). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this report, along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOC-NIST STRS	Mechanical Engineering Training Equipment	Montgomery, AL	Alabama State University	300,000	Britt
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Manufacturing Training Equipment	Lorain County, OH	Lorain County Community College District	988,000	Brown
DOC-NIST STRS	Gonzaga University Center for Materials Research	Spokane, WA	Gonzaga University	1,662,000	Cantwell
DOC-NIST STRS	University of Washington AI Research Infrastructure	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	1,500,000	Cantwell
DOC-NIST STRS	Forensic Genomics Institute	Cabell, WV	Marshall University	2,500,000	Capito, Manchin
DOC-NIST STRS	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) and Liquid Chromatography-MS Instrumentation.	Monongalia, WV	West Virginia University	1,100,000	Capito, Manchin
DOC-NIST STRS	Center for Education and Research in Microelectronics Equipment.	Baltimore City, MD	Morgan State University	3,400,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NIST STRS	Gene Editing Institute's Learning Lab Expansion	Newark, DE	ChristianaCare Health System	798,000	Carper
DOC-NIST STRS	Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Equipment	Newark, DE	University of Delaware	4,000,000	Carper, Coons
DOC-NIST STRS	Electron Microscopy Sight Initiative	Baton Rouge, LA	Louisiana State University	1,000,000	Cassidy
DOC-NIST STRS	Silicon Bayou Semiconductor Technology Center—Phase II	Lafayette, LA	University of Louisiana Lafayette	5,000,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
DOC-NIST STRS	Eastern Illinois University Student Security Operations Center.	Charleston, IL	Eastern Illinois University	580,000	Duckworth
DOC-NIST STRS	Harper College Quantum Workforce Education and Training Network.	Palatine, IL	William Rainey Harper College	500,000	Duckworth
DOC-NIST STRS	Western Pennsylvania Shared Quantum Information Core	Allegheny County, PA	University of Pittsburgh	1,000,000	Fetterman
DOC-NIST STRS	Increasing Capacity and Infrastructure in Comparative Biomedical Research.	Kearney, NE	University of Nebraska Board of Regents.	3,000,000	Fischer
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Water Resources Research Capacity for Nebraska.	Lincoln, NE	University of Nebraska Board of Regents.	2,000,000	Fischer
DOC-NIST STRS	Clarkson University: Flawless Semiconductor Chip Manufacturing Through Chemical-Mechanical Polishing of Waters.	St. Lawrence, NY	Clarkson University	1,500,000	Gillibrand
DOC-NIST STRS	Rochester Institute of Technology: Rochester Quantum Network (ROQNET).	Monroe, NY	Rochester Institute of Technology	2,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Imaging Equipment for Semiconductor Packaging	Onondaga, NY	Syracuse University	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Center for Generative AI Safety Programs	Erie, NY	University at Buffalo	2,500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Electron Microscopy Core Facility Equipment	Anderson, SC	Clemson University	1,700,000	Graham
DOC-NIST STRS	Medical Imaging Equipment	Clemson, SC	Clemson University	990,000	Graham
DOC-NIST STRS	Intelligent Manufacturing Equipment	Charleston, SC	The Citadel	3,550,000	Graham
DOC-NIST STRS	Photonics and Microelectronics Laboratory Equipment	Columbia, SC	University of South Carolina	4,160,000	Graham
DOC-NIST STRS	Developing Safe, Ethical, and Explainable Artificial Intelligence.	City of Albuquerque, NM	University of New Mexico	720,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOC-NIST STRS	Graphene and Graphene-Like Low-Dimensional Materials	Oxford, MS	The University of Mississippi	4,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOC-NIST STRS	Old Dominion University's Center of Excellence in Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence.	Norfolk City, VA	Old Dominion University	1,207,000	Kaine, Warner
DOC-NIST STRS	AMPD Phase II at the CoE for Process Technology Development.	South Charleston, WV	RAPID Manufacturing Institute (a dba of American Institute of Chemical Engineers).	1,000,000	Manchin
DOC-NIST STRS	Soil Carbon Sampling and Analysis Laboratory	Falmouth, MA	Woodwell Climate Research Center	800,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NIST STRS	An End to Forever Chemicals	Worcester, MA	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	1,500,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NIST STRS	Next Generation Semiconductor Test Facility	Benton County, OR	Oregon State University	2,520,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NIST STRS	Semiconductor Innovation and Nanoscience Equipment Purchase.	Multnomah County, OR	Portland State University	1,650,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NIST STRS	Imaging and Characterization Research and Training Equipment.	Lane County, OR	University of Oregon	3,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NIST STRS	Kansas City Kansas Community College—Advanced Manufacturing Workforce Enhancement Program.	Kansas City, KS	Kansas City Kansas Community College.	2,949,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS	Kansas State University Olathe—Advanced Manufacturing	Olathe, KS	Kansas State University	5,004,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Manufacturing Technology and Equipment	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University	5,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS	Operational Technology and Cybersecurity	Tulsa, OK	The University of Tulsa	2,500,000	Mullin
DOC-NIST STRS	Clean Energy Accelerator Project	Centralia, WA	Centralia College	1,000,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Electric Automotive Center of Higher Education	Auburn, WA	Green River College	1,400,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Cybersecurity Science Hub	Olympia, WA	South Puget Sound Community College.	1,500,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Kirsten Wind Tunnel Improvements	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	3,000,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Cold Lab Upgrades	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	5,000,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Prosser Irrigated Agriculture Research Center Improvements.	Prosser, WA	Washington State University	1,800,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Aquatic Pathobiology Lab Upgrades	Pullman, WA	Washington State University	1,425,000	Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Safe and Secure AI Manufacturing Implementation Program.	Houghton, MI	Michigan Technological University	2,500,000	Peters, Stabenow
DOC-NIST STRS	Nanofabrication Cleanroom Equipment	Kings, NY	New York University (NYU)	1,000,000	Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Building Capacity for PFAS Analysis	Durham, NH	University of New Hampshire	890,000	Shaheen
DOC-NIST STRS	Advanced Qubits and Quantum Systems	Tougaloo, MS	Tougaloo College	1,000,000	Wicker
DOC-NIST Construction	University of Maine Health Science Complex	Orono, ME	University of Maine	45,000,000	Collins
DOC-NIST Construction	Healthy Kentucky Research Building	Lexington, KY	University of Kentucky	35,000,000	McConnell
DOC-NIST Construction	Renovation of Forsyth Library at Fort Hays State University	Hays, KS	Fort Hays State University	2,600,000	Moran
DOC-NIST Construction	University of Kansas Cancer Center Addition	Kansas City, KS	University of Kansas Cancer Center	36,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST Construction	Bolstering Advanced Air Mobility Capabilities	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University	5,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST Construction	Hot Cell Facility Construction	Pullman, WA	Washington State University	7,000,000	Murray

DOC-NIST Construction	Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve: Research Facility.	Greenland, NH	New Hampshire Fish and Game Department/Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.	5,000,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Thames River Marine Habitat Feasibility Study	New London, CT	Connecticut College	56,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Connecticut Shell Recycling and Shellfish Restoration Collaborative.	Fairfield, New Haven, and Middlesex Counties, CT	CORR—Collective Oyster Recycling & Restoration Foundation, Inc., Inter District Committee for Project Oceanology.	112,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Equipment Purchase for Marine Science Education	Groton, CT	Inter District Committee for Project Oceanology.	699,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF	AWF Relic Oyster Reef Restoration in Mobile Bay	Mobile, AL	Alabama Wildlife Federation	400,000	Britt
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of South Alabama Weather Radar Study and Report.	Mobile, AL	University of South Alabama	2,000,000	Britt
DOC-NOAA ORF	Study of Sediment Management in Mobile Harbor	Mobile, AL	Alabama Port Authority	400,000	Britt, Tuberville
DOC-NOAA ORF	Prospect and Control Trapping for European Green Crab on Lummi Reservation Tidelands.	Whatcom County, WA	Lummi Indian Business Council	1,000,000	Cantwell
DOC-NOAA ORF	Real-time Southern Resident Orca Hydrophone Location Tracking for Commercial Mariners.	King County, WA	Maritime Blue—Quiet Sound	395,000	Cantwell
DOC-NOAA ORF	Washington Wild Kelp Forest and Eelgrass Meadow Recovery.	Puget Sound, Statewide, WA	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	3,000,000	Cantwell, Murray
DOC-NOAA ORF	Invasive Blue Catfish Mitigation	Anne Arundel County, Calvert County, Cecil County, Harford County, Charles County, Dorchester County, Kent County, Queen Anne's County, St. Mary's County, Somerset County, Talbot County, MD.	Maryland Department of Natural Resources.	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Patuxent Riverkeeper and Chesapeake Biological Laboratory Pollution Monitoring Collaborative.	Prince George's County, MD	Patuxent Riverkeeper	313,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Chesapeake Global Collaboratory	Dorchester County, MD	University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science.	800,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Bluefin Tuna Research	Ogunquit, ME	The Bluefin Collaborative	129,000	Collins
DOC-NOAA ORF	American Lobster Settlement Index Expansion	Wapole, ME	University of Maine System	1,000,000	Collins
DOC-NOAA ORF	Gulf of Maine Ocean Observation System	Coastal counties from Washington County to York County, ME.	University of Maine System	5,000,000	Collins, King
DOC-NOAA ORF	Aquaculture Research and Demonstration Facility Relocation Feasibility Study.	Dover, DE	Delaware State University	517,000	Coons
DOC-NOAA ORF	Nature Your City Project	Bronx, NY	New York Botanical Garden	750,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF	Research Operations Support	Charleston, SC	SC Department of Natural Resources	1,000,000	Graham
DOC-NOAA ORF	STEM Programming for South Carolina's K-12 Students	Charleston, SC	South Carolina Aquarium	336,000	Graham
DOC-NOAA ORF	Hanakaoo Beach Park Dune Restoration Project	County of Maui, HI	Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission.	77,000	Hirono

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DOC-NOAA ORF	Resurrecting the Waioa Station to Support Amaama Production to Help Revitalize Fishponds.	County of Hawaii, HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	775,000	Hirono
DOC-NOAA ORF	Unomia Survey	Statewide, HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	400,000	Hirono
DOC-NOAA ORF	Wetland Restoration for a Climate Resilient Community in Molokai.	County of Maui, HI	Molokai Land Trust	596,000	Hirono
DOC-NOAA ORF	Hawaii Restorative Aquaculture Feasibility	Hawaii County, Kauai County, Maui County, City and County of Honolulu, HI.	Hawaii Department of Agriculture	500,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Hawaii Pacific University Oceanic Institute Equipment Initiative.	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Hawaii Pacific University	350,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Data Assembly Hub Production Rollout	Hattiesburg, MS	University of Southern Mississippi	4,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NOAA ORF	Coastal Virginia Water-Level Monitoring Program	Statewide/Multiple Locations, VA	Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission.	802,000	Kaine, Warner
DOC-NOAA ORF	Downeast Institute—Capacity Building and Ocean Studies	Washington County, ME	Downeast Institute	572,000	King
DOC-NOAA ORF	Data Collection for Protected Species	York, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, Lincoln, and Knox Counties, ME.	Marine Mammals of Maine	333,000	King
DOC-NOAA ORF	Minnesota State Climate Office, Drought Plan	Minneapolis, MN	American Association of State Climatologists.	375,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOC-NOAA ORF	Multisource Climate Data Fusion	Marion, WV	High Technology Foundation	1,000,000	Manchin
DOC-NOAA ORF	Massachusetts' State Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Plan.	Boston, MA	American Association of State Climatologists.	375,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Climate Resilience in Charles River Watershed	Boston, MA	Charles River Watershed Association	500,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Fishing for the Future: Developing Climate-Resilient Fisheries for Massachusetts.	Falmouth, MA	Conanesset Farm Foundation	1,875,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Offshore Wind Roadmap Implementation	Multiple Counties, OR	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development.	1,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF	Climate-Ready Coast and Indigenous Climate Resilience	Statewide, AK	Alaska Climate Research Center	300,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Southeast Alaska Harbor Porpoise Assessment to Avoid Unnecessary Regulatory and Economic Impacts to the Salmon Gillnet Fishery.	Statewide, AK	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	1,915,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Alaska Seafood Modernization Initiative	Statewide, AK	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation.	2,000,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Wild-Caught Alaska Seafood Promotion	Statewide, AK	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	3,000,000	Murkowski

DOC-NOAA ORF	Capacity Building to Support Cooperating Agency Status for Tribes and Tribal Organizations in Alaska.	Statewide, AK	Bering Sea Fishermen's Association	500,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	In-season Genetic Analysis of Chum Salmon Bycatch in the Bering Sea Pollock Fishery.	Bristol Bay, AK	Bristol Bay Science and Research Institute (BBSRI).	3,500,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Northern Bering Sea Integrated Ecosystem Research	Statewide, AK	North Pacific Research Board	2,500,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	PWSSC Oceanography Profiler	Cordova, AK	Prince William Sound Science Center	355,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Improving Salmon Counting with Drone Maritime Lidar	Statewide, AK	University of Alaska	1,992,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Office of the Washington State Climatologist Outreach Expansion.	Seattle, WA	American Association of State Climatologists.	375,000	Murray
DOC-NOAA ORF	Growing a Flood Resilient Washington State	Tacoma, WA	American Rivers	2,000,000	Reed
DOC-NOAA ORF	CFRF Fisheries Research	Narragansett, RI	Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation.	250,000	Reed
DOC-NOAA ORF	Salve's Path to Blue Growth: Education, Engagement, & Aquaculture.	Newport, RI	Salve Regina University	1,100,000	Reed
DOC-NOAA ORF	Beach Monitoring Program Data Modernization	Providence, RI	Rhode Island Department of Health	500,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	URI Research to Integrate Ocean Energy into Marine Ecosystems.	Narragansett, RI	University of Rhode Island	1,250,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	"Next-Gen" Healthy Waters Initiative	Narragansett, RI	University of Rhode Island	2,200,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	Marine Resource Management Career Development	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	611,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Engaging Local Students in Humpback Whale Management.	Maui County, HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	500,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Ukumehame Wetland Restoration	Maui County, HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	1,500,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Response Efforts in New York State.	Suffolk, NY	Atlantic Marine Conservation Society, Ltd.	350,000	Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF	Queens College Green Energy & Coastal Sustainability Field Station.	Queens, NY	Research Foundation of CUNY on behalf of Queens College CUNY.	734,000	Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF	Engineering Study to Inform Solutions for Flood Mitigation in Staten Island's West Shore Business Improvement District.	Richmond, NY	Staten Island Economic Development Corporation.	250,000	Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF	Squamscott Fields Salt Marsh Resiliency Project	Epping, NH	Epping, Rockingham County, Southeast Land Trust of New Hampshire, Land Conservation Department.	2,100,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Public Presentation of the Principles of Ocean and Climate Literacy.	Rye, NH	Seacoast Science Center	3,500,000	Shaheen

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DOC-NOAA ORF	State-of-the-art Systems Control and Automation for Land-Based Aquaculture.	Durham, NH	University of New Hampshire	738,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	State Drought Plan and Flood Data Gathering	Statewide, VT	American Association of State Climatologists.	375,000	Weich
DOC-NOAA ORF	Stream Gages	Statewide, VT	Lamoille County Regional Planning Commission.	649,000	Weich
DOC-NOAA ORF	Addressing Rhode Island Headwater Streams	Statewide, RI	The Nature Conservancy	500,000	Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	Corn Neck Road	New Shoreham, RI	Town of New Shoreham	1,000,000	Whitehouse
D01-OJP Byrne	Electronic Translation Devices	Brown County, WI	Brown County	20,000	Baldwin
D01-OJP Byrne	Child Advocacy Centers Services	Statewide, WI	Children's Hospital and Health System, Inc.	670,000	Baldwin
D01-OJP Byrne	Vehicle Barriers	City of Appleton, WI	City of Appleton	1,457,000	Baldwin
D01-OJP Byrne	Detecting Lethal Opioids	Racine, WI	City of Racine Police Department	185,000	Baldwin
D01-OJP Byrne	Housing Supportive Services	City of Wausau, WI	City of Wausau	491,000	Baldwin
D01-OJP Byrne	Victim Advocacy Program	Statewide, WI	Disability Rights Wisconsin	464,000	Baldwin
D01-OJP Byrne	Community Domestic Abuse Advocacy Program	Milwaukee County, WI	Sojourner Family Peace Center	375,000	Baldwin
D01-OJP Byrne	Incident Management Communications System to Support Emergency Preparedness.	Alamosa, CO	Adams State University	523,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D01-OJP Byrne	Sheriff's Office Fentanyl Contraband Detection Equipment	Denver, CO	City and County of Denver	208,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D01-OJP Byrne	Denver and Migrant Youth Community Reintegration Project.	Denver, CO	City and County of Denver	2,925,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D01-OJP Byrne	Garfield County's Drug Testing Public Safety Initiative	Rifle, CO	City of Rifle	401,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D01-OJP Byrne	Domestic Violence Survivor Fellowship Program	New Haven, CT	Havenly	68,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Hospital-based Violence Intervention Trauma Recovery Center Augmenting Staffing Needs.	Hartford, CT	Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center.	1,500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Second Chance Re-entry Initiative Program (SCRIP)	Hartford, CT	Second Chance Re-entry Initiative Program (SCRIP).	250,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Connecticut De-escalation Training Center at the University of New Haven.	West Haven, CT	University of New Haven	1,500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Violence Prevention Project for Connecticut	Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven, CT.	Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.	1,500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-OJP Byrne	Essex County School of Technology District Wide Security Camera Upgrade.	Essex, NJ	Essex County School of Technology	750,000	Booker
D01-OJP Byrne	Firearms Investigation Unit	Trenton, NJ	New Jersey State Police, Firearms Investigation Unit.	200,000	Booker
D01-OJP Byrne	Statewide Legal Advocacy for Survivors of Sexual Violence Project.	Trenton, NJ	The New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault.	321,000	Booker

D01-OJP Byrne	Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons and Safety Kits	Bergen County, NJ	Bergen County Sheriff's Office	500,000	Booker, Menendez
D01-OJP Byrne	Peaceful Families Program	Jersey City, NJ	City of Jersey City	800,000	Booker, Menendez
D01-OJP Byrne	Alabama A&M Campus Security Upgrades	Madison, AL	Alabama A&M University	200,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Rapid DNA Implementation Program	Statewide (partnerships in Madison, Jefferson, and St. Clair), AL	Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences	750,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Baldwin County Sheriff's Office Water Safety and Public Safety Equipment	Baldwin, AL	Baldwin County Sheriff's Office	396,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Bullock County Sheriff's Department Patrol Cars	Bullock, AL	Bullock County Sheriff's Department	50,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Dothan Gun Shot Detection	Houston, AL	City of Dothan	1,257,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Luverne Police Department Fleet Upgrade	Crenshaw, AL	City of Luverne Police Department	200,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Patrol Vehicle for the City of Montevallo	Shelby, AL	City of Montevallo	55,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Etowah County Sheriff's Office Patrol/Dive Vehicle	Etowah, AL	Etowah County Commission	300,000	Britt
D01-OJP Byrne	Akon Law Enforcement Life-Saving Equipment	Summit County, OH	City of Akron	146,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Justice Center Upgrade and Renovation	Summit County, OH	City of Barberton	750,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Increase Capacity & Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking in Ohio	Franklin County, OH	Freedom a la Cart	400,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Westfield Center Law Enforcement Vehicle	Medina County, OH	The Village of Westfield Center	50,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Expanding Mental Health and Basic Needs Services	San Diego, CA	San Diego Community College District	1,646,000	Butler
D01-OJP Byrne	Improving Automated Detection of Artificial Intelligence-Generated Child Sexual Abuse Material	San Jose, CA	San Jose State University Research Foundation	850,000	Butler
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Alameda Crime Victims Initiative	City of Alameda, CA	City of Alameda	900,000	Butler, Padilla
D01-OJP Byrne	Rapid DNA System	Bellingham, WA	Bellingham Police Department	517,000	Cantwell
D01-OJP Byrne	Mobile Alternative Response Teams Expansion	Spokane, WA	City of Spokane	2,000,000	Cantwell, Murray
D01-OJP Byrne	Cabell County Sheriff's Office Mental Crisis Response	Cabell, WV	Cabell County Commission	500,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Morgantown Police Cruiser Fleet Upgrade	Monongalia, WV	City of Morgantown	1,500,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Nitro Tech Upgrade	Kanawha, WV	City of Nitro	500,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Winfield Police Vehicle	Putnam, WV	City of Winfield	61,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Jefferson County Public Safety Equipment	Jefferson, WV	Jefferson County Commission	120,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Town of Mason LE Tech Upgrade	Mason, WV	Town of Mason	400,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Upgrades	Cabell County, WV	Huntington Police Department	500,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	University of Charleston WV Corrections Leadership	Kanawha, WV	University of Charleston	1,922,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Gun Violence Prevention	Montgomery County, MD	Montgomery County Sheriff's Office	70,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	SafePath Network: Bridging Hope for Trafficking Survivors	St. Mary's County, MD	Safe House Project	251,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	Building a Safer Delaware: Gun Safety First	Statewide, DE	Delaware Coalition Against Gun Violence Education Fund	400,000	Carper
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Emergency Rescue Vehicle	Milford, DE	City of Milford Police Department	397,000	Carper, Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Enhancing Delivery of Legal Aid to Victims of Crime and Domestic Violence	Statewide, DE	Community Legal Aid Society, Inc.	738,000	Carper, Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Campus Safety Improvements	Dover, DE	Delaware State University	725,000	Carper, Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Department Patrol Car	Viola, DE	Town of Viola Police Department	74,000	Carper, Coons

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D01-OJP Byrne	Emergency Response and Rescue Vehicle	Wilmington, DE	Wilmington Police Department	400,000	Carper, Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	In-School Mentoring Program	Montgomery, PA	Big Brothers Big Sisters Independence Region.	650,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Technology Upgrade	Allentown, PA	Borough of Carnegie	43,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Eastern PA Regional Radio Network	Carbon, PA	Carbon County Commissioners	1,000,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Modernization of Central Counties Youth Center for Safety, Security and Wellbeing of Juveniles and Staff.	Centre, PA	Central Counties Youth Center	300,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Private Cellular Networking and Public Safety Cameras	Lackawanna, PA	City of Scranton	1,000,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Anti-Violence Intervention and Prevention School Program	Philadelphia, PA	Concilio de Organizaciones Hispanas	340,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Philadelphia Gaming Initiative—Gun Violence Diversionary Project.	Philadelphia, PA	Institute for the Development of African American Youth, Inc. (IDAAY).	116,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Safety Initiative	York, PA	LogosWorks	461,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Restorative Intensive Prevention Service Program	Philadelphia, PA	NO-MO, INC.	152,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Wilkes-Barre New Police Vehicles	Luzerne County, PA	City of Wilkes-Barre	522,000	Casey, Fetterman
D01-OJP Byrne	Dunmore Police Department Cruisers	Lackawanna, PA	Dunmore Borough	288,000	Casey, Fetterman
D01-OJP Byrne	Middleburg PD Body-Worn Camera & Dash-Cam Technology Program.	Snyder, PA	Middleburg Borough Police Department.	120,000	Casey, Fetterman
D01-OJP Byrne	Improving Services at Civil Justice and Clemency Clinics	Philadelphia, PA	Villanova University	850,000	Casey, Fetterman
D01-OJP Byrne	22nd Judicial District Comprehensive Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment Initiative.	Covington, LA	22nd Judicial District Court Specialty Courts.	675,000	Cassidy
D01-OJP Byrne	East Baton Rouge Crime Gun Intelligence Center Program	East Baton Rouge, LA	East Baton Rouge District Attorney's Office.	1,280,000	Cassidy
D01-OJP Byrne	Advanced Forensic Center Equipment Project	Jefferson Parish, LA	Jefferson Parish Coroner's Office	1,000,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
D01-OJP Byrne	Cumberland County Jail Public Safety Equipment	Cumberland County, ME	Cumberland County Sheriff's Office	77,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Farmington Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Farmington, ME	Farmington Police Department	240,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Hancock County Public Safety Equipment	Hancock County, ME	Hancock County	2,300,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Lewiston Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Lewiston, ME	Lewiston Police Department	2,073,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Rumford Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Rumford, ME	Rumford Police Department	750,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Somerset County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Equipment	Somerset County, ME	Somerset County Sheriff's Office	294,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	Portland Police Department Emergency Response Vessel	Portland, ME	Portland Police Department	325,000	Collins, King
D01-OJP Byrne	Waldo County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Equipment	Waldo County, ME	Waldo County Sheriff's Office	381,000	Collins, King
D01-OJP Byrne	Wells Police Department Emergency Response Vessel	Wells, ME	Wells Police Department	378,000	Collins, King
D01-OJP Byrne	Equipment to Enhance Casework Capabilities in the Toxicology Unit.	Wilmington, DE	Delaware Division of Forensic Science	1,450,000	Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Expanding Public Defense in Delaware	Wilmington, DE	Partners for Justice	93,000	Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	Tri-County Special Response Team Armored Vehicle	Humboldt County, NV	Humboldt County Sheriff's Office	337,000	Cortez Mastro, Rosen
D01-OJP Byrne	Rapid DNA Machine	Mineral County, NV	Mineral County	384,000	Cortez Mastro, Rosen

D01-OJP Byrne	Crisis Intervention Training—City of Aurora	Aurora, IL	City of Aurora	128,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	Communications Equipment Upgrade	Kane County, IL	County of Kane	200,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	Defy Ventures Programming Support	Chicago, IL	Defy Ventures	100,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	A Community School Project—A Partnership for Community Success to Decrease Community Violence.	Urbana, IL	Urbana School District 116	262,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Violence Prevention Project for Chicago	Chicago, IL	Youth Advocate Programs, Inc.	1,000,000	Duckworth, Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Springfield Police Department Equipment Upgrades	Springfield, IL	City of Springfield	750,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Equipment Upgrades	Kane County, IL	Kane County Coroner's Office	1,000,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Equipment Upgrades	Oak Park, IL	Oak Park Police Department	170,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Gun Violence Injury Registry	Chicago, IL	Rush University System for Health	1,700,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Mentoring Initiative	Northern Illinois, IL	Save One Life Foundation	250,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Reentry Initiative	Sangamon County, IL	SING—Shifting Into New Gear Reentry Program.	300,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Police and community violence intervention initiative	Chicago, IL	University of Chicago Crime Lab	600,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment Upgrade	Luzerne County, PA	City of Nanticoke	298,000	Fetterman
D01-OJP Byrne	Communication Equipment Upgrades	Venango County, PA	Oil City and Franklin Public Safety and Fire Departments.	170,000	Fetterman
D01-OJP Byrne	Omaha Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Omaha, NE	City of Omaha	1,750,000	Fischer
D01-OJP Byrne	Body-Worn Cameras Technology	Lancaster County, NE	Lancaster County	1,091,000	Fischer
D01-OJP Byrne	Drug and Violent Crime Multi-Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Task Force.	Scotts Bluff, NE	Western Nebraska Intelligence and Narcotics Group.	1,500,000	Fischer
D01-OJP Byrne	Holocaust Museum & Tolerance Center Police Training Program "Law Enforcement and Society: Lessons of the Holocaust"	Suffolk, NY	Holocaust Museum & Tolerance Center of Nassau County, Inc..	250,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Department Equipment	Blackville, SC	Blackville Police Department	229,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Department Equipment	Eutawville, SC	Eutawville Police Department	120,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Department Equipment	McCormick, SC	McCormick Police Department	145,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Equipment and Training	Clover, SC	United States Deputy Sheriff's Association.	450,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Forensic Laboratory and Crime Scene Processing Equipment.	City of Albuquerque, NM	Albuquerque Police Department	908,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Forensic and Crime Scene Reconstruction Equipment	Bernalillo County, NM	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	1,050,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Crime Forensic Equipment	City of Farmington, NM	City of Farmington	629,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Evidence Processing Lab	City of Las Cruces, NM	City of Las Cruces	1,000,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Campus Lighting and Safety	Portales, NM	Eastern New Mexico University	533,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Crime Scene Reconstruction Equipment	City of Gallup, NM	Gallup Police Department	115,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Sexual Assault Helpline and Workforce Trauma Institute	Statewide, NM	New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs.	1,668,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Violence Intervention Program	Bernalillo County, NM	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	500,000	Heinrich, Luján

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D01-OJP Byrne	Expanding New Mexico Capacity for Decedent Bone DNA Testing and Analysis.	Albuquerque, NM	University of New Mexico—Office of the Medical Investigator.	1,490,000	Heinrich, Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	Access to Education (ATE) Project	City and County of Honolulu, County of Kauai, HI.	University of Hawaii System	1,100,000	Hirono
D01-OJP Byrne	Vehicle Fleet Expansion and Vehicle Equipment	Corinth, MS	City of Corinth Police Department	474,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Training for Justice System Professionals	Statewide, MS	University of Mississippi	838,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D01-OJP Byrne	Sheriff Office AEDs	Greene County, VA	County of Greene	28,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	FailSafe-ERA Restorative Reentry	Statewide/Multiple Locations, VA	FailSafe-ERA	460,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Advancing Victim Services: Domestic Violence Response Training.	Fairfax County, VA	George Mason University	1,188,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Freedom Project	Statewide/Multiple Locations, VA	Latisha's House Foundation	650,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	NextUp—Increasing Safety & Accessibility to Out of School Time Opportunities.	Richmond City, VA	NextUp RVA	640,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Suffolk Commonwealth's Attorney's Safety and Leadership Academy for Youth (S.L.A.Y.).	Suffolk City, VA	Suffolk Commonwealth's Attorney's Office.	73,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Gang Prevention & Youth Empowerment Program	Statewide/Multiple Locations, VA	The Edward Brown Foundation	612,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	The Virginia Mass Violence Care Fund Victim Support Model Documentary.	Statewide/Multiple Locations, VA	VIVICARE	35,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Repeaters for Dispatch at Verde Lakes Project	Camp Verde, AZ	Camp Verde	70,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Department Incident Command Response Vehicles	Nogales, AZ	City of Nogales—Nogales Police Department.	436,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Sheriff's Office Public Safety Interoperability Communications.	Cocoino County, AZ	Cocoino County Sheriff's Office	2,230,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	County Regional SWAT Team—SWAT Ambulance Project	La Paz County, AZ	La Paz County Sheriff's Office	448,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Summerhaven Public Safety Radio Coverage	Pima County, AZ	Pima County	1,500,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Pima County Sheriff's Department Training Facility Upgrades.	Pima County, AZ	Pima County Sheriff's Department	1,350,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Mobile Command/Evidence Vehicle	Snowflake, AZ	Snowflake Taylor Police Department	579,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Vehicles to Upgrade Police Department Fleet	Wellton, AZ	Town of Wellton Police Department	305,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment and Support	Vermilion Parish, LA	Vermilion Parish Police Jury	1,000,000	Kennedy
D01-OJP Byrne	Drug Quality Control Laboratory	Monroe, LA	University of Louisiana at Monroe, College of Pharmacy.	2,260,000	Kennedy
D01-OJP Byrne	Hennepin County Sheriff's Office Focus on Fentanyl Education, Intelligence, and Warrant Execution Funding.	Minneapolis, MN	Hennepin County Sheriff's Office	610,000	Klobuchar
D01-OJP Byrne	Early Support for Mental Health and Justice	Anoka County, MN	Anoka County Attorney's Office	626,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Equipment Modernization	Rochester, MN	City of Rochester	435,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	First Responder Safety Initiative	South St. Paul, MN	City of South St. Paul	350,000	Klobuchar, Smith

D01-OJP Byrne	Expansion of School-Based Violence Initiative	Albuquerque, NM	City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque Safety Department.	1,035,000	Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Conference	Albuquerque, NM	Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women.	93,000	Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion	San Juan County, NM	San Juan County LEAD	218,000	Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	Patrol Vehicles	Los Lunas, NM	Valencia County	309,000	Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Upgrades	Harrison County, WV	City of Clarksburg	345,000	Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Supporting Justice and Healing for Victims of Child Abuse	Randolph and Tucker Counties, WV	Randolph County Children's Advocacy Center, Inc.	25,000	Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Public Safety Officer Equipment, Evidence Room Creation	Greenbrier, WV	Town of Ranelle	50,000	Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Changing Behaviors and Reducing Violence: Roca's Young Women's Program.	Boston, MA	Roca, Inc.	1,346,000	Markey, Warren
D01-OJP Byrne	Veterans Treatment Court	Lawrence, KS	7th Judicial District	1,000,000	Moran
D01-OJP Byrne	Kansas Bureau of Investigation Southeast Kansas Regional Crime Center and Laboratory.	Pittsburg, KS	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	8,000,000	Moran
D01-OJP Byrne	TITAM: Tulsa Institute of Trauma, Adversity and Injustice	Tulsa, OK	The University of Tulsa	2,000,000	Mullin
D01-OJP Byrne	Technical Assistance for Alaska Tribal Justice Systems	Statewide, AK	Alaska Native Women's Resource Center.	1,000,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Anchorage Youth Court	Anchorage, AK	Anchorage Youth Court	27,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Human Trafficking Coordination, Training, and Technical Assistance.	Statewide, WA	Children and Youth Justice Center	500,000	Murray
D01-OJP Byrne	Services for Sexual Assault Survivors	Renton, WA	King County Sexual Assault Resource Center.	2,500,000	Murray
D01-OJP Byrne	Interrupting Violence in Youth and Young Adults (IYY) Project.	Atlanta, GA	Grady Health System	145,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	Technology Investments	Cobb County, GA	SafePath Children's Advocacy Center, Inc.	100,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	World Cup 2026 Security Planning	Fulton County, GA	Atlanta World Cup Host Committee	500,000	Ossoff, Warmock
D01-OJP Byrne	Valdosta Co-Responder Program	Valdosta-Lowndes County, GA	Behavioral Health Services of South Georgia.	210,000	Ossoff, Warmock
D01-OJP Byrne	Community Cure Violence Program—Zone 6	Dekalb County, Fulton County, GA	CHRIS 180 Inc.	677,000	Ossoff, Warmock
D01-OJP Byrne	Opioid Detection System	Fayetteville, GA	City of Fayetteville	90,000	Ossoff, Warmock
D01-OJP Byrne	SafePath Network: Bridging the Gap for Survivors of Human Trafficking.	Statewide, GA	Safe House Project, Inc.	599,000	Ossoff, Warmock
D01-OJP Byrne	Community-Based Crime Victims Services	Sumter County, GA	Southwest Georgia Children's Alliance	474,000	Ossoff, Warmock
D01-OJP Byrne	Campus Security Improvements at Spelman College	Fulton County, GA	Spelman College, Public Safety Department.	272,000	Ossoff, Warmock
D01-OJP Byrne	Pre- and Post-Release Treatment for Substance Use	Cobb County, GA	The Extension	787,000	Ossoff, Warmock
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Flint Solar-Powered Pole Camera Project	Flint, MI	City of Flint	135,000	Peters

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D01-OJP Byrne	Howell Police Department Axon Fleet In-Car Camera System Implementation.	Howell, MI	City of Howell	146,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Officer Safety Equipment	Warren, MI	City of Warren Police Department	38,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Westland Police Technology Upgrade	Westland, MI	City of Westland	75,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Patrol Vehicles Replacement for Aging Fleet	Houghton, MI	County of Houghton	385,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Eastern Michigan University—Police & Fire Leadership Training.	Washtenaw County, MI	Eastern Michigan University	750,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	I.G.N.I.T.E. (Inmate Growth Naturally and Intentionally Through Education).	Flint, MI	Genesee County Sheriff's Office	500,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	DNA Analysis Technology	Paw Paw, MI	Van Buren County	576,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Cure Violence Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids, MI	City of Grand Rapids	500,000	Peters, Stabenow
D01-OJP Byrne	Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety Patrol Vehicles	Kalamazoo, MI	City of Kalamazoo	963,000	Peters, Stabenow
D01-OJP Byrne	CLEMS Modernization and Transformation Project	Waterford, MI	Oakland County	2,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
D01-OJP Byrne	Day One Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Services	Statewide, RI	Day One	470,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center Domestic Violence Survivor Support.	Warwick, RI	Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center	335,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Security Upgrades at Johnson & Wales University	Providence, RI	Johnson & Wales University	111,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Nonviolence Support Teams	Providence, RI	Nonviolence Institute	255,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	West Warwick Cruiser Replacement	West Warwick, RI	West Warwick Police Department	100,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Women's Resource Center Services for Victims of Domestic Violence.	Newport, RI	Women's Resource Center	200,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Statewide Public Safety Computer Aided Dispatch Records Management System.	Statewide, RI	Rhode Island Department of Public Safety.	689,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D01-OJP Byrne	Police Equipment & Patrol Vehicles	Central Falls, RI	The City of Central Falls	990,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D01-OJP Byrne	Victims' Rights Project	Statewide, VT	Vermont Legal Aid	385,000	Sanders
D01-OJP Byrne	Justice Mobile	Statewide, VT	Vermont Legal Aid	1,601,000	Sanders
D01-OJP Byrne	Coney Island Public Safety Initiative	Kings, NY	Alliance for Coney Island, Inc.	600,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Hate Crime Victim Support and Prevention	New York City, NY	Asians Fighting Injustice, Inc.	100,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Therapy & Supportive Services in East Harlem for Survivors of Violence and Families of At-Risk Youth.	Statewide, NY	Getting Out and Staying Out (GOSO)	250,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Master of Social Work Funding Project	Portsmouth, NH	Children's Law Center of New Hampshire.	92,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Rochester Police Department Virtual Reality Training Project.	Rochester, NH	City of Rochester	70,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Accountability Program Project	Hampton, NH	Hampton Police Department	925,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	De-Escalation Range Simulator	Nashua, NH	Nashua Police Department	85,000	Shaheen

Item	Location	Description	Amount	Beneficiary
D01-OJP Byrne	Concord, NH	Increasing Access to Legal Systems for Victims and Survivors.	400,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Newmarket, NH	Dispatch and Land Mobile Radio (LMR) Upgrade	353,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Newport, NH	Records and Dispatch Software	132,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Durham, NH	uSafeUS Expansion	840,000	Shaheen
D01-OJP Byrne	Calhoun County, MI	Public Safety Initiative	97,000	Strabenow
D01-OJP Byrne	Saginaw County, MI	Police Crime Reduction Initiative through Community Engagement and Increased Outreach Efforts.	250,000	Strabenow
D01-OJP Byrne	Mecklenburg, NC	SafePath Network—Bridging Hope for Trafficking Survivors in North Carolina.	599,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Mayodan, NC	Police Department and Fire Department Radio Upgrades	342,000	Tillis
D01-OJP Byrne	Tuskegee, AL	Public Safety Equipment	150,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Camden, AL	Public Safety Equipment	150,000	Tuberville
D01-OJP Byrne	Burke County, Columbia County, Glascock County, Jefferson County, Lincoln County, McDuffie County, Richmond County, Taliaferro County, Warren County, Wilkes County, GA.	Domestic Violence Training Program for Law Enforcement and Judges.	242,000	Warmack
D01-OJP Byrne	Chatham County, GA	Tharros Place for Human Trafficking Survivors	500,000	Warmack
D01-OJP Byrne	Waterbury, VT	Peer Recovery Coaches in Correctional Facilities	1,884,000	Welch
D01-OJP Byrne	North Providence, RI	Patrol Vehicle	62,000	Whitehouse
D01-OJP Byrne	Scituate, RI	Police Equipment & Patrol Vehicles	449,000	Whitehouse
D01-COPS Tech	Ashland, WI	Emergency Services Radio Infrastructure	3,486,000	Baldwin
D01-COPS Tech	Fond du Lac County, WI	Emergency Management and Sheriff's Office Mobile Command Post.	1,300,000	Baldwin
D01-COPS Tech	Jefferson County, WI	Office Camera Program	19,000	Baldwin
D01-COPS Tech	Towaoc, CO	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Public Safety Project	2,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D01-COPS Tech	Waterbury, CT	Community Enrichment Initiatives	30,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-COPS Tech	South Windsor, CT	Radio Upgrades	176,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-COPS Tech	Ledyard, CT	Town of Ledyard for Police Dispatch System Replacement	229,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-COPS Tech	Monroe, CT	Monroe Police Department Equipment Upgrades	350,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-COPS Tech	Simsbury, CT	Dispatch Call Handling Software and Upgrades	62,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D01-COPS Tech	East Windsor, NJ	East Windsor Township Police Department Next Generation 9-1-1 Upgrades.	200,000	Booker
D01-COPS Tech	Union City, NJ	Comprehensive, Emergency Response and Training Enhancement Initiative.	1,200,000	Booker, Menendez
D01-COPS Tech	Batesville, AR	Batesville Police Department Equipment	575,000	Boozman
D01-COPS Tech	Jonesboro, AR	Jonesboro Public Safety Equipment	3,500,000	Boozman
D01-COPS Tech	Little Rock, AR	Central Arkansas Criminal Intelligence Network	4,500,000	Boozman
D01-COPS Tech	New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.	New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.		
D01-COPS Tech	Newmarket Police Department	Newmarket Police Department		
D01-COPS Tech	Newport Police Department	Newport Police Department		
D01-COPS Tech	University of New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire		
D01-COPS Tech	City of Albion	City of Albion		
D01-COPS Tech	Saginaw Police Department	Saginaw Police Department		
D01-COPS Tech	Safe House Project	Safe House Project		
D01-COPS Tech	Town of Mayodan	Town of Mayodan		
D01-COPS Tech	Macon County Commission	Macon County Commission		
D01-COPS Tech	Wilcox County Sheriff's Office	Wilcox County Sheriff's Office		
D01-COPS Tech	SafeHomes of Augusta, Inc.	SafeHomes of Augusta, Inc.		
D01-COPS Tech	Tharros Place, Inc.	Tharros Place, Inc.		
D01-COPS Tech	Vermont Department of Corrections	Vermont Department of Corrections		
D01-COPS Tech	Town of North Providence	Town of North Providence		
D01-COPS Tech	Town of Scituate Police Department	Town of Scituate Police Department		
D01-COPS Tech	Ashland County	Ashland County		
D01-COPS Tech	Fond du Lac County	Fond du Lac County		
D01-COPS Tech	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office		
D01-COPS Tech	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe		
D01-COPS Tech	Police Activity League of Waterbury	Police Activity League of Waterbury		
D01-COPS Tech	South Windsor Police Department	South Windsor Police Department		
D01-COPS Tech	Town of Ledyard	Town of Ledyard		
D01-COPS Tech	Town of Monroe	Town of Monroe		
D01-COPS Tech	Town of Simsbury	Town of Simsbury		
D01-COPS Tech	Township of East Windsor	Township of East Windsor		
D01-COPS Tech	City of Union City	City of Union City		
D01-COPS Tech	Batesville Police Department	Batesville Police Department		
D01-COPS Tech	City of Jonesboro	City of Jonesboro		
D01-COPS Tech	Little Rock Police Department	Little Rock Police Department		

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D01-COPS Tech	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences Police Department Equipment.	Little Rock, AR	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.	1,000,000	Boozman
D01-COPS Tech	Cherokee County Mobile Command Center for Critical Incidents and Disasters.	Cherokee, AL	Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	300,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	City of Decatur Public Safety Enhancements	Morgan, AL	City of Decatur	250,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Fairhope Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrade	Baldwin, AL	City of Fairhope	400,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Jacksonville Police Department Tactical Multipurpose Response and Rescue Vehicle.	Calhoun, AL	City of Jacksonville Police Department	200,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	P25 Radio Upgrade Project	Russell/Lee, AL	City of Phenix City	350,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Roanoke Police Department Communications	Randolph, AL	City of Roanoke	100,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Dekalb County Technological Advancements in Communication and Safety.	Dekalb, AL	Dekalb County Commission	250,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Hoover Police Department Body Worn Camera Program Upgrade.	Jefferson and Shelby, AL	Hoover Police Department	350,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Pell City Public Safety and Investigative Technology Enhancements.	St. Clair, AL	Pell City Police Department	400,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Slocomb Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Geneva, AL	Slocomb Police Department	20,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	St. Clair County Sheriff Crisis Intervention and Negotiations Response Vehicle.	St. Clair, AL	St. Clair County Commission	250,000	Britt
D01-COPS Tech	Cleburne County Sheriff's Office Patrol Vehicles	Cleburne, AL	Cleburne County Sheriff's Office	435,000	Britt, Tuberville
D01-COPS Tech	Lawrence County Public Safety Radio Upgrade	Lawrence, AL	Lawrence County Commission	650,000	Britt, Tuberville
D01-COPS Tech	Cleveland First Responder Radio Modernization	Cuyahoga County, OH	City of Cleveland	1,000,000	Brown
D01-COPS Tech	Portsmouth First Responder Radio Modernization	Scioto County, OH	City of Portsmouth	410,000	Brown
D01-COPS Tech	Lake County Public Safety Equipment	Lake County, OH	Lake County, Ohio Board of Commissioners.	966,000	Brown
D01-COPS Tech	Mingo Law Enforcement Technology	Jefferson County, OH	Village of Mingo	91,000	Brown
D01-COPS Tech	Police Department Equipment Update	Huron, CA	City of Huron	262,000	Butler
D01-COPS Tech	EOC Technology Refresh	Orville, CA	County of Butte	200,000	Butler
D01-COPS Tech	Campus Police Upgrades	Marion, WV	Fairmont State University	400,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Implementing Community-Oriented Policing	Greenbrier, WV	Lewisburg Police Department	11,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	On-Board Computer System for Police Cruisers (MDT)	Wetzel, WV	New Martinsville Police Department	94,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	LiveScan System	White Hall, WV	Town of White Hall	34,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	WVU Law Enforcement and Safety Equipment	Monongalia, WV	West Virginia University	1,300,000	Capito
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Technology and Equipment Upgrade	Putnam, WV	City of Hurricane	503,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety and Services Technology Expansion	Fayette, WV	City of Oak Hill	109,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-COPS Tech	Fayette County Sheriff's Department Portable Radios	Fayette, WV	Fayette County Commission	27,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-COPS Tech	Computer Aided Dispatch Replacement	Baltimore City, MD	City of Baltimore Police Department	3,700,000	Cardin, Van Hollen

D01-COPS Tech	Security Camera Equipment—Level IV, Level V and P&P ..	Statewide, DE	Delaware Department of Correction ...	946,000	Carper, Coons
D01-COPS Tech	Child Exploitation Investigation Support	Delaware, PA	Pennsylvania Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force	500,000	Casey
D01-COPS Tech	Integrated Technology Enhancement Program for the War-	Bucks, PA	Warminster Township Police Depart-	665,000	Casey, Fetterman
D01-COPS Tech	minster Township Police Department in Bucks County.		ment.		
D01-COPS Tech	Brewer Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Brewer, ME	Brewer Police Department	256,000	Collins
D01-COPS Tech	Old Town Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Old Town, ME	Old Town Police Department	235,000	Collins
D01-COPS Tech	Cornish Public Safety Communications Equipment	Cornish, ME	Town of Cornish	218,000	Collins
D01-COPS Tech	Veazie Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Veazie, ME	Town of Veazie Police Department	75,000	Collins
D01-COPS Tech	Washington County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Equip-	Washington County, ME	Washington County Sheriff's Office	187,000	Collins
D01-COPS Tech	ment.				
D01-COPS Tech	York County Public Safety Communications Project	York County, ME	York County	500,000	Collins
D01-COPS Tech	Winthrop Public Safety Communications Equipment	Winthrop, ME	Town of Winthrop	1,162,000	Collins, King
D01-COPS Tech	Equipment and Technology Items	Dewey Beach, DE	Town of Dewey Beach	462,000	Coons
D01-COPS Tech	Command Vehicle Replacement	Carson City, NV	Carson City Sheriff's Office	898,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	First Responder Communication Equipment Project	White Pine County, NV	City of Ely	5,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Dispatch and Emergency Response Communication System	Fallon, NV	City of Fallon	1,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Senior Center Public Safety Advanced Monitoring	Las Vegas, NV	City of Las Vegas	840,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Police Training Simulator	Clark County, NV	College of Southern Nevada	316,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Emergency Response Wellness Vehicle	Henderson, NV	Henderson Police Department	341,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Lander County, NV	Lander County	392,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Mobile Crisis Response Vehicle	Lyon County, NV	Lyon County	90,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Mobile Emergency Command Center (MECC)	Storey County, NV	Storey County	239,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-COPS Tech	Digital Evidence Project	Carbon County, PA	Weatherly Police Department	93,000	Fetterman
D01-COPS Tech	Southeast Communications 911 Center Equipment Up-	Beatrice, NE	City of Beatrice	782,000	Fischer
D01-COPS Tech	grades.				
D01-COPS Tech	Communications and Radio Update	Minden, NE	City of Minden	292,000	Fischer
D01-COPS Tech	Town of Smithtown Public Safety Emergency	Suffolk, NY	Town of Smithtown	435,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
D01-COPS Tech	Response Mobile Command Vehicle.				
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment	Cayce, SC	City of Cayce	329,000	Graham
D01-COPS Tech	Police Department Equipment	City of Myrtle Beach, SC	City of Myrtle Beach	1,000,000	Graham
D01-COPS Tech	Mobile Security Trailers	Dona Ana County, NM	Dona Ana County Sheriff's Office	268,000	Heinrich
D01-COPS Tech	County of Maui Real Time Crime Center	Maui County, HI	County of Maui	2,500,000	Hirono, Schatz
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Technology and Equipment Upgrades	Florence, MS	City of Florence Police Department	600,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-COPS Tech	Fleet Expansion	Leland, MS	City of Leland	130,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Training	Adams County, MS	Copiah Lincoln Community College	150,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-COPS Tech	Rural Law Enforcement Project	Statewide, MS	Mississippi Department of Public Safety.	1,056,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Mobile Data Terminals	Moss Point, MS	Moss Point Police Department	100,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-COPS Tech	City of Bristol Police Vehicles	Bristol City, VA	City of Bristol	295,000	Kaine, Warner

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Colonial Heights Computer Upgrade	Colonial Heights City, VA	City of Colonial Heights Police Department.	40,000	Kaine, Warner
D0J-COPS Tech	Dickenson County Sheriff's Department Public Safety Communication Upgrade.	Dickenson County, VA	Dickenson County	1,822,000	Kaine, Warner
D0J-COPS Tech	Prince Edward Public Safety Interoperable Radio System	Prince Edward County, VA	Prince Edward County	1,695,000	Kaine, Warner
D0J-COPS Tech	Police Department Mobile Command Post Trailer	Loudoun County, VA	Town of Leesburg	400,000	Kaine, Warner
D0J-COPS Tech	Police Command Vehicle	El Mirage, AZ	City of El Mirage	1,500,000	Kelly, Sinema
D0J-COPS Tech	Joint Powers Command Vehicle Replacement (CV-1)	Blaine, MN	City of Blaine	750,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Princeton—Mille Lacs County Joint Radio Simulcast Equipment Project.	Princeton, MN	City of Princeton—Mille Lacs County	750,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Lake of the Woods Fast Response Boat for Search and Rescue.	Baudette, MN	Lake of the Woods County	542,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Prairie Island Indian Community Mobile Incident Command Vehicle.	Welch, MN	Prairie Island Indian Community Department of Public Safety.	1,178,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Northern Minnesota Counties Records System Collaborative.	Cook, Lake, Atkin, Carlton, Crow Wing, Cass, Koochiching, Itasca and St. Louis Counties, MN.	St. Louis County	2,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D0J-COPS Tech	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office Vehicle Acquisition	Bernalillo County, NM	Bernalillo County	500,000	Lujan
D0J-COPS Tech	Communications System Enhancements	Grants, NM	Cibola County	780,000	Lujan
D0J-COPS Tech	Smart County Technology "Technically Building a Safer Clay County".	Clay, WV	Clay County Schools	550,000	Manchin
D0J-COPS Tech	Mobile 911	Logan, WV	Logan County 911	410,000	Manchin
D0J-COPS Tech	Town of Parsons Public Safety Technology Integration and Enhancement.	Tucker, WV	Parsons Police Department	50,000	Manchin
D0J-COPS Tech	Sheriff's Office Communications Equipment Upgrade	Jackson County, OR	Jackson County	2,250,000	Merkley, Wyden
D0J-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Abilene, KS	Abilene Police Department	104,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Hiawatha, KS	Brown County Sheriff	177,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Cottonwood, KS	Chase County Sheriff	362,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Girard, KS	Crawford County Sheriff	262,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Abilene, KS	Dickinson County Sheriff	750,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Hays, KS	Ellis County Sheriff	377,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Elwood, KS	Elwood Police Department	123,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Ulysses, KS	Grant County Sheriff	194,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Eureka, KS	Greenwood County Sheriff	637,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Sublette, KS	Haskell County Sheriff	214,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Leawood, KS	Leawood Police Department	43,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Lindsborg, KS	Lindsborg Police Department	78,000	Moran

D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Oakley, KS	Logan County Sheriff	68,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	McPherson, KS	McPherson County Sheriff	138,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Paula, KS	Miami County Sheriff	474,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Beloit, KS	Mitchell County Sheriff	141,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Neodesha, KS	Neodesha Police Department	75,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Norton, KS	Norton City Police Department	63,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Osawatimie, KS	Osawatimie Police Department	157,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Seneca, KS	Seneca Police Department	536,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Smith Center, KS	Smith County Sheriff	27,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	WaKeeney, KS	Trego County Sheriff	52,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Camera and Public Alert System Upgrades	Wyandotte County, KS	Unified Government of Wyandotte County	225,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Victoria, KS	Victoria Police Department	78,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Wathena, KS	Wathena Police Department	95,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Leoti, KS	Wichita County Sheriff	80,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Equipment Upgrades	Yates Center, KS	Yates Center Police Department	146,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce	Anchorage, AK	Anchorage Police Department	150,000	Murkowski
D01-COPS Tech	Computer and Vehicle Replacement	Anchorage, AK	Anchorage Police Department	676,000	Murkowski
D01-COPS Tech	Emergency Services Infrastructure Replacement	Chugach Census Area, Unorganized Borough, AK	City of Valdez	6,100,000	Murkowski
D01-COPS Tech	Marquette Police Department—Portable Radio Upgrades	Marquette, MI	City of Marquette	286,000	Peters
D01-COPS Tech	Portable Radio Communication Devices	Pincanning, MI	Pincanning Police Department	26,000	Peters
D01-COPS Tech	East Greenwich Police Dispatch Center Modernization	East Greenwich, RI	Town of East Greenwich	750,000	Reed
D01-COPS Tech	Lincoln IT Infrastructure Upgrade	Lincoln, RI	Lincoln Police Department	180,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D01-COPS Tech	Broadband & Camera Systems	North Kingstown, RI	Town of North Kingstown	600,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Dispatch Center Upgrade	West Greenwich, RI	West Greenwich Police	200,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	Statewide, VT	State of Vermont Department of Public Safety	2,000,000	Sanders
D01-COPS Tech	Operation Rapid Response	Suffolk, NY	Town of Islip	716,000	Schumer
D01-COPS Tech	Concord Police Department Active Shooter Response Equipment & Training	Concord, NH	City of Concord	100,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	ICACOPS & NH ICAC Enhanced Capacity Program	Portsmouth, NH	City of Portsmouth	1,000,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Derry, Londonderry, Windham Police RMS/CAD System	Derry, NH	Derry Police Department	1,750,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Grafton County Sheriff's Department Computer Forensic Unit	North Haverhill, NH	Grafton County Sheriff's Department	90,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Public Safety Radio Equipment	Hillsborough, NH	Hillsboro Police Department	950,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	City of Manchester Radio Replacement Project	Manchester, NH	Manchester Police Department	4,000,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	New Hampshire State Police Special Investigations Unit (SIU) Cybercrime Response Van	Concord, NH	NH Dept. of Safety—Division of State Police	360,000	Shaheen
D01-COPS Tech	Northern Border Dispatch Border Security Communication	Pittsburg, NH	Northern Border Dispatch	225,000	Shaheen

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D0J-COPS Tech	Plaistow Regional Public Safety Communications Infrastructure Project.	Plaistow, NH	Plaistow Police Department	1,000,000	Shaheen
D0J-COPS Tech	Somersworth Police Portable Radios	Somersworth, NH	Somersworth Police Department	123,000	Shaheen
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	Custer County, SD	Custer County Sheriff's Office	964,000	Thune
D0J-COPS Tech	Greensboro Police Technology & Real Time Intelligence Upgrades.	Greensboro, NC	City of Greensboro	820,000	Tillis
D0J-COPS Tech	Holly Springs Interoperable Communications Equipment	Holly Springs, NC	Town of Holly Springs	1,074,000	Tillis
D0J-COPS Tech	Mooreville Police Technology Improvement Project	Mooreville, NC	Town of Mooreville	1,478,000	Tillis
D0J-COPS Tech	Rapid DNA for the Union County Sheriff's Office	Monroe, NC	Union County Sheriff's Office	861,000	Tillis
D0J-COPS Tech	Strengthening the Commitment to Public Safety at the University of Georgia.	Athens-Clarke County, Tift County, Spalding County, GA	University of Georgia	1,500,000	Warnock
D0J-COPS Tech	Public Safety Through Technology	Hinds County, MS	Hinds County Sheriff's Office (HCSO)	750,000	Wicker
D0J-COPS Tech	Humphreys County Sheriff's Department Technology Upgrades.	Humphreys County, MS	Humphreys County	460,000	Wicker
NASA-SSMS	Astrophysics and Data Science Education Destination	Avon, CT	Talcott Mountain Science Center for Student Involvement, Inc.	1,700,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
NASA-SSMS	Northern Ohio Materials and Infrastructure Consortium for the Hydrogen Economy.	Cuyahoga County, OH	Ohio Aerospace Institute	1,700,000	Brown
NASA-SSMS	Akon Aerospace Research Center	Summit County, OH	The University of Akron	1,059,000	Brown
NASA-SSMS	NASA STEM Space Exploration Coding Initiative	Santa Ana, CA	Discovery Science Foundation	2,000,000	Butler, Padilla
NASA-SSMS	Keystone Region Space Innovation Programming	Jefferson, WV	Keystone Space Collaborative	1,500,000	Capito
NASA-SSMS	Procurement of X-Ray Diffractor for Advancement of Cross-Disciplinary Research in Energy, Materials, and Biomedicine.	Monongalia, WV	West Virginia University	600,000	Capito, Manchin
NASA-SSMS	National Children's Museum STEM exhibits and PreK-5 educational grade programming.	Washington, DC	National Children's Museum	1,175,000	Cardin, Keane, Van Hollen, Warner
NASA-SSMS	Addressing Air Quality and Environmental Inequities	Baltimore County, MD	Goucher College	151,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NASA-SSMS	STEM Education Programs and Career Exploration for K-12 Students.	Allegheny, PA	Gwen's Girls	325,000	Casey
NASA-SSMS	Equipment and Programming for Space Industry Innovation Center.	Allegheny, PA	Keystone Space Collaborative	500,000	Casey
NASA-SSMS	Develop Mentoring and STEM Tutoring Pilot Program	Philadelphia, PA	Mentor Leaders Produce Mentor Leaders.	200,000	Casey
NASA-SSMS	Cosmic Ray Modeling and Forecasting for Space Weather	Honolulu, HI	University of Hawaii	1,900,000	Hirono, Schatz
NASA-SSMS	Demonstration of Composite Manufacturing for Blended Wing Body Airframe.	Starkville, MS	Mississippi State University	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
NASA-SSMS	Bolstering Advanced Air Mobility Capabilities	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University	5,000,000	Moran

NASA-SSMS	Hypersonic Flight Research	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University	10,000,000	Moran
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	573,000	657,500	598,000	+ 25,000	- 59,500
Operations and Administration (emergency)	50,000	.....	50,000	.....	+ 50,000
Offsetting fee collections	- 12,000	- 12,000	- 12,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	611,000	645,500	636,000	+ 25,000	- 9,500
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	31,817	74,575	15,000	- 16,817	- 59,575
Operations and Administration (emergency)	20,000	.....	50,000	+ 30,000	+ 50,000
CWC Enforcement (Defense)	139,183	148,817	141,000	+ 1,817	- 7,817
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	191,000	223,392	206,000	+ 15,000	- 17,392
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs	370,000	437,000	369,000	- 1,000	- 68,000
Economic Development Assistance Programs (emergency)	30,000	.....	41,000	+ 11,000	+ 41,000
Subtotal, Economic Development Assistance Programs	400,000	437,000	410,000	+ 10,000	- 27,000
Salaries and expenses	68,000	85,864	73,000	+ 5,000	- 12,864
Total, Economic Development Administration	468,000	522,864	483,000	+ 15,000	- 39,864
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development	68,250	80,000	70,000	+ 1,750	- 10,000

Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Bureau of the Census					
Salaries and expenses	125,000	138,500	130,000	+ 5,000	- 8,500
Current Surveys and Programs	328,500	367,347	367,347	+ 38,847	.....
Periodic censuses and programs	1,054,000	1,210,344	1,210,344	+ 156,344	.....
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,382,500	1,577,691	1,577,691	+ 195,191	.....
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	57,000	65,000	59,650	+ 2,650	- 5,350
Facilities Management & Construction	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
IJA By Transfer (Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program) .....	.....	(- 5,000)	.....	.....	(+ 5,000)
IJA Transfer (Connecting Minority Communities) .....	.....	(5,000)	.....	.....	(- 5,000)
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	59,000	67,000	61,650	+ 2,650	- 5,350
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	4,195,799	4,554,940	4,554,940	+ 359,141	.....
Offsetting fee collections	- 4,195,799	- 4,554,940	- 4,554,940	- 359,141	.....
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	1,080,000	975,000	1,064,244	- 15,756	+ 89,244
(transfer out)	(- 9,000)	(- 9,000)	(- 9,000)	.....	.....
Industrial Technology Services	212,000	212,000	225,000	+ 13,000	+ 13,000
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(175,000)	(175,000)	(175,000)	.....	.....
Manufacturing USA	(37,000)	(37,000)	(50,000)	(+ 13,000)	(+ 13,000)
Construction of Research Facilities	168,000	311,500	150,600	- 17,400	- 160,900
Construction of Research Facilities (emergency) .....	.....	.....	95,000	+ 95,000	+ 95,000
Subtotal, Construction of Research Facilities	168,000	311,500	245,600	+ 77,600	- 65,900
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,460,000	1,498,500	1,534,844	+ 74,844	+ 36,344
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities	4,548,485	4,357,238	4,679,077	+ 130,592	+ 321,839
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)		15,000			- 15,000
Subtotal, Operations, research and Facilities	4,548,485	4,372,238	4,679,077	+ 130,592	+ 306,839
(by transfer)	(369,522)	(377,363)	(335,131)	(- 34,391)	(- 42,232)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(- 369,522)	(- 377,363)	(- 335,121)	(+ 34,401)	(+ 42,242)
Subtotal	4,548,485	4,372,238	4,679,077	+ 130,592	+ 306,839
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,619,866	1,941,093	1,146,516	- 473,350	- 794,577
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)	100,000	180,325	815,000	+ 715,000	+ 634,675
Subtotal, Procurement Acquisition and Construction	1,719,866	2,121,418	1,961,516	+ 241,650	- 159,902
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65,000	65,000	70,000	+ 5,000	+ 5,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	349	349			
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	300		300		+ 300
Fisheries Finance Program Account	- 15,000	- 12,000	- 12,000	+ 3,000	
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	6,319,000	6,547,005	6,699,242	+ 380,242	+ 152,237
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	94,500	112,238	95,000	+ 500	- 17,238
Renovation and Modernization	1,142	1,142	1,142		
Office of Inspector General	48,000	50,900	50,000	+ 2,000	- 900

Total, Departmental Management	143,642	164,280	146,142	+ 2,500	- 18,138
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	10,827,392	11,464,732	11,544,569	+ 717,177	+ 79,837
Appropriations	(10,627,392)	(11,269,407)	(10,493,569)	(- 133,823)	(- 775,838)
Emergency appropriations	(200,000)	(195,325)	(1,051,000)	(+ 851,000)	(+ 855,675)
(by transfer)	378,522	381,363	344,131	- 34,391	- 37,232
(transfer out)	- 378,522	- 386,363	- 344,121	+ 34,401	+ 42,242
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Justice Operations Management Accountability					
Salaries and expenses	142,000	163,905	145,000	+ 3,000	- 18,905
Justice Information Sharing Technology	30,000	202,395	155,029	+ 125,029	- 47,366
Total, Justice Operations Management Accountability	172,000	366,300	300,029	+ 128,029	- 66,271
Executive Office for Immigration Review	844,000	981,133	860,000	+ 16,000	- 121,133
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	- 4,000	- 4,000	- 4,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	840,000	977,133	856,000	+ 16,000	- 121,133
Office of Inspector General	139,000	166,590	146,000	+ 7,000	- 20,590
Salaries and expenses	14,000	15,530	14,591	+ 591	- 939
United States Parole Commission					
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	1,090,000	1,194,493	1,130,000	+ 40,000	- 64,493
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	22,700	36,738	22,700	.....	- 14,038
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	233,000	288,000	304,000	+ 71,000	+ 16,000
Offsetting fee collections—current year	- 278,000	- 304,000	- 304,000	- 26,000	.....
Direct appropriation	- 45,000	- 16,000	.....	+ 45,000	+ 16,000
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	2,611,000	2,826,433	2,664,000	+ 53,000	- 162,433
United States Trustee System Fund	245,000	263,514	250,000	+ 5,000	- 13,514
Offsetting fee collections	- 230,000	- 245,000	- 245,000	- 15,000	.....
Direct appropriation	15,000	18,514	5,000	- 10,000	- 13,514
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,504	2,656	2,504	.....	- 152
Fees and expenses of witnesses	270,000	320,000	320,000	+ 50,000	.....
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	24,000	29,088	25,024	+ 1,024	- 4,064
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,514	20,514	20,514	.....	.....
Office for Access to Justice .....	.....	10,478	.....	.....	- 10,478

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Legal Activities	4,010,718	4,442,914	4,189,742	+ 179,024	- 253,172
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,529,000	1,865,630	1,537,000	+ 8,000	- 328,630
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	163,000	.....	196,000	+ 33,000	+ 196,000
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	1,692,000	1,865,630	1,733,000	+ 41,000	- 132,630
Construction	15,000	18,000	18,000	+ 3,000	.....
Federal Prisoner Detention	1,850,000	2,140,697	1,990,697	+ 140,697	- 150,000
Federal Prisoner Detention (emergency)	250,000	.....	250,000	.....	+ 250,000
Subtotal, Federal Prisoner Detention	2,100,000	2,140,697	2,240,697	+ 140,697	+ 100,000
Total, United States Marshals Service	3,807,000	4,024,327	3,991,697	+ 184,697	- 32,630
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses	128,000	143,540	133,512	+ 5,512	- 10,028
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	547,000	550,458	550,458	+ 3,458	.....
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	4,318,154	4,573,433	4,028,047	- 290,107	- 545,386
Salaries and expenses (emergency) .....	.....	.....	338,000	+ 338,000	+ 338,000
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	4,318,154	4,573,433	4,366,047	+ 47,893	- 207,386
Counterintelligence and national security	6,325,559	6,699,511	6,395,715	+ 70,156	- 303,796

Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	10,643,713	11,272,944	10,761,762	+ 118,049	- 511,182
Construction	30,000	61,895	211,895	+ 181,895	+ 150,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,673,713	11,334,839	10,973,657	+ 299,944	- 361,182
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	2,859,000	3,338,723	2,890,723	+ 31,723	- 448,000
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	328,000	.....	361,000	+ 33,000	+ 361,000
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	3,187,000	3,338,723	3,251,723	+ 64,723	- 87,000
Diversion control fund	- 620,000	- 651,723	- 651,723	- 31,723	.....
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,567,000	2,687,000	2,600,000	+ 33,000	- 87,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses	1,625,000	1,952,000	1,685,000	+ 60,000	- 267,000
Construction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,625,000	1,952,000	1,685,000	+ 60,000	- 267,000
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	8,392,588	8,557,339	8,492,588	+ 100,000	- 64,751
Buildings and facilities	179,762	81,215	171,215	- 8,547	+ 90,000
Buildings and facilities (emergency) .....	.....	179,000	119,000	+ 119,000	- 60,000
Subtotal, Buildings and facilities	179,762	260,215	290,215	+ 110,453	+ 30,000
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700	2,700	.....	.....
Total, Federal Prison System	8,575,050	8,820,254	8,785,503	+ 210,453	- 34,751
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prevention and prosecution programs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(by transfer)	(80,000)	.....	.....	(- 80,000)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out)	(- 80,000)	800,000	739,500	(+ 80,000)	- 60,500
Violence Against Women Prevention & Prosecution Programs	633,000	800,000	739,500	+ 106,500	- 60,500
Subtotal	633,000	800,000	739,500	+ 106,500	- 60,500
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics	65,000	77,000	75,000	+ 10,000	- 2,000
State and local law enforcement assistance	2,350,061	2,009,000	2,149,338	- 200,723	+ 140,338
State and local law enforcement assistance (emergency)	125,000			- 125,000	
Subtotal, state and local law enforcement assistance	2,475,061	2,009,000	2,149,338	- 325,723	+ 140,338
Juvenile justice programs	375,000	407,000	407,000	+ 32,000	
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits	174,000	246,000	246,000	+ 72,000	
Disability and education benefits	34,800	34,800	34,800		
Subtotal	208,800	280,800	280,800	+ 72,000	
Total, Office of Justice Programs	3,123,861	2,773,800	2,912,138	- 211,723	+ 138,338
Community Oriented Policing Services: COPS programs	664,516	534,000	548,123	- 116,393	+ 14,123
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities	4,421,377	4,107,800	4,199,761	- 221,616	+ 91,961
General Provision					
Total, title II, Department of Justice	37,519,858	39,588,685	38,425,950	+ 906,092	- 1,162,735

Appropriations	(36,653,858)	(39,409,685)	(37,161,950)	(+ 508,092)	(- 2,247,735)
Emergency appropriations	(866,000)	(179,000)	(1,264,000)	(+ 398,000)	(+ 1,085,000)
(by transfer)	80,000			- 80,000	
(transfer out)	- 80,000			+ 80,000	
TITLE III—SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	7,965	7,965	7,965		
National Space Council	1,965	1,965	1,965		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science	7,334,200	7,565,700	7,575,700	+ 241,500	+ 10,000
Aeronautics	935,000	965,800	965,800	+ 30,800	
Space Technology	1,100,000	1,181,800	1,181,800	+ 81,800	
Deep Space Exploration Systems	7,216,200	7,618,200	6,436,200	- 780,000	- 1,182,000
Deep Space Exploration Systems (emergency)	450,000		1,212,000	+ 762,000	+ 1,212,000
Subtotal, Deep Space Exploration System	7,666,200	7,618,200	7,648,200	- 18,000	+ 30,000
Space Operations	4,220,000	4,389,700	4,399,700	+ 179,700	+ 10,000
Space Operations (rescission)		- 1,000			+ 1,000
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement	143,000	143,500	143,500	+ 500	
Safety, Security and Mission Services	3,123,000	3,044,440	3,044,400	- 84,600	- 40
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	50,000	128,100	424,100	+ 374,100	+ 296,000
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration (emergency)	250,000	296,000		- 250,000	- 296,000
Subtotal, Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	300,000	424,100	424,100	+ 124,100	
Office of Inspector General	47,600	50,500	50,500	+ 2,900	
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24,875,000	25,382,740	25,433,700	+ 558,700	+ 50,960
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities 1/	7,067,190	7,519,320	6,449,280	- 617,910	- 1,070,040
Research and related activities (emergency)		420,000	973,000	+ 973,000	+ 553,000
Subtotal, Research and related activities	7,067,190	7,939,320	7,422,280	+ 355,090	- 517,040
Defense function	109,310	106,000	106,000	- 3,310	
Subtotal	7,176,500	8,045,320	7,528,280	+ 351,780	- 517,040

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued**
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction .....	.....	300,000	300,000	+ 300,000	.....
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (emergency)	234,000	.....	.....	- 234,000	.....
Education and Human Resources I/	1,172,000	1,300,000	1,225,000	+ 53,000	- 75,000
Agency Operations and Award Management	448,000	504,000	465,000	+ 17,000	- 39,000
Office of the National Science Board	5,090	5,220	5,220	+ 130	.....
Office of Inspector General	24,410	28,460	26,500	+ 2,090	- 1,960
Total, National Science Foundation	9,060,000	10,183,000	9,550,000	+ 490,000	- 633,000
Total, Title III, Science	33,944,930	35,575,670	34,993,630	+ 1,048,700	- 582,040
Appropriations	(33,010,930)	(34,860,670)	(32,808,630)	(- 202,300)	(- 2,052,040)
Emergency appropriations	(934,000)	(716,000)	(2,185,000)	(+ 1,251,000)	(+ 1,469,000)
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	14,350	14,850	14,850	+ 500	.....
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	455,000	488,221	488,221	+ 33,221	.....
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	122,000	126,100	126,100	+ 4,100	.....
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	560,000	566,000	566,000	+ 6,000	.....
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses	4,500	5,040	5,040	+ 540	.....

Office of the US Trade Representative							
Salaries and expenses	59,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	+ 2,000		
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000			
Total, Office of the US Trade Representative	74,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	+ 2,000		
State Justice Institute							
Salaries and expenses	7,640	7,640	7,640	7,640			
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	1,237,490	1,283,851	1,283,851	1,283,851	+ 46,361		
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS							
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec 510)	(-10,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(+ 5,000)		
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer)	(10,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(- 5,000)		
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission)	-35,000	-30,000	-20,000	-20,000	+15,000		+ 10,000
DOC, Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (rescission)	-12,440,000	-9,560,000	-9,560,000	-9,560,000	+ 2,880,000		
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	-131,572	-340,000	-250,000	-250,000	-118,428		+ 90,000
Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission)	-19,000	-579,000			+19,000		+ 579,000
DOJ, Drug Enforcement Administration (rescission)		-10,000					+ 10,000
Office of Justice programs (rescission)	-120,000	-125,000	-125,000	-125,000	-5,000		
COPS (rescission)	-15,000	-20,000	-20,000	-20,000	-5,000		
DOJ, Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs	-5,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-10,000		
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	-500,000				+ 500,000		
HAVANA Act Payments (NDD)							
HAVANA Act Payments (Def)							
Inflation Reduction Act (rescission) (P L 117-169 Sec 10301)							
DOC, Periodic Censuses and Programs (rescission)	-10,000				+ 10,000		
DOC, NIST Working Capital Fund (rescission)	-10,000				+ 10,000		
FBI S&E nondesense (rescission)	-149,176	-20,000	-20,285	-20,285	+128,891		- 285
FBI S&E defense (rescission)	-218,524	-30,000	-29,715	-29,715	+188,809		+ 285
DOC, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	-10,000				+ 10,000		
Space Operations (rescission)			- 1,000	- 1,000	- 1,000		- 1,000
Total, title V, General Provisions	-13,663,272	-10,729,000	-10,041,000	-10,041,000	+ 3,622,272		+ 688,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT, 2022 (P L 117-58)					
DIVISION J—APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Digital Equity					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(550,000)	(550,000)	(550,000)		
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Admin					
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(515,584)	(515,583)	(515,583)	(-1)	
Total, Operations, Research and Facilities					
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(34,400)	(34,400)	(34,400)		
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2022					

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022					
(P L 117-159)					
DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Office of Justice Programs					
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	(280,000)	(280,000)	(280,000)	(280,000)	
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance					
Community Oriented Policing Services Programs (STOP School Violence Act)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Total, Community Oriented Policing Services					
Total, Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, 2022					
Total, Other Appropriations					
Grand total	69,866,398	77,183,938	76,207,000	+ 6,340,602	- 976,938
Appropriations	(81,529,670)	(86,823,613)	(81,748,000)	(+ 218,330)	(- 5,075,613)
Rescissions	(- 13,663,272)	(- 10,730,000)	(- 10,041,000)	(+ 3,622,272)	(+ 689,000)
Emergency appropriations	(2,000,000)	(1,090,325)	(4,500,000)	(+ 2,500,000)	(+ 3,409,675)
(by transfer)	468,522	386,363	349,131	- 119,391	- 37,232
(transfer out)	- 468,522	- 386,363	- 349,121	+ 119,401	+ 37,242
Grand total excluding Other Appropriations	69,866,398	77,183,938	76,207,000	+ 6,340,602	- 976,938