

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

JULY XX, 2024.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. XXXX]

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee has jurisdiction over a wide variety of agencies responsible for enforcing trade laws; promoting U.S. economic interests; bolstering innovation and manufacturing; forecasting the weather; managing fisheries; combating drug trafficking, violent crime, financial fraud, terrorism, espionage, and cybercrime; exploring space; and advancing science. The activities of these agencies impact nearly every American and are integral to the operations of our Government.

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025, provides a total of \$78,288,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2025. Within this amount, non-defense spending totals \$71,932,000,000 and defense spending totals \$6,356,000,000. To reduce the size of the Federal Government and ensure that agencies funded herein are focused on missions that serve the American people without wasting and abusing hard-earned tax dollars, this bill prioritizes funding for critical agencies, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Bureau of Prisons and Drug Enforcement Administration, while freezing, reducing, or eliminating funding for non-essential activities.

FUNDING PRIORITY AGENCIES AT FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE LEVELS

To support investments in Federal priorities such as national security, law enforcement in our communities, and administering just detention and correctional systems, the bill right-sizes agencies and programs by scaling back unsustainable spending levels to fiscal year 2022 levels, or lower, and cutting programs that have become agency slush funds and social justice initiatives. In addition, the bill continues funding, at fiscally responsible levels, for trade enforcement, economic development, innovation and manufacturing initiatives, efforts to protect the security and rights of all Americans, fundamental scientific research, and space exploration. Many agencies with important missions are subject to reductions, because Congress must act immediately to reverse the unsustainable growth of the Federal Government. Limited funding increases in the bill are focused on key national interests, including combating the scourge of fentanyl, safeguarding national security, and ensuring strong American leadership in research and technology advancement to counter China's growing influence.

In addition to countering the unchecked and reckless growth of the Federal Government, the Committee is determined to reduce the negative impact of the Federal Government on Americans' lives. Therefore, the bill increases restrictions on agency spending to restore accountability, constrain rogue Federal agencies, and protect the fundamental liberties of the American people. In doing so, the bill addresses the weaponization of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) against the American people and the overreach by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) that undermines the Second Amendment.

Trade Agencies.—The bill scales back funding for the International Trade Administration to fiscal year 2022 levels and sustains funding for the Bureau of Industry and Security, Office of the

United States Trade Representative, and International Trade Commission at fiscal year 2023 levels. Such funding will maintain priority efforts focused on countering unfair trade practices and economic coercion by the People’s Republic of China, enhancing U.S. economic engagement in the Indo-Pacific region, and preventing adversaries from leveraging U.S. advanced technologies to facilitate their destabilizing military modernization activities.

Economic Development Assistance.—The bill reduces the size of the Economic Development Administration (EDA) by \$143,500,000, or 31 percent, below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$198,364,000 below the request in response to growing calls to reduce or eliminate the EDA. As a result, EDA funding levels reflect dwindling congressional and public interest in many legacy EDA programs. The bill provides funding for programs that assist Coal and Indigenous Communities and the Regional Technology Hubs program, which aims to spur economic growth by increasing distressed regions’ capacity to manufacture, commercialize, and deploy critical technologies. Finally, the bill reduces the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) by \$13,250,000, or 19 percent, to \$55,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

National Institute of Standards and Technology.—To responsibly support programs that bolster U.S. innovation and manufacturing, the bill reduces overall funding for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) by \$45,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$83,500,000 below the request, but increases funding for Scientific and Technical Research and Services by \$28,000,000 above the request, and sustains the fiscal year 2024 enacted level funding for Industrial Technology Services (ITS). The bill includes \$175,000,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) and \$37,000,000 for Manufacturing USA, both of which match the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and the request.

INVESTING IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO MAINTAIN DOMINANCE
OVER CHINA AND ADVANCE AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN SPACE

Notable exceptions to the Committee’s effort to roll back Federal spending include targeted investments to ensure the United States remains the international leader in space, research, and technology development. The bill includes an increase for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), to support the critical Artemis program and continued American leadership in space. The bill also includes an increase for the National Science Foundation (NSF), in recognition of increased authorization levels and support for advancements in technology development and safeguarding American research from Chinese theft.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration.—The bill increases topline funding for NASA by \$303,640,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, an amount that is \$204,100,000 below the request. To continue advancing U.S. leadership in space, the bill:

- Provides for the continued development of the Space Launch System, the Orion crew vehicle, and the Exploration Ground Systems that will soon send the Artemis II crew beyond Low Earth Orbit;
- Continues funding for critical science missions that advance the understanding of the solar system;

- Supports critical investments in aeronautics research programs to improve aircraft efficiencies and innovation; and
- Increases funds for Space Operations to maintain current services at the International Space Station and Human Space Flight Operations.

National Science Foundation.—Recognizing the importance of maintaining America’s competitive research advantage over China, the bill increases funding for NSF by \$198,640,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, which is \$924,360,000 below the request. Although funding is below the authorized level, the bill:

- Supports the development of innovation across the country through the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) and Regional Innovation Engines program;
- Safeguards the American research enterprise from China’s malign influence, by supporting the work NSF is doing to create a whole-of-government research strategy and increasing oversight of grant funding; and
- Sustains funds to grow the STEM workforce, while preventing these funds from being used for the administration’s activist equity initiatives.

RESTORING CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES BY REINING IN THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

The Committee is committed to appropriately funding and thoroughly overseeing Federal law enforcement. As such, the Committee carefully scrutinized the budget submissions of the Department of Justice’s law enforcement components. In response to concerns that the FBI has been weaponized against conservatives, the Committee reduces the FBI’s topline funding level by \$367,713,000, or 3.5 percent, below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$1,028,839,000 below the request. The bill:

- Cuts FBI Salaries and Expenses by \$367,713,000, or 3.5 percent, below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$996,944,000 below the request.
- Reforms the FBI by prohibiting funds from being used to—
 - Pay the salary of any employee who is found to have retaliated against a whistleblower or suppressed an employee’s First Amendment rights.
 - Conduct an interview unless that interview is recorded.
 - Classify any communication as misinformation or censor lawful speech.
 - Pay the salary of any Federal employee who fails to comply with a congressional subpoena.
- Ensures the FBI is not rewarded with a new headquarters building in the National Capital Region by limiting its use of existing construction balances to sustainment of the J. Edgar Hoover Building.

Similarly, the bill addresses out-of-control regulatory overreach by the ATF by:

- Significantly cutting ATF Salaries and Expenses by \$188,500,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$515,500,000 below the request.

- Prohibiting the use of funds to enforce the ATF's rules on pistol braces and privately made firearms.
- Conditioning ATF funding on meaningful reductions in National Firearms Act processing times.
- Incorporating new restrictions to address ATF overreach and eliminate wasteful and potentially unlawful programs and activities at the agency.
- Addressing the ATF's harassment of Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) while ensuring it stays focused on its mission of serving the industries it regulates.

COUNTERING CHINA

In February of 2022, the Department of Justice announced it was ending its China Initiative—a national security program established by the Trump administration to counter China's intelligence activities in the United States, including the theft of emerging technology and research from American universities. This decision is an example of weakness from a Justice Department more concerned with being politically correct than protecting Americans and stands in stark contrast to the actions of other Federal agencies that have taken steps in recognition of the extraordinary long-term threat China poses to the United States.

Since 2018, according to the Department of Justice, upwards of 80 percent of all economic espionage prosecutions brought by the Justice Department allege conduct that would benefit the Chinese state, and there is at least some nexus to China in around 60 percent of all trade secret theft cases. As the U.S. engages with China in a geopolitical struggle unseen since the Cold War, it is vital that our agencies are laser focused on the threat at hand. This bill takes steps to counter China, including by challenging China's space ambitions by providing the resources necessary to return American astronauts to the Moon. NASA's Artemis program will keep the United States on the leading edge of technological development and prevent China from gaining an advantage in space exploration and utilization. The bill also makes significant investments in the American research enterprise through NSF to counter China's increasing investments in basic research and technology development, and support efforts to prevent research and intellectual property theft.

RESOURCES TO COMBAT FENTANYL

The fentanyl crisis is unlike any other drug problem in U.S. history. It is plaguing our towns, cities, States, and country. Practically speaking, fentanyl deaths are more akin to mass poisonings than drug overdoses. Addressing the fentanyl crisis and the role of transnational criminal organizations in drug trafficking is a top priority for both the Committee and this Congress. Therefore, the Committee provides funding above the President's inadequate request for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

The bill increases funding for the DEA to address fentanyl trafficking by including \$193,924,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$73,924,000 above the President's request.

The bill includes \$547,000,000 for Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces, which matches the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to enhance multi-agency efforts to combat transnational

organized crime and reduce the availability of illicit drugs by identifying, dismantling, and prosecuting drug trafficking and money laundering operations. For State and local assistance to address fentanyl, the bill includes \$420,000,000 for Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act grants, of which:

- \$20,000,000 will be dedicated to local and regional efforts to prevent substance use and misuse in support of organizations doing the hard work of countering opioid use at the local level; and
- \$35,000,000 is for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

SUPPORTING THE BUREAU OF PRISONS AND THE UNITED STATES
MARSHALS SERVICE

To support incarceration and the correctional workers responsible for the Nation's inmate population, the bill provides funding for Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Salaries and Expenses by matching the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, an amount that is \$164,751,000 below the request, and increases BOP Construction by \$93,238,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. It also rejects the President's request to rescind funding for a new Federal Correctional Institute in Letcher, Kentucky.

The bill increases funding for the United States Marshals Service (USMS) by \$48,700,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, an amount that is \$168,627,000 below the request.

ENSURING LIMITED STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDING IS
USED AS INTENDED RATHER THAN DIVERTED FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE'S ACTIVIST PRIORITIES

To reduce unsustainable and reckless spending on progressive Department of Justice grant programs and reverse the effects of the Department's social justice agenda that is undercutting the Nation's police, the bill sharply reduces or prohibits funding for numerous grant programs. The bill makes targeted investments in programs that support State and local law enforcement efforts including the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program and the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring program.

ADDRESSING A DYSFUNCTIONAL IMMIGRATION COURT SYSTEM

In recent years, this administration assured the Committee that funding hundreds of new immigration judges would have a dramatic impact on the immigration case backlog. Instead, the opposite has happened. The Immigration Court case backlog has now surpassed 3,000,000 cases, a more than 55 percent increase from late 2023. It is an undeniable fact that years of continued investments in additional judges have abjectly failed to make any discernable impact on the immigration case backlog. Our Nation's failing immigration court system is a direct result of the administration's failure to control the border, not a lack of immigration judges. Since President Biden took office in 2021, border officials have encountered more than 7,000,000 illegal aliens along the

southwest border, and the Biden administration has released into American communities over 2,000,000 illegal aliens.

The lesson is clear: No amount of funding for new immigration judges can outpace the effects of an open border.

Similarly, an immigration court system with no appreciable case completion goals does not adequately incentivize judges to quickly process cases and effectively rewards aliens who have no lawful right to remain in the United States with years of continued illegal presence. Thus, the bill directs the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to reinstate case completion performance metrics to enable an objective, quantifiable measurement of each immigration judge's performance.

Finally, the bill also rejects the administration's request to cut off reimbursements to law enforcement for the costs of incarcerating unauthorized criminal aliens.

OVERSIGHT AND BUDGET REVIEW

In furtherance of the Committee's oversight responsibilities and to protect hard-earned taxpayer dollars, the Committee has included language that:

- Requires reporting on Immigration Judge performance.
- Requires quarterly reporting of unobligated balances.
- Requires agencies procuring sensitive information technology systems to conduct supply chain risk assessments.
- Requires contractors and grantees receiving more than \$5,000,000 to certify that they are not delinquent on their Federal taxes.
- Prohibits funds from being used to purchase first class and premium airline travel.
- Limits the number of agency staff who can attend overseas conferences.
- Requires agencies to track undisbursed grant balances.
- Requires agencies to submit spending plans for the Committee's review.
- Requires agencies to notify the Committee of project cost overruns and mitigation plans.
- Requires agency computer networks to block pornography.

Paper Reduction Efforts.—The Committee urges the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, NASA, and NSF to work with the Office of Management and Budget to reduce printing and reproduction costs and directs each agency to report to the Committee, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, on the steps it has taken to achieve this goal. The report should specifically identify how much funding each agency expects to save by implementing these measures.

Performance Measures.—The Committee directs each of the agencies funded by this Act to comply with title 31 of the United States Code, including the development of their organizational priority goals and outcomes such as performance outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures, and customer service measures. The Committee further directs agencies funded in this Act to report on their plans to comply with the requirements of title 31 of the United States Code no later than 90 days after the enactment of the Act.

Federal Employee Conduct.—Public service is a public trust that requires Federal employees to place ethical principles above private gain. The Code of Federal Regulations (5 Fed. Reg. 2635.101) specifies the basic obligation of public service. Each of the agencies funded in the Act shall ensure their employees understand and are in compliance with this obligation.

Antisemitism on College Campuses.—The Committee is alarmed and concerned by rising antisemitism on college campuses following the October 7, 2023, terrorist attack by Hamas, that is threatening the safety of Jewish students and faculty. This has been exacerbated by the inability shown on the part of College and University administrators to appropriately punish antisemitic behavior. The dereliction of duty has resulted in the rightful resignation of multiple University Presidents, following rigorous oversight of Congressional Committees. The Committee directs the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, NASA, and NSF to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, regarding how it intends to address a United States institution of higher education that receives Federal funding from this Act that fails to take administrative action against any student, staff member, or student group that commits acts of antisemitism while utilizing the facilities, grounds, or resources of such institution.

REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

Section 505 of the bill contains language concerning the reprogramming of funds between programs, projects, and activities. The Committee reminds the departments and agencies funded in this bill that the reprogramming process is based on comity between the Congress and the Executive Branch. This process is intended to provide departments and agencies enough flexibility to meet changing circumstances and emergent requirements not known at the time of congressional review of the budget while preserving congressional priorities and intent. In the absence of comity and respect for the prerogatives of the Appropriations Committees and the Congress in general, the Committee may opt to include specific program limitations and details in legislation and remove language providing the flexibility to reallocate funds. Under these circumstances, programs, projects, and activities become absolutes and the Executive Branch shall lose the ability to propose changes in the use of appropriated funds except through legislative action. Each department and agency funded in this Act shall follow the directions set forth in this bill and this report and shall not reallocate resources or reorganize activities except as provided herein. Reprogramming procedures shall apply to funds provided in this Act, unobligated balances from previous appropriations Acts that are available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2025, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2025. As specified in section 505, the Committee expects that the Appropriations Subcommittees on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the House and Senate will be notified by letter a minimum of 15 days prior to any reprogramming of funds that—

- (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(4) relocates an office or employees;

(5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities;

(6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

(7) augments existing programs, projects, or activities more than \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or

(8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress.

Any reprogramming request shall include any out-year budgetary impacts and a separate accounting of program or mission impacts on estimated carryover funds. The Committee further expects any department or agency funded in this bill that plans a reduction-in-force to notify the Committee by letter at least 30 days in advance of the date of any such planned personnel action.

RELATIONSHIP WITH BUDGET AND COMPTROLLER OFFICES

Through the years the Appropriations Committee has channeled most of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices or comptroller organizations of the various departments, agencies, and commissions. Such relationships are necessary to accomplish the work of the Committee. While the Committee reserves the right to call upon all organizations in the departments, agencies, and commissions for information and assistance, the primary contact between the Committee and these entities must be through the budget offices and comptroller organizations, or through a legislative affairs unit designated by the Committee to work on appropriations and budget matters.

The workload generated in the budget process is large and growing; therefore, a positive, responsive relationship between the Committee and the budget and/or comptroller offices is essential for the Committee to fulfill the constitutional appropriations responsibilities of Congress.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommendation includes \$570,000,000 in total resources for the International Trade Administration (ITA). This amount is offset by \$12,000,000 in estimated fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$558,000,000. The recommendation is \$53,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$87,500,000 below the request.

Quadrilateral Security Dialogue.—The Committee encourages ITA to promote and strengthen the economic ties within the Quad-

rilateral Security Dialogue between the United States, India, Japan, and Australia.

Global Markets.—The Committee directs ITA to provide a detailed spending plan for Global Markets funding to the Committee. Further, the Committee directs ITA to include in its fiscal year 2025 spending plan a staffing assessment and justification for any newly established or newly proposed offices.

Antidumping and Countervailing Duties Evasion.—The Committee directs ITA to submit a report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, outlining ITA's efforts to counteract the use of third countries for transshipment by state-backed industries and producers to evade U.S. antidumping and countervailing duties (AD/CVD) laws. Within such report, the Committee encourages ITA to recommend congressional actions that would be beneficial to counteracting AD/CVD evasion.

Improving Trade with Africa.—The Committee is aware of the goal of the U.S.-Africa Summit to work in furtherance of the United States' national interest in enhancing and expanding trade and economic partnerships with African nations. The Committee emphasizes the U.S.'s increasing economic competition in Africa with other global trading blocs such as China, the European Union, and Russia.

Aluminum Import Monitoring.—The Committee continues to encourage ITA to regularly consult with U.S. aluminum manufacturers to ensure the Aluminum Import Monitoring (AIM) system is supporting the full value chain of the U.S. aluminum industry.

Indo-Pacific Operations.—The Committee is interested in U.S. Commercial Service operations in the Indo-Pacific, specifically the Pacific Islands. The Committee understands that trade is an area of cooperation frequently requested by Pacific Islands nations and provides an opportunity for the United States to reinforce itself as the partner of choice in a region with increasing Chinese competition. The Committee directs the U.S. Commercial Service to provide a report that summarizes its operations in the Indo-Pacific, and details any proposals for increasing U.S. business and investment in the region, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Countering China through the Foreign Commercial Service.—The Committee remains concerned by the People's Republic of China's (PRC) unfair trade practices and economic coercion, in particular, as part of its Belt and Road Initiative. The Committee directs the Foreign Commercial Service (FCS) to coordinate with the State Department, in particular, to ensure Foreign Commercial Officers are aligning their activities with U.S. foreign policy and located in regions critical to strategic competition with the PRC. The Committee further directs FCS to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, summarizing its coordination efforts with the State Department.

Supply Chain Security.—The Committee recognizes the impact supply chain issues can have on the Nation's economy. Within the funding provided in this Act, the Committee encourages ITA to prioritize efforts to support the resilience of supply chains that are critical to U.S. national security and economic competitiveness.

Assistant Secretary for Travel and Tourism.—The Committee directs ITA to establish the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism pursuant to Public Law 117–328.

Economic Competitiveness and Human Rights Abuses.—The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the United States Trade Representative, and other Federal officials that the Secretary of Commerce determines appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources, Foreign Relations, and Appropriations of the Senate a report describing, to the extent practicable, how any foreign government, directly or indirectly through its agents, representatives, or enterprises, wholly- or partly-owned, or in collaboration with a private entity that participates in human rights abuses, creates a competitive advantage in global trade—with a particular focus on critical minerals and rare earths—through the use of forced or compulsory labor, child labor, or unacceptable conditions of work with respect to occupational safety and health, within its sovereign territory or abroad.

Supply Chain Resiliency.—The Committee requests a report no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on the status of current supply chain office efforts to promote supply chain policy recommendations, development of supply chain mapping and monitoring tools, collaboration with private sector and interagency stakeholders, and how the agency is strategically conceptualizing its approach to strengthening supply chains. The report should include a breakdown of funding requests to support those efforts and articulate how those funds are being utilized to fulfill the intent of the agency’s supply chain resiliency and competitiveness efforts, across different internal teams and functions. 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 report.

Chinese Solar Panel Stockpiling.—The Committee is concerned that Chinese solar companies may be circumventing necessary tariffs on panels by sending components through Southeast Asian countries before importation to the United States. The Committee notes that such circumventions can lead to a stockpiling of Chinese solar panels to levels which outpace current U.S. demand. The Committee directs ITA to enforce, to the extent possible, 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 Fed. Reg. 57419).

Hardwood Plywood AD/CVD Duties.—The Committee understands that approximately two dozen U.S. companies have received notices from Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) requiring cash deposits to cover potential additional antidumping (AD) or countervailing duty (CVD) tariffs based on findings by the Department that 37 Vietnamese exporters of plywood lumber failed to cooperate with a Department investigation. At the outset of the Department’s scope and anti-circumvention inquiries in 2020, the companies understood that these products were outside the scope of relevant AD and CVD orders. However, the Department determined that these

out-of-scope products are physically indistinguishable from in-scope products. To differentiate between in-scope and out-of-scope products for the purposes of assessing duties, the Department instituted a certification regime requiring companies to provide information to CBP in order to prove that their imports are outside the scope of these orders.

Unfortunately, because of the application of adverse facts by the Department against the 37 non-cooperative Vietnamese exporters, the plywood in question was excluded from the certification program. The result is that even U.S. importers sourcing from the relevant Vietnamese companies that have independent audits proving their hardwood plywood is out of scope continue to be excluded from participation in the certification regime. As part of its annual Administrative Review of the underlying orders, the Department has provided an opportunity for currently excluded importers to qualify for inclusion in the certification program. The pending Administrative Review provides the Department with the opportunity to reevaluate its prior refusal to consider independent proofs offered by the companies that the products they imported were not subject to these AD or CVD orders.

While the Committee supports the Department's efforts to ensure robust enforcement of the trade remedy law, it is concerned that some U.S. companies are being harmed due to the refusal of the Department to consider evidence offered by U.S. importers that their hardwood plywood imports are outside the scope of these AD/CVD orders. The aim of the process is to determine the origin of the imported products in question. As such, the Committee encourages the Department to, as it renders its preliminary and final results in the current Administrative Review, consider and accept documentation provided by U.S. importers that potentially would justify including them within the hardwood plywood certification regime.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommendation includes \$186,683,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), which is \$4,317,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$36,709,000 below the request.

Light Detection and Ranging Technology.—The Committee is concerned about the national security threat posed by Chinese military companies with ties to the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Specifically, the Committee is aware of partnerships between Chinese Light Detection and Ranging Technology (LIDAR) manufacturers and the PLA to enable autonomous military vehicles and systems. Further, the Committee recognizes the use of Chinese-manufactured LIDAR for police and prison surveillance measures in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), where human rights abuses of the Uyghur people have been well-documented. The Committee directs BIS to report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on whether Chinese-manufactured LIDAR companies meet the requirements to be added to the Entity List.

Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation.—BIS is directed to rescind all licenses issued to entities to sell to Huawei,

Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation, or any of their subsidiaries and report to the Committee no later than 30 days after the enactment of the Act on the implementation of this directive.

Enforcement.—The Committee supports BIS’ desire to pursue an aggressive, innovative approach against China aimed at denying China’s ability to catch up on cutting-edge semiconductors. For this reason, the Committee is concerned BIS is still allowing U.S. companies to sell consumer semiconductor devices to Huawei. BIS is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, on its enforcement of export controls targeting Huawei. The briefing shall: (1) identify active licenses authorizing United States entities to sell chips to Huawei; (2) assess whether these licenses have resulted in an effective monopoly to licensees; (3) consider how these monopoly licenses have impacted United States national security, including what role they may have played in driving Huawei to pursue its own chip development in contravention of United States export controls; (4) outline steps to be taken to correct market distortions caused by past monopoly licenses, for example by rescinding or issuing new licenses; and (5) analyze the feasibility of implementing a competitive market review prior to issuing any license for export, reexport, or in-country transfer of technology to determine whether the issuance of any such a license would result in the creation of a monopoly and the impact of such monopoly on national security interests of the United States.

Emerging and Foundational Technologies.—The Committee directs BIS to add 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, for the purpose of preventing foreign adversaries from investing in U.S. emerging and foundational technologies. BIS is further directed to report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on the implementation of this directive.

Firearms Exports Rule Analysis.—The Committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a report examining the extent to which the Department of Commerce is using ‘Watch List’ information provided by the Department of State; the number of applications rejected based on this information since the rule went into effect; the extent to which the Department of Commerce is using information from the International Vetting and Security (INVEST) database to make determinations regarding transfer requests made on behalf of the security force units of other nations; and whether any applications have been rejected based on information from the INVEST database since the March 2020 rule change. In particular, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) should analyze whether there continues to be information that the Department of State uses that the Department of Commerce does not in making determinations on weapons export requests, and whether there have been any situations in which suspect or sanctioned end users, either individuals or foreign security units, have received firearms exports since the new rules were promulgated.

Preservation of Unilateral Controls.—The Committee is concerned by reports that foreign entities in allied nations continue to take advantage of U.S. export controls and U.S. efforts to counter malign acquisition of advanced technology. The Committee directs BIS to develop regulations for adding foreign entities in allied nations to the Unverified List if it is found that these entities are undermining U.S. export controls.

Energy Resiliency Supply Chains.—The Committee directs BIS to assess its 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. The Committee directs the Department of Commerce to present a comprehensive report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, to both the Committee and other committees of jurisdiction including recommendations for optimizing the use of existing Department of Commerce-funded programs to facilitate U.S. strategic advancement of fusion energy technologies, development, and deployment. The report should focus on the manufacturing and assembly processes of essential components for fusion energy systems and provide a detailed analysis of the suitability of current programs in supporting the manufacturing sector, facility construction endeavors, and the procurement of necessary materials and equipment.

Information Technology Modernization.—The Committee understands that for BIS to effectively fulfill its national security mission, a robust foundation of modern information technology (IT) is crucial. The Committee recognizes the dilapidated state of BIS IT systems and their dire need for modernization. Therefore, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs BIS to report to the Committee on the specific needs, equipment, systems, and costs for modernizing its IT systems.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The recommendation includes \$324,500,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the Economic Development Administration (EDA), which is \$143,500,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$198,364,000 below the request.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$256,500,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs (EDAP). The Committee directs EDA to distribute the funds as follows and expects EDA to follow the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act with respect to any deviation from the funding table:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
Economic Adjustment Assistance	\$39,500
Assistance to Coal Communities	80,000
Assistance to Indigenous Communities	5,000
Regional Innovation Program Grants	50,000
RECOMPETE Pilot Program	41,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
Regional Technology Innovation Hubs	41,000
Total, Economic Development Assistance Programs	\$256,500

Economic Development Assistance Programs.—The fiscal year 2025 recommendations for EDAP reflect reduced congressional support. In addition, due to a lack of demand, some EDAP funding from prior years has not been awarded yet.

Investment in Central Appalachia.—To diversify and enhance economic opportunities, the Committee urges the Secretary to prioritize distressed counties within the Central Appalachian region to help communities that have been affected by job losses in coal mining, coal power plant operations, and coal-related supply chain industries due to the economic downturn of the coal industry in pertinent grant programs.

Coal Communities.—The Committee expects EDA to work creatively to transform historic coal communities. The Committee believes comprehensive, well-orchestrated strategies to promote economic growth should be a top priority.

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

Regional Innovation Program.—Within funds provided for the Regional Innovation Program, also referred to as Build to Scale, EDA shall award not less than 40 percent of grants to support rural communities.

Economic Development Data.—The Committee recognizes the importance of university-based assets to facilitate open access to data, particularly related to the economy, transportation, health, and demographic information. The recommendation includes \$2,800,000 to support the development of open data platforms to support community access and to better inform stakeholder decision-making.

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$68,000,000 for EDA salaries and expenses, which is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$17,864,000 below the request.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The recommendation includes \$55,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), which is \$13,250,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$25,000,000 below the request.

Office of Native American Business Development.—The recommendation includes not less than \$4,000,000 for MBDA to award grants to Tribes and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian populations to address barriers to economic development. The Committee encourages MBDA to coordinate with the Department's Office of Native American Business Development on such efforts and to implement innovative programs to support Tribal small business owners.

Native Entities.—The recommendation includes \$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.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$116,000,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis (ESA), which is \$9,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$22,500,000 below the request.

Data Transparency.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for data acquisition to support a regular release schedule with minimal lag. The Committee supports the acquisition of real-time data to identify trends in personal consumption and recognizes the importance of modernizing data collection practices with direct-from-consumer, verified purchase data to capture consumers' natural purchase behavior. The Committee directs ESA to use a competitive process when soliciting private sector data.

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

Youth Sports Economic Impact Study.—The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of entering into a joint memorandum with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and Secretary of Labor to assess the youth fitness and sports economy of the United States by identifying the total revenue generated from youth fitness and sports businesses and facilities on a national and State level; the total jobs created by youth fitness and sports businesses and facilities; and the total dollar value of the youth fitness and sports economy.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The recommendation includes a total of \$1,354,000,000 for the Bureau of the Census, which is \$28,500,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$223,691,000 below the request.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$300,000,000 for Current Surveys and Programs.

Annual Poverty Data Collection.—The Committee recognizes that the cost of collecting data for the Current Population Survey (CPS) to maintain its current sample size and quality requirements has increased significantly over recent years. The Committee also recognizes the interest in poverty measures for discrete populations. Within the funds provided, the Committee urges the Census Bureau to update the June 2020 feasibility report on increasing the sample size of the March supplement of the CPS and to review the feasibility of expansion in the remaining territories and to report to the Committee on these efforts no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$1,054,000,000 for Periodic Censuses and Programs.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$55,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which is \$2,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$10,000,000 below the request.

Advanced Communications Research.—The recommendation includes up to \$17,000,000 for Advanced Communications Research at the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences to expand research and development in radio frequency spectrum management to allow next generation communications use and to ensure that 5G networks and the broader telecommunications supply chain are secure, including through vendor diversity.

Office of Interconnectivity and Growth.—The recommendation includes not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Office of Interconnectivity and Growth.

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

Artificial Intelligence Literacy.—In implementing its programs pertaining to digital literacy and digital skilling, the Committee directs NTIA to include artificial intelligence (AI) literacy efforts. The Committee encourages NTIA consider as components of AI literacy, the ability to comprehend the basic principles, concepts, and appli-

cations of artificial intelligence, as well as the implications, limitations, and ethical considerations associated with its use.

Broadband Programs.—NTIA’s broadband programs shall not provide a scoring advantage based specifically upon the form of organization or commercial status of a broadband service provider, and NTIA should ensure States using funding obtained through NTIA similarly do not provide a scoring advantage based on organization or commercial status for programs administered by the State.

Rural Broadband Coordination.—The Committee continues to encourage NTIA to equally prioritize the deployment of the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) in rural communities and in urban areas.

Broadband Programs Barrier to Entry.—In administering its broadband programs, NTIA shall consider the effect of supply chain, workforce shortages, and other known barriers such as permit approvals to determine whether providers can reasonably meet deployment deadlines. In the case NTIA determines these factors unduly impact project commitments or will deter program participation, the administration shall use its discretionary authority to provide waivers of such requirements and/or other relief.

Broadband Equity Access and Deployment Coordination.—The Committee is concerned with the NTIA’s implementation of section 60102(h)(5)(D) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). Accordingly, the Assistant Secretary is encouraged not to approve any Eligible Entity’s initial proposal or final proposal if the Eligible Entity proposes to require, encourage, or incentivize subgrantees to offer specific rates for broadband service, including a specific rate for a low-cost broadband service option, a middle-class affordability strategy, or a specific rate in order to earn points for the scoring of deployment subgrantee selection.

Rate Regulation.—NTIA’s broadband programs shall not directly or indirectly regulate the rates that broadband service providers charge to consumers generally or to any subset of consumers.

Spectrum Needs.—The Committee encourages NTIA to coordinate with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to consider ways to address the spectrum needs of all stakeholders to ensure government and commercial wireless needs are met. NTIA is directed to report to the Committee no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on its coordination, including how it has accounted for the possible use of commercial licensed, shared Federal and non-Federal commercial licensed, and unlicensed in making such spectrum available.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

The recommendation includes \$1,500,000, which is \$500,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and the request, for necessary expenses for the design, construction, alteration, improvement, maintenance, and repair of buildings and facilities managed by NTIA.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes language making available to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) \$4,554,940,000, to be derived from offsetting fee collections estimated for fiscal year 2025 by the Congressional Budget Office. The Committee expects USPTO budget submissions to reflect the long-standing practice of providing USPTO with complete and unfettered access to the amount equal to the estimated patent and trademark fee collections for a given fiscal year.

Standard Essential Patent Policies.—The Committee recognizes the importance of balanced standard essential patent policies to American industry and jobs. There is currently a lack of clarity on the administration’s standard essential patent strategy. The Committee encourages the Department to examine how foreign standard essential patent injunctions are negatively impacting American interests.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The recommendation includes \$1,415,000,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which is \$45,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$83,500,000 below the request.

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

The recommendation includes \$1,003,000,000 for Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS), which is \$77,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$28,000,000 above the request.

Forensic Sciences.—The recommendation includes \$22,000,000 for forensic science research, including no less than \$3,500,000 to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees, no less than \$1,500,000 for a competitive Standards Development Organization grant, and no less than \$1,200,000 to support technical merit evaluations.

Addressing Wildfire Risks.—The recommendation includes up to \$7,560,000 for Wildfire and the Wildland-Urban Interface-related research. The Committee directs NIST to develop improved Wildland-Urban Interface risk exposure metrics and tools to better assess and mitigate the fire vulnerability of structures to protect at-risk communities.

National Vulnerabilities Database.—The Committee acknowledges the critical importance of NIST’s role in maintaining the National Vulnerabilities Database, a vital resource in identifying, assessing, and mitigating vulnerabilities in software systems, and enhancing the overall security posture of our Nation’s digital infrastructure. The recommendation supports common vulnerabilities and exposures analysis, and personnel to support database operations.

Advancing Research in Critical and Emerging Technologies.—The Committee recognizes the important research role NIST holds across areas of critical and emerging technologies, including through the evaluation, measurement, and development of standards. The Committee recognizes that NIST's work is essential to the responsible and effective deployment of these technologies in commercial and national security environments and acknowledges that this work will only grow in importance through the coming years, particularly as the People's Republic of China redoubles its own efforts to deploy such technologies for its strategic advantage. Accordingly, the recommendation includes up to the request for advancing research in critical and emerging technologies.

Cybersecurity and Privacy Standards.—The recommendation includes up to the request for the following areas within NIST's Cybersecurity and Privacy activities including for purposes of increasing personnel and contracting resources: vulnerability management, cryptography programs, privacy programs, identity and access management, software security, infrastructure with a particular focus on domain name system and border gateway protocol security, the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education with a particular focus on expanding office and personnel capacity to support the workforce requirements authorized in Public Law 116–238, and Internet of Things security.

Cybersecurity Education.—The Committee supports the amendments made to Public Law 113–274, known as the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act, as part of Public Law 116–283, particularly with respect to cybersecurity challenge programs, as well as regional alliances and multistakeholder partnerships. The Committee encourages NIST to fund regional alliances and multistakeholder partnerships as detailed in section 303(f) of the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act, as amended. The Committee further encourages NIST to support national cybersecurity challenges as detailed in section 205, as authorized in the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act, as amended.

Platform Firmware Resiliency Guidelines.—The Committee recognizes that enhancing cybersecurity resilience is a critical component to protecting national security and encourages NIST to consider a comprehensive update of the Platform Firmware Resiliency Guidelines, including updates to the guidelines on maintaining software inventories, documenting all components of the software in use, and enabling quick identification of potential vulnerabilities in the systems.

Reducing the Cryptographic Module Validation Program Backlog.—Consistent with the recommendations adopted in Public Law 117–328, the Committee directs NIST to provide updates regarding NIST's progress in reducing its Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP) backlog. Additionally, if helpful to reducing the backlog, the Committee directs NIST to consider coordinating with or utilizing qualified cryptographic professionals detailed from other parts of the Federal Government. The Committee encourages NIST to consider this issue in the context of post-quantum cryptography migration, including allowing the study of alternative solutions to reduce the backlog, such as the issuance of provisional certificates. The Committee also encourages NIST to increase transparency by measuring and communicating validation performance

metrics of testing labs, and to continue its ongoing efforts to streamline the review process and provide updates about planning for new announcements and future requirements.

Unmanned Aerial Systems Training for First Responders.—The Committee is aware of the pressing need for first responder training to educate, certify, and credential first responders to employ Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) skills for crises and emergency management events. The recommendation includes \$8,000,000 for NIST to collaborate and facilitate credentialing with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Center of Excellence for Unmanned Aerial Systems Research (ASSURE) on course development, delivery, and credentialing based on NIST’s standard test method. The Committee further directs that a focus be on first responders in underserved communities.

Circular Economy for Textiles Roadmap.—The Committee supports NIST’s ongoing work on the circular economy for textiles, including development of a standards roadmap for textile circularity. No later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee requests NIST provide a briefing on this work.

Earthquake Preparedness Assessment.—The Committee encourages NIST, in collaboration with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Science Foundation (NSF), and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and in coordination with Federal, State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments and stakeholders, to conduct a national risk assessment to identify the progress made by communities to strengthen earthquake resilience and any remaining gaps in resilience.

Protecting Against Power Analysis Attacks on Semiconductor Hardware.—The Committee directs NIST to expand research and analysis on power analysis attacks on semiconductor hardware and includes up to \$4,455,000 for NIST to partner with a university that specializes in high performance computing on this effort.

Artificial Intelligence Research.—The recommendation supports AI research and measurement science efforts within NIST’s core mission objectives as authorized in section 10232 of Public Law 117–167, section 5301 of Public Law 116–283, and section 5302 of Public Law 116–283 to position the U.S. as a global leader in AI innovation.

Artificial Intelligence and Biosecurity.—The Committee supports NIST’s innovative work on the convergence of AI and biotechnology and encourages NIST to continue workstreams prioritizing the evaluation, auditing, and red-teaming capabilities that advance both cybersecurity and biosecurity.

Artificial Intelligence Detection.—The Committee recognizes the value posed by AI audio detection technologies and encourages NIST to support research on AI-generated audio detection technologies.

Investigative Forensic Genetic Genealogical Analysis.—The Committee supports NIST’s development of written and physical standards for investigative forensic genetic genealogical analysis as an investigative lead for law enforcement and within the constitutional confines of the justice system.

Weather-Related Data Standards Setting.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the impact of weather on the built environment and supports minimizing weather-related risks to Fed-

eral and non-Federal investments. The Committee urges NIST to continue its measurement science and standards-setting efforts on this topic and to continue working with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), other Federal agencies, and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to help incorporate up-to-date weather-related data, including data on extreme weather, into codes and standards for buildings and communities.

Country of Origin of NIST-Certified Devices and Hardware.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of information regarding the country of origin of NIST-certified devices and hardware. The Committee encourages NIST to work with the other components within the Department of Commerce, and other agencies as appropriate, to update its certification forms to include a determination of the country of origin for all devices submitted for certification.

Robotics for Environmental Monitoring.—The Committee recognizes the potential for robotic systems to enhance capabilities for environmental monitoring and data collection in challenging coastal and ocean conditions, and to advance strategic objectives for improving economic, community, and infrastructure resilience due to changing conditions and natural hazards. The Committee encourages NIST to collaborate with universities to broaden existing laboratory capabilities for advancing measurement science, standards, and testing methods specific to marine and environmental robotics for performance and data collection. The Committee encourages NIST to emphasize conditions and environments prevalent in the southeast Atlantic and the Pacific Northwest.

National Full-Scale Testing Initiative for Wind, Surge, and Wave Events and Interagency Working Group.—The Committee directs NIST to continue the interagency working group to further accelerate research, the adoption of new technologies, and the establishment of national standards and measurements to reduce losses and disruptions due to environmental-driven and natural hazards, in particular with wind, surge, and wave events. The Committee directs NIST to continue working with key relevant agencies such as NSF, NOAA, FEMA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and USGS. The recommendation also includes funds to cooperate with and advise the NSF-funded “National Full Scale Testing Infrastructure for Community Hardening in Extreme Wind, Surge, and Wave Events” (NICHE) in developing a Full-Scale Testing Facility for building and community hardening for extreme wind, surge, and wave events. The Committee directs NIST to work with relevant extramural research institutions and industry partners, by collaborating with and advising on the establishment of the Facility in coordination with institutions with a multi-hazard research focus, including a large-scale hurricane simulator capable of generating full-scale hurricane wind speeds with rain intrusion, and with established partnerships with key relevant agencies such as NSF, NOAA, FEMA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and USGS.

Uncrewed Vehicles, Data Centers, and Knowledge Sharing for Decision Support.—The Committee acknowledges that there is an urgent need for effective “early alert systems” to detect anthropogenic impacts and continuing stressors to the environment. The Committee encourages NIST to support extramural partnerships with universities to advance research and development of heterogeneous

uncrewed vehicles, the creation of data centers to allow for the integration of the various data streams, and the development of interactive visualization tools to maximize stakeholder engagement and access to data for knowledge sharing and decision support. The Committee encourages NIST to consider supporting complementary uncrewed maritime systems, aerial assets, and uncrewed ground vehicles to aid environmental monitoring and data collection efforts in the Southeast Atlantic region. The Committee further encourages NIST to consider partnering with institutions with a track record of long-term environmental monitoring, development and management of remote sensing products, data warehousing, and innovative uncrewed autonomous vehicles.

Quantum Information Science.—The recommendation includes up to the request for Quantum Information Science and directs NIST to undertake the activities authorized by Public Law 115–368 and to concentrate on the identification and development of practical quantum and quantum-hybrid applications that focus on public sector use cases to ensure the government is able to benefit from technology as it emerges. The Committee directs NIST to provide a report no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act on the feasibility of public-private partnerships using near-term application development and deployment.

Quantum Cryptography.—The Committee encourages NIST to address emerging threats, including quantum cryptography and the challenges posed by quantum computing, by developing cryptographic standards and technologies.

Draft Interagency Framework for Considering the Exercise of March-In Rights.—The Committee notes that Congress passed the Bayh-Dole Act to incentivize the private sector to make the risky and substantial investments needed to translate inventions arising from Government-funded research into useful products to benefit Americans. The Committee is concerned that NIST’s Request for Information (RFI) on a “Draft Interagency Guidance Framework for Considering the Exercise of March-In Rights” (88 Fed. Reg. 85593 (December 8, 2023)) would have serious negative effects on collaboration between the public and private sectors, including through the Cancer Moonshot, which has played a critical role in yielding new cancer treatments. The Committee directs NIST that none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to finalize, implement, or enforce this draft guidance.

Epitranscriptomic Standards.—The Committee notes the recent release of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NAS) report entitled “Charting a Future for Sequencing RNA and Its Modifications” and notes that several types of standards are needed to support research and technology development for the Ribonucleic acid (RNA) modifications field, and that NIST is well-suited to take the lead on this initiative. The Committee encourages NIST to implement recommendations from the NAS report and determine the feasibility of developing and promoting standards to support the field of epitranscriptomics.

Nucleic Acid Synthesis Screening.—The Committee recognizes NIST’s work developing screening and safety tools to defend against the potential misuse of AI-related to nucleic acid synthesis and encourages NIST to ensure that such tools include guarding against pathogens capable of potentially causing a pandemic or

specific to potential pandemic pathogens that either are by themselves hazardous or could enhance pathogenicity or transmissibility.

Research on Wildland Fire Communications and Information Dissemination.—The Committee directs NIST to conduct research on the public safety communication coordination standards among Federal, State, Tribal, and local wildland firefighters, fire management response officials, and member agencies; and to conduct research on improving and integrating existing communications systems to transmit secure real-time data, alerts, and advisories to and from fire management response officials. Additionally, the Committee directs NIST, in coordination with any other appropriate Federal agencies, to conduct both live and virtual field testing of equipment, software, and other technologies to determine current times of information dissemination and develop standards for the delivery of useful and secure real-time data among relevant agencies, fire management response officials, and wildland firefighters. The Committee further directs NIST to develop and publish recommendations to improve public safety communication coordination standards among wildland first responders and fire management response officials, and to transmit these recommendations to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The recommendation includes no less than \$3,000,000 for NIST to conduct these activities.

NIST Centers of Excellence.—The recommendation includes sufficient funding to maintain the NIST Centers of Excellence, including the Forensic Science Center of Excellence, the Advanced Materials Center of Excellence, and the Community Resilience Center of Excellence.

Programs Not Supported.—The recommendation does not support the NIST Center of Excellence in Climate Change, the NIST Greenhouse Gas Measurements program, or the NIST Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Initiative.

Scientific and Technical Research Projects.—The recommendation includes \$245,722,000 for NIST Scientific and Technical Research Projects. The Committee directs NIST to perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The recommendation includes \$212,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services, which is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the request. Of this amount, \$175,000,000 is for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP), and \$37,000,000 is for the Manufacturing USA program.

Manufacturing Extension Partnership.—The Committee strongly supports MEP and notes the importance of MEP Centers having adequate support to maintain a nationwide network of technical specialists who enable manufacturers to compete globally by supporting domestic supply chain integration and by providing access to information, training, and technologies that improve efficiency, productivity, and profitability. The Committee encourages NIST to ensure MEP Centers have the necessary resources to support the success of small- and medium-sized manufacturers that need technology-based services to create well-paying manufacturing jobs.

National Manufacturing Extension Partnership Supply Chain Database.—The Committee is aware of the Supply Chain Optimization and Intelligence Network (SCOIN), which will support the creation of a supply chain database through funding of the MEP National Network Centers. The Committee directs NIST to create a centralized, permanent supply chain database, as required by Public Law 117–167. No later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NIST to report on the status of building out a public-facing platform database, including a breakdown of all related costs to building out and maintaining the database.

Manufacturing USA Institute on In-Space Manufacturing.—The recommendation includes up to \$20,000,000 for NIST to consider creating a new Manufacturing USA Institute focused on in-space manufacturing. The Committee notes the significant economic impact for U.S. science and technology leadership in this area.

Public Service Grants.—The Committee encourages NIST to consider making public service grants, as authorized by section 1741 of Public Law 116–92, to advance ecosystem leadership and workforce initiatives that help ensure U.S. competitiveness in advanced manufacturing innovation at all existing Manufacturing USA Institutes.

Domestic Semiconductor Chemical Supply.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining a reliable and resilient domestic supply of chemicals required to produce semiconductors. The Committee directs NIST to submit a report no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act outlining uses of chemistries that are critical to production of semiconductors in the United States, including but not limited to, fluorotechnology. The Committee encourages NIST to provide meaningful and robust input to other agencies regarding proposed regulations of chemical substances with critical uses in the production of semiconductors.

Microelectronics Workforce Development.—The Committee recognizes the growing need to boost domestic competitiveness, innovation, and national security efforts in the semiconductor sector. The Committee encourages NIST, in coordination with NSF, to consider partnering with a consortium of community colleges, master's degree level institutions, and undergraduate institutions to develop an initiative that will increase the number of industry-ready graduates. The Committee also encourages NIST to work with NSF to identify and consider funding for existing workforce development collaborations between manufacturers and institutions of higher education that can be scaled appropriately to meet regional workforce demand. The Committee directs NIST to consider regions where significant microelectronics manufacturing facilities and workforce development investments are being made by both industry and the Federal Government.

Implementation of the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors Program.—The Committee is concerned that NIST is not executing the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) program in a manner that reflects the gravity of the national security implications surrounding the program. The Committee is particularly concerned that NIST has included unnecessary, extraneous, and rigorous requirements that applicants must adhere to in order to receive funds through the program that

were not included in Public Law 117–167. No later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Committee directs NIST to provide notification of any awards that are being delayed due to non-statutory requirements included in the Department’s Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs) including childcare, diversity, and environmental requirements. Additionally, the Committee directs that CHIPS awards requirements should be applied only to work undertaken after Federal funds are awarded and that these requirements should not be retroactively applied to the pre-award activities of applicants. The Committee urges NIST to continue making awards expeditiously based on the defined statutory requirements included in Public Law 117–167.

Reporting on Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors Awards Upside Sharing and Funding Milestones.—The Committee reminds NIST of reporting and notification requirements to Congress regarding the CHIPS incentives program, as authorized by Public Law 116–283 and Public Law 117–167. The Committee directs NIST to provide a briefing to the Committee about any upside sharing agreements made between NIST and a recipient of CHIPS funds, as detailed in the Department of Commerce’s NOFO entitled “CHIPS Incentives Program—Commercial Fabrication Facilities.” No later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NIST to provide a briefing on any amounts received by the agency through upside sharing agreements, which includes a detailed description of how NIST plans to use these funds. Additionally, the Committee directs NIST to provide updates on funds clawed back or withheld from an applicant due to a failure to meet designated milestones highlighted in NOFOs. In providing such briefings, NIST is directed to exclude any business sensitive information.

The National Semiconductor Technology Center.—The Committee recognizes the importance of semiconductor research in bolstering the national security interests of the United States by supporting and extending leadership in semiconductor research, design, engineering, and advanced manufacturing to secure a domestic semiconductor supply chain. The Committee appreciates that the National Semiconductor Technology Center (NSTC) can play an important role in the scaling and integration of the semiconductor manufacturing process. The Committee encourages NIST to strengthen the domestic semiconductor and sensor manufacturing capability through the development of integration, chiplets, photonics, and co-design of semiconductors and packaging solutions. The Committee encourages collaboration between the NSTC, the National Advanced Packaging Manufacturing Program, and the Manufacturing USA Digital Twins Institute to prevent duplication and ensure comprehensive streamlined results. The Committee also emphasizes the importance of geographic diversity in the selection of NSTC facilities and affiliated technical centers.

Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors Funds for Critical Minerals Supply Chain.—The Committee notes the importance of building a robust, enduring, and leading-edge domestic semiconductor industry in the U.S., and that this requires key aspects of the semiconductor supply chain be reshored. The Committee supports the Department’s recent NOFO, which provides small supply chain projects and small business applicants access to

CHIPS Act funds. However, the Committee remains concerned about the current U.S. reliance on foreign sources for critical minerals and increasing international demand for these minerals. Therefore, the Committee encourages NIST to prioritize CHIPS awards for domestic critical mineral projects, particularly for projects that include minerals that the U.S. is currently reliant on procuring from foreign sources and that are important components of the domestic semiconductor manufacturing supply chain.

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 (\$000)
Section 9902	
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America Fund	\$5,000,000
Secure Enclave	(1,500,000)
Administrative Expenses	(100,000)
Office of the 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

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The recommendation includes \$200,000,000 for NIST construction, which is \$32,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$111,500,000 below the request. The Committee directs NIST to continue providing updates on the projects funded within this account.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The recommendation includes a total of \$5,642,800,000 in discretionary funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is \$676,200,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$904,205,000 below the request.

The Committee's program and project recommendations for NOAA are included in the consolidated funding tables below and in narrative direction throughout this report. The Committee reminds NOAA that any deviations from the amounts included in the tables below are subject to the section 505 requirements of this Act. When executing its budget for fiscal year 2025, the Committee directs NOAA to incorporate the funding levels established in both the table and the narrative direction.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes a total program level of \$4,611,314,000 under Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) for NOAA's coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite, and other programs. This total funding level includes \$4,210,951,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of \$377,363,000 from balances in the "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries" Fund, and \$23,000,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations.

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

National Ocean Service.—The recommendation includes \$583,666,000 for National Ocean Service (NOS) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

Program	Amount (\$000)
Navigation, Observations and Positioning:	
Navigation, Observations, and Positioning	150,000
Hydrographic Survey Priorities / Contracts	27,000
IOOS Regional Observations	56,000
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	233,000
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	79,000
Competitive Research	22,697
Coastal Science and Assessment:	101,697
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	50,000
Coastal Zone Management Grants	80,000
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	15,000
Coral Reef Program	31,469
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	32,500
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	40,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	248,969
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	583,666,000

National Marine Sanctuaries Act.—The recommendation includes up to \$5,000,000 for the conservation and long-term preservation of Federally owned artifacts and sanctuary resources as defined in section 302(8) of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act and protected under section 306 of that Act.

Geospatial Modeling Grants.—The recommendation includes no less than \$8,000,000 for Geospatial Modeling Grants, to be distributed externally.

Coral Reef Program.—It is essential that NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program receives sufficient funding to engage external research partners to identify the pathogen causing disease, conduct appropriate interventions and remediations, research resilient coral species, identify genetic strains with resistance to coral disease, and support restoration of appropriate and diverse coral spe-

cies. The recommendation includes \$33,300,000 for the Coral Reef Program.

Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia Mapping Cruise.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the annual Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia Mapping Cruise, providing the long-term data record for low-oxygen in the northern Gulf, and the key metric for progress in achieving the goals of the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan. Within the funding provided, the recommendation includes no less than \$1,000,000 to support the Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia Mapping Cruise.

Integrated Ocean Observing System.—The Committee notes the importance of the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) network and includes \$56,000,000 to strategically grow the system based upon the highest priority needs of each region to support disaster response, weather forecasting and hurricane prediction, forecasting of freshwater and marine water quality, detection of harmful algal blooms (HABs), and safe maritime operations.

Marine Debris.—Reducing, preventing, and researching marine debris is critical to the goal of protecting and preserving the integrity of our marine ecosystems and the communities and wildlife that depend on them. The Committee recognizes the Marine Debris Program’s critical work to support grants, partnerships, and contracts to address marine debris, particularly plastic waste pollution. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 to support the program’s evaluation, tracking, and cleaning up of marine debris.

Blue Carbon Research Program.—The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to support the blue carbon research program, to advance NOAA’s work to assess the carbon sequestration potential of various coastal habitats, account for regional differences, and identify some of the biophysical, social, and economic pathways and impediments to coastal blue carbon ecosystem protection, management, or restoration.

Corporate Fees.—The Committee directs NOAA to cap National Ocean Service corporate fees to no more than 5 percent of the annual appropriations.

NOAA Community Project Funding.—The recommendation includes \$67,523,000 for NOAA Coastal Zone Management Community Project Funding. Funding must be for activities consistent with, and supportive of, NOAA’s mission and aligned with one or more of the purposes described in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. § 1451 *et seq.*). Coastal Zone Management projects are subject to any applicable cost-share required by law under the Coastal Zone Management Program. The Committee directs NOAA to perform the same level of oversight and due diligence regarding these projects as with any other external partners.

National Marine Fisheries Service.—The recommendation includes \$865,000,000 for National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Program	Amount (\$000)
Protected Resources Science and Management:	
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species	68,000
Species Recovery Grants	5,000
Atlantic Salmon	5,000

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE—Continued

Program	Amount (\$000)
Pacific Salmon	42,000
Protected Resources Science and Management	120,000
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	120,000
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	205,712
Observers and Training	50,000
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	138,296
Aquaculture	19,244
Salmon Management Activities	55,000
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	45,715
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,377
Fisheries Science and Management	637,344
Enforcement	67,656
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	40,000
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	865,000

Observation through Electronic Monitoring.—The Committee believes that there are substantial benefits to the implementation of Electronic Monitoring (EM) and Electronic Reporting (ER) in U.S. fisheries. The Committee encourages NMFS to clarify the ability for the Regional Observer & Monitoring Programs to utilize their existing discretionary funding to augment human observers with observation tools, including EM/ER technologies, that are cost-effective, vetted by the agency, and appropriate for the regulatory needs of the region.

Fishery Information Networks.—Within the funding provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the recommendation includes no less than \$26,000,000 for the Fishery Information Networks.

Adaptive Fisheries Management.—The Committee recognizes the NMFS and the Regional Fishery Management Councils for their critical role in adapting fisheries to changing ocean ecosystems and supporting fishing-dependent communities. The recommendation includes \$16,000,000 for NMFS to provide technical guidance, regional coordination, and support to the Councils to incorporate climate considerations in the development of fisheries regulations, implement climate-ready management actions, maintain and restore fish stocks, and support resilient fishing communities.

Fishery Research Management.—In 2017, Congress directed funding for the Great Red Snapper Count study, involving universities throughout the U.S. and employing the latest fisheries survey technology. The study estimated the Red Snapper population to be 2.5 times greater than the last Federal stock assessment. To date, the study has not been included in management advice by NMFS. Therefore, the recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to validate the Great Red Snapper count data that is now six years old. Greater inclusion of fisheries-independent estimates of reef fish like Red Snapper can be used to help both State-based management initiatives as well as objectively resolve discrepancies between Federal management agencies and concerned stakeholders. 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.

Fisheries Survey.—Within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the recommendation supports the Northeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program trawl surveys, including the Maine-New Hampshire Inshore Trawl Survey, as well as the Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program’s existing surveys.

Oyster Resilience in the Northern Gulf of Mexico.—Oysters are a critical part of the Gulf Coast ecosystems. A collaborative effort that combines engineering, aquaculture, restoration, and policy is needed to restore oyster reefs and regenerate a profitable, resilient, and sustainable fishery. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 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, larval transportation in Little Dauphin Bay, and resilience to sustainably strengthen oyster production.

Seafood Import Monitoring Program.—Section 11330 of the fiscal year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 117–263) requires NOAA to publish a strategy to improve the quality and verifiability of Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) data six months after enactment. Section 11332 requires NOAA to improve audits of SIMP data, required one year after enactment. Section 11334 requires NOAA to submit a report on SIMP to Congress 120 days after the end of each fiscal year. The Committee notes that none of these deadlines have been met by NOAA. The Committee urges NOAA to expediently comply with these requirements.

State Management for Marine Fisheries in the Southeast.—Within the amount provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for NMFS to assist each of the States within the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Councils that wish to develop or improve State recreational harvest data collection programs to supplement, or if the State chooses, supplant, the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). Each State shall serve as the lead in the program development or improvement, with NMFS providing technical assistance and necessary grant funding to ensure the State data collected is consistent for catch monitoring and assessment needs and produce results compatible with those from other States in the region. These efforts shall be a top priority for NOAA and in coordination with the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

South Atlantic Fisheries Independent Data Collection.—The recommendation includes \$3,500,000 to provide enhanced fisheries independent data collection of South Atlantic reef fish stocks conducted through the Southeast Fishery-Independent Survey (SEFIS). Such data collection should occur throughout the South Atlantic, specifically from Cape Canaveral, Florida, through the western most point in the Florida Keys region to ensure the South Atlantic Council has the best scientific available information to base management decisions. The Committee recognizes concerns by

the State of Florida regarding the incomplete data assessment concerning reef fish located off the waters of Florida's Atlantic coast, including the Florida Keys.

South Atlantic Reef Fish.—The Committee recognizes that NMFS, the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council, and numerous fishery stakeholders have raised concerns about the reliability of Atlantic recreational red snapper discard data. The results of the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) pilot study released by NMFS in September 2023 indicate that recreational fishing effort is likely overestimated and raises further concerns about the recreational fishery catch and discard data used in SouthEast Data Assessment and Review (SEDAR) 73. Given these concerns and the finding from SEDAR 73 that recreational red snapper discards are driving overfishing of South Atlantic red snapper, and to ensure the best scientific information available is used to inform South Atlantic red snapper management, the Committee directs that a third party scientific review of SEDAR 73 is necessary to determine if SEDAR 73 is the best scientific information available before NMFS issues any proposed rule or secretarial action for the South Atlantic snapper grouper fishery that contains quota decreases, an area closure, or any other action that would limit access to the snapper grouper fishery to address red snapper overfishing. The Committee also notes that \$3,300,000 has been invested in the South Atlantic Great Red Snapper Count. The Committee continues to support full integration of the South Atlantic Great Red Snapper Count data into the next stock assessment so that the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council can appropriately use this new abundance data when making management decisions regarding red snapper.

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 recommendation includes \$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.

Threatened Marine Species.—NMFS is directed to report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on the impacts on Federally endangered and threatened marine species from Tijuana River outflows in the Pacific Ocean.

Horseshoe Crab Trawl Survey.—Adequate data is required to ensure States and interstate managers can effectively manage the Horseshoe Crab population, which is important to the biomedical and commercial fishing industries, as well as to the ecology of the Mid-Atlantic region. The Committee directs NMFS to continue the

Horseshoe Crab survey to generate the data necessary to ensure that the Horseshoe Crab stock remains on a sustainable path.

Understudied Whales.—The Committee encourages NMFS to conduct surveys specific to understudied whales in potential calving grounds, feeding areas, and migratory pathways to estimate their abundance and distribution, during which opportunistic data on other marine species may also be collected.

Staffing Levels.—Although additional funding has been provided to NOAA through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), and appropriations, the NOAA Fisheries West Coast Region, particularly in the Pacific Northwest, continues to experience chronic understaffing for Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultations and stakeholder engagement leading to significant project delays. Within existing funds, NOAA is encouraged to prioritize increasing staffing capacity and staff retention efforts for ESA Section 7 consultations, particularly in the Pacific Northwest.

Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act.—The Committee directs NOAA to expeditiously issue its plans and regulations for implementing the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, which became law on December 23, 2022, as part of the fiscal year 2023 James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 117–263). NOAA is further directed to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, describing any resource needs required to fully address this issue, coordination with other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement and key stakeholders, and plans to raise public awareness on how to report violations.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.—The recommendation includes \$645,729,000 for Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

Program	Amount (\$000)
Climate Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	104,102
Regional Climate Data and Information	22,000
Climate Competitive Research	30,000
Climate Research	156,102
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	90,156
U.S. Weather Research Program	31,334
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	21,905
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	12,000
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	155,395
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	39,500
National Sea Grant College Program	80,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	14,000
Ocean Exploration and Research	46,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	17,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	50,000
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	1,001

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH—Continued

Program	Amount (\$000)
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	247,501
Innovative Research and Technology:	
Innovative Research and Technology	18,231
Total, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Operations, Research, and Facilities	645,729

VORTEX-USA.—The recommendation includes no less than \$11,000,000 for VORTEX-USA, including no less than \$10,500,000 for VORTEX-Southeast.

Ocean Exploration Research.—The recommendation includes \$46,000,000 for NOAA's Ocean Exploration and Research (OER). Within the funding provided, OER is directed to continue efforts to map and characterize the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and Extended Outer Continental Shelf, including maximizing the amount of funding provided for the Ocean Exploration Cooperative Institute (OECI) at its proposed level of \$20,000,000. NOAA is encouraged to work with the Department of Education and other relevant agencies to continue fundamental ocean exploration in which open-source data is collected for the oceanographic community and private industries in real time through telepresence technology and education research applications.

Fire Weather Development Act.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for the purposes described in the Fire Weather Development Act. \$5,000,000 is included for the establishment of a program to improve fire weather and fire environment forecasting, detection, and delivery of products or services through collaboration with Federal and State agencies or departments, local emergency managers, and relevant entities. \$15,000,000 is included for the establishment of a Fire Weather Testbed.

Ocean Exploration.—The recommendation includes up to \$6,000,000 to support the continued monitoring and research of the dumping of waste from byproducts of the pesticide dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) and other industrial wastes at the San Pedro Basin.

Climate Adaptation Partnership.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for the Climate Adaptation Partnership program.

Earth's Radiation Budget.—The Committee is aware of commercial capabilities that could provide data that drastically improves our understanding of Earth's radiation imbalance. The recommendation includes \$1,000,000 to study radiation monitoring through the use of modern small satellite constellations. NOAA is directed to report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on possible options for fielding solutions, including partnerships with the private sector, to meaningfully improve our accuracy of the Earth's radiation balance and ensure continuity of measurement.

Sub-Seasonal to Seasonal Precipitation Forecasts.—Of the funds made available for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for implementation of the pilot project for winter sub-seasonal to seasonal precipitation forecasts for water management in the western U.S., as 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 should be modeled after NOAA’s Hurricane Forecasting Improvement project, with a focus on measurable objectives for operational forecast improvement and should include forecasts of seasonal mountain snowpack accumulation as well as total seasonal precipitation.

Subsurface Ocean Data to Improve Hurricane Prediction.—The Committee encourages OAR to procure subsurface ocean profile data to improve hurricane intensity prediction, by working with industry to take advantage of the new profiling floats sustainably powered by the ocean temperature difference.

National Weather Service.—The recommendation includes \$1,263,176,000 for National Weather Service (NWS) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Program	Amount (\$000)
Observations	254,964
Central Processing	112,754
Analyze, Forecast and Support	599,741
Dissemination	134,573
Science and Technology Integration	161,144
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Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	1,263,176

Aviation-Based Commercial Weather Data.—The Committee provides an increase of \$7,000,000 to the Aircraft Based Observation 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. With this funding, the program will also ensure program elements and data sources are adequately resourced for increased data ingestion and addressing gaps in the program’s global coverage. No less than \$5,000,000 shall be used to deploy additional water vapor sensors from aircraft.

National Mesonet Program.—The recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for the National Mesonet Program to leverage large investments by other sponsors, increase the number of observations, include new types of data, and introduce innovative capabilities to address capacity and geographic coverage gaps. Emphasis should be placed on the boundary layer of the atmosphere, marine zones, and select surface-based gap filling networks. Of the funds provided, up to \$1,500,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office. NOAA is encouraged to continue building out the program’s support team commensurate with the program’s size and scope. The Committee rejects the request to eliminate approximately 1,200 observation platforms and instead directs NOAA to sustain the current level of procurement of non-Federal surface and near-surface mesonet observational data, with a focus on university partnerships.

National Data Buoy Center.—The recommendation includes an increase of up to \$5,000,000 for the National Data Buoy Center to support integration of capabilities with additional sources of ocean data, including existing ocean observing networks and commercially acquired data.

Severe Weather Gaps.—The Committee notes that weather gaps are occurring in central and southern Kentucky and encourages NOAA to utilize funding to fill gaps in addressing severe weather issues in Central Appalachia.

Radar System Data.—The recommendation includes up to \$12,000,000 for the National Weather Service to purchase weather radar data from private providers to supplement the Service’s existing radar systems in areas that lack strong radar coverage.

Cooperative Institute for Research to Operations in Hydrology (CIROH).—The recommendation includes \$40,000,000 within Science and Technology Integration for the NWS to continue to support the Cooperative Institute for Research to Operations in Hydrology (CIROH). Within this funding, CIROH shall continue to leverage the talent and diversity of its consortium members to lead an interdisciplinary, systems-based research approach that will seed new and improved operational services for NOAA and NWS by improving our current understanding of the water cycle and our ability to observe and predict it. Additionally, the Cooperative Institute shall continue to prioritize the cultivation of the next generation of water resources scientists and engineers who will be needed to tackle the 21st century water resources grand challenge.

Forecast Informed Reservoir Operation.—The Committee applauds the combined efforts of the NWS, including the Office of Water Prediction and the River Forecast Centers; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and partners within academia for enabling initial operationalization of Forecast Informed Reservoir Operation (FIRO). FIRO projects have proven beneficial for improving water availability, flood risk management, and improved drought resilience. Of the funds provided for CIROH, the recommendation includes \$4,000,000 to establish a FIRO-dedicated Research and Operations Partnership program involving academic partners, the NWS Office of Water Prediction, and NWS River Forecast Centers in support of the FIRO National Expansion Pathfinder project. Further, the Committee rejects the proposal to terminate the expansion of the Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast System given its importance to supporting existing and future FIRO projects.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service.—The recommendation includes \$375,000,000 for National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Program	Amount (\$000)
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems:	
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	250,000
Product Development, Readiness and Application	58,500
U.S. Group on Earth Observations	500
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	309,000
National Centers for Environmental Information	66,000
Total, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	375,000

Uncrewed Systems Data.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maximizing the utility of NOAA investments in the collection of uncrewed systems (UxS) data. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to support the development of a Data Assembly Hub for uncrewed systems. The Committee directs NOAA to consider the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), through its Coastal Data Development program, as the central repository to leverage existing co-located NOAA, U.S. Navy, and academia partnerships, as authorized by the Commercial Engagement through Ocean Technology Act (Public Law 115–394). Further, the Committee directs NOAA to continue to consider the NCEI’s Coastal Data Development program as the central repository for managing data collections and information services of the various Gulf of Mexico Restoration activities funded in response to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Furthermore, within NCEI, the Committee encourages NOAA to fully support critical international partnerships, including the Global Climate Observing System.

NESDIS Regional Support.—NESDIS is encouraged to consider deploying more of its subject matter expertise regionally to demonstrate new uses of satellite data and integrated information systems to educate and partner with scientists and users in local communities who can use and expand the applications of the data and learn from those community users in the process.

Real-time Retrospective Smoke Data.—The Committee is concerned that wildfire smoke hazards have not been a core consideration in the national wildfire strategy, despite the fact that wildfires have a one hundred times greater mortality rate from smoke than the wildfires themselves. The Committee believes that real-time data on wildfire smoke levels would improve Federal agencies’ ability to develop strategies to mitigate smoke hazards and allow the NWS to issue more accurate and timely wildfire smoke alerts.

National Centers for Environmental Information.—Of the sums provided for the National Centers for Environmental Information, \$6,100,000 shall be for the Regional Climate Centers.

Mission Support.—The recommendation includes \$350,000,000 for Mission Support Operations, Research, and Facilities.

MISSION SUPPORT

Program	Amount (\$000)
Mission Support Services:	
Executive Leadership	28,230
Mission Services and Management	166,000
IT Security	15,438
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	50,000
Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvements	6,250
Office of Space Commerce	59,882
	325,800
Office of Education:	
BWET Regional Programs	8,700
José E. Serrano Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions	10,000
NOAA Education Program Base	5,500
	24,200

MISSION SUPPORT—Continued

Program	Amount (\$000)
Total, Mission Support, Operations, Research, and Facilities	350,000

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.—The recommendation includes \$407,591,000 for Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

Program	Amount (\$000)
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Marine Operations and Maintenance	250,074
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	48,438
Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations	31,622
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	77,457
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Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Operations, Research, and Facilities	407,591

Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations.—The recommendation includes \$31,622,000 for Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations (AUTO). The Committee recognizes that the OMAO has successfully leveraged commercially available uncrewed maritime systems (UMS) and uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS) capable of operating in a major hurricane to collect data in support of NOAA's core mission areas, demonstrating the utility and cost-effectiveness of purchasing ocean data. The Committee supports NOAA's ongoing efforts and encourages NOAA to include up to \$20,000,000 for agency-wide data acquisition from commercial uncrewed maritime systems in support of relevant research and operational missions including hurricane intensity forecasting, ocean carbon monitoring, fishery surveys, ocean exploration, and hydrographic surveys.

Atmospheric Rivers Monitoring.—An increased understanding of atmospheric rivers is critical to prepare for concentrated rainstorms and flooding across the U.S. The recommendation includes \$4,000,000 for atmospheric rivers monitoring.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

The recommendation includes \$1,390,200,000 in direct obligations for NOAA Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC), of which \$1,378,200,000 is appropriated from the general fund and \$12,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The following narrative and table identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this Act:

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Program	Amount (\$000)
National Ocean Service:	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	10,000
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	8,500
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Total, NOS—PAC	18,500
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Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	50,000

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Program	Amount (\$000)
Research Acquisitions and Management	18,500
Total, OAR—PAC	68,500
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	83,005
Polar Weather Satellites	342,410
Space Weather Follow On	39,735
Geostationary Earth Orbit	150,000
Low Earth Orbit	66,400
Space Weather Next	150,000
Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering	48,000
Common Ground Services	120,000
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS—PAC	995,000
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	64,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	28,000
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	93,000
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	7,000
Total, OMAO—PAC	128,000
Total, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,378,200

Phased Array Radar Research and Development.—The recommendation includes \$35,000,000 for the procurement of a phased array radar test article.

Joint Venture Partnerships.—The Committee applauds NOAA's use of Broad Agency Announcements to investigate new technologies for weather forecast improvement. The recommendation includes up to \$5,000,000 for NOAA to transition its ongoing research with the private sector into a competitively awarded demonstration for hyperspectral microwave sounder technologies and data.

Vessel Construction.—The recommendation includes \$18,000,000 to be made available in the NOAA Vessel Recapitalization and Construction line for the cost to complete the Class A vessels based on revised economic assumptions.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The recommendation includes \$65,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF).

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The recommendation includes \$300,000 for necessary expenses of administering the fishery disaster assistance programs authorized by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management

Act (Public Law 94–265) and the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act (title III of Public Law 99–659).

FISHERMEN’S CONTINGENCY FUND

The recommendation includes \$349,000 for the Fishermen’s Contingency Fund. This funding is available to compensate U.S. commercial fishermen for damage or loss caused by obstructions related to oil and gas exploration and is derived from fees collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2025, obligations of direct loans may not exceed \$12,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and not to exceed \$150,000,000 for traditional direct loans as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

RECREATIONAL QUOTA ENTITY FUND

For carrying out the provisions of section 106 of the Driftnet Modernization and Bycatch Reduction Act (title I of division S of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117–328)), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may assess and collect fees pursuant to such section, which shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended, for the purposes specified in subsection (b) of such section, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$90,000,000 for Departmental Management (DM) salaries and expenses, which is \$4,500,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$22,238,000 below the request.

Office of Native American Business Development.—The recommendation includes not less than \$5,000,000 for the Office of Native American Business Development.

Enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.—The Committee supports the Department’s and the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Memorandum of Understanding and 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 Department receives necessary information regarding AWA violators, who have multiple citations that seriously or adversely affect the health or well-being of an animal, in a timely manner. The Department shall report to the Committee no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on its AWA enforcement actions.

Internship Program Reports.—The Committee directs the Department to provide a report, no later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, specifying the number of unpaid interns and volunteers who have worked at the Department between fiscal year 2019 and fiscal year 2024, and to disclose whether the agency needs authorization from Congress to pay these individuals.

National Strategy to Combat Antisemitism.—The Committee directs the Department to continue supporting the National Strategy to Combat Antisemitism released on May 25, 2023.

Essential Medical Devices.—The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a safety communication in November 2023 warning consumers, health care providers, and health care facilities to avoid syringes that are manufactured in China due to quality and patient safety concerns around leaks, breakage, and other problems. However, foreign needles and syringes, particularly from China, 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 strongly supports efforts to protect patient safety, national security, and vulnerable domestic supply chains for critical industries, like essential medical devices. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report no later than 360 days after the enactment of this Act, analyzing the trends and amounts of essential medical devices imported from China into the U.S. over the last five years, as well as comparing it to the U.S. industrial base supply over that same timeframe. The analysis should specifically address products needed for immediate medical response, including needles, syringes, blood collection, and personal protective equipment.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

The recommendation includes \$1,142,000 for the DM Renovation and Modernization account, which is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and the request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The recommendation includes \$50,450,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$2,900,000 below the request. The recommendation is comprised of \$48,000,000 in direct appropriations and a \$2,450,000 transfer from USPTO.

The Committee directs the OIG to continue its oversight work on cybersecurity, telework, patent quality, the decennial census, contract and grant fraud, and the business application system modernization.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes the following general provisions for the Department of Commerce:

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

Section 102 makes appropriations for Department of Commerce salaries and expenses available for hire of passenger motor vehicles, for services, and for uniforms or 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 cost estimates for certain weather satellite programs.

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

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

Section 107 provides the NOAA Administrator with the authority to avail NOAA of 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 with certain authority to enter into cooperative agreements.

Section 111 sets limitations on the Department's ability to obligate unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds transferred to the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.

Section 112 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

JUSTICE OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$113,000,000 for Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability, Salaries and Expenses, which is \$29,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$50,905,000 below the request.

Timely Responses to Committee Inquiries and Reporting Deadlines.—The Committee directs the Department to respond to all Questions for the Record and requests for reports or briefings described in this report by the designated deadline with all required information.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The Committee recognizes the workload increases for Federal agencies resulting from the Supreme Court's *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision in 2020. The Federal responsibility for prosecuting many serious offenses involving Indian offenders or victims in eastern Oklahoma increased personnel needs of the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Marshal Service (USMS), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). While the Department outlined funding requests specifically for *McGirt*-related needs in its fiscal year 2023 budget submissions, the fiscal year budget submissions for fiscal year 2024 and 2025 make no such mention of

McGirt-related needs. Fortunately, upon request, the Department was finally able to share figures reflecting the need for *McGirt*-related increases for fiscal year 2025. The Committee directs the Department to ensure all *McGirt*-related needs are met in fiscal year 2025, and further directs the Department to allocate no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted levels for *McGirt*-related activities, by component. The Department is directed to keep the Committees apprised of any additional resources or needs relating to *McGirt*, and, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Department shall update and submit the report required under this heading in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

American-Made Drones.—Law enforcement agencies around the country are wisely deploying non-lethal drone technology to improve their response to emerging and ongoing threats and the Committee supports Federal law enforcement in their efforts to do the same. The Committee directs the Department to acquire non-lethal, American-made drones, and to do so in compliance with section 848 of Public Law 116–92 and section 817 of Public Law 117–263. The Committee urges the Department to acquire such technology that allows for two-way communication, daytime and night vision capabilities, thermal and LiDAR sensors, and mesh networking capabilities to support Federal law enforcement activities.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force.—The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) is a critical element of the Department’s efforts to combat illicit narcotics by using a prosecutor-led, multi-agency approach to counter-drug and counter-transnational-crime enforcement. The status quo with the border crisis due to the administration’s irresponsible policies will only continue to further empower cartels and transnational crime organizations, and OCDETF must continue to have adequate support in their investigative and prosecutorial operations. The Committee encourages all current participating Department agencies to contribute the maximum available to OCDETF efforts, within resources provided.

Small Business Contracting.—The Committee acknowledges the pivotal role qualified small businesses play in bolstering local economies and their ability to operate in underserved regions across the Nation. For aircraft support engagements involving ground repairs, and the management of maintenance, repair, and overhaul services, the Committee encourages the Department to prioritize contracting with small businesses. Furthermore, recognizing the paramount importance of aviation safety, the Committee encourages the Department to ensure that any vendor providing these services be a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Section 145 compliant entity. By fostering opportunities for small businesses while upholding stringent safety regulations, the Committee aims to strike a balance between economic growth and unwavering commitment to aircraft safety. This approach not only supports local economies and job creation but also maintains the highest standards of operational excellence.

Animal Welfare Act Coordination.—The Committee supports the Department’s efforts to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regarding enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). The Department is directed to continue coordinating and

collaborating, in a timely manner, with USDA on AWA enforcement cases to ensure the Department receives necessary information regarding AWA violators who have multiple citations that seriously or adversely affect the health or well-being of an animal. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on its AWA enforcement actions.

Digital Evidence.—The Department is directed to brief the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, regarding the use of evidence from digital devices in the course of investigations conducted by the Department and its law enforcement components. The briefing should address opportunities and challenges the Department is currently facing within the following areas: current backlog of processing digital evidence, training requirements for digital forensic examiners and agents that use digital evidence in criminal investigations, any barriers or other impediments, technical, legal or otherwise, to sharing digital evidence between components or between Federal, State and local governments, and State and local law enforcement partners, including any gaps in resources, or other related topics.

Opioid Reduction Task Force.—The Committee directs the Department to enter into agreements with the Department of the Interior to reinstitute the Opioid Reduction Task Force created in March 2018, by the Department of the Interior. The task force's goal will be to dismantle and disrupt opioid and heroin distribution networks in Indian Country by identifying individuals involved in the transportation, sale, distribution and use of illegal opioids based on intelligence obtained from cooperating sources, law enforcement interdiction activities, and current and historical drug trends, and to use that obtained information to further complex drug investigations targeting those identified opioid distribution networks. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report on the revival of the task force no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Agency-Wide Review.—The Committee directs the Department to conduct an agency-wide review and submit a report, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing their efforts to better fulfill the Department's Federal trust responsibilities to preventing and combating crimes, including illegal drug operations, on Tribal land. The Committee further directs the Department to examine, as part of the agency-wide review, staffing at agency field offices, shortages of field offices, and response times regarding crimes on Tribal lands.

Advanced Analytics.—The Department's law enforcement components increasingly rely on the analysis of a large volume 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 relevant agency, the Committee directs the Department 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 the velocity of investigations. The Committee directs each agency to implement software using advanced analytics consistent with constitutional protections.

Combating Counterfeit Goods.—The Committee is concerned with the illegal trade in counterfeit and pirated goods globally. The sale of counterfeit goods reduces incentives for businesses to enter the marketplace, increases the risk to public safety by potentially introducing banned or harmful substances into the marketplace, supports illegal labor practices, and is a threat to the U.S. economy. Moreover, the sale of counterfeit goods often funds other illegal or illicit activity. The Committee directs the Attorney General’s Subcommittee on Cyber and Intellectual Property and the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security. This coordination would increase awareness across the government on the threat posed by trafficking in counterfeit goods through e-commerce. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, outlining efforts taken by the Department to combat the illegal trade in counterfeit and pirated goods globally and any resource limitations the Department may face.

Office of Legal Counsel Opinions.—The Committee encourages the Attorney General to publish all legal opinions and other materials of the Office of Legal Counsel that are appropriate for publication, in particular those materials which are the subject of repeated requests or which may be of public or historical interest.

Employee Misconduct.—The Committee is concerned that some current Department of Justice employees are not adhering to the high ethical standards implemented by the Department and that the Department has not provided adequate reprimand of misconduct by employees. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on how many Department employees have been charged with or convicted of a felony since January 1, 2021, and (1) remain employed by the Department, (2) maintain an active security clearance at any level, (3) continue to work on investigations, or (4) have been terminated by the Department.

Settlement Agreement Oversight.—The Committee directs the Department to provide to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Judiciary, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, all documents and communications between or among employees of the Department referring or relating to the decision to provide social services to illegal aliens and limit prosecution of certain illegal aliens as part of the settlement agreement filed on October 16, 2023, in the case of *Ms. L., et al. v. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, et al.*, Case No. 18–10 cv–00428 (S.D. Cal.).

Security Clearance Procedures.—The Committee directs the Department to, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, submit a report to the House Committee on Appropriations and the House Committee on the Judiciary certifying that all relevant Department of Justice policies and procedures, including DOJ Instruction 1700.00.01 (March 2018), are in compliance with section 3341 of title 50, United States Code, and Security Executive Agent Directive 9 (May 28, 2022), and that all recommendations made by the Department’s Office of Inspector General’s Management Advisory Memorandum 24–067 (May 9, 2024), have been adopted.

Federal Law Enforcement Operations in the U.S. Caribbean.—The Committee remains deeply troubled by the pervasively high

homicide rates in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands and is concerned that such crime is linked to illegal narcotics trafficking in the U.S. Caribbean. The Committee expects OCDETF to continue prioritizing resources and joint operations of the DEA, FBI, and USMS to identify, dismantle, and prosecute drug trafficking and money laundering organizations in the region, including through the Caribbean Corridor Strike Force, the OCDETF co-located strike force in Puerto Rico.

Recusal Policies.—The Committee directs the Department to submit, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, a report regarding the number of instances of recusal with respect to officers or employees of the Department since January 1, 2020. The Committee directs the Department to include in the report the reason for any recusal, and a description and summary of any instance in which an officer or employee did not recuse in matters involving a former client, or where recusal was recommended but the officer or employee was not recused. In submitting this report, the Committee directs the Department to comply with Privacy Act (Public Law 93–579) requirements and redact details, as necessary, to protect the fair and impartial administration of justice.

Office of Inspector General Referrals.—The Committee directs the Department to work with the Office of Inspector General to improve transparency on the number of OIG referrals declined for prosecution. For each OIG semiannual reporting period, the Committee further directs the Department to review the data provided by the OIG under section 5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(17) of the Inspector General Act, and in its transmission of the semiannual report under section 405(c) of such Act, to provide a statistical table showing the number of OIG referrals that were declined for prosecution, including, if practicable, an explanation of why cases were declined for prosecution.

Antisemitism.—The Committee directs the Department, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, to release a public report detailing its plans to implement the National Strategy to Combat Antisemitism.

Pregnancy Center Vandalism.—The Committee recognizes that pregnancy centers are community-based, non-profit organizations that provide compassionate support and resources to women and couples facing unexpected pregnancy and offer life-affirming alternatives to abortion. The Committee understands that, according to the Charlotte Lozier Institute, in 2019, approximately 2,700 pregnancy centers across the U.S. served nearly 2 million individuals, providing support services and materials with an estimated value of nearly \$270,000,000. The Committee directs the Department to submit, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, a report providing the following information:

1. Any definition of the term “domestic violent extremism” used within the Department;
2. Any terms similar to “domestic violent extremism” and a definition for each such term that the Inspector General finds to be used by within the Department;
3. A list of nongovernmental organizations that were consulted in identification of terms under paragraphs (1) and (2);
4. The criteria for opening, managing, and closing investigations related to domestic violent extremism;

5. Standard operating procedures or policies and practices at the Department with respect to the review, prioritization, and mitigation of threats related to domestic violent extremism in the United States;

6. The extent to which information relating to domestic violent extremism is shared within and between the Federal Government, State, local, Tribal, territorial and foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector;

7. Documented examples of compliance by the Department with privacy, constitutional, and civil rights with respect to pregnancy care centers' ability to operate;

8. A list of documented incidents of domestic violent extremism against pregnancy centers during the period beginning May 1, 2022, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act;

9. To the extent practicable, any information on each group that has claimed responsibility for, or has otherwise been identified by law enforcement as suspected of, defacing, violating, or damaging pregnancy centers, including a list of all pregnancy center-related crimes for which a group has claimed responsibility;

10. The Department's response to, and assessment of, pregnancy center-related crimes (with a classified annex, if necessary), including the Department's role in monitoring these events, the Department's determination as to whether the perpetrators meet the definition of "domestic violent extremists" used by the Department, and whether a prosecution was initiated; and

11. An assessment of current Department programs under which funding could potentially be awarded to protect pregnancy centers from criminal activity.

Department of Justice Firearms and Ammunition.—The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee on the number of firearms and the amount of ammunition in the possession of the Department of Justice, by component, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act. In the case of firearms data, the Committee directs the Department to disaggregate such data by manufacturer, model, caliber, and type, and include serial numbers. In the case of ammunition data, the Committee directs the Department to disaggregate such data by caliber and quantity.

Customer Experience.—The Committee continues to support efforts to improve agency customer experience. The Committee directs the Department to develop standards to improve customer experience and incorporate the standards into the performance plans required under 31 U.S.C. 1115. The Committee further directs the Department to report on its implementation plans regarding this subject no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Funding Impact.—The Committee directs the Department to submit a report, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing the impact on the Three Percent Fund if the category of cases allowed under such fund were expanded to include proceeds from fines or penalties associated with any litigation or action taken against any person or business that manufactures, sells, imports, or distributes electronic nicotine vaping products not authorized by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for legal sale in the United States.

Illegal Vape Products from China.—The Committee is concerned that over the past three years, a drastic increase in illegal flavor

vape products have flooded into the United States, almost exclusively from China. The Committee instructs the Department of Justice, in coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the FDA, and other relevant agencies, to report every six months on enforcement actions taken to halt, reduce, and prevent illegal electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) products from entering the stream of commerce within the United States, including: (1) any and all civil or criminal actions filed in Federal court, including actions seeking injunctions, seizures, or forfeitures of ENDS products, as well as the brands subject to any such injunction, seizure, or forfeiture; (2) the volume of ENDS products seized at ports of entry; (3) civil monetary penalties imposed on ENDS product manufacturers, distributors, or retailers and whether such civil monetary penalties were assessed at maximum levels; and (4) all other ENDS enforcement actions.

Next Generation Digital Service to Meet Investigative Demands.—At a time when criminal organizations are employing increasingly sophisticated technologies to evade detection, the Committee believes the Justice Department must be equipped with innovative technologies to keep pace. Image recognition services, used by the FBI and the USMS, have achieved higher levels of accuracy thanks to AI-enabled training programs and are an important example. Components within the Department may be employing these technologies to cope with the increasing complexity of modern criminal activity. No later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to report to the Committee on the Department's utilization of image recognition technology. This report shall include a list of agencies within the Department that are using image recognition systems, the extent to which these systems are improving their ability to complete their mission, policies and procedures each agency follows for the use of such systems, and the Department's evaluation of the accuracy of the algorithms employed.

U.S. Coordinator of Caribbean Firearms Prosecutions Oversight.—The Committee recognizes that in June 2023, the Department announced a new Coordinator for Caribbean Firearms Prosecutions as part of a bilateral partnership to prioritize the disruption of illicit firearms trafficking. No later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of State, and any other agency determined necessary by the Attorney General, to submit a report to the Committee that includes a comprehensive review of the actions taken by the U.S. Coordinator for Caribbean Firearms Prosecutions of the Department of Justice, including any coordination efforts with domestic and international law enforcement agencies. The Committee also directs that the report identify the resources committed to this effort in fiscal year 2025.

Data Collection on Prison Transfers and Assaults.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and any recipient of grant funds for the purposes of maintaining, improving, or providing services for a prison, to maintain data on the number of transfer requests from a facility housing one biological sex to the opposite biological sex, including how many requests have been approved or denied by BOP or the grant recipient, and the number of assaults committed by transgender inmates on female inmates

in custody. No later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Department to submit a report detailing this information.

FACE Act Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned about the Department’s failure to enforce the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE Act) (Public Law 103–259) for targeted attacks against religious organizations and pro-life pregnancy centers, while actively using authority under the FACE Act to prosecute individuals who protest outside abortion clinics. The Committee notes that the Department has failed to prosecute violations of the FACE Act committed against places of religious worship and has prosecuted few violations of the FACE Act committed against pro-life health facilities. The Committee directs the Department to submit, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on how many arrests meet the criteria under the FACE Act, whether arrests resulted in a prosecution, the venue the offense occurred, and what standards the DOJ uses to make the decision to pursue charges under the FACE Act.

Workforce Wellness and Suicide Prevention.—The Committee recognizes the importance of workforce wellness and suicide prevention efforts for our frontline personnel and is concerned that there is a lack of data that tracks trends within the Department to best understand the issue as a whole. The Committee directs the Department to assess the number of employee wellness services utilized across the Department over the last five years and to report on the number of employee suicides in that same timeframe by component. The Department is urged to work with other Federal law enforcement partners such as the Department of Homeland Security who have already explored wellness programs and suicide prevention services. Further, the Department should explore opportunities to establish partnerships with other Federal agencies and State, local, tribal, and territorial entities, especially within the law enforcement and first responder communities, to improve and expand service offerings.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$38,000,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology, which is \$8,000,000 above fiscal year 2024 and \$164,395,000 below the request.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$760,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), of which \$4,000,000 is derived by transfer from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee Account. The recommendation is \$84,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$221,133,000 below the request.

Immigration Case Backlog.—EOIR’s current, untenable immigration case backlog surpassed 3 million cases in November 2023, a 135 percent increase from March 2021. Such an extreme backlog delays justice and due process—for years, in many instances—for

those who have a valid claim to immigration benefits. The Committee directs the Department to implement performance metrics for Immigration Judges, Assistant Chief Immigration Judges, and Appellate Immigration Judges that are linked to the performance appraisal program directive contained in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 118–42 under the heading “Immigration Case Backlog.”

Disposition of EOIR Adjudications.—The Committee directs EOIR, in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to brief the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, on the steps that DHS and the Department are taking to effectuate and enforce final orders of removal made by EOIR immigration judges and any challenges EOIR and DHS face in this process. Additionally, the Committee directs EOIR, in collaboration with DHS, to provide, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter throughout fiscal year 2025, a report with metrics on the number of final orders of removal issued by EOIR that have resulted in actual removals by DHS during the previous month. The Committee further directs EOIR to include in the report a description of instances in which removals have not been effectuated due to external circumstances, including recalcitrant countries, visa sanctions, stays of removal, grants of withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, grants of withholding of removal under the regulations implementing the Convention Against Torture, grants of deferral of removal under the regulations implementing the Convention Against Torture, and court orders. The report should include data on the number of cases that fit within, at a minimum, each category of cases described above in which final orders have not been effectuated due to such external circumstances. The Committee further directs EOIR to report to the Committees, monthly throughout fiscal year 2025, the number of cases, disaggregated by category, that have been terminated, administratively closed, or dismissed.

Remote Work Policy.—The Committee directs EOIR to implement a policy, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, requiring the EOIR Director, Deputy Director, Chief Immigration Judge, and any officials acting in such roles, to spend 95 percent of their working hours working from the physical headquarters of either EOIR or the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge. The Committee directs EOIR to implement and submit, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, a remote work policy for all remaining employees of the office.

Immigration Performance Dashboard.—The Committee Directs EOIR to submit to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, all data from the immigration judge performance dashboard.

Immigration Judge Performance.—The Committee directs EOIR to provide the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, on a monthly basis, the number of immigration judges who did not hear cases during the previous month.

Children’s Cases.—The Committee directs EOIR to submit a report, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing the implementation status of EOIR’s Memorandum on Children’s Cases in Immigration Court. The report shall address the

name and number of immigration courts implementing juvenile dockets, and training that has been provided to juvenile docket judges.

Terminated Immigration Judges.—The Committee directs EOIR to provide to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary a report, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, including all documents and communications referring or relating to the hiring and termination procedures for immigration judges for the period of January 20, 2021, to the date of the enactment of this Act. The report should also include all documents and communications referring or relating to the decisions to terminate the employment of each immigration judge whose employment was terminated during or at the end of their probationary period, or whose position was not converted to a permanent position, between January 20, 2021, and the date of the enactment of this Act, sent or received by any of the following individuals:

1. Attorney General Merrick Garland;
2. Deputy Attorney General Lisa Monaco;
3. Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Brian Boynton;
4. Former Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review David Neal;
5. Former Deputy Director and Current Acting Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review Mary Cheng;
6. Former Chief Immigration Judge Tracy Short;
7. Regional Deputy Chief Immigration Judge Daniel Weiss;
8. Senior Counsel to the Deputy Attorney General Margy O'Herron;
9. Assistant Chief Immigration Judge Rebecca Walters;
10. Assistant Chief Immigration Judge David Cheng;
11. Former Acting Deputy Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review Charles Adkins-Blanch; and
12. Chief Immigration Judge Sheila McNulty.

Video Conferencing.—EOIR shall continue to follow the directives in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 116–260 related to Video Conferencing, Interpretation Transparency, and EOIR Immigration Judge Hiring and Financial Accountability. EOIR is further directed to continue to follow the provisions of House Report 116–455 requiring the agency to break out data on its Workload and Adjudication Statistics into Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) and non-MPP statistics. The Committee directs EOIR to provide an update on its plans to follow the mandates in House Report 116–455 to track the appearance rates of individuals placed into removal proceedings, by determining the percent of individuals who attended scheduled hearings in any given quarter, regardless of whether the hearing resulted in a completion.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The recommendation includes \$144,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2024 and \$22,590,000 below the request.

Audits of Grant Programs.—The Committee directs the OIG to thoroughly audit the Department's grantmaking components and

provide quarterly reports to the Committee regarding the Department's implementation of grant programs.

Crime Victims Fund Oversight.—In addition to the transfer included in section 510 of the bill, the recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the OIG to perform oversight and auditing of the Crime Victims Fund.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$14,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Parole Commission, which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and \$1,530,000 below the request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$988,500,000 for General Legal Activities, which is \$101,500,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$205,993,000 below the request. Of the amounts made available under this heading, no less than \$6,000,000 shall be allocated to INTERPOL Washington to support the International Child Sexual Exploitation Database (ICSE) and INTERPOL's victim identification efforts globally; no less than \$20,000,000 shall be allocated to the Trade Fraud Task Force, within the Criminal Division, to carry out Task Force activities, including prosecuting entities found to be in violation of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) particularly in high-priority sectors, transshipment of goods, evasion of tariffs, trade-based money laundering, and other trade-related crimes; no less than \$19,200,000 shall be allocated to the Criminal Division to combat child exploitation; and no less than \$2,500,000 shall be allocated to the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section, within the Criminal Division. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by office and decision unit as follows:

Office of the Solicitor General	\$12,000,000
Tax Division	\$106,000,000
Criminal Division	\$237,700,000
Civil Division	\$316,000,000
Environment and Natural Resources Division	\$102,650,000
Office of Legal Counsel	\$8,000,000
Civil Rights Division	\$146,650,000
Office of Access to Justice	\$0
INTERPOL	\$55,000,000
Office of Pardon Attorney	\$4,500,000
Total, General Legal Activities	\$988,500,000

Deinstitutionalization.—The Committee notes the nationwide displacement of vulnerable persons from institutional programs caused by litigation or the threat of litigation. The Committee also notes that in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, a majority of the Supreme Court held that the Americans with Disabilities Act (Public Law 101-336) does not condone or require removing individuals from institutional settings when they are unable to handle or benefit from a community-based setting, and that Federal law does not require the im-

sition of community-based treatment on patients who do not desire it. The Committee directs the Department to initiate a comprehensive investigation into deaths that followed settlement-ordered transitions from licensed intermediate care facilities for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities (ICFs/IDD). The Committee further directs the Department to suspend activities aimed at displacing fragile Americans from intermediate care facilities for persons with ICFs/IDD which are in compliance with Federal and State licensure requirements. The Committee remains concerned that the deinstitutionalization stance taken by both Federally-supported Developmental Disabilities Assistance Act (Public Law 106-402) programs, and the Department in its related prosecutorial discretion, impact individuals who may be unable to handle or benefit from community integration and do not desire such care. The Committee strongly urges the Department to ensure that the Civil Rights Division properly accounts for the needs and desires of ICFs/IDD patients, their families, caregivers and legal representatives, and the importance of affording patients the proper setting for their care, in the enforcement of Public Law 101-336 and the *Olmstead* decision.

INTERPOL Database.—The Committee expresses concern that over 2.6 million images of “unknown” victims of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) reside in INTERPOL’s ICSE database. Of the 2.6 million unknown images, more than 57,000 children wait to be identified and safeguarded. The Committee directs the Department to support modernization of the ICSE database, and to support training and operations for victim identification efforts.

Litigation Strike Team.—The Committee directs the Department to create a litigation strike team to address litigation against national forest restoration projects in U.S. Forest Service Region One. This strike team shall be composed of four litigators from the Environment and Natural Resources Division: two litigators from the Natural Resources Section and two litigators from the Wildlife Section to focus specifically on litigation against national forest restoration projects in U.S. Forest Service Region One. Such litigators should have extensive experience with litigation in Region One or litigation against national forest restoration projects. The Committee expects the litigation strike team to consult with U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the General Counsel and relevant U.S. Forest Service staff in Region One on pending litigation and planned national forest restoration projects no less than six times per year beginning 30 days after the enactment of this Act.

International Trade Crimes Unit.—The Committee is concerned with increases in international trade crimes and directs the Department to establish, within the Criminal Division’s Trade Fraud Task Force, an International Trade Crimes Unit to increase the Department’s investigative capabilities with respect to the detection, investigation, and prosecution of trade-related 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 focus shall be on enhancing nationwide responses to transshipment and other trade-related crimes, including 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 further directs the Criminal Division to brief the Committee, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, on the progress made in establishing this unit.

Report on Department of Justice Settlements.—The Committee directs the Department to submit a report no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, including any and all information, communications, records, publications, or decisions related to settlements made or offered with regard to any penalties, fines, or payments since January 1, 2009. The Committee further directs the Department to submit such report to the Committee on the Judiciary on a quarterly basis and make it available on a publicly accessible website.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The Committee recommends a reimbursement of \$31,738,000 for Department expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660), which is \$9,038,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$5,000,000 below the request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The recommendation includes \$192,776,000 for the Antitrust Division (ATR). This appropriation is offset by estimated pre-merger filing fee collections. The recommendation is \$40,224,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$95,224,000 below the request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The recommendation includes \$2,312,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, of which \$40,000,000 shall remain available until expended. The recommendation is \$299,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$514,433,000 below the request.

Cargo Theft Prosecution.—The Committee directs the Department to allocate no less than \$2,000,000 for the purpose of prosecuting crimes involving cargo theft (including crimes under section 659 of title 18, United States Code; section 1991 of title 18, United States Code; and section 2117 of title 18, United State Code) in the United States Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Illinois, the United States Attorney's Office for the Central District of California, and the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Tennessee. The Committee directs each such United States Attorneys' Offices to assign at least one attorney to prioritize cargo theft prosecutions.

Illegal Vapor Prosecution.—The Committee directs the Department to allocate no less than \$1,000,000 for the purpose of prosecuting manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors of illicit vapor in the United States Attorney's Office for the Central District of California. The Committee further directs such Office to assign at least one attorney to prioritize such prosecutions.

District of Columbia Crime Statistics.—The Committee directs the Department to submit to the Committees on Appropriations

and Oversight and Reform, and make public no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, a report with data regarding prosecution rates and arrests for the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, carjackings, and arson in the District of Columbia. Such data must include numbers for cases in which the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia declines to file a charging document, cases for which a charging document has been filed in court but which are dismissed at a later time by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia or the court, convictions by plea, jury trial and non-jury trial, not guilty verdicts and hung juries, total dispositions, and cases with no disposition reported. The Committee directs the Department to provide data for years 2016 through 2024, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, and share all data on the Department's website, disaggregated by crime and by year.

Elder Abuse Justice.—The Committee encourages the Department to more robustly carry out their authorities under the Grassley-Blumenthal Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–70).

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The recommendation includes \$245,000,000 for the United States Trustee Program, which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and \$18,514,000 below the request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The recommendation includes \$2,504,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and \$152,000 below the request.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The Committee recommends \$320,000,000 for Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, which is \$50,000,000 above fiscal year 2024 and equal to the request. The Department is expected not to obligate funds for expert witness services, including the payment of fees and expenses of expert witnesses, from any other Department accounts other than Fees and Expenses of Witnesses.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

The recommendation includes \$20,514,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund, which is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and the request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$1,715,700,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service (USMS), which is \$23,700,000 above fiscal year 2024 and \$149,930,000 below the request.

Privately Operated Criminal Detention Facilities.—The Committee disagrees with Executive Order 14006 of January 26, 2021, which prohibited the Department from contracting with privately

operated criminal detention facilities. The Committee understands that the Department's OIG reviewed the impact of the Executive Order on the USMS. The OIG review found that in one example, to replace an expiring contract with a private contractor, the USMS entered into an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with a local government entity, which then contracted with the same contractor to continue to house detainees at the same facility. The Committee further understands that this IGA increased the Marshals Service's costs—potentially by as much as \$6,000,000 per year—and provided the USMS with less direct oversight of the facility than when the agency contracted with them directly. The Committee's recommendation restores the Department's ability to utilize contract detention facilities.

Picketing or Parading.—The Committee recognizes the expanded role the USMS serves in protecting the Nation's judiciary, including Supreme Court justices. Among other things, section 1507 of title 18 in the United States Code prohibits the interfering with, obstructing, or impeding the administration of justice, with the intent to influence a judge, by picketing, parading, using a sound-truck, or resorting to any other demonstration near a judge's residence. The Committee's recommendation ensures the USMS enforces this authority to provide for the appropriate protection of the Federal judiciary.

Judicial Security and Protective Operations.—The recommendation includes \$13,700,000 for judicial security and protective operations. The Committee further directs the USMS to allocate sufficient funding as necessary to begin transitioning full time protective services for the Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court.

CONSTRUCTION

The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for construction and related expenses in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by the USMS for prisoner holding and related support. The recommendation is equal to fiscal year 2024 and \$3,000,000 below the request.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

The recommendation includes \$2,125,000,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD), which is \$25,000,000 above fiscal year 2024 and \$15,697,000 below the request.

Accurate Budgeting.—The Department and USMS are expected to anticipate funding needs for the FPD account in order to avoid funding shortfalls and emergency reprogramming. The Committee directs USMS to submit a monthly report to the Committee on individuals in the detention system. The report should include information on the current and projected number of detained individuals, offense categories, the population change from the prior month to the current month, the population change from the prior year to the current year, and associated annualized costs. The Committee directs the Department to provide these reports in a timely manner.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$120,681,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Division, which is \$7,319,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$22,859,000 below the request.

Countering Espionage by the People's Republic of China.—The Committee believes it was deeply irresponsible for the Department to end its China Initiative. The Committee understands that the Department established the China Initiative in 2018 in response to troubling trends indicating 80 percent of all economic espionage prosecutions brought by the Department allege conduct that would benefit the Chinese state, and that there was at least some nexus to China in around 60 percent of all trade secret theft cases. The initiative's goal was to identify and prosecute those engaged in trade secret theft, hacking, and economic espionage as well as protecting our critical infrastructure against external threats through foreign direct investment and supply chain compromises. Additionally, the initiative aimed to combat covert Chinese efforts to influence the American public and policymakers. Within funds provided, the Committee directs the National Security Division to reestablish an office dedicated to countering espionage and influence efforts against American businesses, research institutions, and academia emanating from the PRC.

Report on China Initiative.—The Committee directs the National Security Division to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on how resources initially allocated to the now terminated “China Initiative” were reallocated or invested in dealing with Chinese Communist Party operations or influence within the United States.

Third Party Litigation Funding.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of a uniform requirement requiring parties to civil litigation to disclose non-party funding agreements. This lack of a uniform requirement may present an opportunity for our foreign adversaries to use third-party legal financing by government-controlled companies or sovereign wealth funds to further commercial and military goals by funding lawsuits against their U.S. competitors or allow them access to sensitive intellectual property. To gain a better understanding of these risks, the Committee directs the Attorney General, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, to complete a threat assessment of the influence of sovereign wealth funds and other entities controlled by foreign adversaries in American third-party financed litigation, including threats posed to American national security as they exploit such agreements to exert undue influence on or access sensitive information from American individuals and companies. The Department is further directed, no later than 30 days after completion of the threat assessment, to share the assessment with the Committee in unclassified form with a classified annex included as needed.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

The recommendation includes \$547,000,000 for the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and \$3,458,000 below the request.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$10,276,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is \$367,713,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$996,944,000 below the request.

Cyber Assistant Legal Attachés.—The Committee strongly supports the FBI's Cyber Assistant Legal Attaché (cyber ALAT) Program, which facilitates intelligence sharing and helps coordinate joint law enforcement investigations in the U.S. and working at key overseas missions. Eliminating safe havens for cyber criminals is a key priority, and international cooperation is essential to holding bad actors accountable. Accordingly, the Committee supports the use of this funding to grow the cyber ALAT program in support of the Bureau's mission as the lead agency for cyber threat response.

Oil Theft.—The Committee remains concerned that oil theft and crime are becoming increasingly prevalent in the Permian Basin. The Committee continues to support the FBI-led task forces to combat oil theft and directs the Bureau, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the Committee on its current effort to address oil theft in the Permian Basin, past resource allocation of funds toward combating oil theft initiatives, statistics that provide for how many cases were investigated related to oil theft and other related assets, and how they can further enhance the FBI-led Oil Field Theft Task Force and other FBI-involved task force operations that address oil theft.

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, and recognizes that cargo theft offenses are often components of organized crime rings, drug trafficking, and funding for illicit activities. Due to the significant economic impact cargo theft has on the United States economy, and the potential for use by organized crime syndicates, the Committee directs the FBI to provide a briefing no later than 120 days after the 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 local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies to investigate and refer related cases for prosecution.

University Assisted Data Analytics.—The proliferation of digital services has resulted in vast amounts of data being collected concerning virtually every aspect of life. As a result, the FBI now finds itself with overwhelming amounts of digital data to process as part of conducting investigations. This can often lead to delays as large data sets are dissected in an effort to find the right information. While the field of data analytics has made tremendous strides in

industry, these efforts have not translated well to law enforcement. In order to better advance law enforcement specific data analytics, the Committee encourages the FBI in partnership with universities to develop research focused on developing and advancing tools and technologies that will provide data solutions to quickly and accurately acquire and analyze digital data sets, overcoming the lengthy obstacles that currently face law enforcement.

FBI Drug Control Funding.—The recommendation includes no less than \$228,400,000 for drug control funding to support a comprehensive, multi-pronged criminal enterprise strategy to target fentanyl and opioid trafficking on the Dark Web, enhance intelligence activities and money laundering, and support investigations that focus on identifying, targeting, disrupting, degrading, and dismantling Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs).

Conflicts of Interest.—The Committee directs the Attorney General to submit a report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing:

1. Any Department of Justice employees who have run for public office over the last five years;
2. A list of Department of Justice employees currently running for office, or who have stated an intent to run for office in the future;
3. Information on instances where any individuals have used official resources to support their prior, present, or future campaign(s); and
4. What measures the Department is taking to prevent employees from using official resources to campaign for public office.

Interview Recording.—The Committee understands that, presently, FBI witness interviews are conducted without any video recording and instead rely solely on special agent summaries. The Committee further understands that, in the case against Lieutenant General Michael T. Flynn, the released text messages between FBI agents Peter Strzok and Lisa Page revealed that Strzok heavily edited Special Agent Joe Pientka's summary of his interview with Flynn. The Committee believes that requiring FBI agents to record witness interviews would provide an objective basis of the facts for both parties involved. Accordingly, the bill restricts funds made available for the Department from being used to conduct an interview in connection with an investigation of a Federal offense, or an investigation in which the agency is assisting a State, local or Tribal law enforcement agency, unless such interview is recorded using electronic audio recording equipment.

Field Integration Study.—The Committee remains concerned about the growing politicization of operations emanating from FBI Headquarters in Washington, DC. The Committee believes such politicization has led to duplication of activity best left to the field, contributed to reduced autonomy in field offices, and led to political influence spilling over into legitimate law enforcement investigations and activity. The Committee directs the FBI to conduct a study and provide a report to the Committee, no later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of decentralizing the FBI operations from the National Capital Region by establishing regional offices around the country, with seven of the regions anchored by the following branches currently residing at

headquarters: National Security Branch (NSB), Intelligence Branch (IB), Criminal, Cyber, Response, and Services Branch (CCRSB), Science and Technology Branch (STB), Information and Technology Branch (ITB), Human Resources Branch (HRB), and Administrative and Financial Management Support. Such study should also examine the existing resources and infrastructure of FBI facilities with the capacity for expansion throughout the U.S. The Committee directs the FBI to include in the report an assessment of the utility and costs associated with such reallocation of resources and personnel.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System.—Within amounts provided, the Committee expects the FBI to allocate the full amount of resources necessary for all statutorily required firearm background checks through its National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) before allocating any funds to new initiatives.

Targeting Fentanyl.—The Committee directs the FBI to allocate the maximum amount of available resources, as practicable, to support a comprehensive, multi-pronged criminal enterprise strategy to target fentanyl and opioid trafficking on Darknet and Cleartnet, enhance intelligence activities and money laundering, and support investigations that focus on identifying, targeting, disrupting, degrading, and dismantling TCOs.

Transnational Criminal Organizations and Counternarcotics Investigations.—The Committee urges the FBI to continue its efforts to address TCOs and counternarcotics investigations in Central America.

National Virtual Translation Center Foreign Language AI Technology.—The Committee applauds the ongoing efforts at the FBI Foreign Language Program and National Virtual Translation Center (NVTC) to incorporate multimodal generative AI technologies to bolster their foreign language processing capabilities. The FBI and NVTC are directed to continue to invest in commercially available custom AI technologies to support existing intelligence analysts and linguists and report to the Committee, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, on a long-term procurement strategy to continue growing these capabilities.

Truck Theft.—The Nation's trucking industry and other supply chain stakeholders urgently need coordinated action to reduce theft and fraud. Leveraging the investigative capabilities of the FBI, in partnership with resources available to the Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Investigations and Transportation Security Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, and State and local law enforcement, presents an opportunity to reverse these trends and ensure the security of domestic supply chains. Considering its broad investigative authorities and cyber capabilities, the Committee encourages the FBI to leverage the unique ways the Bureau can engage to mitigate and investigate these crimes.

CONSTRUCTION

The recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for FBI Construction, which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and \$31,895,000 below the request.

FBI Headquarters Building.—Consistent with the field integration feasibility study directed above, the recommendation includes no funds for a new FBI headquarters in the National Capital Region and restricts the use of unobligated prior-year balances to purposes associated with sustainment of the J. Edgar Hoover Building while such feasibility study is undertaken.

Department of Homeland Security-Related DNA Collections.—The Committee notes that, in April 2020, the Department amended the DNA Fingerprint Act of 2005's implementing rule, halting the Department of Homeland Security's practice of waiving DNA collections with respect to non-United States persons detained under the authority of the United States. As a result of the DHS DNA collection expansion, the FBI Laboratory began receiving for processing an average of 92,000 DNA samples per month (over 10 times the historical sample volume). The Committee understands that prior to the ending of the Title 42 emergency health authority policy at the border, a backlog of approximately 650,000 samples had developed. The Committee agrees with the FBI that investment in additional DNA laboratory processing capabilities and technology is critical to maintaining and enhancing the FBI's ability to address emerging threats and help mission critical information reach partners and investigators in an expeditious manner. To address the substantial capacity and storage challenges incurred by the FBI, and to increase border security, the Committee recommends the construction of additional DNA lab capacity outside the National Capital Region. The Committee directs the Bureau to explore the feasibility of additional DNA lab capacity and report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on potential locations for additional capacity.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes a direct appropriation of \$2,760,924,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). In addition, DEA expects to derive \$650,000,000 from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund to carry out the Diversion Control Program, resulting in \$3,410,924,000 in total spending authority for DEA. The recommendation is \$193,924,000 above fiscal year 2024 and \$73,924,000 above the request.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces Partnership.—The Committee directs the Administrator to prioritize funding through the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) for efforts to combat illegal cartel activity in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Advanced Analytics and Information Sharing in Opioid and Fentanyl Investigations.—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 recommendation includes \$3,500,000 to implement an efficient data sharing mechanism for digital evidence collected 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.

Fentanyl and Fentanyl Precursors Trafficked From the People's Republic of China.—The Committee understands that United States counternarcotics policy regarding China has shifted toward preventing Chinese-sourced fentanyl precursors from entering the U.S.-bound fentanyl supply chain via third countries. The Committee further understands that Mexican drug cartels are largely responsible for the production of U.S.-consumed illicit fentanyl and that the cartels utilize Chinese-sourced primary materials to produce much of that illicit fentanyl. Given the worsening opioid epidemic, the recommendation exceeds the fiscal year 2024 level, and the administration's request, to continue progress toward efforts to stem the flow of China's illicit export of fentanyl and fentanyl precursors.

Digital Evidence.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of digital evidence collected from mobile devices by the DEA, drug task forces, and State and local partners. With digital intelligence technology deployed, DEA can exponentially improve the identification of known and, more importantly, unknown targets to disrupt criminal syndicates that traffic narcotics and precursor chemicals across our borders to distribute within the United States. Advanced digital evidence collection, research, and sharing software technologies can automate the processing of millions of data points from multiple sources of digital evidence from mobile devices to reveal insights that would take months and years to accomplish manually. The Committee directs DEA to establish and formalize a tiered digital evidence enterprise program encompassing the entire digital evidence workflow from the collection and review to the analysis conducted by field agents and analysts to the forensic examiners in the lab. The DEA program personnel would uniformly deploy digital evidence technical capabilities and training across all 23 DEA Divisions. 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.

Insomnia.—The Committee supports the work DEA has done with FDA related to non-addictive treatments for insomnia to ensure these treatments are available, particularly for high-risk populations like servicemembers, veterans, and first responders. The Committee encourages DEA to allow 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. No later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs DEA to brief the Committee 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.

International Partners.—The Committee recognizes the effort to combat illegal drug trafficking requires cooperation with international partners. The DEA has encountered significant challenges when attempting to work alongside international counterparts in countries such as Mexico. In addition to failing to honor arrest war-

rants and extradition requests in a timely manner, the current government of Mexico has created bureaucratic hurdles which have delayed visa issuances to DEA agents attempting to work to combat illegal drug trafficking. The Committee directs the DEA to report to the Committee, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act and every 30 days thereafter, an assessment of the level of cooperation received from the government of Mexico. This assessment should include, but should not be limited to, the number of outstanding arrest warrants and extradition requests which have not been acted upon and the length of the delay in action, the number of DEA employee visas pending approval and the length of delay, the number of formal communications between the DEA and the government of Mexico related to a specific challenge, and the number of formal communications between the DEA and Department leadership related to a specific challenge.

Protecting Patient Access to Emergency Medications.—The timely and effective implementation of the Protecting Patient Access to Emergency Medications (PPAEM) Act of 2017 is critical for enabling emergency medical services practitioners to administer necessary controlled substances in a manner that is safe, regulated, and responsive to the urgent needs of patients across the United States. The Committee directs the ATF, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, to finalize the rulemaking process for the PPAEM Act of 2017, which was initially promulgated on October 5, 2020. Finalization of the rulemaking process includes the solicitation and incorporation of stakeholder input.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,436,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which is \$188,500,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$515,500,000 below the request.

Enhancing Capacity of Ballistic Matches.—Within the funds provided, ATF is directed to prioritize the development and implementation of automated ballistics imaging triage technology to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of ballistics imaging triage. This includes reducing turnaround times for the analysis of ballistics evidence and improving the sharing of information and data among law enforcement agencies. The ATF is directed to implement existing technologies that improve the efficiency and accuracy of bullet imaging comparisons. This effort must support the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC) initiatives to effectively address gun violence. Furthermore, the ATF is directed to coordinate with State and local law enforcement agencies to ensure the adoption of technology that meets their specific needs. Finally, the Committee directs the ATF to report no later than 360 days after the enactment of this Act on the availability and viability of such technology, including its effectiveness in providing real-time forensic-based intelligence to law enforcement, challenges associated with its adoption, and recommendations for improvements.

ATF Beta Testing eForms.—The Committee is aware that ATF's eForms program regularly undergoes system updates that have

generated unforeseen technical issues and system failures, including a recent case in which an update unintentionally broke the user interface and prevented users with dual-citizenship from accurately completing their electronic forms. These updates also routinely cause compatibility issues with private eForms service providers because ATF does not offer industry access to its beta testing environment. Other agencies with e-filing systems, such as the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), provide access to their beta testing environment so stakeholders can adapt their software to updates, prior to their launch, as well as provide early feedback to reduce technical issues. ATF previously provided access to the eForms beta testing environment, at which time stakeholders provided valuable feedback and reported numerous errors for resolution, but ATF later closed its beta access without adequate explanation. The Committee therefore directs ATF, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, to open and allow continuous access to its eForms beta environment for authorized industry stakeholders, and to provide notice to those stakeholders when updates or changes are made in this environment.

Asynchronous eForms Certification.—The Committee applauds the Department and ATF for facilitating remote certification through its eForms system. However, the eForms system currently requires both the transferor and the transferee on an eForm 4 to participate simultaneously in the certification process, even though they may be remotely accessing the system from two separate locations. This requirement provides no additional security and is not necessary to fully authenticate the users. The Committee is concerned that the simultaneous certification procedure, while currently inefficient, will be entirely unmanageable if ATF proceeds with its stated intention to incorporate electronic certification of the Form 5320.23, Responsible Person Questionnaire (Form 23), into the eForms system. In such case, trust and corporation registrants would need to coordinate for the simultaneous participation of numerous Responsible Persons at one time—all connected to the same eForms session—to certify their eForm 4. The system currently allows for upload of a PDF copy of multiple separate Form 23s, which can be signed and certified efficiently at different times. The Committee directs the Department to refrain from incorporating electronic certification of the Form 23 into eForms until the system has been updated to allow asynchronous certification, whereby each responsible person may certify their respective Form 23 separately. The eForm 4 should be able to be saved as a draft after each certification step so that subsequent certifications may occur at a later time. The Committee directs ATF to provide a report, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, stating whether it intends to incorporate electronic certification of the Form 23 into the eForms system and, if so, how it will ensure multiple Responsible Persons associated with the form will be able to separately certify their respective Form 23, independently.

Third-Party eForms Service Providers.—The Committee believes third-party eForms service providers offer valuable benefits both to the public and to ATF by minimizing erroneous submissions, reducing customer service burdens on the agency, and introducing efficiency through private innovation. The Committee directs ATF to ensure future updates to its eForms system facilitate use of pri-

vately developed processing tools for eForms users, such as those that facilitate data population and remote certification. The Committee cautions ATF against taking steps intended to preclude or obstruct such private service providers.

Prevent Firearm Straw Purchases.—Through its existing partnerships, ATF’s public awareness and education campaign assists firearm retailers in the detection and possible deterrence of “straw purchases.” The Department of Justice’s Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative supplements this effort by providing funding to raise public awareness of the criminality involved in purchasing a firearm for a prohibited person. The Committee is supportive of these efforts and includes \$1,000,000 for such purposes.

Transfer Mechanism.—The Committee is aware that certain firearms controlled by the Gun Control Act, but not the National Firearms Act, require Attorney General authorization for transfer. The Committee is further aware that ATF lacks a form or other mechanism to process these transfers. The Committee directs ATF to implement such a mechanism, and, to prepare a report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on how ATF plans to implement such mechanism.

Inconsistent Guidance.—The Committee is deeply concerned about ATF’s increasing practice of rescinding or ignoring longstanding guidance documents that American individuals and companies rely on to ensure they are not at risk of criminal prosecution. This growing trend on the part of ATF makes it extremely difficult for the regulated community to do business. The Committee directs ATF to maintain consistent application of previous guidance documents and letter rulings. The Committee directs the ATF to report to the Committee 30-days prior to the change in, or departure from, previous guidance documents, letter rulings, or policies. Further, the Committee directs ATF to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on how ATF plans to ensure it adheres to previous guidance documents and private letter rulings.

National Firearms Act Application Processing Times.—The Committee has repeatedly expressed concerns about the process for consideration of National Firearms Act (NFA) firearms license applications and provided the resources requested to modernize the processing system and automate the application process. The Committee is aware that the NFA Division and National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Section are collaborating to improve the process for consideration of applications to address ongoing delays in processing times. The Committee encourages ATF and FBI NICS to continue this collaboration and directs the Director of ATF, in coordination and consultation with FBI NICS, to provide a report on plans to improve processing times, and any resources required to implement supporting activities, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Unconstitutional Regulations.—This Committee and the Committee on the Judiciary have closely examined the Biden administration’s attacks on fundamental Second Amendment rights. Accordingly, the bill prohibits taxpayer funds from being used to implement the ATF’s radical regulations concerning pistol braces and privately made firearms and restores the Second Amendment

rights of Americans to possess such firearms without the interference of the Federal Government.

Privately Made Firearms.—The Committee believes the ATF abused its rulemaking authority by wrongfully redefining privately made firearm kits as traditional firearms. In May 2021, the ATF published a notice in the Federal Register entitled, “Definition of ‘Frame or Receiver’ and Identification of Firearms.” The rule, which was finalized in April 2022, expanded the definitions of several terms associated with firearms, thereby making certain parts subject to regulation by the ATF with the goal of preventing procurement of firearm component parts for gun owners who wish to assemble their own firearm. The rule also imposed new marking and recordkeeping requirements necessary to implement the new definitions. The Committee is concerned that instead of targeting actual violent criminals, the administration would rather target and punish lawful gun owners and businesses by regulating tools and kits used in a very small number of crimes. For these reasons, the bill prohibits the ATF from using funds appropriated by this Act to implement, administer, apply, or enforce the final rule entitled, “Definition of ‘Frame or Receiver’ and Identification of Firearms.”

Pistol Brace Rule.—On January 31, 2023, the ATF issued a final rule redefining a firearm with an attached stabilizing brace as a short-barreled rifle controlled under the Gun Control Act of 1968 and the National Firearms Act of 1934. The rule effectively bans pistol stabilizing braces. The Committee understands the ATF’s decision contradicts a prior determination, made during the Obama administration and on which law-abiding firearm owners relied on for a decade, that a firearm equipped with a stabilizing brace “would not be subject to [National Firearms Act] controls.” Under the new rule, owners of firearms with stabilizing braces were required to obtain a special registration or surrender or destroy their brace by May 31, 2023. Owners who did not take these steps may face severe criminal penalties merely as a result of this regulatory change. The Committee believes the ATF’s actions illustrate the dangers of an unchecked administrative state that is willing to make policy even when it is not authorized by Congress. The pistol brace rule exceeds the ATF’s statutory authority, as Congress has neither criminalized the use of pistol braces under the Gun Control Act nor authorized their regulation under the National Firearms Act. For these reasons, the bill prohibits the ATF from using funds appropriated by this Act to implement, administer, apply, or enforce the final rule entitled, “Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached Stabilizing Braces.”

Zero-Tolerance Policy.—The Committee is concerned that the administration is targeting firearm businesses for undue scrutiny and harassment. For example, in June 2021, President Biden directed the Justice Department to adopt a zero-tolerance policy and to revoke Federal firearms licenses from those who committed “willful” violations of the law. In June 2021, ATF updated its Federal Firearms Licensee Quick Reference and Best Practices Guide to state, “ATF will, absent extraordinary circumstances, initiate proceedings to revoke the license of any dealer that has committed a willful regulatory violation of the Gun Control Act (GCA) for specified violations.” These willful violations now include “falsifying records”

and “failing to maintain records needed for successful firearms tracing.” The new classifications are vague and broad, and allow the ATF to revoke the licenses of Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) for technical and non-material paperwork violations. The Committee is aware that the ATF’s zero-tolerance policy is resulting in the closure of small businesses and diverting resources away from holding criminals accountable. The Committee believes this is counterproductive, because firearms dealers are on the front lines of efforts to ensure guns do not end up in the hands of criminals. The Committee urges the ATF to work in tandem with FFLs to capture violent criminals rather than targeting small businesses for minor violations of complex regulatory requirements. Therefore, the Committee directs the ATF to halt the overzealous enforcement of paperwork infractions under its zero-tolerance policy and refrain from revoking or suspending a Federal firearms license for initial violations without at least first issuing a warning letter, working with cooperative licensees to rectify violations in a reasonable time frame, and holding a final warning conference—in all but the most extraordinary circumstances.

Unauthorized Release of Trace Data.—Federal law restricts the release of firearm trace data. Although the ATF has informed the Committee it understands the critical importance of safeguarding firearms trace data to protect ongoing law enforcement investigations, concerns exist regarding the adequacy of ATF’s safeguards. The Committee notes that the National Tracing Center is authorized to trace a firearm that has been used, or is suspected of being used, in a crime for a law enforcement agency only in the course of a bona fide criminal investigation. Trace data, which is both critical and sensitive information, can be used lawfully by law enforcement entities for agency licensing proceedings and for criminal investigative purposes. The Committee further notes that the circumstances under which trace data may be shared are clearly delineated in Federal law, and sharing trace data for purposes other than those defined by law with unauthorized individuals or groups is a violation of Federal law and could jeopardize criminal investigations, agency proceedings, and put the safety of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers and Federal firearms licensees at risk. The Committee directs the ATF to update agency guidance to reaffirm Federal law concerning the public release of firearm trace data, make such guidance available in prominent locations on the ATF website, require acknowledgement of dissemination restrictions on all forms both electronic and paper related to trace requests, investigate violations of this law, and consider deeming violators ineligible for the receipt of trace data in the future.

Self-Reporting.—The Committee recognizes that clarity in the firearm classification process is critical to the public understanding the scope of their rights under the law. The Committee directs ATF, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the Committee outlining the feasibility of enacting a self-reporting mechanism where individuals can submit a request for classification to the ATF, certify the item in question is permissible under the law, and avoid potential agency adverse action until the ATF issues a classification in writing. The report should discuss the value of a system that encourages individuals to take affirmative action to ensure their firearm is within the bounds of cur-

rent law and any limitations the agency may face in enacting such system.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$8,392,588,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Prison System, which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and \$164,751,000 below the request, Provided, That of the amount made available under this heading, no less than \$45,500,000 shall be used for land mobile radio (LMR) communication and video security upgrades.

Improving Staffing.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to continue to improve staffing beyond mission-critical levels within all departments.

Hiring, Staffing, and Inmate-to-Officer Ratios.—The Committee instructs BOP to continue submitting quarterly reports on the inmate-to-correctional officer ratio at each BOP facility, using the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) definition of a corrections officer, broken out by security level and shift, and to publish such reports on the BOP website. Separately, the Committee directs BOP to submit a report to the Committee detailing any incident involving the use of deadly force at a BOP institution with a staffing ratio greater than 15 to 1, explaining any role staffing levels may have played in the incident, and describing a detailed plan to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Vacancies.—BOP remains understaffed, exacerbated from the reduction of over 5,000 positions in 2017 and the continued reduction of staff each year. Staffing numbers have plummeted from over 43,000 to just over 34,000 staff members, drastically below mission critical staffing requirements and the 2016 BOP Staffing Guidelines. In recent years, BOP explored a 25 percent incentive option at certain hard-to-staff locations. This 25 percent increase in salary has been successful in stabilizing the freefall in staffing and increased hiring in all disciplines, specifically Correctional Services. The Committee directs BOP to implement a 25 percent salary increase retention bonus for all non-supervisory primary law enforcement positions. This salary increase should remain in place until BOP establishes and fills its staffing compliment to the January 2016 levels. This increase will not include staff working within its Central Office, Regional Offices, Training Facilities, and any other location that does not directly supervise inmates.

Sufficient Officer Coverage.—The Committee directs BOP to continue ensuring that at least two correctional officers remain on duty within each housing unit throughout all shifts at every high-security institution, including the United States penitentiaries, administrative and Federal detention centers, and United States Federal witness protection program units. The Committee directs BOP to continue submitting quarterly reports showing compliance with this directive. Additionally, the Committee instructs BOP to include in the report a cost estimate and strategic plan for implementation at medium-security institutions that currently do not have at least two correctional officers on duty for all three shifts.

Staffing at Medium Security Institutions.—The Committee encourages BOP to increase the number of correctional officers at medium-security institutions. Specifically, the Committee encourages BOP to add one additional officer per two housing units, per shift, per day, at all medium-security institutions and institutions housing female inmates. The Committee further encourages BOP to supplement, not supplant, current staffing numbers. The Committee encourages BOP to staff all housing units or occupied parts of the housing units. The Committee condemns the practice of vacating housing units after-hours, while offenders are secured in cells, which could endanger human life, and urges BOP to cease this practice immediately.

Augmentation.—Overcrowding in Federal prisons remains a serious threat to Correctional Officer safety—particularly at medium- and high-security facilities. 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. The Committee also directs the BOP to improve staffing beyond mission-critical levels in custody and all other departments. 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, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, a detailed report describing each incident and the role augmentation may have played in exacerbating the inherent dangers present at those locations. In addition to officer and inmate safety concerns, the Committee also notes that augmenting staff means that critical programs and services required for inmates under the First Step Act (FSA) 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.

Correctional Officer Pay.—The Committee acknowledges that the current pay structure within BOP is lower than that of other Federal law enforcement agencies, including the U.S. Marshals, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the U.S. Border Patrol. Such pay deficiencies present great challenges to BOP at Federal prisons across the country. The Committee directs the department to submit, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act,

a comprehensive report on how the pay structure affects staffing challenges, attrition, and the safety and security at Federal prisons and offer potential solutions to address staffing crisis within BOP.

Faith-Based Recidivism Reduction Programming.—The Committee reminds the Department that the FSA directs the Attorney General to develop policies which allow the warden of each BOP facility to enter into partnerships with “nonprofit and other private organizations, including faith-based, art, and community-based organizations that will deliver recidivism reduction programming on a paid or volunteer basis.” Public Law 115–391 further requires the Attorney General to “direct the Bureau of Prisons regarding the ability for faith-based organizations to function as a provider of educational evidence-based programs outside of the religious classes and services provided through the Chaplaincy.” Therefore, the Committee directs BOP to immediately take steps to ensure compliance with such directives, 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, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, on such efforts.

Contraband Cell Phones in Federal Prison Facilities.—The Committee directs BOP to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on its experience deploying micro-jamming and managed access technology systems at six BOP facilities to test its efficacy in cellphone detection. The report should describe the number of contraband devices confiscated in this effort, the comparative efficacy and cost effectiveness of such technologies in detecting and capturing devices, and, for those technologies found to be effective, the resources that would be required to expand or further deploy such technology.

Inmate Phone Calls.—The Committee is concerned that BOP is not adequately monitoring the phone calls of BOP inmates for investigative purposes and urges BOP to utilize technological solutions, where appropriate, to increase intelligence-gathering capabilities for crimes occurring inside and outside BOP facilities. The Committee directs BOP to submit a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on the number of phone calls initiated and received by BOP inmates in the previous fiscal year and how many such calls were monitored for investigative purposes.

Camera and Radio Systems in Federal Prison Facilities.—The Committee directs BOP to submit to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, a three-year plan to upgrade its security camera, LMR communication, and public address (PA) systems at all BOP correctional facilities. Such plan should address current system deficiencies, including a lack of functioning systems, blind spots, or radios lacking a “man down” function; the need for, and cost of, planned system maintenance and upgrades, including analog-to-digital system conversion; needed upgrades to ensure storage, logging, preservation, and accessibility of records for investigators or courts; and any other enterprise-wide considerations for such technology and systems. Additionally, the Committee directs BOP to incorporate into the plan a cost projection and prioritization of facilities for security camera, LMR, and PA system upgrades.

Government Identification.—A recent report by the Government Accountability Office found that BOP does not collect ID-related data from inmates once they are transferred to Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs). The Committee directs BOP to amend 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. The Committee further directs BOP to brief the Committee on these efforts no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Inmate Deaths.—The Committee is alarmed by the high number of inmate deaths and BOP’s response, as outlined in the Office of Inspector General’s report, “Evaluation of Issues Surrounding Inmate Deaths in Federal Bureau of Prisons Institutions.” The report found that many of the inmate deaths were partially the result of BOP’s failure to implement policies that ensure all inmates receive accurate, consistent, and timely mental health designations. The Committee directs BOP to submit, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, a report outlining what steps it has taken to develop strategies to ensure that staff assign accurate, consistent, and timely mental health care level designations to inmates in its custody.

Retention Incentive.—The Committee directs BOP to explore the feasibility of a retention incentive, not to exceed 10 percent, for non-supervisory law enforcement employees nearing retirement.

Naloxone.—The Committee is concerned about the rising number of opioid-related deaths of inmates in BOP custody. To combat the increase in overdoses, the Committee directs BOP to develop policies and procedures to train all staff in administering naloxone. The Committee directs BOP to provide a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing all efforts to train BOP employees to administer naloxone, how many BOP employees carry naloxone, how many times naloxone has been administered in BOP facilities during the previous 12 months, and how many overdoses occurred in BOP facilities during the previous 12 months.

Medication-assisted Treatment.—The Committee encourages BOP to make abstinence-based relapse prevention treatment options available to inmates with a history of opioid dependence.

Employee Firearms.—Public Law 115–391 requires that each Federal penal or correctional institution provide a secure storage area located outside of the secure perimeter of the institution for employees to store firearms or allow employees to store firearms in a vehicle lockbox. The Committee understands that as of the second quarter of fiscal year 2022, BOP has completed all outstanding locker installations. The Committee commends BOP’s efforts in this area and encourages BOP to continue to explore opportunities to improve correctional officer safety.

Correctional Officer Funding.—The Committee directs BOP to submit, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, a report detailing where appropriated funds for hiring correctional officers is being expended, if the number of correctional officers enacted in the budget is not achieved.

GAO Recommendations.—The Committee notes that a recent GAO Report, “Bureau of Prisons: Additional Actions Needed to Im-

prove Restrictive Housing Practices” (GAO–24–105737), found that the Bureau of Prisons has failed to implement 54 of the 87 recommendations from two prior studies in 2014 and 2016 on improving restrictive housing practices. The Committee urges the Director of the BOP to fully implement all the 2014 and 2016 restrictive housing reports recommendations.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The recommendation includes \$273,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. The Committee directs BOP to expedite new construction efforts to meet projected capacity requirements, as identified in its status of construction reports to the Committee. The Committee further directs BOP to continue to provide such reports monthly, along with notifications and explanations of any deviation from construction and activation schedules, and any planned adjustments or corrective actions. The recommendation is \$93,238,000 above fiscal year 2024 and \$191,785,000 above the request.

Modernization and Repair of Existing Facilities.—The Committee expects BOP to apply funds provided in fiscal year 2025 to reduce its longstanding Modernization and Repair (M&R) backlog and directs BOP to prioritize funding for repairs that protect life and safety. The Committee directs BOP to submit, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, a detailed report documenting which of its facilities are in need of greatest repair to provide safety and security or basic fundamentals to maintain human life and the cost to complete M&R. The Committee further directs BOP to provide, as part of this report, a study regarding the feasibility of continuing to maintain an outdated facility versus replacing the facility with new construction.

Taft, California.—The Committee directs the Department to immediately submit the detailed timeline required under this heading in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompany Public Law 118–42.

Jesup, Georgia.—The Committee directs the BOP Director to, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, submit to the Committee a study on the feasibility of upgrades to the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) in Jesup, Georgia (FCI Jesup), including the feasibility of expansion to a Federal Correctional Complex (FCC) given that FCI Jesup is a multi-security-level facility including a Medium FCI, Satellite Low, and Satellite Camp. The report must include specific qualifications and requirements for a BOP facility to be considered an FCC, what an upgraded designation would mean for the facility’s budget and staffing, and what steps FCI Jesup can take to become an FCC.

Utah Feasibility Study.—The Committee directs BOP to complete a feasibility study no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act. The study must analyze the options for housing Federal inmates in the State of Utah and make a recommendation to the Committee on the best course of action. The study should include a consideration of constructing a Federal detention facility in Utah, contracting with county detention facilities, a joint facility between the U.S. Marshals and Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and any other options that might reduce the costs of housing and transporting Federal inmates.

Deferred Maintenance and First Step Act Needs.—The Committee recognizes that BOP has a deferred facilities maintenance backlog of \$2,000,000,000. The Committee directs BOP to provide, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, a facilities investment plan to address BOP’s current facility requirements. The Committee directs BOP to include in such plan an assessment of the condition of all BOP facilities, any BOP plans to address deferred maintenance backlogs with repair estimates broken out by priority categories, explanations of how appropriated funding will be applied in fiscal year 2025 to address the backlog, and a multiyear outlook on investment in its current facilities. The Committee encourages BOP to also include details on how Public Law 115–391 impacts building and facility requirements and reentry program implementation.

Proposed Facility in Letcher County, Kentucky.—The Committee strongly supports the long awaited-construction of the proposed BOP facility in Letcher County, Kentucky. Accordingly, the bill, once again, rejects the President’s request to rescind funding for this facility. The Committee notes this facility will meet BOP’s ongoing need for modern Federal correctional facilities and infrastructure, as well as the need for a new facility in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Additionally, development of the facility will significantly stimulate the local and regional economy, which has declined with the loss of the coal industry, and a strong regional workforce exists to fill the positions necessary for the facility.

Moreover, strong local and regional infrastructure, such as law enforcement, fire protection, medical services, public education, labor, and transportation, exists to support the operation of the facility. As the BOP itself recently stated in its Draft Environmental Impact Statement published on March 1, 2024:

- “There is no reason to expect that [the] construction activities [of the Federal Correctional Institution and Federal Prison Camp] would place an undue burden upon law enforcement agencies serving the residents, businesses, and public institutions in the county. Significant adverse impacts to law enforcement services are not anticipated during [. . .] construction.”
- “The [Bureau of Prisons] anticipates establishing mutual aid agreements for emergency back-up fire protection assistance as needs may arise. However, there is no reason to expect situations to arise that would place an undue burden upon outside resources or agencies or result in a significant adverse impact to fire departments serving the Roxana community and broader Letcher County region.”
- “Existing health care facilities and providers are expected to continue serving the medical needs of area residents and their families without interruption or adverse impacts.”
- “[The] potential impacts directly attributable to [the Federal Correctional Institution and Federal Prison Camp] workforce and their families would be small and not enough to result in significant adverse impacts to emergency medical and health care facilities and service providers serving Letcher County.”
- “Recent census data for southeastern Kentucky and western Virginia involving working age populations, labor force participation, unemployment rates, and educational attainment

reveals a labor pool within the region sufficient to support indirect demand with any resulting induced population impacts expected to benefit the region as a whole.”

- “While potential impacts to Letcher County or other single jurisdiction attributable to [the Federal Correctional Institution and Federal Prison Camp] operation would be small, the impact would be considered beneficial and help offset the decline in population experienced throughout the region.”

- “With approximately 250 miles of designated Kentucky highways (primary and secondary system and rural secondary system), the roadway network connects the county’s population enclaves and is sufficiently well developed to serve the ground transportation needs of local residents and travelers passing through the county on their way to final destinations.”

The Committee directs BOP to give proper weight to their recent statements and utilize all resources necessary to expeditiously complete site acquisition, design, and construction of the proposed BOP facility in Letcher County, Kentucky.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and the request.

Small Business Contracting.—The Committee acknowledges that many apparel and textile small businesses in the United States produce uniforms for the United States Armed Forces and is concerned that many such businesses are going out of business or leaving the United States, potentially due to the fact that the Department of Defense is encouraged to purchase Federal Prison Industries (FPI) supplies and services, pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulations. The Committee directs FPI to submit a report, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, disclosing all FPI contracts with the Department of Defense for the past three fiscal years, the contract award process, steps FPI has taken to conduct outreach to small businesses that have the products apparel and textile products available for production, and FPI’s work to transition BOP inmates who have been trained to work in the apparel and textile industry. FPI is directed to identify the contracts in which it was determined that FPI had a significant market share, as defined under section 3905 of title 10, United States Code, for the item that was the subject of the contract.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management and Administration Expenses.—The Committee directs the Department, in preparing its fiscal year 2025 spending plan, to assess management and administration (M&A) expenses compared to program funding. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable, and that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Committee further directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants. 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 grantmaking component 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 grantmaking component in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year.

Grant Programs Crosswalks.—The Committee directs the Department to provide the Committee, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, a crosswalk of the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and Community Oriented Policing Services Office (COPS) grant program solicitations. The Committee directs the Department to include in such crosswalks the same level of information and detail as was provided to the Committee with respect to the solicitations of the Department's grant program offices in fiscal year 2024.

Set-Aside for Office of Inspector General Audits.—The Committee includes language requiring the Department to transfer not less than 0.4 percent of the total amount made available for administration by OVW, OJP, and COPS to the OIG for oversight and auditing purposes.

Byrne Justice Assistance Grant and COPS Hiring Program.—The Committee directs the Department to prioritize applications supporting law enforcement hiring programs under the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) and COPS Hiring Program.

Rural Law Enforcement Staffing.—The Committee recognizes certain State and local law enforcement agencies in rural and low-populated counties are critically underfunded and understaffed, and that some distressed departments have as few as two law enforcement officers on payroll to patrol a jurisdiction at a given time. The Committee also notes that the remote, isolated nature of some rural towns further challenges the ability of many departments to ensure enough officers are trained and certified as necessary to maintain readiness. The Committee directs the Department to prioritize grant funding for critically understaffed law enforcement agencies under the Byrne JAG and COPS Hiring Program and to provide a report on these efforts no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Student, Teachers, and Officers Preventing School Violence Act.—The Committee supports the efforts of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and COPS to make awards to improve security at schools and on school grounds under the Student, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence Act. The Committee notes that these grants can be challenging to access for some applicants due to the short grant application window and quick deadlines during busy time periods for many school districts that are under-resourced. The Committee directs the Department to report, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on a plan to improve the timing and duration of the grant period to enable the improved quality of applications and increased participation in the application process. The Committee further directs BJA and COPS to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, Tribes, and school districts of the availability of funding in the STOP grant solicitation upon release, and to provide micro-

grants for school districts, including rural, Tribal, and low-resourced schools.

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

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$667,000,000 for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). These funds are distributed as follows:

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
STOP Formula Grants	255,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	48,000
Consolidated Youth Oriented Program	17,000
Engaging Men & Youth in Prevention	(3,500)
Grants to Encourage Arrest	55,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(6,000)
Prosecution and Investigation of Online Abuse Initiative	(1,000)
Sexual Assault Services Program	78,500
National Deaf Services Line	2,000
Rural Domestic Violence	50,000
Violence on College Campuses	25,000
HBCU, HSI and Tribal Colleges	(12,500)
Legal Assistance for Victims	55,000
Abuse Later in Life Program	9,000
Justice for Families Program	22,000
Disabilities Program	12,000
Research—Violence Against Women	1,500
Research—Violence Against Indian Women	3,000
National Center on Workplace Responses	1,000
Sex Assault in Indian Country Clearinghouse	500
Tribal Special Criminal Jurisdiction	15,000
Tribal Prosecutors (Special AUSAs)	(5,000)
Rape Survivor Custody Act	2,500
Abby Honold Act	5,000
Protective Order Implementation Pilot Program (Sec 1506 of VAWA Reauth)	5,000
Cybercrime Enforcement (1401 and 1402 of VAWA)	5,000
Total, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	667,000

To minimize fraud, waste, and abuse in these programs, OVW is encouraged to implement any open recommendations of the OIG with respect to the recipients of grants under these programs.

Abby Honold Act.—The Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring OVW has the resources it needs to expeditiously help law enforcement agencies implement evidence-based, trauma-informed policies as they seek to bring justice to victims and includes \$5,000,000 for the purposes of this Act.

Rural Victims.—The Committee understands that victims of sexual assault living in rural communities are often reluctant to report to law enforcement for fear of being exposed. The Committee encourages OVW to implement projects that reduce barriers to reporting crime in rural areas, colonias, and persistent poverty counties and report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the

enactment of this Act, on the progress made since its previous report to the Committee on this matter.

Training on Religious Communities.—The Committee encourages OVW to provide training to judicial, court-based, and court-related personnel on the unique challenges faced by survivors in religious communities. OVW is directed to report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act with an update on these activities.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

The recommendation includes \$55,000,000 for Research, Evaluation and Statistics, which is \$10,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$22,000,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$33,000
National Institute of Justice	22,000
Total, Research, Evaluation and Statistics	\$55,000

Study on Animal Cruelty and Future Violence.—The Committee remains concerned about the link between animal cruelty and future acts of interpersonal violence, and notes that Public Law 118–42 directed the Department to study this link. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the findings of this research and encourages the Department to keep the Committee apprised of its progress and any interim findings during its assessment.

Interoperability of Automated Biometric Identification Systems.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of a solution to the interoperability of various automated biometric identification systems, and notes that unlike DNA there is no single Federal database or repository to search for latent prints. The Committee understands that the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) have spent a significant amount of time working to address this issue, but no solution has been found. No later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NIJ, in coordination with NIST, to provide an update on work done to date to resolve this matter, the barriers to creating a Federal database, and a path forward.

Medical Examiner and Coroner Research Needs.—The Committee understands that there is a lack of research and development being conducted to assist medical examiners and coroners in identifying and classifying trends of new and emerging drugs. The Committee strongly supports NIJ including the toxicology of emerging drugs in its research priorities.

Deepfake Research.—The Committee is alarmed by the increased threat posed by technology-assisted sexual violence and encourages NIJ to fund research efforts that evaluate the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on sexual violence. Specifically, the Committee directs NIJ to increase support for research of the non-

consensual disclosure of digitally manipulated images, or deepfakes, and encourages NIJ to partner with academic institutions to evaluate the true extent of the threat posed by the non-consensual disclosure of deepfake images.

Financial Exploitation of Retirement Community Residents.—The Committee commends the Department’s work combating financial fraud and abuse against senior citizens, and notes that these crimes are increasingly taking place at large retirement communities related to home services and disputes with contractors. The Committee encourages NIJ to partner with academic institutions to study financial exploitation crimes at large retirement communities, the risk and protective factors, and to draw comparisons between retirement community and non-retirement community senior citizens.

Rural Criminal Justice Data Pilot Program.—The recommendation includes \$33,000,000 for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Of these funds, the Committee directs BJS to use \$5,000,000 for the establishment of a pilot program which specializes in high performance computing research on rural indigent defense to improve America’s rural criminal and juvenile courts. The Committee encourages BJS to utilize this pilot program to develop tools and methods to assess justice activities in rural jurisdictions, with emphasis on agency performance, capabilities, defendant utilization of rights and resources, and other challenges relevant to the administration of justice.

Study on Online Crimes Against Children.—The Committee is concerned about the rise in online crimes against children and encourages NIJ to study the range of challenges victims of online crimes against children and their families face in reporting crimes, and to consider potential changes to the system that would improve the response to online crimes against children.

National Criminal History Improvement Program.—The Committee is aware that many State laws and policies provide for the expungement or sealing of certain criminal records, but many States do not have the resources for appropriate technology to effectively implement such policies. The Committee reminds the Department that funds available under the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) are available for supporting the implementation of such policies, and directs the Department, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, to provide a report on how funds are being used for this purpose.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$2,210,110,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs, which is \$264,951,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$201,110,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	\$847,810
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	(13,000)

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	(15,500)
Kevin and Avonte's Law	(2,000)
Project Safe Neighborhoods	(20,000)
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	(15,000)
Ashanti Alert Network	(1,000)
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	(5,000)
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program	(30,000)
Transfer to NIST/OLES	(1,500)
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	(20,000)
Byrne Discretionary Community Project Funding	(380,240)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	234,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	88,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	4,800
Adam Walsh Implementation	18,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	(1,000)
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	88,000
NICS Acts Record Improvement Program	(25,000)
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	28,000
Strengthening the Medical Examiner-Coroner System	(2,500)
DNA Initiative	153,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	(121,000)
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	(14,000)
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Grants	(9,000)
NamUs	(6,000)
Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act	(3,000)
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	51,500
Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)	15,000
Tribal Assistance	50,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-entry	115,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	(5,000)
Crisis Stabilization and Community Re-entry	(10,000)
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	(19,000)
Anti-Opioid and Substance Abuse Initiative	420,000
Drug Courts	(89,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act	(40,000)
Residential Substance Drug Treatment	(35,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	(32,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring	(35,000)
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program	(189,000)
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act of 2018	2,000
STOP School Violence Act	82,000
Emmett Till Act Grants	3,000
Daniel Aderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act	10,000
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	\$2,210,110

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Funds for Treatment and Recovery Programs.—The Committee is concerned about the impact of the growing epidemic of opioid and synthetic drug abuse and misuse on the law enforcement community and notes that Byrne JAG funds may be used for the implementation of treatment and recovery programs to maintain abstinence from all abused or misused drugs.

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Funds for Trauma Recovery Centers.—The Committee reminds the Department that crime victim services, such as trauma recovery centers, are an allowable use of Byrne JAG formula grant funding.

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Funds for Hate Crime Prevention.—The Committee reminds the Department that Byrne

JAG funds may be used by State, local, and Tribal law enforcement to combat and prevent hate crimes.

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Funds for Cybercrime Grants.—The Committee supports the use of Byrne JAG program funds to hire and retain cybercrime personnel, including cybercrime analysts and investigators. The Committee also supports the use of Byrne JAG funds for the training of law enforcement and emergency dispatch personnel in the area of cybercrime.

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Funds for Drug Trafficking.—The Committee acknowledges that one of the strengths of the Byrne JAG program is its flexibility to support a variety of multi-jurisdictional law enforcement efforts and criminal justice innovations, including drug-trafficking. The Committee encourages the Department to remind local law enforcement that funds may be used for this purpose.

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Funds for Combating Gang Violence.—The Committee notes that Byrne JAG funds may be used to assist State and local law enforcement efforts to combat gang violence.

Prison Rape Elimination Act Audits.—The Committee recognizes that Federal prison facility audits are an important part of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and encourages the Department to prioritize such audits.

Victim Services for Incarcerated Survivors of Sexual Abuse.—The Committee is aware of support for victim services for incarcerated individuals and encourages the Department to make recommendations on this issue to further meaningful PREA compliance.

Missing Americans Alert Program.—The Committee directs the Department to provide a report no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act on the Missing Americans Alert Program, as required by Public Law 115–141.

Improving Gun Crime Arrest Rates.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for the Project Safe Neighborhoods program. Of this amount, no less than \$5,000,000 is for grants for the implementation and development of automated ballistics imaging triage technology, to improve gun crime arrest rates by enabling law enforcement entities to immediately scan ballistics evidence, more quickly access crime gun intelligence, and streamline evidence submission to NIBIN.

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 recommendation instructs the Department to award Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review program grants to applicants that provide high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants with post-conviction claims of innocence. The Committee notes that Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grantees may be non-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, or State or local public defender offices with in-house post-conviction representation programs with demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. The Committee further notes that funds may support the following activities: grantee provision of post-conviction legal rep-

resentation of innocence claims, the evaluation, review, and management of cases, expert review and testimony, potentially exonerative forensic testing, and investigation services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.

Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for body-worn cameras and directs the Department to prioritize funds for agencies serving rural and small communities, particularly in jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.—The recommendation includes \$234,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). The Committee rejects the administration’s assertion that SCAAP is not a “useful tool for promoting the implementation of a fair and reasonable national immigration policy” and emphasizes the importance of SCAAP in assisting local law enforcement with the costly burden of incarcerating criminal aliens.

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Grants.—The recommendation includes \$9,000,000 for the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program which includes forensic exams and SANE training program grants. The Committee directs the Department to establish regional SANE training programs to establish a level of excellence in forensic nursing, and to prepare current and future nurse examiners to be profession-ready and meet the applicable State certification and licensure requirements. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that these programs provide training and supervision to nurses with the purpose of increasing sexual assault forensic nurse capacity in rural areas, and in support of population-specific programs and hospitals including, but not limited to, underserved or historically underfunded communities. The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize rural, Tribal, and underserved communities, and urban areas without full-time coverage for this program, and directs the Department to ensure fund recipients promote best practices in forensic nursing throughout a region, while continuing to research and develop the highest standards of care.

National Missing and Unidentified Persons System.—The recommendation includes no less than \$6,000,000 for the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), of which \$2,000,000 is directed exclusively for high-density sequencing. The Committee understands that modern scientific advancements in DNA standards and genetic genealogy have enabled law enforcement agencies to solve previously unsolvable cases, and the importance of timeliness given the degradation of forensic evidence over time. The Committee encourages the Department to continue its support for such technologies.

Forensic Genetic Genealogy for Missing Murdered Indigenous Women Cases.—The Committee understands that forensic evidence degrades over time, and many Missing Murdered Indigenous Women cases can be solved using forensic genetic genealogy (FGG) technology. The Committee urges the Department to use FGG for these purposes.

Forensic Genetic Genealogical DNA Analysis 2019 Policy.—The Committee notes that in 2019 the Department promulgated an interim policy regulating FGG DNA analysis, but since that time numerous cases have been solved using FGG technology including

multiple cases involving the unidentified human remains of victims. The Committee understands that the 2019 interim policy authorizes investigative agencies to use FGG when a case involves an unsolved violent crime and the candidate forensic sample is from a putative perpetrator, or when a case involves what is reasonably believed by investigators to be the unidentified remains of a suspected homicide victim. The Committee recognizes there is not always enough evidence at a crime scene to establish a death as a suspected homicide, and it is not uncommon for the manner of death to be revised or updated once a deceased person is identified. Given this, the Committee directs the Department to allow grant funds to be used for FGG DNA analysis and searching on unidentified human remains, regardless of the suspected manner of death.

Forensic Genetic Genealogical DNA Analysis.—The Committee understands that, although FGG is often associated with cold case investigations in which DNA samples submitted to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) did not produce a hit, increasingly, contemporary cases are being solved using this tool. The Committee recognizes local law enforcement agencies' interest in this technology and acknowledges that resource challenges often impede the use of FGG to solve cold cases and prevent future crimes. Within the amount included for the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI), the Committee directs the Department to allocate no less than \$5,000,000 in support of efforts to use FGG to investigate unsolved violent crimes, without regard to the status of an applicant agency's sexual assault kit inventory. The Committee directs the Department to track and report on the number of FGG samples analyzed, the types of DNA technology deployed, and the number of perpetrators or human remains identified as a result. Further, the Committee directs the Department to fund additional grants for the use of FGG technology under other appropriate programs including, but not limited to, NamUs. No later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Department to provide a report detailing the number of FGG samples analyzed, the types of DNA technology deployed, and the number of perpetrators or human remains identified as a result.

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative.—The Committee encourages the Department to maximize the results of investments in sexual assault kit (SAK) testing by identifying best practices for addressing issues that arise following suspect identification, such as victim notification, investigation, prosecution, documentation, forensic advancements, inter-jurisdiction sharing, and tracking. The Committee also supports the Department's efforts to assist cross-jurisdictional and cross-platform data sharing to identify and pursue repeat offenders operating in multiple jurisdictions. Further, the Committee supports efforts to estimate cost savings that result from the prevention of future offenses due to SAK testing. The Committee instructs BJA to provide an update on the number of kits tested solely for serology or with technologies prior to short tandem repeat analysis.

Sexual Assault Kit Tracking.—In coordination with NIST and no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Department to provide a report detailing State adherence to the draft standards for collecting physical evidence from victims of sexual assault as established by the Organization of Sci-

entific Area Committees for Forensic Science. In forming this report, the Committee directs the Department to consider the usefulness of a public-private partnership for sexual assault kit tracking.

Court Appointed Special Advocates.—The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Program. The Committee notes that CASA programs assist child victims of abuse nationwide helping to ensure that the best interest of the child is represented in court, and supports State and local programs to recruit, screen, and train volunteers. CASA subgrants support the expansion, enhancement, and development of programs and support meeting national program standards, receiving national training, as well as targeted technical assistance, and in-kind resources that utilize evidence-based and trauma informed practices.

Crime Victims Fund.—The Committee accepts the recommendation of the Department and caps Crime Victims Fund obligations at \$1,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2025. The Committee urges the Department to implement policies and recommend statutory modifications designed to increase Crime Victims Fund receipts.

Crime Victims Fund Deposits.—The Committee recognizes that deposits into the Crime Victims Fund have decreased in recent years, resulting in less stability for Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grants. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report that outlines the causes of this decrease in deposits and includes recommendations for ensuring the long-term stability and sustainability of the Crime Victims Fund no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Tribal Access to the Crime Victims Fund.—The recommendation includes a 5-percent set-aside for Tribal victims' assistance within amounts available in fiscal year 2025 from the Crime Victims Fund. The Committee instructs the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) to consult closely with Tribal stakeholders to improve services for Tribal victims of crime. The Committee encourages the Department to provide Tribes with maximum flexibility in the use of funds to best meet the unique needs of victims in Tribal communities. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Department to streamline administrative requirements as much as possible to increase accessibility for communities most in need in Indian Country.

Local Law Enforcement Drug Trafficking Coordination.—The Committee notes the importance of coordination between Federal, State, and local law enforcement in combating fentanyl trafficking. The Committee encourages the Department to coordinate with relevant agencies, including the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), and directs the Department to provide a report detailing these efforts and outlining any potential legislative actions that could help further this coordination no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Mentally Ill Offender Act.—The Committee is aware that there can be a correlation between those suffering from mental health disturbances and repeat criminal offenders. The Committee supports justice and mental health collaborations and recognizes that these collaborations can provide support in mental health courts and jails, peer learning programs, and the juvenile justice system.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program.—The recommendation includes \$35,000,000 for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) program. The Committee encourages the Department to leverage coordination between the RSAT program and other grant programs that offer mental health and mental illness services, as appropriate.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs.—The Committee supports the goals of the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) and allowing States to choose and operate the PDMP and data sharing hubs of their choice.

Forensic Support for Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations.—The recommendation includes \$189,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program (COSSUP) and of these funds, the recommendation includes \$17,000,000 for grants to assist State and local crime labs and medical examiner and coroner offices' efforts to analyze evidence related to opioid and synthetic drug poisonings, among other purposes.

Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 within COSSUP for grants to local and regional non-profits preventing substance use and misuse. The Committee directs BJA to provide awards to local and regional non-profits working with law enforcement and community coalitions to educate youth in schools and in extracurricular programming on drug prevention. The Committee further directs BJA to prioritize non-profit organizations with comprehensive approaches to combating substance use, including investigations, treatment, and education.

STOP School Violence Act.—The recommendation includes \$82,000,000 for evidence-based school safety programs administered by BJA under the STOP School Violence Act, and the Committee notes that an additional \$40,000,000 was made available for this program for fiscal year 2025 under Public Law 117–159. The Committee directs BJA to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, Tribes, and school districts of funding availability upon release, to prioritize evidence-based programming for training students and school personnel on the warning signs of interpersonal violence and suicide, and on mental health crisis intervention as authorized by the Act, and to support applications that prioritize the use of mental health professionals and resources in school safety plans and protect the mental and emotional health of students in high-risk communities. Finally, the Committee encourages BJA to prioritize applicants from rural, Tribal, and low-resourced school districts through microgrants and to prioritize applicants that incorporate crisis centers, evidence-based training for students and staff, and anonymous reporting systems in their school safety plans.

Non-Lethal Drone Technology.—The Committee shares the Department's concern about acquisition and application of foreign made UAS technology and notes that the domestic manufacturing of National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) compliant, non-lethal UAS technology has evolved rapidly in recent years and are in use by State and local law enforcement agencies across the country. The Committee directs the Department to assess the use of

American-made, non-lethal UAS technology among State and local law enforcement agencies, and to report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on the feasibility of permitting the use of BJA grant funds for the purchase of NDAA-compliant, American-made drones.

Oversight of Grantee Technical Assistance.—The Committee directs the Department to include within the annual report directed by section 12003 of Public Law 117–159 any training and technical assistance provided to grant recipients no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Byrne Justice Community Project Grants.—The recommendation includes \$380,240,000 for Byrne Justice community projects to assist State, local, and Tribal law enforcement efforts to enforce laws, address violent crime, increase prosecutions, improve the criminal justice system (including the correctional system), provide victims’ services, and other related activities.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$325,000,000 for Juvenile Justice programs which is \$50,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$82,000,000 less than the request. The funds are distributed as follows:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
Part B—State Formula Grants	\$40,000
Youth Mentoring Grants	104,000
Prevention of Trafficking of Girls	4,000
Tribal Youth	14,000
Girls in the Justice System	4,500
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	7,500
Children Exposed to Violence	4,500
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	41,000
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	103,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	2,500
Total, Juvenile Justice Programs	\$325,000

Competitive Grants Focusing on Preventing the Trafficking of Girls.—The Committee understands that girls in the United States with a history of sexual and physical abuse, school failure, substance dependency, and involvement in the child welfare system, as well as those who live in impoverished communities or are experiencing homelessness, are at an increased risk of becoming victims of domestic trafficking. The Committee encourages the Department to make competitive grants to non-profits and other non-governmental entities that have undergone rigorous evaluation and have a successful track record of administering research-based prevention and early intervention programs for girls who are vulnerable to trafficking, at a State level, and to scale up and replicate these programs.

Competitive Grants Focusing on Preventing Girls from Involvement in the Juvenile Justice System.—The Committee understands that exposure to community violence, domestic violence, and violence in school can impact the behavior and well-being of girls, in-

cluding increasing the likelihood of dropping out of school, physical and mental illness, and involvement in the juvenile justice system. The Committee encourages the Department to make competitive grants to non-profits and other non-governmental entities that have undergone rigorous evaluation and have a successful track record of administering research-based prevention and early intervention programs for girls who are at risk of contact with the juvenile justice system to scale up and replicate these programs.

Missing and Exploited Children Programs.—The recommendation includes \$103,000,000 for Missing and Exploited Children programs, to fund the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force grants, missing and exploited children activities as authorized by sections 404(b) and 406(a) of Public Law 115–267, and the Amber Alert program. The Committee directs the Department not to assess any management and administration costs to programs funded by the Missing and Exploited Children programs’ line.

Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces.—The Committee encourages the Department to include in its ICAC Task Force grant solicitation a prioritization of proactive investigations of suspects possessing, distributing, or producing violent and sadistic child sexual abuse imagery. The Committee supports the Department’s efforts to encourage ICAC grantees to dedicate increased resources and efforts to proactive investigations, which have demonstrated potential to rescue children.

Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Policies within the Olympic Movement.—The Committee encourages the Department to provide options to evaluate and improve child sexual abuse prevention policies within the Olympic movement.

National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training for Juvenile Justice Professionals.—The recommendation includes up to \$2,000,000 for the Department to initiate the development of a training curriculum to be disseminated to juvenile justice professionals that routinely interact with and serve children who are in foster care, adopted, or in kinship care to ensure that mental health needs are considered in decisions related to legal proceedings. In developing the training, the Committee encourages the Department to consider building on existing trainings developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes a total of \$280,800,000 for the Public Safety Officer Benefits program, which is \$72,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the request. Of the 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. In addition, \$34,800,000 is recommended for disability benefits for public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty, and for education benefits for the spouses and children of officers who are killed in the line of duty or who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$670,000,000 for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) programs, which is \$5,484,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$136,000,000 above the request. The funds are distributed as follows:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
COPS Hiring Program	\$297,423
Tribal Resources Grant Program	(34,000)
Regional Information Sharing Activities	(44,000)
Tribal Access Program	(4,000)
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act	(10,000)
POLICE Act	12,890
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	16,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	35,000
STOP School Violence Act	53,000
COPS Technology and Equipment Community Projects	255,687
Total, Community Oriented Policing Services	\$670,000

COPS Grant Solicitations.—The Committee strongly disagrees with the Department unilaterally adding new priority considerations to COPS solicitations, including criteria based on Executive Order 14074 on Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety. The Committee directs the COPS office that this criterion shall not be considered when making awards.

Small and Rural Police Departments.—The Committee directs the Department to prioritize assisting small and rural law enforcement agencies regarding all aspects of law enforcement policies, procedures, practices, and operations.

Limits on Management and Administration Fees.—The Department shall assess no more than 4 percent of the total appropriation for the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program for management and administration purposes, to ensure sufficient funding is available for law enforcement. The Committee further directs the Department to continue to administer the funding as grants.

POLICE Act.—The Committee notes the importance of training partnerships that offer nationwide, dynamic scenario-based training. The Committee understands training supported by the POLICE Act has been adopted by numerous States and agencies as the standard active shooter training and that the FBI has adopted this program as its national training standard for active shooter response. The Committee encourages the Department to ensure that grants authorized by the POLICE Act may be made available for primary schools, secondary schools, and college campuses, and that training is an integrated training model that involves both campus police officers and local law enforcement officers. The Committee also encourages the Department to support the development of e-learning resources to supplement in-person training under the PO-

LICE Act. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on the number of schools that have received active shooter training and the number of schools' campus police officer units that have received active shooter training in connection with this program over the last three fiscal years. The Committee also directs the Department to continue to comply with the directives and reporting requirements specified in House Report 117–395.

STOP School Violence Act.—The recommendation includes \$53,000,000 for the STOP School Violence program administered by the COPS office and continues to support funding for evidence-based school hardening measures including metal detectors, locks, lighting, ballistic glass, and other deterrent measures, in coordination with law enforcement, as well as training for local law enforcement officers to prevent student violence, technology for expedited notification of local law enforcement during an emergency, and other measures determined to provide significant improvement in physical security of schools. The Committee further encourages the Department to provide technical assistance in support of grantee capacity. The Committee notes concern about the lack of school hardening measures available for all schools, including private and religious schools.

Community Oriented Policing Services Technology and Equipment Community Projects.—The recommendation includes \$255,687,000 to support State, local, Tribal law enforcement efforts to develop and procure the technology and equipment needed to respond more quickly and effectively, improve officer safety, increase transparency, and enhance community relations. Equipment funded under this program should meet any applicable requirements of NIST's Office of Law Enforcement Standards.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included the following general provisions for the Department of Justice:

Section 201 makes available additional reception and representation funding for the Attorney General from the amounts provided in this title.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds to pay for an abortion, except in the case of rape or incest, or to preserve the life of the mother.

Section 203 prohibits the use of funds to require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 204 establishes that the Director of the Bureau of Prisons is obliged to provide escort services to an inmate receiving an abortion outside of a Federal facility, except where this obligation conflicts with the preceding section.

Section 205 establishes requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

Section 206 prohibits the use of funds for transporting prisoners classified as maximum or high security, other than to a facility certified by the BOP as appropriately secure.

Section 207 prohibits the use of funds for the purchase or rental by Federal prisons of audiovisual or electronic media or equipment,

services and materials used primarily for recreational purposes, except for those items and services needed for inmate training, religious, or educational purposes.

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

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

Section 210 prohibits the use of funds for A-76 competitions for work performed by employees of BOP or Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

Section 211 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from holding additional responsibilities that exempt U.S. Attorneys from statutory residency requirements.

Section 212 permits up to 1 percent of grant funds made available to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation, and statistics by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics and designates not less than one quarter percent of grant funds made available to be transferred to the Office of Inspector General.

Section 213 provides cost-share waivers for certain grant programs.

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

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 establishes reporting requirements for the Department's Crime Victims Fund, the Working Capital Fund, the Three Percent Fund, and the Asset Forfeiture Fund.

Section 218 places limitations on the Department's performance of live tissue training.

Section 219 prohibits funds from being used by the Department to target or investigate parents who peacefully protest at school board meetings.

Section 220 prohibits funds from being used to investigate or prosecute religious institutions on the basis of their religious beliefs.

Section 221 prohibits funds from being used by the Antitrust Division for certain premerger actions.

Section 222 prohibits funds from being used by any employee of the Department to engage in certain merger activity with foreign governments.

Section 223 establishes requirements for judicial review related to a proposed Federal Bureau of Prisons facility.

Section 224 prohibits funds from being used to staff or operate the Foreign Influence Task Force for the purpose of monitoring or

labeling constitutionally protected speech by a United States person as misinformation, disinformation, or malinformation.

TITLE III
SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The recommendation includes \$5,544,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which is \$2,421,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$2,421,000 below the request.

Federally Funded Research.—The Committee is concerned that under OSTP’s direction in implementing the August 2022 memo entitled “Ensuring Free, Immediate, and Equitable Access to Federally Funded Research” agencies may be violating this principle. OSTP shall clarify its guidance to agencies and instruct them not to limit grant recipients’ ability to copyright, freely license, or control their works. Agencies shall not exert broad “Federal purpose” authority over peer reviewed articles or other written material reporting on Federally funded research under 2 Fed. Reg. 200, or future guidance, or otherwise force use of an open license. 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.

Extreme Weather Events.—The Committee continues to note that extreme weather events are complex, crosscutting problems that pose risks to agriculture, infrastructure, commerce, and human health while presenting a significant financial risk to the Federal Government. The Committee acknowledges existing efforts within the Federal agencies to reduce their fiscal exposure and urges OSTP to ensure that those efforts constitute a cohesive, strategic approach to manage risks across Federal activities.

Nucleic Acids.—The Committee supports OSTP working with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs to coordinate the development of policies for all agencies that fund life science research to require, as a condition of Federal funding for research, that synthetic nucleic acid procurement is conducted through providers or manufacturers that adhere to OSTP’s coming biosecurity screening framework. The Committee finds that this work is critical for promoting responsible research. However, the Committee is also concerned that the procurement of synthetic nucleic acids from foreign adversaries poses considerable national security risks given that sensitive and/or proprietary information is shared. The Committee urges OSTP to assist in the development of Federal procurement policies that require that synthetic nucleic acids be purchased from providers that manufacture such products in the United States or allied nations.

Quadrennial Review and National Science and Technology Strategy.—The CHIPS and Science Act (Public Law 117–167) directed OSTP to complete a comprehensive quadrennial review that will provide an overview of the Nation’s innovation landscape and provide policymakers, industry, researchers, and other stakeholders with unbiased data and analysis to identify the future needs, barriers, and opportunities for U.S. science and technology. It also di-

rects OSTP to take this analysis and develop a national science and technology strategy to provide recommendations for maintaining global leadership in science and technology. The Committee believes that for this process to be successful, OSTP must ensure that it is done in an open, transparent manner that engages stakeholders outside of the Federal research enterprise. OSTP is directed to report to the House Appropriations Committee and the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on the status of completing the quadrennial review and a plan to engage stakeholders.

Soil Carbon Interagency Coordination.—The Committee recognizes the importance of research on soil carbon sequestration in agricultural lands, which provides economic, environmental, and resilience benefits to U.S. farmers and ranchers. The Committee also recognizes the need to coordinate existing and new Federal efforts around soil carbon sequestration. The Committee directs OSTP to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of establishing an interagency Soil Carbon Research Committee to coordinate with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, Department of Interior, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and National Science Foundation—to develop a cross-agency strategic plan for Federal research, development, and deployment for soil carbon research, sampling, and measurement methodologies.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

The recommendation includes \$1,865,000 for the activities of the National Space Council, which is \$100,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$100,000 below the request.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The recommendation includes \$25,178,640,000 for the activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$303,640,000 above fiscal year 2024 and \$204,100,000 below the request.

Quarterly Launch Schedule.—The Committee directs NASA to continue providing the Committee with a quarterly launch schedule, by mission, which describes the risks associated with any launch delays, the impacts of launch delays to other missions in the launch queue, a budget estimate of the anticipated carrying costs for missed launch windows, as well as any adjustments to launch windows for delayed missions.

Oversight and Accountability.—The Committee understands that NASA acquisition management remains on the Government Accountability Office’s (GAO) “high risk” list. Therefore, the Committee directs NASA to continue to cooperate fully with GAO and provide timely program analysis, evaluation data, and other relevant information so GAO can report to Congress shortly after the annual budget submission, and semiannually thereafter, on the status of large-scale NASA programs, projects, and activities. The Committee further directs NASA to brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the submission of its annual budget submission on the reserves, along with confidence level, if appropriate, as-

sumed in the proposed funding level for each directorate, theme, program, project, or activity.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
Science:	
Earth Science	\$2,000,000
Planetary Science	2,930,250
Astrophysics	1,532,250
Heliophysics	786,700
Biological and Physical Sciences	85,000
Total, Science	7,334,200
Aeronautics	965,800
Space Technology	1,181,800
Exploration	7,618,200
Space Operations	4,473,500
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)	89,000
Safety, Security, and Mission Services	3,044,440
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	424,100
Office of Inspector General	47,600
TOTAL, NASA	\$25,178,640

SCIENCE

The recommendation includes \$7,334,200,000 for Science which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and \$231,500,000 below the request. The Committee directs NASA to allocate funding as described in the table above and text below, and to continue its progress toward implementing the recommendations within the Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, Heliophysics, and Biological and Physical Sciences decadal surveys.

Support for Technological Solutions.—The recommendation supports NASA programs to test technological solutions to reduce part count, cost, and risk for future missions within the Science Mission Directorate. The Committee encourages NASA to support industry partnerships that advance research and development, test activities to mature technological solutions for optimization, and the creation of performance-enhancing hardware designs at reduced cost and risk to future NASA science missions.

University Small Satellite Missions.—The Committee supports NASA’s collaborative efforts with U.S. colleges and universities to conduct research through small spacecraft missions. The Committee believes these competitively selected projects help train the next generation of scientists and provide much-needed research. The recommendation includes no less than \$30,000,000 for these missions.

Earth Science.—The recommendation includes \$2,000,000,000 for Earth Science.

Commercial Small Satellite Data Acquisition.—The Committee supports the Commercial SmallSat Data Acquisition (CSDA) program and includes \$85,000,000 for the CSDA which identifies, evaluates, and acquires data from commercial sources to support NASA’s earth science research and application goals. The Committee directs NASA to utilize, to the greatest extent practicable,

open contracting mechanisms that allow for the testing and evaluation of commercial data for research purposes, on a continual rolling basis, regardless of constellation size. The Committee encourages NASA to consider on-demand tasking of various data types, quantities, and qualities to meet research requirements especially in augmenting or advancing existing research programs.

Remote Observations of the Stratosphere.—The Committee supports NASA’s work on airborne science platforms for observing atmospheric stratospheric conditions and the Earth’s radiation budget, including the impacts of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, solar interventions, and solar radiation modification to enhance the value of NASA’s satellite and Earth Science programs. The Committee supports the maintenance and operations of the WB-57 aircraft fleet, the modification of equipment necessary to conduct measurements in support of NASA satellites and models, and long-range heavy-lift unmanned platforms for scientific observations in the stratosphere and remote troposphere. The Committee also supports the maintenance of non-satellite-based observations necessary to monitor and improve the understanding of the upper atmosphere. The Committee encourages NASA to coordinate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on a plan for sustained observations of the stratosphere.

Geostationary Carbon Cycle Observatory.—The Committee is aware that the NASA Geostationary Carbon Cycle Observatory (GeoCarb) evaluation team is currently evaluating the hardware and documentation delivered by the GeoCarb Principal Investigator (PI) team and its industry partner, and that NASA anticipates this evaluation to be completed by late summer or early fall of 2024. The Committee notes that after this evaluation, NASA will have a better understanding of a potential launch path for the instrument and understands that the fiscal year 2023 funds for GeoCarb were a two-year appropriation which will not be available for obligation in fiscal year 2025. The Committee directs NASA to expeditiously complete the assessment of the instrument to enable the earliest possible launch at minimal cost to the Federal Government, and to work with the PI team to pursue possible future public-private partnerships. The Committee further directs NASA to provide a report, no later than 30 days after the completion of the evaluation, on the path forward for the instrument, including plans for a potential instrument launch and associated costs. The recommendation includes up to \$20,000,000 for any calibration and characterization of the GeoCarb instrument in fiscal year 2025 following the completion of the NASA evaluation.

Wildfire Early Detection.—The Committee supports the Earth Science Technology Office’s work to develop, demonstrate, and operate an affordable and scalable space-based thermal/infrared (IR) sensor for early detection and warning of wildland fires. The recommendation includes up to \$50,000,000 to support the aerial testing and launch of IR sensors on a demonstration-scale SmallSat constellation.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of agency coordination, as mandated by Public Law 115-423, to enhance the understanding of the underlying impacts of Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) and to safeguard ecosystems. The

Committee recognizes that NASA's science mission offers essential imaging technologies, such as satellite multispectral imagery, airborne hyperspectral imagers, and automated surface spectral radiometry, which can be used for the detection and modeling of HABs. The Committee acknowledges that NASA has unique capabilities and experience in using aerial vehicles to conduct remote sensing of HABs to measure toxicity in algal blooms. The Committee supports NASA's role in freshwater HAB monitoring and detection and urges NASA to continue using manned and unmanned aircraft to monitor HABs.

Landsat and Landsat Next.—The recommendation supports Landsat Next and directs NASA to submit a report, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, that includes a plan to ensure the transition from the current Landsat spacecraft to the Landsat Next spacecraft remains on schedule and there is no disruption to the Landsat data record.

Planetary Science.—The recommendation includes \$2,930,250,000 for Planetary Science. The Committee recognizes that continued investments in the Planetary Science key technology areas enable future missions, including projects in Lunar Development and Exploration, Planetary Defense, Discovery and New Frontiers, Radioisotope Power Systems, Mars Exploration, Outer Planets and Ocean Worlds, and Planetary Science Research. These programs provide valuable research through missions to planets across the solar system.

Near-Earth Object Surveyor Mission.—The recommendation includes no less than \$235,600,000 and up to \$296,700,000 for the Near-Earth Object Surveyor (NEO Surveyor). The Committee urges NASA to maintain launch readiness for this mission.

Apophis Reconnaissance Mission.—The Committee notes the importance of the OSIRIS-APEX mission and is concerned that NASA may miss a unique opportunity presented by the asteroid Apophis's close approach to the Earth in 2029. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for NASA to develop a plan for a public-private partnership reconnaissance mission to Apophis prior to its 2029 flyby. No later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NASA to provide a briefing on how the agency's investments in the New Frontiers program will advance this mission, including NASA's plans to execute the funds, key milestones, and deliverables. The Committee directs NASA that this briefing shall include updates on any partnerships formed, technological innovations employed, scientific findings generated, and the impact of this mission on advancing U.S. asteroid research and planetary defense capabilities. The Committee emphasizes the importance of prioritizing resources effectively to ensure the success of this mission and encourages NASA to explore funding mechanisms that balance the need for scientific exploration with budgetary constraints, including new and innovative approaches that leverage the expertise of small companies, non-traditional partners, and private sector resource exploration potential benefits.

Lunar Discovery and Exploration Program.—The recommendation supports no less than \$458,300,000 and up to \$533,300,000 for the Lunar Discovery and Exploration Program (LDEP). The Committee urges NASA to ensure LDEP missions remain on schedule and do not cause delay to Artemis.

Commercial Lunar Payload Services.—The recommendation includes the request for the Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS) program. The Committee notes the importance of CLPS funding remaining at no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, to grow the space economy and to create lasting, affordable commercial operations on the Moon. The Committee strongly supports NASA’s partnerships and leveraging of the space industry through the CLPS program. The Committee emphasizes the importance of the CLPS program in maintaining American leadership in space, developing a domestic space industrial base for the U.S.’s return to the Moon, and increasing lunar operations.

Dragonfly.—The Committee supports the Dragonfly mission and encourages NASA to work to ensure launch readiness.

Mars Sample Return.—The Committee remains committed to the prioritization process as set by the Planetary Sciences Decadal Survey. While the Committee supports NASA’s efforts to evaluate additional industry solutions for the Mars Sample Return mission, the Committee remains concerned that the agency’s decisions have led to serious losses to NASA’s high-skilled workforce and leadership in areas critical to planetary sciences as well as future NASA missions. As such, the recommendation includes no less than \$650,000,000 to advance the Mars Sample Return mission. In accordance with the Independent Review Board’s conclusions regarding the critical importance of this mission, and considering the existing architecture committed to successfully returning samples to Earth, the Committee directs NASA to ensure that its fiscal year 2026 budget request includes the funding necessary to complete the mission launch no later than 2031.

Mars Sample Return Innovation.—The Committee is encouraged by NASA’s recent solicitation for industry proposals on innovative and alternative architectures and elements for the Mars Sample Return mission. Additionally, the Committee is interested in seeing how commercial applicant involvement could change how Science Mission Directorate missions are conducted. The Committee notes the potential for incoming proposals to include lower life-cycle cost, lower annual cost, provide earlier sample return, and lower mission complexity and risk. The Committee notes that NASA has not announced a process by which these proposals will be evaluated and directs NASA to submit a report, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing any criteria it plans to utilize in the assessment of the proposals.

Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter Mission.—The Committee directs NASA to increase support for imaging at the Moon and Mars to support future human exploration missions. The recommendation supports the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter mission, to preserve its unique capabilities, such as high-resolution imaging of the Martian surface, and develop plans for continued high-resolution imaging of Mars. Further, the Committee directs NASA to advance the Lunar Exploration and Science Orbiter (LExSO) mission to carry an openly competed, high-resolution camera to the Moon.

Astrophysics.—The recommendation includes \$1,532,250,000 for Astrophysics.

Lunar-Based Gravitational Wave Astronomy.—Within the amount for Astrophysics, the recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for a study on the feasibility of a U.S.-led lunar-based gravitational

wave observatory, focused on investigating laser interferometry on the Moon to broaden the spectrum of gravitational waves. The Committee acknowledges NASA's engagement in space-based gravitational wave astronomy through its involvement in the European Space Agency-led Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA) mission but is concerned that NASA is not appropriately prioritizing this emerging research area. The Committee notes that the decadal survey Pathways to Discovery in Astronomy and Astrophysics for the 2020s recognizes space-based gravitational wave detectors as new windows into the universe. The Committee also notes that NASA's plans to return astronauts to the Moon present a new opportunity to ensure the U.S. will be at the forefront of space-based gravitational wave astronomy with a lunar-based facility.

Chandra X-Ray Observatory.—The Committee supports continued funding for the Chandra X-Ray Observatory, which continues to deliver discoveries addressing a wide range of questions across astrophysics.

Dark Sky Research.—The recommendation includes \$1,250,000 to continue NASA's competitively-awarded university partnership to expand research and STEM activities focused on research and education programs about the understanding of the Nation's designated dark sky areas, such as the Central Idaho Dark Sky Reserve.

Heliophysics.—The recommendation includes \$786,700,000 for Heliophysics.

Magnetospheric Multiscale Mission.—The recommendation includes \$21,900,000 for the Magnetospheric Multiscale mission (MMS) which will increase the understanding of the behavior of the sun and its interaction with Earth's magnetic field.

Biological and Physical Sciences.—The recommendation includes \$85,000,000 for Biological and Physical Sciences.

Commercial Low Earth Orbit Destinations.—Within the funds provided for Biological and Physical Sciences, the Committee supports the development and demonstration of in-situ analysis, sample preparation and handling, and equipment for the next generation of micro-gravity science for future Commercial Low Earth Orbit (LEO) destinations. The Committee encourages NASA to partner with industry and, to the extent practicable, leverage Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) investments, when developing and operating space-based capabilities for transformational microgravity science that advances U.S. leadership in space, including in fluid and combustion science, crop science, and biological research.

Human Spaceflight Research.—Within the funds provided for Biological and Physical Sciences, the Committee directs NASA to coordinate with industry to conduct a research and development initiative focused on the safe and efficient processing of human bio-waste during spaceflight.

AERONAUTICS

The recommendation includes \$965,800,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$30,800,000 above fiscal year 2024 and equal to the request.

Autonomous Support Systems for Advanced Air Mobility.—The Committee notes the need to validate safe autonomous support sys-

tems' architectures and develop industry standards for new advanced air mobility (AAM) vehicle concepts. The Committee encourages NASA to develop an aircraft test platform used to validate the scalability of emerging, autonomous capabilities and lead to the definition of open industry standards needed for certification and safe deployment of these technologies. The Committee notes that this development has the potential to increase capacity of existing airspace, increase safety, improve critical infrastructure resilience against threats and adverse weather conditions, increase operational efficiency by allowing more precise and fuel-efficient trajectories, and drive the adoption of new supersonic and AAM vehicles.

Advanced Capabilities for Emergency Response Operations.—The recommendation includes up to \$11,800,000 for the Advanced Capabilities for Emergency Response Operations (ACERO) to conduct an initial demonstration of local information sharing, airspace management, and aircraft deconfliction to enable shared situational awareness necessary for emergency wildland fire operations.

Safe Autonomous Flight Enabling Infrastructure.—The Committee continues to support NASA's work to support flight testing of autonomous vehicles in an integrated airspace that enables Beyond Visual Line of Sight flights in a controlled airspace and includes up to the request level for the Airspace Operations and Safety Program and the Air Mobility Pathfinders Project, including no less than \$5,000,000 for safe autonomous flight enabling infrastructure.

Advanced Air Vehicles Program.—The Committee supports NASA's efforts to develop advanced propulsion technologies, including the electric powertrain flight demonstrator and compact core, to help the aviation industry obtain efficiency improvements and reduce overall aviation emissions. The Committee directs NASA to continue research and work toward the technology maturation of new propulsion architectures and to facilitate propulsion airframe integration for flight test demonstration. The Committee encourages NASA to utilize cost share opportunities with industry in furthering these efforts.

Superconducting Technologies for Electric and Liquid-Hydrogen Powered Aircraft.— The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for NASA's Advanced Air Vehicles Program to support research, development, and testing of superconducting technologies for electrified and liquid-hydrogen (LH2) powered aircraft. The Committee recognizes the need to invest in hydrogen fuel technologies for utilization in the aviation sector, specifically in hydrogen-capable and cryogenic-capable propulsion engine fuel systems, and hydrogen-based aircraft systems such as fuel cells; auxiliary power units; and cryogenic electrical system and superconducting technologies for electrified and LH2 powered aircraft. The Committee directs NASA to focus on research and technology maturation in the areas of superconducting materials, propulsion power train, power distribution, and storage. No later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NASA to provide a report summarizing any recent or current investments in aeronautics hydrogen research and development, as well as an assessment of key technology areas for prioritization and investment within the Aeronautics Mission Directorate.

Hypersonic Technology Program.—The recommendation supports the Hypersonic Technology program and NASA's continued work conducting research and development on High-Mach turbine engines.

Automated Manufacturing Technologies for Reusable Hypersonic Hot Structures.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to develop and mature automation of high temperature ceramic matrix composites for reusable commercial hypersonic vehicles. The Committee encourages NASA to collaborate with industry partners experienced in high-rate, large-scale aerostructure design and manufacturing to provide unique process development for large hypersonic aerostructures.

Making Advancements in Commercial Hypersonics Program.—The Committee supports NASA's efforts to collaborate with the commercial hypersonic industry to advance hypersonic endeavors. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for the Making Advancements in Commercial Hypersonics (MACH) program as directed to be established by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 118-42. The Committee directs NASA to focus on flight testing and to provide a briefing on the MACH program's advancement of the hypersonic industry's flight-testing efforts no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

High-Performance Chase Aircraft.—The Committee understands the value of high-performance chase aircraft, such as the F/A-18 and F-15, that enhance NASA's unique research capabilities, and recognizes the ongoing concern that some current chase aircraft are nearing end-of-life and resulting in increasing maintenance costs. The Committee directs NASA to continue providing updates to the Committee on its chase aircraft fleet, as necessary, and to engage in regular consultations with the Department of Defense on strategies to improve the fleet (including through aircraft transfers), and evaluate administrative and legislative steps, as appropriate, to facilitate such actions.

Integrated Aviation Systems Program.—The recommendation includes \$264,400,000 for the Integrated Aviation Systems Program. The Committee supports NASA's continued work on the X-66 Sustainable Flight Demonstrator (SFD) program and X-59 Low Boom Flight Demonstrator program (LBFD). The Committee strongly supports NASA's continued partnerships with U.S. industry through development and flight demonstrations to develop capabilities that balance human-machine interactions for safer, more efficient flight.

Assured Autonomy Research.—The recommendation includes no less than \$12,000,000 for the continued development and flight testing of technologies necessary to support an assured, semi-autonomous aircraft architecture with in-time aviation safety management system capabilities.

High-Rate Composite Aircraft Manufacturing.—The recommendation includes up to \$33,000,000 for the High-Rate Composite Aircraft Manufacturing (HiCAM) project, to accelerate industry's development of critical fuselage and wing concepts through technology and manufacturing readiness. The Committee encourages NASA to bolster the global competitiveness of the U.S. aerospace industry by leveraging existing academic and industry expertise to develop mature, affordable, high-rate composite manufacturing and

assembly technologies, enabling a faster, more cost-effective production cycle for lightweight airframe structures. The Committee directs NASA to utilize up to 75 percent of these funds to support public-private partnerships with at least a 50 percent Government cost share.

Hi-Rate Ceramic Matrix Composites.—The Committee provides no less than \$35,000,000 for Hi-Rate Ceramic Matrix Composites (CMC) and notes that there is a growing need for improved development and affordability of composite-based engine components that require a cost-effective manufacturing path as more efficient engines that incorporate higher temperatures and pressures are developed for civil and commercial aviation, supersonic, hypersonic, and other defense programs. The Committee recognizes that investment in CMCs has the potential to provide weight savings and durability from high temperature composites that are necessary for the future of the aerospace industry. Additionally, the Committee notes that CMCs could enable a significant decrease in turbine weight, resulting in less fuel consumption, lower lifecycle cost, and improved system thrust-to-weight. However, technical challenges exist in cost-effective high-volume production before the predicted benefits of CMCs are extended to propulsion system design and the benefits are fully realized. The Committee notes the importance of the U.S. advanced propulsion system design, and that continued investment in this area is critical for preserving U.S. leadership.

Hybrid Thermally Efficient Core.—The Committee supports NASA's continued work, in collaboration with industry, on the Hybrid Thermally Efficient Core (HyTEC) program which supports innovative small core gas turbine engines that aim to improve the efficiency of future engines. The recommendation includes no less than \$20,000,000 for the launch of a second Phase 2 demonstration program with a targeted focus on high-temperature and pressure durable engine core technology without compromising efficiency or operability. No later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NASA to provide a report on the HyTEC program and milestones associated with both Phase 2 demonstration programs.

Metal Wire Arc Additive Manufacturing.—The Committee notes that the commercial aerospace sector uses additive manufacturing for innovative, large-scale metal wire arc additive manufacturing, including to manufacture orbital launch vehicles. The Committee notes that additive manufacturing allows for an optimized build of aerospace structures, which often translates into weight reduction leading to higher fuel efficiency. The Committee encourages NASA to prioritize large-scale metal wire arc additive manufacturing capabilities to enable rapid and efficient prototyping of new and more efficient aerospace vehicles.

Advanced Air Mobility and Unmanned Aerial Systems Test Site.—The Committee notes that an Advanced Air Mobility (AAM)/Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) test site could improve the safety and efficiency of AAM and UAS operations by serving as a comprehensive proving ground for AAM and UAS development, including Beyond Visual Line of Sight, ground-based radar, telemetry data collection, datalinks, electromagnetic interference, and Detect-and-Avoid concepts. The Committee directs NASA to provide a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on the

feasibility of developing such a test site, including at an existing NASA facility.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

The recommendation includes \$1,181,800,000 for Space Technology, which is \$81,800,000 above fiscal year 2024 and equal to the request.

Lunar Power Systems.—The recommendation includes \$120,000,000 for the development of lunar power systems for anticipated surface missions in the mid-2020s.

Fission Surface Power.—The recommendation includes \$50,000,000 for the advancement of Fission Surface Power, if NASA determines that fission can supply power for ten years in the lunar environment.

Nuclear Thermal Propulsion.—Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTP) is a critical space propulsion technology that will enable a host of exploration, scientific, national security, and commercial applications. The recommendation includes \$110,000,000 for the Space Nuclear Propulsion, for the development and demonstration of operational nuclear propulsion systems. Subsequent NASA budget submissions and future year projections should reflect how nuclear propulsion objectives and goals are rated in the shortfall prioritization process. In addition, NASA is directed to provide a detailed spending plan for NTP as well as a plan for the design.

Nuclear Electric Propulsion.—The recommendation includes up to \$20,000,000 to begin a systematic approach to developing Nuclear Electric Propulsion technologies and systems capable of ferrying astronauts to Mars or deep space science missions.

Space Nuclear Propulsion Program Office.—The Committee notes the intent of the Space Technology Mission Directorate to establish a Space Nuclear Propulsion Technology Program Office, to coordinate the development and demonstration of NTP and capabilities. The Committee encourages the Space Technology Mission Directorate to expedite the establishment of this important Program Office.

Orbital Debris Inspection Mission.—The recommendation includes up to \$25,000,000 for the Small Spacecraft Technology program for the development of an Orbital Debris Inspection Mission. The funding provided for this program continues its innovative approach by leveraging the commercial sector to demonstrate technologies on-orbit. The Committee supports a technology demonstration that tracks, characterizes, and inspects multiple objects in space.

Next Generation Commercial Space Station.—The Committee supports maintaining International Space Station (ISS) operations through 2030. The continued infrastructural damages to the ISS and current geopolitical realities of ISS partners provide for the increased need for viable, independent, continuous, alternatives to support the future of America's sustained presence in LEO and provide microgravity capabilities.

Space Nuclear Fuels Technologies.—The Committee continues to support development of operational system capability for nuclear propulsion beyond the NASA and Demonstration Rocket for Agile Cislunar Operations (DRACO) program. New fuel types that can operate at high temperatures and in extreme environments are

critical to future operational capability for space nuclear propulsion and power reactors.

Rapid Analysis and Manufacturing Propulsion Technology Project.—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 directs NASA to continue such funding.

Intellectual Property Protections.—The Committee supports NASA working with the commercial space industry to review and update as necessary agency guidelines for technology transfer licensing and space technology intellectual property protections.

Additive Manufacturing.—The Committee supports the use of Additive manufacturing to reduce time and costs associated with manufacturing and recommends that efficiency-producing advancements in this type of technology be aggressively pursued.

EXTREME Center.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for the Extra-Terrestrial Resource and Manufacturing Engineering (EXTREME) Center's vision is to develop convergent research in engineering for materials, processes, automation, recycling, in situ resource refinement/utilization, advanced materials properties, advanced power systems for propulsion and surface supply, and advanced structural engineering concepts specifically focused on establishing prototype capabilities in extra-terrestrial applications of digital engineering, advanced robotics, and additive manufacturing processes reaching at least a Technical Readiness Level of 3 (TRL 3). Objectives in the near term will be to demonstrate proof of concept capabilities in processes for space-based applications, both orbital and surface. With the foundational capabilities and consortium established, the EXTREME Center will seek to establish a world class Manufacturing USA Engineering Research Institute (ERI) to conduct applied research leading from the laboratory to flight-capable systems demonstrating the ability to deliver systems prototypes in the space environment (TRL 4–7). Research focus areas will include characterizing materials from the atomic scale to hundreds of meters in three dimensions. The practical use case for these experiments will be to understand the engineering properties of recycled and locally resourced materials required to build, repair, and maintain systems in space, both orbital and on the lunar and Martian surface. In parallel with the ERI and Manufacturing USA efforts, the EXTREME Center collaboration will partner with government and industrial customers to build the engineering and support networks that will deliver U.S. leadership and competitiveness in the advent of the new space economy, Space 2.0.

Regional Economic Development.—The recommendation includes up to \$10,000,000 to focus on partnership with State and regional economic development organizations as they expand space-related commercial opportunities designed to address NASA mission needs.

On-orbit Servicing Assembly and Manufacturing 1 (OSAM-1).—Consistent with the direction provided in the Joint Explanatory

Statement accompanying the Public Law 118–42, NASA is currently assessing the ability to meet a 2026 launch date and will provide an update to the Committees upon completion. The Committee awaits the plan assessing project utilization, including potential uses by other government agencies or commercial entities for satellite servicing, orbital debris removal or other aspects of space traffic management.

CAPSTONE Mission Extension.—The Committee notes that the CAPSTONE mission has reduced risk for future spacecraft and the Artemis Program by validating innovative navigation technologies and verifying the dynamics of the Near Rectilinear Halo Orbit (NRHO). The CAPSTONE mission extension will facilitate additional development of the underlying technologies informed by the mission data and the dissemination of the model to support other missions-of-opportunity programs. Therefore, the Committee directs the Small Spacecraft Technology program to provide mission of opportunity funding for the CAPSTONE mission extension.

EXPLORATION

The recommendation includes \$7,618,200,000 for Exploration, which is \$48,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and equal to the request.

Launch Systems.—The Space Launch System (SLS), Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle (Orion), and Exploration Ground System (EGS) are all critical infrastructure for the development and sustainment of the Nation’s human exploration goals. These investments are critical to human exploration of space beyond Low Earth Orbit and provide flexibility for a variety of missions and destinations including the Moon and Mars. The recommendation includes \$2,600,000,000 for SLS; \$1,338,700,000 for Orion; and \$799,150,000 for 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.

Human Landing System.—The recommendation includes no less than \$1,864,000,000 for the Human Landing System (HLS).

Advanced Environmental Control and Life Support System.—The recommendation includes up to \$25,000,000 for public-private partnerships to develop the critical Moon to Mars Environmental Control and Life Support System (ECLSS) closed mission systems capabilities that will be necessary for successful and safe missions in the deep space environment, including closed mission system ECLSS architectures, highly resilient and redundant systems, small and lightweight form factors, regenerative capabilities, and in situ repair capabilities assuming a deep space mission in which no cargo or spares are available. To the maximum extent practicable, NASA is encouraged to leverage proven ECLSS systems used and with spaceflight and duration heritage from the ISS to ensure systems developed for deep space missions draw on the flight proven heritage of ISS capabilities but upgraded with latest technology and designed for deep space environment. No later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, NASA is directed to identify the key technologies necessary for development, test and certification for long duration Moon and Mars crewed missions and how this program can help accelerate development and testing of these critical capabilities.

Block 1B Development.—The Committee is supportive of NASA’s plans to fully develop SLS capabilities and directs NASA to continue the simultaneous development of the authorized activities under section 302(c)(1)(a) and (b) of Public Law 111–267. Enabling the evolution of SLS from the vehicle used in Artemis I to the Block 1B variant and eventually the 130 metric ton variant, requires the continued development of the interim Block 1B variation of SLS, including the continued development of Exploration Upper Stage. It also requires modifications to SLS, the continued construction of an ML–2 as a Block 1B compatible mobile launch platform, and development of any additional processing and launch capabilities. To further enable NASA’s goals for the Artemis program, the recommendation includes no less than \$235,800,000 and up to \$600,000,000 for Block 1B development for Exploration Upper Stage (EUS) engine development and associated stage adapter work from within the amounts provided for SLS.

Fabrication Laboratory In-Space Manufacturing Demonstration.—Of the funds made available for Exploration Capabilities of the Mars Campaign Development program in the Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate, no less than \$10,000,000 shall be for a fabrication laboratory (FabLab) demonstration of metal and electronic manufacturing in space.

Exploration Extravehicular Activity Service.—The Committee supports NASA’s efforts to award two task orders to multiple industry providers to advance the development, testing, certification, and mission readiness of next generation extravehicular activity (EVA) spacesuits for the International Space Station (ISS) and future Low Earth Orbit platforms as well as the Artemis III mission and beyond. The Committee believes having two providers funded and providing capability for these missions will ensure continued competition on cost, schedule, and capability while providing NASA with redundancy for Artemis and Mars missions. The recommendation includes no less than \$494,900,000 for the Exploration Extravehicular Activity Service (XEVAS) and Human Surface Mobility program in fiscal year 2025 to ensure that all task orders necessary to maintain schedule for the ISS demonstration and missions and Artemis missions to the Moon and later Mars are fulfilled. The Committee directs NASA to support competition and redundancy for future Artemis missions starting with Artemis IV by providing the Committee with a plan, including a task order and funding roadmap, to have both EVA spacesuits developed and certified for lunar surface missions in time for the selection of the EVA spacesuit for the Artemis IV mission.

Human Landing System Program Initiative.—The Committee directs NASA to fund the development and crewed demonstration of a second commercial human landing system through the Sustaining Lunar Development Program initiative in the Human Landing System Program initiative.

SPACE OPERATIONS

The recommendation includes \$4,473,500,000 for Space Operations, which is \$253,500,000 above fiscal year 2024 and \$83,800,000 above the request.

Commercial Crew and Cargo.—The Committee strongly supports continued, regular access to the International Space Station and

notes that this access supports national capabilities in Earth orbit and is vital to retaining U.S. leadership in space. The Committee also recognizes that U.S. commercial providers have enabled significant additional scientific capability at reduced costs for NASA. 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 International Space Station is operational. The recommendation includes not less than \$1,890,000,000 for the Crew and Cargo Program.

Small Satellite Cross-Link Systems.—The recommendation includes \$25,000,000 to align NASA’s relay networks to transmit large volumes of science and Earth remote sensing data to users via high-speed (V-band), low latency links. The Committee anticipates that this initiative will provide an expanded educational opportunity for individuals studying SmallSat Cross-Link Systems.

Bermuda Tracking and Telemetry Station.—The recommendation includes up to \$6,000,000 to upgrade the Bermuda Tracking and Telemetry Station to support remote operation for Government and commercial launch users.

Commercial LEO Destinations.—The Committee is aware that NASA plans two phases for Commercial LEO Destinations (CLD), which is a deviation from the phasing and timelines used successfully in NASA’s Commercial Cargo and Crew Programs. The Committee seeks to understand NASA’s plans to take full advantage of potential CLD providers, while addressing the technical risks of the planned two-phase program compared to alternative approaches. NASA is directed to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on its plans to achieve rapid and cost-effective CLD capabilities. This briefing shall include an assessment of: (i) the benefits of NASA’s CLD requirements being met by a mix of different services from CLD contractor teams instead of requiring nearly identical services from providers; and (ii) the benefits of the CLD program taking incremental steps toward more advanced CLD capabilities over time.

International Space Station.—The Committee supports continued access to and supply of the International Space Station (ISS) in order to maintain our national capabilities in Earth orbit and retain the current measure of U.S. leadership in space and space-based research.

21st Century Space Launch Complex.—The recommendation includes up to \$20,000,000 for the 21st Century Space Launch Complex. The Committee continues to encourage NASA to take into consideration the full potential of all NASA-owned launch complexes in awarding the balance of funds made available and in planning for future funding requests for this critical space infrastructure program.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS
ENGAGEMENT

The recommendation includes \$89,000,000 for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement (STEM), which is \$54,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$54,500,000 below the request.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.—The recommendation includes \$29,000,000 for the Established Program

to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR). Within the amount provided, the Committee directs NASA to allocate no more than 10 percent of EPSCoR funding for administration and other overhead costs. The Committee acknowledges the important role EPSCoR plays in spurring innovation, bolstering research capabilities at institutions that are historically underserved by Federal research and development funding, and strengthening the STEM workforce.

Space Grant Program.—The recommendation includes \$60,000,000 for the Space Grant program and directs NASA to allocate these funds to State consortia for competitively awarded grants in support of local, regional, and national STEM needs and to support all 52 participating jurisdictions at no less than \$860,000 each.

SAFETY, SECURITY AND MISSION SERVICES

The recommendation includes \$3,044,440,000 for Safety, Security and Mission Services, which is \$84,560,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the request.

Management of Digital Media Content.—The Committee notes the importance of maintaining the public confidence in the integrity of digital media content produced and published by NASA. The Committee urges NASA to continue to improve and evolve its standards of maintenance and use of its images, videos, audio files, and other content from its aeronautic, orbital, space travel, space operations, deep space observation, and other critical missions. No later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NASA to 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.

Intellectual Property Oversight.—The Committee recognizes the importance of protecting intellectual property (IP), particularly in regard to sophisticated space technologies. The Committee encourages NASA to establish greater oversight of IP protection and management including for programs and missions supported by prime contractors with teams of subcontractors. The Committee directs NASA to undertake a review of the current IP environment and to set clear policies on IP protection to ensure that contractors are not taking advantage of or appropriating the IP of other program participants. No later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NASA to provide a report on NASA's policies for the protection of IP among vendors and suppliers working jointly or as teams on NASA programs and missions. The Committee directs that the report shall include descriptions of training provided to NASA program and contract personnel, current regulatory guidance, current oversight mechanisms, processes for dispute resolution, and any identified challenges or proposed solutions to enhance oversight of contractor IP.

Small Business Proprietary Information Protection.—The Committee notes the importance of small businesses supporting government contracts and programs. The Committee also notes that some small businesses have expressed concern that proprietary data disclosure requirements may provide an undue competitive advantage to other contractors. No later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NASA to provide a report

on the agency's oversight of contractors including current contracting proposal guidance and parameters, mitigation processes within NASA for preventing unnecessary or abusive practices, and NASA's standards for private small business subcontractor disclosures to other contractors for evaluation and reporting.

NASA Solutions for Enterprise-Wide Procurement VI.—The Committee directs NASA to utilize a vendor-agnostic, multi-cloud approach for the NASA Solutions for Enterprise-Wide Procurement VI, that drives competition and innovation to create a more accessible and secure environment.

NASA Safety, Security and Mission Services Community Projects.—The recommendation includes \$57,828,000 for NASA community projects. The Committee directs NASA to perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The recommendation includes \$424,100,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (CECR), which is \$124,100,000 above fiscal year 2024 and equal to the request.

Spaceport Infrastructure Investment.—Within available funds and existing authorities, NASA is encouraged to prioritize investment in its spaceport infrastructure.

Space Infrastructure Modernization.—The Committee encourages NASA to consider a pilot program, with qualified entities that hold the requisite expertise and capability in modernizing, operating, and maintaining physical assets through Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) contracts that support NASA's mission.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The recommendation includes \$47,600,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and \$2,900,000 below the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included the following administrative provisions for NASA:

The bill includes a provision that makes funds for any announced prize available without fiscal year limitation until the prize is claimed or the offer is withdrawn.

The bill includes a provision that establishes terms and conditions for the transfer of funds.

The bill includes provisions that require NASA to submit a spending plan at the activity level and subject both the spending plan and specified changes to that plan to reprogramming procedures under section 505 of this Act.

The bill allows for certain transfers of funds.

The bill includes a provision providing NASA the authority to combine amounts from one or more of its Science, Aeronautics, Space Technology, Exploration, and Space Operations appropriations with amounts from the STEM Engagement appropriation to jointly fund discrete projects or activities, through contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, that serve these purposes.

NASA is directed to provide notification of the agency's intent to award a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement that would be jointly funded under this authority, no less than 15 days prior to award.

The bill permits a transfer of funds into NASA's Working Capital Fund.

The bill includes two provisions to extend the period of availability for certain funds.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The recommendation includes \$9,258,640,000 for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is \$198,640,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, and \$924,360,000 below the request.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The recommendation includes \$7,546,630,000 for Research and Related Activities (R&RA), which is \$370,130,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, and \$498,690,000 below the request.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.—The Committee supports EPSCoR and notes its important role in spurring innovation, bolstering research capabilities at institutions that have historically received less Federal research and development funding, and strengthening the STEM workforce. The recommendation includes no less than \$250,000,000 for EPSCoR and directs that no more than 5 percent of these funds may be allocated for administration and other overhead costs. The Committee is looking forward to reviewing more data on the impact of the pilot projects in addressing research competitiveness in EPSCoR States in the coming years. The Committee directs NSF to continue accepting applications for the jurisdiction-wide Track 1 Research Infrastructure Improvement Program. Additionally, the Committee directs NSF to work with EPSCoR jurisdictions to ensure there is statewide collaboration on Track 1, E-CORE, and E-RISE award applications and award management. Furthermore, the Committee directs NSF to allow Track 1 participants to apply for the E-CORE and E-RISE awards as part of the pilot program.

Regional Innovation Engines.—The recommendation includes \$205,000,000 for the Regional Innovation Engines, as authorized by section 10388 of Public Law 117-167.

Office of Research Security Strategy and Policy.—The Committee commends NSF's continued focus on research security and provides up to \$15,520,000 for the Office of Research Security Strategy and Policy.

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics.—The Committee supports the work of the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES), and encourages it to identify, compile, and analyze existing nationwide data and conduct survey research to better understand the national cyber workforce, as well as support other related statistical activities outlined in Public Law 117-167. Noting the already low ratio of personnel-to-budget at NCSES relative to other Federal statistical agencies, the Committee encourages support for additional personnel, which may include statisticians, economists, research scientists, and other statis-

tical and support staff as needed, to ensure adequate staffing for this research.

Astronomy and Astrophysics Decadal Survey Priority Facilities.—The Committee understands that the Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics 2020 (Astro2020) has developed a comprehensive research strategy and vision for the future of astronomy and astrophysics, particularly as it relates to ground-based instruments and observatories, including the U.S. Extremely Large Telescope Program (USELT) and the Next Generation Very Large Array. The recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for design-related funding. The Committee acknowledges NSF has announced a process by which it will decide how best to advance the USELT and strongly encourages NSF to ensure that the USELT includes a two-observatory footprint with a mechanism to guarantee robust community access. The Committee notes that advancing these projects will ensure that the U.S. can maintain world leadership in astronomy for the benefit of U.S. innovation, STEM careers, and national security. The Committee directs NSF to provide regular briefings on the status of the USELT and encourages NSF to minimize delays and reduce risks to cost growth on the highest ranked large-scale, ground-based projects that have submitted plans to the agency review process and which are already beyond the planning and preliminary design phases.

Astronomy Current Facilities.—The Committee directs NSF to ensure there is adequate support for operational costs and maintenance at its current astronomy facilities, as it considers new astronomy investments.

U.S. Sub-Seafloor Sampling Program.—The recommendation includes \$60,000,000 for the U.S. Sub-Seafloor Sampling Program, a follow-on program to the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP). The Committee understands that NSF wants to meet the current and future needs of the earth science community with the capabilities provided by the scientific research vessel JOIDES Resolution (JR), and directs NSF to utilize those resources to plan for and execute a program that will utilize a portfolio of sub-seafloor sampling approaches and expeditions, including by engaging in conversations regarding an extension of the current management contract, continuing scientific ocean drilling missions with the JR for no less than three missions in fiscal year 2025, and to support the continued operation of the JR until the expiration of the vessel's Environmental Impact Statement. Given the growing threat from China, the Committee emphasizes that retaining U.S. leadership in this space is critical to national security interests and directs NSF to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on its plan to implement this direction, as well as the strategy for meeting the breadth of sub-seafloor sampling needs, which could include plans for a new scientific ocean drilling vessel. Additionally, the Committee directs NSF 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.

Earth and Planetary Material Characterization Laboratory.—The Committee recognizes that as NSF prepares to transition the IODP

to a model that more heavily funds research on existing earth core samples, a national academic lab housing current and future earth core samples, specialized equipment and data, and scientific expertise is needed to support research, education, and workforce development at the frontier of geosciences. The Committee encourages NSF to collaborate with an academic institution with specific expertise in managing and handling earth core samples and directs NSF to assess the viability and cost of consolidating samples located in other countries into this lab.

Intense, Ultrafast Lasers.—The Committee commends NSF for starting to implement the recommendations from the Brightest Light Initiative Workshop, including research and infrastructure investments. The Committee encourages NSF to continue moving forward with the planning and design to build next generation cutting-edge facilities needed to advance ultrafast and high-power laser technologies and stay ahead of international competition.

Artificial Intelligence.—The Committee believes it is important to maintain leadership in AI and commends NSF for its significant investments in this area. The Committee encourages NSF to continue its efforts in workforce development for AI and other emerging technologies to widen the workforce pipeline of students graduating with AI and data literacy. In addition, the Committee encourages NSF, as it implements partnerships and cooperative agreements, to support research on AI's implications on society.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities—Excellence in Research.—The recommendation includes \$24,850,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities—Excellence in Research program.

Neutrino Observatory.—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 (P5). The Committee encourages NSF to consider development activities for IceCube-Gen2 and to ensure an appropriate transition between the IceCube upgrade and IceCube-Gen2 construction projects to leverage lessons learned and knowledge transfer from one project to another.

Grants for Air Quality and Wildfire Research.—The Committee recognizes the need for additional research into air quality and wildfires and encourages NSF to continue its investments in this area.

Ethical and Societal Considerations Report.—The Committee notes that section 10343 of Public Law 117–167 directed NSF to intake stakeholder support to revise proposal instructions to require that ethical and societal considerations be included in funding proposals, prior to making awards. No later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NSF to provide a briefing detailing the status of this requirement.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee supports the work of the Oceans and Human Health program to support research into the human health impacts of HABs in marine coastal regions, the Great Lakes Basin, and freshwater systems. The Committee further encourages research to better understand how the influx of nutrients, including dissolved nitrogen and phosphorus, and the ef-

fects of soil amendments, pesticides, and herbicides on soil absorption of nutrients contribute to HAB outbreaks.

Center for High Energy X-Ray Science.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of the Center for High Energy X-Ray Science (CHEXS) as a multi-disciplinary user facility to the scientific research community and directs NSF to provide \$12,000,000 to fully fund CHEXS at maximum operating capacity.

Spectrum Innovation.—The Committee supports NSF's work to create a national center for wireless spectrum research and collaboration that can 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 the center's consortium and its research and workforce development initiatives.

Arecibo Observatory.—The Committee continues to recognize the scientific and educational contributions made by the Arecibo Observatory (AO) and the 305-meter legacy radio telescope. The Committee understands the AO will undergo a transition from a primarily scientific mission to STEM education and workforce development. The Committee further understands there is additional scientific instrumentation at the site that could be utilized to retain a scientific mission in this facility. No later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NSF to provide a briefing on a plan to utilize these instruments at AO in support of active science and scientific research alongside education and workforce development.

Arctic Research.—The Committee supports the continued investments in Polar Programs research funding pursuant to Federal priorities set forth in the Arctic Research Plan and National Strategy for the Arctic Region. Recognizing the relevance of Arctic research for national mitigation responses, the Committee encourages NSF to fund Arctic research that prioritizes Arctic observations, processes, and feedback through model development.

National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource Pilot Program.—The recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource (NAIRR) pilot program. The Committee commends NSF on the launch of the NAIRR and notes the importance of maintaining American leadership in AI. The Committee looks forward to seeing the evolution of the NAIRR as a tool to provide access to computing, data, model, software, and training resources to researchers. No later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NSF to provide a briefing on the progress of the pilot, planning and resources required for full realization of the NAIRR, and budget expectations for out years.

Open Access.—When considering existing or future open or public access policies, the Committee directs NSF to refrain from issuing guidance, restrictions, or otherwise limiting the ability of extramural grant recipients to freely license or control their written works, including under 2 Fed. Reg. 200 or guidance on "federal purpose" from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Combating Sexual Harassment in Science.—The recommendation supports the activities authorized in section 10539 of Public Law 117–167 and encourages NSF to work in partnership with stake-

holders from across the science ecosystem with experience in field safety and the prevention of sexual harassment in science.

High-Performance Computing.—The Committee commends NSF on its continued commitment to its high-performance computing and data analysis capabilities and urges NSF to make timely and significant investments in high-performance computing. The Committee emphasizes the importance of NSF’s commitment to developing and supporting systems that facilitate tremendous leaps in computational simulation including AI, quantum computing, and data analysis. The Committee highlights the importance of leading-edge high-performance computing infrastructure for continued U.S. leadership and international scientific competitiveness, particularly given computational investments and technical achievements in high-performance computing by China.

Dyslexia.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue research on the science of dyslexia, and to support multi-directorate, merit reviewed, and competitively awarded research on the science of specific learning disabilities, including dyslexia, such as research on the early identification of children and students with dyslexia, professional development for teachers and administrators of students with dyslexia, curricula and educational tools needed for children with dyslexia, and the implementation and scaling of successful models of dyslexia intervention.

Accessible Microelectronics Lab Facilities.—The Committee understands that an accessible microelectronics lab is a user facility designed to bring hands-on experience to electronics prototyping—a physical factory where students and engineers from anywhere in the U.S. can design electronics systems. The Committee recognizes that accessible microelectronics labs designed to facilitate electronics prototyping can enable the full participation of researchers at community colleges, emerging research institutions, and other under-resourced research institutions by affording them the same access to materials and equipment as top research institutions. The Committee encourages NSF to invest up to \$10,000,000 in microelectronics labs with robotic workstations, a warehouse of electronic components, and a robotic transport system.

Entrepreneurial Fellowships.—The Committee supports the expansion of the Entrepreneurial Fellowships program toward the scale authorized under section 10392 of Public Law 117–167 and notes that these immersive fellowships provide scientists with training, lab space, industry connections, and other resources to translate emerging technologies from the lab to the market in areas key to global competitiveness.

Programs Not Supported.—The recommendation does not support the NSF U.S. Global Change Research program or the NSF Clean Energy Technology program.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The recommendation includes \$235,000,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (MREFC), which is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, and \$65,000,000 below the request. The Committee directs GAO to continue its annual reviews and semiannual updates of programs funded within MREFC and report to Congress on the status of large-scale NSF projects and activities based on its review. The rec-

ommendation supports the Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization, the Mid-scale Research Infrastructure program, and the Leadership-Class Computing Facility (LCCF).

Leadership-Class Computing Facility.—The Committee supports the LCCF, including the acquisition, construction, and commissioning of major facilities and larger mid-scale research infrastructure that provide unique capabilities at the frontiers of science and engineering, and notes that the LCCF will represent an enormous step forward in both the scale and the long-term sustainability of advanced computing resources available to the open science community.

Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Projects.—The recommendation supports the Mid-scale Research Infrastructure program as authorized by Public Law 117–167. The Committee urges NSF to take a balanced approach to awarding rigorous and transformative Mid-scale Research Infrastructure projects, and to meet the various scientific needs identified by major community reports such as Astro2020. The Committee also encourages NSF to award at least one Mid-scale Research Infrastructure project to an institution in an EPSCoR State.

United States Extremely Large Telescope Program.—The Committee directs NSF to report to the Committee regularly on the status of the Giant Magellan Telescope and the Thirty Meter Telescope, including an anticipated timeline of when such projects will be moved into the MREFC account.

STEM EDUCATION

The recommendation includes \$1,000,000,000 for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Education, which is \$172,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$300,000,000 below the request.

Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.—The recommendation includes \$26,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program and encourages NSF to continue to increase the number of Native Americans in STEM careers.

Improving Undergraduate STEM Education: Hispanic-Serving Institutions.—The recommendation supports the Improving Undergraduate STEM Education: Hispanic-Serving Institution (IUSE:HSI) program. The Committee notes the importance of increasing the recruitment, retention, and graduation rates of Hispanic students pursuing STEM degrees, particularly at institutions of higher education that typically do not receive high levels of NSF funding.

Expanding Capacity in Quantum Information Science and Engineering Program.—The recommendation supports the Expanding Capacity in Quantum Information Science and Engineering (ExpandQISE) program, which aims to increase research capacity in quantum disciplines by supporting research and education initiatives to advance scientific, engineering, and technological breakthroughs, while securing a talent pipeline to meet workforce needs in industry, academia, and government.

Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program.—The recommendation supports the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program which encourages talented STEM majors and professionals to become mathematics and science teachers.

Advanced Technological Education Program.—The recommendation supports the Advanced Technological Education (ATE) program, which focuses on the education of technicians for the high-technology fields that drive the Nation's economy.

CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service.—The recommendation includes up to \$74,000,000 for the CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service program, which focuses on the need to provide scholarships to students in the critical fields of cybersecurity and AI security. The Committee encourages NSF to include AI in activities funded by the program to maximize the learning potential in both fields, including for capacity building efforts when working with schools designated as National Security Agency (NSA) National Centers of Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity. Additionally, the Committee encourages NSF to leverage resources 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.

Centers for Transformative Education Research and Translation.—The recommendation supports the Centers for Transformative Education Research and Translation program as authorized by section 10395 of Public Law 117–167. Through this program, the Committee encourages NSF to consider supporting the instrumentation of large-scale digital learning platforms and enabling multi-stakeholder partnerships to support collaborative research and translation education innovation. The Committee encourages NSF to collaborate with the Department of Education to consider how these centers could help address learning recovery and foster the benefits of technology.

Enhancing Graduate Education and Training.—The Committee supports measures that improve graduate student advising and mentorship as well as funding mechanisms. The Committee recognizes the importance of these matters to increase talent retention and international competitiveness, and encourages NSF to develop best practices that enhance graduate education, to study the impact of funding models on graduate student productivity and outcomes, and to set clear mentorship standards in Federally funded projects, including ensuring positive, productive, and learning-focused relationships between mentors and mentees, professional growth, ethics, and assessment practices.

Microelectronics Workforce Development.—The Committee recognizes the growing need to boost domestic competitiveness, innovation, and national security efforts in the semiconductor sector. The Committee encourages NSF, in coordination with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), to consider partnering with a consortium of community colleges, master's degree level institutions, and undergraduate institutions to develop an initiative that will increase the number of industry-ready graduates. The Committee also encourages NSF to identify and consider funding for existing workforce development collaborations between manufacturers and institutions of higher education that can be scaled appropriately to meet regional workforce demand.

Microelectronics Workforce Credentialing.—The recommendation includes up to \$20,000,000 for the Experiential Learning in Emerging and Novel Technologies (ExLENT[®]) program which supports experiential learning in key technologies. The Committee directs NSF

when making awards under this program to consider industry-recognized, transferable, and modular digital stackable credentials for semiconductor manufacturing, new learning technologies such as simulation technology built for extended reality (XR/AR/VR) based training for semiconductor manufacturing, and regions where significant microelectronics manufacturing facilities and workforce development investments are being made by both industry and the Federal Government.

Artificial Intelligence Workforce Development.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of maintaining global leadership in AI and commends NSF for continuing to prioritize investments in this area. The Committee encourages NSF to prioritize workforce development for AI and other emerging technologies, including education programs at community colleges, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, Minority Serving Institutions, institutions that serve rural populations, and institutions located in EPSCoR States.

Programs Not Supported.—The recommendation does not support the Advancing Informal STEM Learning (AISL) program and the Analytics for Equity Initiative.

National Science Foundation Allocation of Funds: CHIPS Act Fiscal Year 2025
(In thousands of dollars)

Account—Project and Activity	Amount (\$000)
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America Workforce and Education Fund	\$50,000
Research and Related Activities	(25,000)
STEM Education	(25,000)
Total	50,000

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

The recommendation includes \$448,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management (AOAM), which is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$56,000,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The recommendation includes \$4,600,000 for the National Science Board, which is \$490,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$620,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The recommendation includes \$24,410,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$4,050,000 below request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes two administrative provisions. The first provision establishes thresholds for the transfer of funds. The second provision is regarding notification prior to acquisition or disposal of certain assets.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights, which is \$1,350,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$1,850,000 below the request.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$420,000,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which is \$35,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$68,221,000 below the request.

Remote Work.—The Committee directs EEOC to submit, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter, a list of all EEOC personnel that have work agreements that allow them to work remotely, whether part of the time or full time, on a permanent basis.

Official Time.—The Committee directs EEOC to submit, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, and on an annual basis thereafter, a list of all EEOC personnel who utilize “official time” that allows Federal employees to perform union business during work hours instead of public service, as well as the amount of official time each EEOC employee uses and the cost.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$115,000,000 for the International Trade Commission (ITC), which is \$7,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$11,100,000 below the request.

Litigation Transparency.—The Committee believes that transparency of the real parties of interest in ITC cases could aid the Commission in fairly evaluating these disputes. Moreover, a lack of routine disclosure of the real parties of interest may raise concerns when determining whether ethical conflicts exist during ITC proceedings. The Committee directs the ITC to consider promulgating a rule that would require each party to disclose the real parties in interest in all Section 337 litigation at the ITC, and be adequate to ensure, among other things, disclosure of any and all beneficial owners and investors.

Section 337 Investigations.—Under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission must consider the impact on the public interest before issuing any remedial order. The Committee directs the ITC to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, outlining the ways in which ITC develops its factual record on which a public interest determination is predicated.

Trade Enforcement Analysis.—The Committee directs the ITC to complete, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, an investigation and prospective economic analysis of revoking per-

manent normal trade relations (PNTR) treatment of all products of the People’s Republic of China on the U.S. economy, U.S. industry, and product sourcing over a six-year period. The Commission is further directed to provide this report to the Committee within 30 days of completion. The report should include the results of the Commission’s investigation and analysis including detailed information, to the extent practicable, on U.S. trade, production, and prices in the industries that would be directly and most affected by the imposition of rates of duty in Column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (19 U.S.C. 1202) on products from China. The report should also examine an alternative scenario where Congress revokes PNTR with a five-year phase-in of tariffs on a subset of national security products.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee recommends \$489,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which is \$71,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$77,000,000 below the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The bill continues certain restrictions on the uses of LSC funding and contains language permitting LSC grantees to operate with boards of directors composed of no less than 33 percent attorneys without requiring appointment by bar associations.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$4,200,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission, which is \$300,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$840,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

The recommendation includes a total of \$68,000,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), which is \$6,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$8,000,000 below the request.

Congressional Approval of Trade Agreements.—The Committee is alarmed that USTR does not intend to seek congressional approval for the trade agreements it is negotiating. The U.S. Constitution gives Congress plenary power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations.” Although the President can negotiate agreements, this enumerated power makes clear only Congress can bring those agreements into force. However, USTR continues to negotiate binding international trade agreements with Kenya and countries party to the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, while indicating that it does not intend to submit any resulting agreements to Congress for approval. In response to similar concerns regarding trade negotiations with Taiwan, Congress passed the United States-Taiwan Initiative on 21st Century Trade First Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 118–13), which approved the first agreement under the United States-Taiwan Initiative on 21st Century Trade and requires any further agreement under the initiative—including the

agreement presently under negotiation—to receive approval from Congress before it can take effect. This legislation also included a finding that “The President lacks the authority to enter into binding trade agreements absent approval from Congress.” Accordingly, the Committee directs USTR to submit, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, a list of the agreements for which it plans to seek congressional approval as well as an explanation of the reasons for excluding any agreements containing binding commitments from the list.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Enforcement.—The Committee notes the importance of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and the economic benefit of fair and reciprocal trade. Accordingly, the Committee encourages USTR to actively monitor Mexico’s commitments under the USMCA and fulfill all enforcement-related mandates under U.S. law, including the use of USMCA’s dispute settlement process when necessary.

USTR Trade Agenda.—The Committee directs USTR to submit a report, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing a USTR trade agenda for the United States and any foreign country the Ambassador or her staff has traveled to or held official meetings with between October 1, 2023, and the date of enactment of this Act.

Protection of U.S. Innovation in the Domestic and Global Marketplace.—The Committee is concerned with the degradation of protections for intellectual property (IP) both globally and within the United States. Failure to protect and enforce IP rights would weaken America’s global competitiveness and undermine the American businesses and workers who brought those technologies to market. Strong U.S. innovation and manufacturing depends on strong IP protections. Accordingly, the Committee directs USTR to pursue and advance IP protections and enforcement for U.S. innovation through bilateral and multilateral engagements and through the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements to prevent foreign competitors from disregarding IP protections for U.S. made products, especially biomedical technologies.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Report.—Pursuant to USTR’s stated goal of promoting U.S. food and agricultural exports, the Committee directs USTR to resume publishing, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, its annual Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) report. Additionally, the Committee requests that the SPS report include an expanded review of current and pending policies globally that would effectively restrict or negatively impact the ability of U.S. food and agriculture companies to do business in or sell products in overseas markets. This report should outline where effective regulatory environment differences between U.S. and overseas markets pose additional challenges to U.S. companies and offer recommendations to protect market access and continued growth in the food and agriculture sectors. USTR should affirm its commitment to engaging in all available bilateral, regional, and multilateral fora to dismantle these barriers to U.S. food and agriculture and strengthen the rules-based trading system to ensure a level playing field abroad for U.S. products.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$53,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of USTR, which is \$6,000,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$8,000,000 below the request.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$15,000,000, which is to be derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, for trade enforcement activities and transfers authorized by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$5,971,000 for the State Justice Institute (SJI), which is \$1,669,000 below fiscal year 2024 and \$1,669,000 below the request.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 501 prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes unless expressly authorized by law.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided.

Section 503 provides that the expenditure of any appropriation contained in this Act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law or existing executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 504 provides that if any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of other provisions shall not be affected.

Section 505 prohibits a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employee; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments funds for existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs,

projects, or activities as approved by Congress; unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

Section 506 provides that if it is determined that any person intentionally affixes a "Made in America" label to any product that was not made in America, that person shall not be eligible to receive any contract or subcontract with funds made available in this Act. The section further provides that to the extent practicable, with respect to purchases of promotional items, funds made available under this Act shall be used to purchase items manufactured, produced, or assembled in the United States or its territories or possessions.

Section 507 requires quarterly reporting to Congress on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 508 provides that any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions in this Act, or, for the Department of Commerce, from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property, shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the department or agency, and provides transfer authority between appropriation accounts to carry out this provision, subject to reprogramming procedures.

Section 509 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products or to seek the reduction or removal of foreign restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type. This provision is not intended to impact routine international trade services to all U.S. citizens, including the processing of applications to establish foreign trade zones.

Section 510 stipulates the obligations of certain receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund.

Section 511 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 prohibits the transfer of funds in this Act to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except for transfers made by, or pursuant to authorities provided in, this Act or any other appropriations act.

Section 513 requires certain timetables of audits performed by Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation and sets limits and restrictions on the awarding and use of grants or contracts funded by amounts appropriated by this Act.

Section 514 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks.

Section 515 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

Section 516 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 517 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to authorize or issue a National Security Letter (NSL) in contravention of certain laws authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue NSLs.

Section 518 requires congressional notification for any project within the Departments of Commerce or Justice, the National Science Foundation, or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration totaling more than \$75,000,000 that has cost increases of 10 percent or more.

Section 519 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence-related activities as authorized by Congress 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 certifies that the organization has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

(RESCISSIONS)

Section 521 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances. Subsection (d) requires the Departments of Commerce and Justice to submit a report on the amount of each rescission. These reports shall include the distribution of such rescissions among decision units, or, in the case of rescissions from grant accounts, the distribution of such rescissions among specific grant programs, and whether such rescissions were taken from recoveries and deobligations, or from funds that were never obligated. Rescissions shall be applied to discretionary budget authority balances that were not appropriated with emergency or disaster relief designations. The Committee directs the Department of Justice to ensure that amounts for Joint Law Enforcement Operations are preserved at no less than the fiscal year 2024 level and that those amounts and amounts for victim compensation are prioritized.

Section 522 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to purchase first class or premium air travel in contravention of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to pay for the attendance of more than 50 department or agency employees, who are stationed in the United States, at any single conference outside the United States, unless the conference is: (1) a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States; or (2) a scientific conference for which the department or agency head has notified the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that such attendance is in the national interest, along with the basis for such determination.

Section 524 requires any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government receiving funds appropriated under this Act to track and report on undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 525 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to move a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives facility.

Section 526 prohibits the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the

National Space Council from using funds made available by this Act by to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company or effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at certain facilities, with certain exceptions.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement and victim assistance purposes.

Section 528 requires the departments and agencies funded in this Act to submit spending plans.

Section 529 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to pay award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract. The heads of executive branch departments, agencies, boards, and commissions funded by this Act are directed to require that all contracts within their purview that provide award fees 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. The provision also provides an exception for the Department of Justice to enforce Federal law prohibiting the distribution or manufacturing of a controlled substance near schools and colleges.

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 made available by this or any other Act to require certain export licenses.

Section 535 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to deny, or fail to act on, certain import applications regarding “curios or relics” firearms, parts, or ammunition.

Section 536 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act 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 made available by this Act to require a person licensed under section 923 of title 18, United States Code, to report information to the Department of Justice regarding the sale of multiple rifles or shotguns to the same person.

Section 538 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

Section 539 includes language regarding detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 540 includes language regarding facilities for housing detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 541 sets certain requirements for the allocations of funds related to the CHIPS Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167).

Section 542 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement a rule regarding area or time closures in the South Atlantic.

Section 543 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement or enforce Executive Order 14006, which prohibits the use of private detention facilities.

Section 544 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to implement or enforce the ATF’s rule entitled, “Definition of ‘Frame or Receiver’ and Identification of Firearms.”

Section 545 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to implement or enforce Executive Order 14092, “Reducing Gun Violence and Making Our Communities Safer.”

Section 546 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement or defend the joint Departments of Justice and Homeland Security rule that allows U.S. Customs and Border Patrol officers to adjudicate asylum claims (“Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers”).

Section 547 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to promulgate, develop, or implement any regulation, policy, or practice regarding certain actions in immigration court.

Section 548 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement section 19 or section 20 of Executive Order 14074, “Advancing Effective, Accountable, Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety.”

Section 549 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement any regulation issued or finalized by ATF after January 21, 2021.

Section 550 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to implement or defend the ATF’s pistol brace rule (“Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached ‘Stabilizing Braces’”).

Section 551 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement the Attorney General’s school boards memo (“Partnership Among Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Law Enforcement to Address Threats Against School Administrators, Board Members, Teachers, and Staff”).

Section 552 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to implement or enforce the Office of Science and Technology Policy’s August 25, 2022, Memorandum, “Ensuring Free, Immediate, and Equitable Access to Federally Funded Research.”

Section 553 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for certain offices and programs.

Section 554 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for certain offices and programs.

Section 555 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for implementation of Executive Order 14072, relating to the valuation of ecosystem and environmental services and natural assets in Federal regulatory decision-making.

Section 556 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for legal representation of aliens in removal proceedings.

Section 557 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to close or dismiss immigration cases without adjudicating the merits of the case.

Section 558 prohibits the use of State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) grants in violation of Federal immigration law.

Section 559 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to include aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States in Decennial Census apportionment determinations.

Section 560 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to pay any settlements related to civil actions brought by illegal aliens against the United States.

Section 561 removes the limit on overtime pay for Federal law enforcement officers combating illegal marijuana grows.

Section 562 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to review, process, or approve grants and other agreements for any individual or organization that trains Federal employees on diversity, equity, inclusion, critical race theory, implicit bias, unconscious bias, or culturally relevant teachings.

Section 563 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for any activity that promotes or advances critical race theory.

Section 564 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for the promotion of or any contributions to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investments.

Section 565 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to discriminate against individuals who define sex to mean biological sex as determined by the type of gamete an individual produces.

Section 566 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for any gun buyback or relinquishment programs.

Section 567 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to confiscate a firearm without providing the gun owner notice and opportunity to participate in a hearing.

Section 568 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to fund or implement red flag laws or extreme risk protection orders.

Section 569 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to restrict the production, purchase, sale, or transfer of any firearm unless authorized by Congress.

Section 570 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act from being used for a firearms registry.

Section 571 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to advise, promote, or otherwise support any civil actions to which the ATF is not a named party against any person purported to be subject to the regulation and oversight of the ATF.

Section 572 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for the Demand 2 program unless the ATF modifies the reporting thresholds.

Section 573 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to classify, tax, or register any firearm with an attached stabilizing brace.

Section 574 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for any activity related to the Wuhan Institute of Virology or any laboratory located in a country determined to be a foreign adversary.

Section 575 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to engage in formal or informal negotiations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Section 576 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to employ a person who has been convicted of a child pornography charge, sexual assault charge, or who has been disciplined for using Federal resources to access, use, or sell child pornography.

Section 577 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to hire a person based on the person's race, national origin, sex, or religion.

Section 578 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act for sex-altering surgeries.

Section 579 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for the Department of Justice's Reproductive Rights Task Force.

Section 580 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to sue a State or local government over laws that restrict or limit abortion.

Section 581 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to sue a State or local government over laws relating to transgender issues.

Section 582 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to sue a State or local government over its redistricting plans.

Section 583 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to discriminate against anyone with a sincerely held religious belief or moral conviction that marriage should be recognized as a union of one man and one woman.

Section 584 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to license exports to any officer of the Cuban military or intelligence service, or an immediate family member thereof.

Section 585 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act for an Office of Environmental Justice.

Section 586 prohibits the use of funds to enforce Presidential Proclamation 10414 relating to the suspension of duties on solar panels from the People's Republic of China.

Section 587 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for settlements that require the defendants to donate or contribute funds to an organization or individual.

Section 588 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to pay the salary of any Federal employee who fails to comply with congressional subpoena.

Section 589 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to pay the salary of a Department of Justice employee who is found to have retaliated against a whistleblower or suppressed another Federal employee's constitutional rights under the First Amendment.

Section 590 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to conduct an interview in connection with an investigation of a Federal offense unless that interview is recorded.

Section 591 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used by the Department of Justice to implement a policy that discourages United States Marshals Service employees or personnel from fully enforcing section 1507 of title 18, United States Code.

Section 592 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used in furtherance of or in support of the European Commission’s Digital Markets Act.

Section 593 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used for Federal employee union activities.

Section 594 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to classify or facilitate the classification of any communications by a United States person as misinformation, disinformation, or malinformation or to partner with any entity to censor lawful and constitutionally protected speech of United States persons.

Section 595 prohibits funds made available by this Act to enforce any COVID–19 vaccine mandates or passports.

Section 596 prohibits funds from being used by the Department to award grants to a grant recipient under investigation for misuse of grant funds.

Section 597 prohibits the Secretary of Commerce from using funds to travel until funds for Secure Enclave have been obligated and expended as directed by Public Law 118–42.

Section 598 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement, administer, or enforce the interim final rule entitled “Revision of Firearms License Requirements,” which was published on April 30, 2024, or any similar future rule.

TITLE VI

OTHER MATTERS

Section 601 prohibits funds from being used by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to take certain action regarding offshore wind energy development.

Section 602 prohibits funds from being used to include certain information related to veterans in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).

Section 603 prohibits funds from being used to implement a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives proposed rule regarding the definition of “engaged in the business” as a dealer in firearms.

Section 604 prohibits funds from being used to enforce the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives’ zero tolerance policy.

Section 605 prohibits funds from being used to bring suit against a State for violating the Rivers and Harbor Act.

Section 606 prohibits funds from being used by the BOP to assign an individual to a facility that does not correspond to such individual’s biological sex.

Section 607 prohibits funds from being used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Order 14043 or Executive Order 14042.

Section 608 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement guidance related to the Billions Project.

Section 609 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to administer or enforce a requirement for Atlantic pelagic longline vessel electronic monitoring.

Section 610 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to enforce a speed restriction related to the Rice’s Whale.

Section 611 prohibits funds from being used in contravention of 50 U.S.C. 3341 and Security Executive Agent Directive 9, relating to whistleblower retaliation and protection.

Section 612 prohibits funds from being used by the Executive Office for Immigration Review until they post all immigration judge hiring procedures on their website.

Section 613 prohibits funds from being used to pay for the costs and fees incurred by an alien associated with civil actions and agency adjudications, including costs and fees authorized under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Section 614 prohibits funds from being used to implement the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's (EEOC) final rule of April 19, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 29096).

Section 615 prohibits funds from being used to enact any withdrawal, suspension, waiver, or modification to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights unless the President obtains explicit authorization from Congress.

Section 616 prohibits funds from being used by the EEOC to finalize the "Proposed Guidance on Harassment in the Workplace" regulations.

Section 617 prohibits funds from being used by the EEOC to finalize, implement, or enforce the "Joint Memorandum from the EEOC and the NLRB's General Counsel on Civility Rules, Confidentiality in Internal Investigations, and Employee Conduct in the Course of Protected Concerted Activity."

Section 618 amends the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act to clarify the definition of foreign country for purposes of malign foreign talent recruitment restriction.

Section 619 prohibits funds from being used to implement the draft guidance on March-In rights.

Section 620 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to enforce a speed restriction related to the North Atlantic Right Whale.

Section 621 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to enforce compliance with the U.S. Census Survey.

Section 622 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement a critical habitat designation for the Rice's Whale.

Section 623 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to reschedule or deschedule marijuana. Also, prohibits the use of funds to modify any employee responsibilities under the Drug Free Workplace executive order.

Section 624 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to relocate FBI headquarter functions outside of the current FBI headquarters.

Section 625 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to pay the salary of the ATF Director until details regarding the execution of a search warrant on Bryan Malinowski's home and vehicle are provided to the Committee.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

Section 626 includes language regarding the Spending Reduction Account.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following materials are submitted in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding: The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department of Commerce:	
Economic Development Assistance Programs	\$30,000,000
Department of Justice:	
Office on Violence Against Women	15,000,000
Office of Justice Programs	125,000,000
Community Oriented Policing Services	20,000,000
Working Capital Fund	340,000,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund	\$250,000,000

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Hope through Housing Foundation	Artificial Intelligence Innovation Lab	San Bernardino County, CA	\$1,184,000	Aguilar
DOC	NIST—STRS	California State University of San Bernardino (CSUSB)	Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Virtual Reality (VR) Research and Retraining Center	San Bernardino, CA	1,184,000	Aguilar
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas at Dallas	University of Texas at Dallas Center for Critical Elements from Produced Waters	Richardson, TX	1,184,000	Allred
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas at Dallas	University of Texas at Dallas Comparative Effectiveness of North Texas Workforce Development Programs for Semiconductors	Richardson, TX	1,184,000	Allred
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas at Dallas	University of Texas at Dallas Open Radio Access Network (O-RAN) Test and Evaluation Center	Richardson, TX	1,184,000	Allred
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Kentucky Center for Applied Energy Research	University of Kentucky Graphite Manufacturing and Characterization Program	Lexington, KY	2,000,000	Barr
DOC	NIST—STRS	The Ohio State University	Zero Emissions Vehicle Development Laboratory	Columbus, OH	1,190,000	Beatty
DOC	NIST—STRS	The Ohio State University	Byrd Polar and Climate Research Center Ice Core Preservation Initiative	Columbus, OH	1,184,000	Beatty
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of South Florida	University of South Florida (USF) Molecular Profiling Center for Brain and Biomedical Research	Tampa, FL	2,000,000	Bilirakis
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Delaware	Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Equipment	Newark, DE	1,184,000	Blunt-Rochester
DOC	NIST—STRS	Portland State University	Semiconductor Innovation and Nanoscience Equipment Purchase	Portland, OR	1,184,000	Bonamici
DOC	NIST—STRS	H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute	Quantum-Inspired Imaging for BioEngineering Research	Tampa, FL	750,000	Buchanan

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Lincoln Memorial University	Healthcare Supply Chain Data Engineering Center	Harrrogate, TN	2,250,000	Burchett
DOC	NIST—STRS	California State University, Northridge	California State University, Northridge-Autodesk Technology Engagement Center	Northridge, CA	1,184,000	Cárdenas
DOC	NIST—STRS	The Ohio State University	Advanced Manufacturing—STEM Laboratories Research and Training Equipment	Columbus, Newark, Mansfield, and Lima, OH	3,184,000	Carey; Beatty
DOC	NIST—STRS	Indiana Biosciences Research Institute, Inc.	Indiana Bioscience Research Training for Underserved Populations	Indianapolis, IN	425,000	Carson
DOC	NIST—STRS	Georgia Institute of Technology	Southeastern Regional Pilot Laboratory for Developing Next-Generation Forest Products Industry	Atlanta, GA	450,000	Carter (GA)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Augusta University	Augusta University Rapid Fentanyl Detection	Augusta, GA	450,000	Carter (GA)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Georgia Institute of Technology	Georgia Critical Mineral Supply Chain Manufacturing Demonstration Center	Atlanta, GA	1,000,000	Carter (GA)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M University—Central Texas	A&M—Central Texas Semiconductor Design Lab	Killeen, TX	1,990,000	Carter (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas State University Round Rock Campus	Texas State Round Rock Life Sciences Incubator and Gene Sequencer	Round Rock, TX	3,000,000	Carter (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Elmhurst University	Elmhurst University's Health Sciences Research Equipment	Elmhurst, IL	950,000	Casten
DOC	NIST—STRS	H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute	FLASH Radiotherapy for Cancer	Tampa, FL	1,184,000	Castor (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Our Lady of the Lake University	Research Equipment for Our Lady of the Lake University Faculty and Students to Conduct Scientific and Health Research on the West Side of San Antonio	San Antonio, TX	1,184,000	Castro (TX)

DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M University-San Antonio	Tracking Waterborne Microbial Contaminants of Concern in Bexar County	Bexar County, TX	1,000,000	Castro (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Southwest Research Institute	Westside Environmental Sensor Tracking and Information Reporting (WESTAIR) System	San Antonio, TX	1,000,000	Castro (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Rockhurst University	Expanding Innovative Technology Programs in Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence	Kansas City, MO	1,184,000	Cleaver
DOC	NIST—STRS	Benedict College	Quantum Information Science Hub	Columbia, SC	1,184,000	Clyburn
DOC	NIST—STRS	George Mason University	Internet Name Space Observatory (INSO)	Fairfax City, VA	1,000,000	Connolly
DOC	NIST—STRS	Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	Research Center on Drinking Water of the Metropolitan Washington Area	Woodbridge, VA	1,184,000	Connolly
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of California, Merced	F3 AgComputer	Merced, CA	1,184,000	Costa
DOC	NIST—STRS	Kansas State University	KSU Olathe Advanced Manufacturing and Supply Chain Research	Olathe, KS	1,190,000	Davidis (KS)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Project K9 Hero	Project K9 Hero	Whitwell, TN	1,037,000	Deslaires
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Miami	University of Miami (UM) Miami Project to Cure Paralysis Research and Innovation Hub Equipment Expansion	Miami, FL	1,073,000	Diaz-Balart
DOC	NIST—STRS	Integrated Care Collaboration d/b/a Connexus	Central Texas Health Information Exchange Maternal Health Research	Austin, TX	1,184,000	Doggett
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida State University	Florida State University (FSU) Nano-Manufacturing and Material Analysis Cleanroom	Tallahassee, FL	2,250,000	Dunn (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas Manufacturing Assistance Center (TMAC)	Texas Manufacturing Assistance Center (TMAC) Manufacturing Innovation Initiatives	Fort Worth, TX	2,000,000	Elzey
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Texas at Arlington	Texas Photonics Chip Foundry Service Center	Arlington, TX	3,000,000	Elzey

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Southern Methodist University	Elevating U.S. Manufacturing and Technological Leadership through Digital Twin Technology and High-Performance Computing	Dallas, TX	4,500,000	Elzey
DOC	NIST—STRS	El Paso Makes	Manufacturing Research for All Domain Attributable Autonomous Systems	El Paso, TX	1,184,000	Esoobar
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso	TUHSC El Paso Oncology Center Research Initiative	El Paso, TX	1,184,000	Esoobar
DOC	NIST—STRS	San José State University Research Foundation	Micro Maker Space for Semiconductor Prototyping	San José, CA	1,184,000	Eshoo
DOC	NIST—STRS	The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology	Lipid Nanoparticle Manufacturing Equipment for the Wistar Institute	Philadelphia, PA	619,000	Evans
DOC	NIST—STRS	Southwest Minnesota State University Foundation, Inc.	Southwest Minnesota State University Center for Integrated Agriculture and Food Systems	Marshall, MN	1,738,000	Fischbach
DOC	NIST—STRS	Tennessee Wesleyan University	Tennessee Wesleyan University Enhancement of STEM Education	Athens, TN	2,500,000	Fleischmann
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	University of Tennessee (UT) at Chattanooga Translational Research Program	Chattanooga, TN	3,000,000	Fleischmann
DOC	NIST—STRS	Chattanooga Electric Power Board (EPB)	EPB Quantum Network	Chattanooga, TN	4,500,000	Fleischmann
DOC	NIST—STRS	Palm Beach State College	AI Cybersecurity Research and Training Center	Lake Worth, FL	1,184,000	Frankel, Lois (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida Polytechnic University—FIPR Institute	Phosphogypsum Radioactivity Reduction Project	Bartow, FL	3,000,000	Franklin, Scott (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida State University	Center of Rare Earths, Critical Minerals, and Recovered Minerals	Tallahassee, FL	3,500,000	Franklin, Scott (FL)

DOC	NIST—STRS	Clemson University Pee Dee Research and Education Center	Enhancement of Specialty Crop Research Capabilities	Florence, SC	850,000	Fry
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida International University	Interdisciplinary Engineering & Computing Initiative to Advance Semiconductor Industry and National Security	Miami, FL	2,250,000	Gimenez
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida International University	Advanced Materials Engineering Research Institute — Semiconductor Fabrication Project	Miami, FL	2,250,000	Gimenez
DOC	NIST—STRS	LEAP Social Enterprise, Inc.	LEAP STEAM Resiliency and Disaster Relief Fab Lab	San Juan, Bayamón, and Carolina, PR	1,000,000	González-Colón
DOC	NIST—STRS	Tarleton State University at Texas A&M—Fort Worth Campus	Tarleton State University at Texas A&M—Fort Worth — Enzyme Manufacturing and Biotechnology Research	Fort Worth, TX	4,000,000	Granger
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas Christian University	Texas Christian University (TCU) Innovation Hub	Fort Worth, TX	4,500,000	Granger
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Missouri	University of Missouri Economic and Hydrologic Modeling Systems for Analyses on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers	Columbia, MO	2,250,000	Graves (MO)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Dalton State College	Dalton State College Chemistry Lab Upgrades	Dalton, GA	760,000	Greene (GA)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Enhancing Nuclear Reactor Testing and Safety Through 21st Century Technologies	Blacksburg, VA	1,000,000	Griffith
DOC	NIST—STRS	Energy DELTA Lab	Energy DELTA Lab — Utilization of Former Mine Lands for the Deployment of Advanced Nuclear	Wise County, VA	1,415,000	Griffith
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Mississippi Medical Center	University of Mississippi Medical Center Research Lab Equipment	Jackson, MS	2,400,000	Guest
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Louisiana Lafayette, Ragini' Cajun Facilities, Inc.	Silicon Bayou Semiconductor Technology Center	Lafayette, LA	4,500,000	Higgins (LA)
DOC	NIST—STRS	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	Research on Modeling Technology for Affordable Housing	West Chester, PA	439,000	Houlihan

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	The Maryland Center at Bowie State University	Quantum Computing Breakthrough Against Cancer	Bowie, MD	700,000	Hoyer
DOC	NIST—STRS	Midwestern State University	Midwestern State University Cybersecurity Software Infrastructure Project	Wichita Falls, TX	1,000,000	Jackson (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	San Diego State University	AI-Enabled Robotics for Social Good	San Diego, CA	1,000,000	Jacobs
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Washington	UW AI Research Infrastructure	Seattle, WA	1,184,000	Jayapal
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Washington	UW Cold Lab	Seattle, WA	1,184,000	Jayapal
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Toledo	Test Equipment to Monitor the Human Health Effects of Harmful Algal Blooms	Toledo, OH	795,000	Kaptur
DOC	NIST—STRS	D'Youville University	D'Youville University School of Pharmacy Sterile Compounding and Non-Sterile Hazardous Compounding Lab	Buffalo, NY	338,000	Kennedy
DOC	NIST—STRS	University at Buffalo	Center of Excellence for Cross-Border Supply Chains: Harnessing Analytics and AI for Communities	Buffalo, NY	1,184,000	Kennedy
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Washington	UW Tacoma RFC Chips Development for Wireless Communication	Tacoma, WA	1,000,000	Kilmer
DOC	NIST—STRS	Harper College	Harper College Quantum Workforce Education and Training Network (QuNetwork)	Palatine, IL	1,000,000	Krishnamoorthi
DOC	NIST—STRS	Elmira College	Elmira College Technology Upgrade to Enhance Science Research and Instruction	Elmira, NY	283,000	Langworthy
DOC	NIST—STRS	Western Washington University	Shannon Point Marine Center Research Vessel	Anacortes, WA	1,184,000	Larsen (WA)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology, Inc.	Additive Manufacturing Equipment Upgrades for Research and Workforce Development	East Hartford, CT	1,184,000	Larson (CT)

DOC	NIST—STRS	CONNSTEP, Inc.	Development of Statewide Cross Technology Energy Advisory and Service Office	Hartford, CT	350,000	Larson (CT)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Pittsburg State University	Center for Commercialization	Pittsburg, KS	3,000,000	LaTurner
DOC	NIST—STRS	Pittsburg State University	Center for Graphene	Pittsburg, KS	3,000,000	LaTurner
DOC	NIST—STRS	Pittsburg State University	Kansas Cybersecurity Institute	Pittsburg, KS	4,500,000	LaTurner
DOC	NIST—STRS	Samuel Merritt University	Samuel Merritt University Oakland City Center Campus Research Equipment	Oakland, CA	1,184,000	Lee (CA)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Regents of the University of California, San Francisco	UCSF Children's Hospital Oakland Pediatric Blood Disorder Research Center	Oakland, CA	1,184,000	Lee (CA)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of South Florida	University of South Florida (USF) Artificial Intelligence (AI)/Cyber Maker Space Equipment Acquisition and Installation	Tampa, FL	2,000,000	Lee (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute	Integrated Nanotechnology in BioEngineering Research	Tampa, FL	4,500,000	Lee (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma Hydronet	Stillwater, OK	750,000	Lucas
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma Aerospace Propulsion Sustainment Research Center (DAPSRC)	Stillwater, OK	2,250,000	Lucas
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma Aerospace Institute for Research and Education (OAIRE)	Stillwater, OK	4,500,000	Lucas
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Missouri	University of Missouri Research Reactor	Columbia, MO	4,500,000	Luetkemeyer
DOC	NIST—STRS	Rhode Island College	RIC Cyber Range: Emerging Technologies Hub for Research, Education, and Workforce Development	Providence, RI	1,184,000	Magaziner
DOC	NIST—STRS	The Freshkills Park Alliance	Freshkills Biological Station	Staten Island, NY	1,375,000	Mailidakis
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M AgriLife Research	Build a Personalized Phage Bank — Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Infections	College Station, TX	750,000	McCaul

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service	Electric Vehicle and Energy Storage Systems Testing, Research, and Curriculum Development	College Station, TX	1,000,000	McCaul
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M AgriLife Research	Tackling Antimicrobial Resistance in Food Facilities	College Station, TX	1,950,000	McCaul
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M University System	Multi-Domain Range Modernization Project	Bryan, TX	2,250,000	McCaul
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station	Texas Materials Accelerator Platform	Bryan, TX	2,250,000	McCaul
DOC	NIST—STRS	Virginia State University	Center for Generative AI and Industrial Cybersecurity	Petersburg, VA	1,184,000	McClellan
DOC	NIST—STRS	Ramsey County	Wet Bulb Globe Tech Sensor Network	Ramsey County, MN	750,000	McCollum
DOC	NIST—STRS	Macalester College	Humanities-Focused AI Research	Saint Paul, MN	500,000	McCollum
DOC	NIST—STRS	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Worcester Polytechnic Institute Continuous Flow Reactor	Worcester, MA	1,184,000	McGovern
DOC	NIST—STRS	York College—City University of New York	Preparing the Next Generation of STEM Environmental Researchers for the Workforce	Jamaica, NY	1,190,000	Meeks
DOC	NIST—STRS	Research Foundation of CUNY o/b/o Queens College CUNY	Queens College Consortium for Digital Forensics: Analysis and Defense—Education, Studies and Applications	Queens, NY	1,184,000	Meng
DOC	NIST—STRS	Research Foundation of CUNY o/b/o Queens College CUNY	Queens Technology and Innovation Hub	Queens, NY	1,184,000	Meng
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Utah	Utah Network for Integrated Computing and Semiconductor Research and Education	Salt Lake City, UT	625,000	Moore (UT)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester Quantum Network	Rochester, NY	1,190,000	Morelle

DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida Atlantic University	Chip Design Hub: Advanced Chip Design, Testing and Fabrication Laboratory Equipment for Preparing the Semiconductor Workforce	Boca Raton, FL	1,184,000	Moskowitz
DOC	NIST—STRS	Purdue University Northwest	Novel Equipment for the Center for Innovation through Visualization and Simulation (CIVS)	Hammond, IN	1,184,000	Mnvan
DOC	NIST—STRS	Berkshire Innovation Center	Berkshire Innovation Center Security Operations Center	Pittsfield, MA	735,000	Neal
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Colorado Boulder	CU Hearsh Wildfire Research	Boulder, CO	1,184,000	Neguse
DOC	NIST—STRS	Colorado State University, Analytical Resources Core	CSU Equipment for Materials Science Discovery	Fort Collins, CO	1,184,000	Neguse
DOC	NIST—STRS	Regents of the University of California, San Francisco	UCSF High-Performance Compute Core Center	San Francisco, CA	1,184,000	Pelosi
DOC	NIST—STRS	San Diego Community College District	San Diego City College CyberLab	San Diego, CA	1,184,000	Peters
DOC	NIST—STRS	California State University San Marcos	Engineering and Computer Science Capacity Building	San Marcos, CA	1,184,000	Peters
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M University—Central Texas	A&M—Central Texas High-Performance Research Computing Lab	Killeen, TX	995,000	Pfluger
DOC	NIST—STRS	Northeastern University	Accelerating the Development of Plastic Alternatives and Other Products Derived from Maine's Natural Resources	Portland, ME	1,184,000	Pingree
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Wisconsin—Madison	UW—Madison Entrepreneurship Science Lab's Statistical Analysis for Rapid Commercialization of University Ideas and Research (STARCUR) Initiative	Dane County, WI	1,184,000	Pocan
DOC	NIST—STRS	Washington State University College of Agricultural, Human and Natural Resource Sciences (CAHNRS)	Washington State University (WSU) College of Agricultural, Human and Natural Resource Sciences Automation and AI in Dairy	Pullman, WA	850,000	Rodgers (WA)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Auburn University	Materials and Surface Characterization Laboratory Equipment	Auburn, AL	2,125,000	Rogers (AL)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Jacksonville State University	Jacksonville State University (JSU) Additive Manufacturing Training and Innovation Lab	Jacksonville, AL	3,300,000	Rogers (AL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Tennessee Technological University	Quantum Cookeville	Cookeville, TN	1,459,000	Rose
DOC	NIST—STRS	Tennessee Technological University	Laboratory Equipment and Researcher Salaries in Nuclear Engineering at Tennessee Tech University	Cookeville, TN	2,250,000	Rose
DOC	NIST—STRS	Wireless Research Center of North Carolina	Research of Emerging and Converging Wireless Technologies Project	Wake Forest, NC	1,184,000	Ross
DOC	NIST—STRS	Loyola University Maryland	Donnelly Science Center	Baltimore, MD	1,184,000	Ruppersberger
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of North Florida	Expansion of the University of North Florida Educational Microgrid	Jacksonville, FL	500,000	Rutherford
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Miami	Expanding and Studying the SEAHIVE Comb — Protecting Coastal Communities through Improving Sustainable Manufacturing, Placement, and Assessment	Coral Gables, FL	2,000,000	Salazar
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida International University	Equipment Acquisition to Advance Functional Precision Medicine Approaches and Imaging Studies for Hard-to-Treat Cancers	Miami, FL	5,000,000	Salazar; Wasserman Schultz
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oregon Institute of Technology	Oregon Institute of Technology—Quantum Devices and Computing Initiative	Wilsonville, OR	1,184,000	Salinas
DOC	NIST—STRS	Cedars-Sinai Medical Center	Three-Photon Imaging Microscope	Los Angeles, CA	1,184,000	Schiff
DOC	NIST—STRS	Baylor University	Advanced Cold-Spray Technology (ACT) Laboratory Equipment at the Point-Of-Need-Innovation (PONI) Center	Waco, TX	2,000,000	Sessions

DOC	NIST—STRS	California State University, Northridge	High Bay Structural Test Lab	Northridge, CA	1,184,000	Sherman
DOC	NIST—STRS	Boise State University	Microelectronics Research and Education	Boise, ID	2,220,000	Simpson
DOC	NIST—STRS	Idaho State University	Idaho Accelerator Center Upgrades	Pocatello, ID	4,000,000	Simpson
DOC	NIST—STRS	Michigan State University, Anaerobic Digestion Research and Education Center	Michigan State University (MI) Next-Generation Anaerobic Digestion Testing and Standard Development Research	East Lansing, MI	1,184,000	Slotkin
DOC	NIST—STRS	Fullerton College	Fullerton College Public Safety Robotic and Thermal Standards Research and Training	Fullerton, CA	490,000	Steel
DOC	NIST—STRS	Trudeau Institute, Inc.	Biotechnology Research	Saranac Lake, NY	4,500,000	Stefanik
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of South Florida	University of South Florida (USF) Security Operations Center	Tampa, FL	1,300,000	Steube
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oakland University	OU Digital Twin Center for Smart Adaptable Manufacturing	Rochester, MI	1,190,000	Stevens
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Alabama in Huntsville	CyberBioSecurity Excellence Partnership	Huntsville, AL	2,000,000	Strong
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of California, Riverside	Sustainable Immersive Mobility Laboratory	Riverside, CA	1,184,000	Takano
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Detroit Mercy	Detroit Mercy Cybersecurity Operations Center	Detroit, MI	1,184,000	Thanedar
DOC	NIST—STRS	The State University of New York at Albany	University at Albany College of Nanotechnology, Science, and Engineering (CNSE) 200mm Water Cleanroom Equipment Upgrade	Albany, NY	1,100,000	Tonko
DOC	NIST—STRS	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's Quantum Innovations in Computing Knowledge (QUICK)	Troy, NY	1,184,000	Tonko
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Dayton	Nanoscience Device Research and Workforce Development Lab	Dayton, OH	1,500,000	Turner
DOC	NIST—STRS	City of Springfield	Ohio Advanced Air Mobility (AAM) Infrastructure Planning Project	Dayton, OH	1,500,000	Turner

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Dayton	System Integration Laboratory	Dayton, OH	2,000,000	Turner
DOC	NIST—STRS	National Aviation Research and Technology Park	Advancing U.S. National Capabilities in Autonomy and Advanced Air Mobility Technologies	Egg Harbor Township, NJ	2,250,000	Van Drew
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida Atlantic University	The Neuroinnovate Center	Boca Raton, FL	1,184,000	Wasserman Schultz
DOC	NIST—STRS	Leesburg Regional Medical Center, Inc.	Elevating Care Through Workforce Development: Simulation Lab	Leesburg, FL	750,000	Webster (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of South Florida	Cybersecurity Technology, Research, and Workforce Training Program	Tampa, FL	1,250,000	Webster (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida State University	Florida State University (FSU) Quantum Communication Testbed	Tallahassee, FL	2,250,000	Webster (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Georgia Institute of Technology	Georgia Manufacturing Facility Battery Testing Equipment	Atlanta, GA	1,184,000	Williams (GA)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida International University	Everglades Task Force—Research, Development, Remote Sensing/Geographic Information System Support	Miami-Dade County, FL & The Everglades	1,184,000	Wilson (FL)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	402 Tech Bridge	RI SmartBay Persistent Undersea Monitoring Platform	Newport County, RI	1,184,000	Amo
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City of Alexandria, VA	Energy Self-Sufficient Emergency Shelter System	City of Alexandria, VA	1,184,000	Beyer
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Multnomah County	Follow the Water: Promoting Healthy Watersheds	Multnomah County, OR, and surrounding counties	360,000	Blumenauer
DOC	NOAA—CZM	The Nature Conservancy	Empowering Community Co-Management Through Holomua Project	He'eia, HI	999,000	Case

DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hawaii State Climate Commission	Fished Partnerships to Facilitate Wildfire Risk Reduction Project	Honolulu, HI	1,184,000	Case
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources	Maunaloa Fishpond Watershed Restoration and Fishpond Access Program	Honolulu, HI	1,184,000	Case
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources	Pearl Harbor Invasive Coral Project	Honolulu, HI	400,000	Case
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hawaii Pacific University	Oceanic Institute Equipment Initiative	Waimanalo Beach, HI	350,000	Case
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of South Florida	Research Vessel Modernization & Equipment Upgrades at Florida's Institute of Oceanography	St. Petersburg, FL	1,184,000	Castor (FL)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City of St. Petersburg	Seagrass Mitigation Bank	St. Petersburg, FL	1,184,000	Castor (FL)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Interdistrict Committee for Project Oceanology	Research Vessel Acquisition	Groton, CT	960,000	Courtney
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Marine Mammal Center	Ocean Ambassadors Project	Contra Costa County, CA	273,000	DeSaulmier
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Florida Gulf Coast University	Sequencing the Southwest Florida Shelf	Lee County, FL	800,000	Donalds
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of Southern Mississippi	Geospatial Science for Disaster and Emergency Management (GeoDEM)	Hattiesburg, MS	593,000	Ezell
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of Maine	American Lobster Settlement Index Maine Collector Survey	Orono, ME	997,000	Golden (ME)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Billion Oyster Project, Inc.	Bush Terminal Park 5-Acre Oyster Reef	Brooklyn, NY	825,000	Goldman (NY)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Sociedad Ambiente Marino	Coral Reef Restoration and Capacity-building in Vieques	Vieques, PR	591,000	González-Colón
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of Puerto Rico at Aguadilla	Debris Removal and Coastal Restoration Project in Mediana Alta, Loiza	Loiza, PR	375,000	González-Colón
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Bluetide Puerto Rico, Inc.	Deployment of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)	Statewide, PR	2,250,000	González-Colón

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	North Central Texas Council of Governments	Natural Hazard Detection	Parker, Tarrant, Wise, Ellis, Dallas, Denton, Collin, Rockwall, and Kaufman Counties, TX	4,500,000	Granger
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Water Institute of the Gulf	Resilience Center AI Innovation Program	Baton Rouge, LA	1,000,000	Graves (LA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority	Southwest Louisiana Shoreline, Habitat Restoration, and Public Access Initiative	Cameron Parish, Calcasieu Parish, and Vermillion Parish, LA	1,913,000	Higgins (LA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc.	Offshore Wind Tribal Engagement	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties, CA	1,172,000	Huffman
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Washington State Department of Ecology	Evaluating Shoreline Restoration Effectiveness, Vashon and Maury Island	King County, WA	281,000	Jayapal
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Port of Seattle	Seattle Waterfront Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment	Seattle, WA	800,000	Jayapal
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City of Mentor	Mentor Shoreline Stabilization	Mentor, OH	1,750,000	Joyce (OH)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	California Greenworks, Inc	Blackwelder Community Greenbelt Planning Project	Los Angeles, CA	500,000	Kamllager-Dove
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Buffalo Niagara Waterkeeper, Inc.	Assessing Climate and Coastal Resiliency Threats, Risks and Solutions for Lake Erie's Eastern Basin	Buffalo, NY	443,000	Kennedy
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Coastal Quest	Damon Marsh Trail Project	Oakland, CA	1,184,000	Lee (CA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hubbs-SeaWorld Research Institute	Center of Excellence in Marine Aquaculture	Carlsbad, CA	1,184,000	Levin
DOC	NOAA—CZM	San Diego Association of Governments	Buena Vista Lagoon Enhancement Project	Oceanside, CA	1,184,000	Levin

DOC	NOAA—CZM	Orange County Department of Parks and Recreation	Capo Beach Nature-Based Shoreline Adaptation Project	Orange County, CA	1,035,000	Levin
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Palm Beach County	Lake Worth Lagoon Restoration	Palm Beach County, FL	250,000	Mast
DOC	NOAA—CZM	The Guardians of Flushing Bay, Inc.	Fostering Social-Ecological Coastal Resilience in Flushing Waterways, Queens, NY	Flushing, NY	1,136,000	Meng
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City of Baltimore	Storm Sewer H&H Model for Flood Hazard Mitigation	Baltimore, MD	1,184,000	Mfume
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of Maryland, Baltimore County	UMBC Laboratory for Flood Risk Impact Assessment and Adaptation in Marginalized Maryland Communities	Baltimore, MD	1,184,000	Mfume
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Florida International University	Wind Engineering Research Test-Bed and Technology and Innovation for American Leadership	Miami, FL	1,184,000	Moskowitz
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Research Foundation of the City University of New York	Foundational Data and Applications for Climate Resilience	New York, NY	1,184,000	Nadler
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hudson River Park Trust	Habitat Restoration, Research and Community Science Initiative	New York, NY	2,368,000	Nadler
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Texas A&M AgriLife Research	Texas A&M AgriLife Research National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NOAA Coastal Zone Management Oyster Research on Texas Gulf Coast	Matagorda County, TX	1,250,000	Neils
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife — Sealion Mitigation and Salmon Protection	Olympia, WA	5,000,000	Newhouse, Perez
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City Island Oyster Reef, Inc.	Oyster Reef Rehabilitation	Bronx, NY	403,000	Ocasio-Cortez
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Bronx River Alliance	Soundview Coastal Resiliency and Community Development	Bronx, NY	750,000	Ocasio-Cortez
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Monmouth University	Urban Ecosystem Approach to Human Impacts in the NY/NJ Bight	West Long Branch, NJ	750,000	Pallone
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Point Blue Conservation Science	Farallon Islands Water System Upgrade	San Francisco, CA	1,184,000	Pelosi

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Alaska Ocean Observing System	Deploying Imaging Flow Cytobots for the Detection of Harmful Algal Blooms in Coastal Alaska	Coastal Alaska (Statewide)	310,000	Peltola
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Bristol Bay Science and Research Institute	In-season Genetic Analysis of Chum Salmon Bycatch	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, AK	1,184,000	Peltola
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Gulf of Alaska Keeper	One Alaska: Removing and Sustainably Converting Ocean Plastics and Community Waste Plastics to Concrete Aggregate	Gulf of Alaska, Montague Island, and Anchorage area	1,184,000	Peltola
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Alaska Sustainable Fisheries Trust	Establishing a Network of Alaska Seafood Distribution Hubs	Western Alaska (Bristol Bay to Yukon)	565,000	Peltola
DOC	NOAA—CZM	San Diego Unified Port District	Caulerpa Eradication and Control	San Diego County, CA	600,000	Peters
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Regents of the University of California—Scripps Institution of Oceanography	Coastal Ocean Pathogen Pollution Forecast Model	San Diego County, CA	1,184,000	Peters
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Eastie Farm	Expansion of Climate Corp Pilot Program	Boston, MA	1,184,000	Pressley
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	Mid-Atlantic Flood Mitigation and Coast Resilience Program	Wilmington, NC	1,250,000	Rouzer
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of North Florida	University of North Florida Coastal Resilience Demonstration Project	Jacksonville, FL	750,000	Rutherford
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Village of Key Biscayne	Hybrid Reef for Shoreline Stabilization Study	Key Biscayne, FL	750,000	Salazar
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Fish & Wildlife Foundation of Florida	Biscayne Bay Seagrass Protection and Restoration Project	Miami Dade County, FL	1,500,000	Salazar
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA)	The Solstice Canyon—Latigo Canyon Coastal Slope Connector—SMMNRA	Los Angeles County, CA	1,184,000	Sherman
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Inc. Village of Baxter Estates	Shoreline Stabilization of Baxter Beach	Baxter Estates, NY	745,000	Suozzi

DOC	NOAA—CZM	Billion Oyster Project, Inc.	Hudson Oyster Reef	Bronx, NY	833,000	Torres (NY)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	New York Botanical Garden	Nature Your City: NYBG Climate Research and Public Education	Bronx, NY	750,000	Torres (NY)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Unified Port District of San Diego	Sweetwater Park Coastal Salt Marsh Buffer	San Diego County, CA	650,000	Vargas
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Texas A&M University System	Texas A&M AgriLife Texas Gulf Coast Oyster Research	Galveston County, TX	1,250,000	Weber (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Safe House Project	SafePath Network: Bridging the Gap for Survivors of Human Trafficking	Charlotte, NC	599,000	Adams
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	My Brother's Keeper Charlotte-Mecklenburg	Youth Impact Office	Charlotte-Mecklenburg County, NC	200,000	Adams
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lincoln Police Department	Lincoln Police Department Lasers and Virtual Reality Training Project	Lincoln, RI	326,000	Amo
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Carson City	Carson City — Rapid DNA Test Equipment	Carson City, NV	450,000	Amodel
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Omaha	Encompass Omaha: A Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program	Omaha, NE	267,000	Bacon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Douglas County	Douglas County — Pre-Adjudicated Supportive Services (DC-PASS)	Douglas County, NE	500,000	Bacon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Norwich University Applied Research Institutes Ltd.	Community Response Empowerment Toolkit Development	Northfield, VT	500,000	Balint
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Southern California Crossroads	Community Peace & Safety Initiative	Los Angeles County, CA	1,184,000	Barraigan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bexley Police Department	Bexley Police Patrol Enhancement	Bexley, OH	650,000	Beatty
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Columbus Literacy Council, Inc. (dba CLC WORKS)	Pathways to Promise Early Intervention for Youth Success	Franklin County, OH	600,000	Beatty
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Otterbein University	Otterbein University Co-located Mental Health and Campus Police Safety Center	Westerville, OH	300,000	Beatty

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of Oklahoma (OU) Health Sciences Center	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center (OUHSC) Police Department, Oklahoma Children's Hospital Security Modernization	Oklahoma City, OK	1,030,000	Bice
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hernando County Sheriff's Office	Hernando County Sheriff Digital and Biological Forensic Capabilities Enhancements	Hernando County, FL	2,873,000	Billrakis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Buena Vista Police Department	Re-Vamp Project 25: Police Technology, Equipment, and Patrol Fleet Upgrades	Columbus, GA	306,000	Bishop (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Multnomah County	Close Street Monitoring Program Behavioral Health Expansion	Multnomah County, OR	800,000	Blumenauer; Bonamici
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Delaware Division of Forensic Science	DPS Equipment to Enhance Capabilities in the Toxicology Unit	Wilmington, DE	1,184,000	Blunt Rochester
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Wilmington HOPE Commission, Inc.	HOPE Commission Statewide Reentry Program	Wilmington, DE	800,000	Blunt Rochester
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Rifle	Garfield County's Drug Testing Public Safety Initiative	Garfield County, CO	200,000	Boebert
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Children's Village	Children's Village Youth Violence Prevention & Deterrence Initiative	Dobbs Ferry, NY	450,000	Bowman
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Temple University	Temple University Public Safety initiative Project	Philadelphia, PA	1,190,000	Boyle (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Phoenix	The Phoenix Philadelphia Criminal Legal Program	Philadelphia, PA	515,000	Boyle (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Near West Side Multi Service Corporation (d.b.a. May Dugan Center)	Trauma Recovery Center	Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, OH	900,000	Brown
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Cleveland	Cleveland Public Safety Radios	Cleveland, OH	1,184,000	Brown

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) Cleveland	Innovation in Public Safety: Advanced Training Pathways for Formerly Incarcerated Ohioans	Cleveland, OH	300,000	Brown
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Simi Valley	City of Simi Valley 911 Dispatch Radio Consoles Project	Simi Valley, CA	1,184,000	Brownley
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ventura County District Attorney's Office	Ventura County District Attorney's Office East County Family Justice Center Project	Ventura County, CA	1,184,000	Brownley
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ventura County Sheriff's Forensic Services Bureau	Ventura County Sheriff's Department DNA Automated Workflow Project	Ventura County, CA	900,000	Brownley
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Manatee Children's Services, Inc.	Manatee Children's Services	Bradenton, FL	606,000	Buchanan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	TASC, Inc.	Juvenile Justice System Specialized Case Management and Wrap Around Services	Champaign County, St. Clair County, Madison County, and Sangamon County, IL	450,000	Budzinski
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Big Brothers Big Sisters of East Tennessee	School-Embedded Mentoring Program	Knox County, TN	185,000	Burchett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Frederick	Carbon Valley Outreach Victim Advocate Program	Frederick, CO	57,000	Caraveo
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Thornton	Thornton Crime Lab Enhancements	Thornton, CO	420,000	Caraveo
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	County of San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo County Jail Security System Project	San Luis Obispo, CA	1,184,000	Carbajal
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ventura County Sheriff's Office	Ventura County Sheriff's Office Unidentified and Missing Persons Forensic Genealogy Testing Initiative	Ventura County, CA	700,000	Carbajal
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Los Angeles	Gang Reduction & Youth Development (GRYD) Ambassador and Summer Night Lights Programs	Los Angeles, CA	2,368,000	Cárdenas; Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ohio Jewish Communities, on behalf of JewishColumbus	Ohio Jewish Communities, on behalf of JewishColumbus	Columbus, OH	125,000	Carey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Mobile	Mobile Command Center and Crime Scene and Evidence Recovery Vehicle for the Mobile Police Department	Mobile, AL	1,500,000	Carl

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Lawrence	City of Lawrence Public Safety Initiatives	Lawrence, IN	1,184,000	Carson
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Marion County Sheriff's Office	Marion County Sheriff's Department Medication Assisted Treatment Program	Marion County, IN	1,184,000	Carson
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bryan County Sheriff's Office	Bryan County Rapid DNA Project	Bryan County, GA	275,000	Carter (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Texas A&M Health Science Center	Law Enforcement & School-based Training to Prevent Fentanyl & Opioid Abuse	Round Rock, TX	800,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Children's Hospital, Inc.	CARE Center Child Abuse Program	New Orleans, LA	1,184,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Dillard University	Community for Health, Wellness, and Innovation program	New Orleans, LA	1,184,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	First 72 +	The First 72 + Comprehensive Reentry Program	New Orleans, LA	1,184,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hazleton Police Department	Hazleton Police Department Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Hazleton, PA	1,184,000	Cartwright
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Kingston	Kingston Municipal Police Department Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Kingston, PA	1,201,000	Cartwright
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Township of Wilkes-Barre	Safe Streets & Sidewalks	Wilkes-Barre Township, PA	1,000,000	Cartwright
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Monroe County Office of District Attorney	Monroe County DA Opioid Crimes Section	Monroe County, Carbon County, and Pike County, PA	2,041,000	Cartwright; Wild
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Communities In Schools of Central Texas (CISCT)	Pipeline to Success: Supporting Diversionary High School and Post-Secondary Success Among Underserved Students	Hays County and Travis County, TX	400,000	Casar
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Excellence and Advancement Foundation	Travis County Transformation Project (TCTP)	Travis County, TX	750,000	Casar

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Adonai's Second Chances, Inc.	Project I Can: Diversion and Mentoring Program	Tampa, FL	575,000	Castor (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of San Antonio	San Antonio Police Department Forensic Genealogy Project	San Antonio, TX	1,190,000	Castro (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Big Brothers Big Sisters of South Texas, Inc.	Mentoring Programs to Reduce Recidivism Among Justice-involved Youth in Bexar County	Bexar County, TX	410,000	Castro (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Young Women's Christian Association of San Antonio	Mujeres Poderosas: Healing Trauma From Victim/Survivor to Thriver Program	Bexar County, TX	300,000	Castro (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Portland	Portland Police Bureau Body-worn Camera Compatible Laser Conversion Project	Portland, OR	620,000	Chavez-DeReimer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Oregon CASA Network	A CASA for Every Child	Statewide, OR	1,700,000	Chavez-DeReimer; Blumentauer; Bonamici
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Search & Rescue Helicopter	San Bernardino County, CA	1,184,000	Chu
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Sierra Madre	Sierra Madre Public Safety Improvement Project	Sierra Madre, CA	1,184,000	Chu
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sahuarita Police Department	Radio Replacement	Sahuarita, AZ	810,000	Ciscomani
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kings Against Violence Initiative, Inc.	NYS Center for Strengthening Community Violence Intervention Programs	Brooklyn, NY	677,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Jersey Mann NYC Basketball Tournament, Inc.	Crime and Gang Prevention Youth Diversion Program	Brooklyn, NY	39,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Carey Gabay Foundation, Inc.	Cure Violence Mindfulness and Wellness Program	Brooklyn, NY	85,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Life of Hope	Central Hub of Hope (CHOH)	Brooklyn, NY	787,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	American Council of Minority Women, Inc.	Free Legal Services for Domestic Violence	Brooklyn, NY	50,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	NYC Commission on Human Rights	Prohibiting Housing Discrimination	New York, NY	500,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mid-America Regional Council	Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs) Expansion for Law Enforcement	Kansas City, MO	1,184,000	Cleaver

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Newhouse, Inc.	Domestic Violence Prevention Program	Kansas City, MO	1,184,000	Cleaver
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Board of Police Commissioners of Kansas City, Missouri	Police Cruisers Replacement	Kansas City, MO	1,184,000	Cleaver
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Youth Guidance	Reducing Crime through School-Based Prevention and Education Programs	Kansas City, MO	1,184,000	Cleaver
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sumter County Sheriff's Office	Sumter County Public Safety Enhancement Project	Sumter County, SC	1,000,000	Clyburn
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Shelby County	Shelby County Crime Reduction Initiatives Program	Memphis, TN	1,000,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Covington Police Department	Covington Police Department Youth Crime and Violence Diversion Project	Covington, TN	100,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Shelby County District Attorney's Office	Enhancing Shelby County District Attorney's Office Crime Reduction Initiative	Memphis, TN	1,184,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Memphis Police Department	Memphis Police Department Real-Time Crime Center Equipment Upgrades	Memphis, TN	1,184,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Shelby County District Attorney's Office	Shelby County District Attorney's Victim/Witness Services Program	Memphis, TN	300,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Cleveland County Sheriff's Office	Cleveland County Rapid DNA System	Cleveland County, OK	902,000	Cole
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Fairfax County Government	DNA Forensic Project	Fairfax County, VA	100,000	Connolly
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	County of Orange	OC CARES Coordinated Services for Justice Involved Individuals	Orange County, CA	1,000,000	Correa
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Santa Ana College	Criminal Justice Academies Expansion	Santa Ana, CA	1,184,000	Correa

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Orange County Bar Foundation, DBA Project Youth OC	SHORTSTOP Juvenile Diversion Program	Santa Ana, CA	320,000	Correa
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Kingsburg	Kingsburg Police Department Equipment Procurement	Kingsburg, CA	600,000	Costa
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of West St. Paul	South Metro Community Opioid Response and Education (CORE) Team	West St. Paul, MN	1,190,000	Craig
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Scott County	Scott County SCALE Regional Public Safety Training Facility Range Trap Replacement	Jordan, MN	1,184,000	Craig
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Texas A&M University Health Science Center	Law Enforcement and School-based Training to Prevent Fentanyl and Opioid Abuse	Kingwood, TX	300,000	Crenshaw
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Montgomery County	Montgomery County Special Threat Training Facility	New Caney, TX	1,000,000	Crenshaw
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Dallas Police Department	City of Dallas Police Department Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Digital Forensic Technology Project	Dallas, TX	500,000	Crockett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Desoto Police Department	City of Desoto Police Department Violent Crime Prevention Technology Project	Desoto, TX	357,000	Crockett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Provo Police Department	Regional Police Training Facility Upgrades	Provo, UT	2,250,000	Curtis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Utah Highway Patrol	Utah Highway Patrol Narcotics Field Testing Equipment	Salt Lake City, UT	1,600,000	Curtis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lawndale Christian Legal Center	Residential Community Justice Center for Youth	Chicago, IL	1,184,000	Davis (IL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Cook County Sheriff's Office	Drug Overdose Prevention at the Cook County Jail	Cook County, IL	1,184,000	Davis (IL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Ahoskie	Emergency Public Safety Upgrades	Ahoskie, NC	606,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hertford County	Hertford County Security Program	Hertford County, NC	386,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Family Service of Montgomery County	Montgomery County Reentry Initiative	Norristown, PA	350,000	Dean (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Youth Advocates Program	Juvenile Justice Crime Initiative	Reading, PA	250,000	Dean (PA)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Havenly	Havenly Domestic Violence Pilot	New Haven, CT	148,000	DeLauro
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New Haven Department of Police Service	New Haven Police Department Upgrades	New Haven, CT	749,000	DeLauro
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of New Haven	University of New Haven De-escalation Training	West Haven, CT	1,184,000	DeLauro
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Allegheny Valley Regional Police Department	Police River Patrol Boat	Harwick, PA	125,000	Deluzio
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ross Township Police Department	Body-Worn Camera/Fleet Video Project	Pittsburgh, PA	486,000	Deluzio
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Contra Costa County Office of the District Attorney	Healing and Justice for Labor Trafficking Survivors Project	Contra Costa County, CA	500,000	DeSaulnier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Contra Costa County Office of the District Attorney	Organized Retail Theft Prevention and Prosecution Project	Contra Costa County, CA	600,000	DeSaulnier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Rutherford County Sheriff's Office	Rutherford County Sheriff's Office	Murfreesboro, TN	340,000	Deslaires
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Village of Freeport Police Department	Freeport Police Technology, Equipment, and Vehicles	Village of Freeport, NY	750,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Hialeah Gardens	Hialeah Gardens High Priority Police Patrol Vehicles	City of Hialeah Gardens, FL	1,547,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Village of Virginia Gardens	Village of Virginia Gardens Law Enforcement Technology Upgrades	Virginia Gardens, FL	450,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Miami Springs	Miami Springs Police Department Marked Fleet Modernization	City of Miami Springs, FL	500,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Miami	City of Miami Marked Police Cruisers	Miami, FL	4,500,000	Diaz-Balart; Salazar
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Austin	Austin Community Violence Intervention	Austin, TX	1,184,000	Doggett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Asheville Police Department	Asheville Police Department Real-Time Intelligence Center	Asheville, NC	530,000	Edwards

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Yancey County Sheriff's Office	Yancey County Sheriff's Office Communications and Security Upgrades	Burnsville, NC	930,000	Edwards
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Venus	Variable Message Speed Radar Trailer	Venus, TX	21,000	Elzey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Texas A&M Health Science Center	Law Enforcement and School-based Training to Prevent Opioid and Fentanyl Abuse	Bryan, TX	700,000	Elzey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Children's Health System of Texas (Children's Health)	Helping Children's Health Address Increasing Rates of Child Abuse Through the Referral and Evaluation of At-Risk Children (REACH) Clinic	Dallas and Plano, TX	834,000	Elzey; Allred; Crockett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Dallas	City of Dallas—Weed & Seed	Dallas, TX	2,000,000	Elzey; Van Dyne; Allred; Yeasey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Good Shepherd Services	Bronx Violence Prevention Program	Bronx, NY	1,184,000	Espallat
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Police Department	West Bronx Violence Reduction Partnership	Bronx, NY	1,184,000	Espallat
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Police Foundation Incorporated	NYPD Neighborhood Coordination School Initiative (NCSI) and NYPD Options Program	New York, NY	1,184,000	Espallat
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	We All Really Matter	W.A.R.M. Services for Domestic Violence Victims	New York, NY	1,184,000	Espallat
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Temple University	Buildout of the Temple University Public Health Simulation Center in Philadelphia	Philadelphia, PA	1,184,000	Evans
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	EMIR—Every Murder Is Real	Healing Our Community	Philadelphia, PA	1,184,000	Evans
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Jackson County	Enhancement of Jackson County Public Safety Equipment and Technology	Jackson County, MS	1,919,000	Ezell
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of West Georgia	First Responder and Public Safety Virtual Reality-based Training	Carriflton, GA	2,250,000	Ferguson
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Office of the Bucks County District Attorney	Bucks County District Attorney Digital Operations Initiative	Bucks County, PA	748,000	Fitzpatrick

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bucks County Human Services Division	Bucks County Co-Responder Program	Bucks County, PA	1,036,000	Fitzpatrick
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Polk County Sheriff's Office	Polk County Sheriff Vehicle Procurement for Rural Terrain	Polk County, TN	700,000	Fleischmann
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Children's Hospital at Erlanger	Erlanger Pediatric Abuse and Advocacy Resource Center	Chattanooga, TN	1,500,000	Fleischmann
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	Hamilton County Sheriff Radios	Hamilton County, TN	3,000,000	Fleischmann
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Fort Bend County District Attorney's Office	Digital Evidence Repository	Fort Bend County, TX	342,000	Fletcher
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Houston Police Department	Crisis Diversion Program	Houston, TX	1,184,000	Fletcher
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Houston Forensic Science Center	Optimization of Legacy Drug Testing	Houston, TX	1,184,000	Fletcher
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lancaster County	Lancaster County Body Camera Modernization	Lancaster County, NE	545,000	Flood
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	CEDARS Youth Services, Inc.	Southeast Nebraska Alternative Detention Facility Enhancements	City of Lincoln, NE	500,000	Flood
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kane County Coroner's Office	Equipping the Forensic Laboratory for Kane County	Kane County, IL	1,184,000	Foster
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Nichols	Town of Nichols Public Safety Upgrades	Nichols, SC	172,000	Fry
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Marlboro County Sheriff's Office	Marlboro County Sheriff's Office Technology and Equipment Upgrade	Marlboro County, SC	428,000	Fry
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Douglas	Strategic Upgrade for the Douglas Police Department's Emergency Response and Operations	Douglas, AZ	545,000	Gallego-Grijalva
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Suffolk County Police Department	Suffolk County Police Department (SCPD) Emergency Service and Canine Units Equipment	Suffolk County, NY	4,500,000	Garbarino

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Village of Brookfield	Brookfield Police Safety Technology Project	Brookfield, IL	585,000	Garcia (IL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Optimist Boys' Home & Ranch, Inc. dba Optimist Youth Homes & Family Services	Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) Training and Services Initiative	Palmdale, CA	500,000	Garcia, Mike (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lost Angels Children's Project, Inc.	Justice-Involved Transitional Youth Work and Rehabilitation Program	Lancaster, CA	400,000	Garcia, Mike (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Palmdale Sheriff's Station Equipment Initiative	Palmdale, CA	800,000	Garcia, Mike (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	R.M. Pyles Boys Camp	Youth Violence Prevention and Education Initiative	Tulare County, CA	2,000,000	Garcia, Mike (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Lancaster Sheriff's Station Mobile Command Post Project	Lancaster, CA	3,500,000	Garcia, Mike (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Long Beach	Long Beach DNA Lab	Long Beach, CA	1,184,000	Garcia, Robert (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Houston Police Department	Fulton Corridor Revitalization Project	Houston, TX	475,000	Garcia (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Search and Rescue Helicopter Replacement Initiative	Los Angeles County, CA	3,000,000	Garcia, Mike (CA); Schiff, Sherman
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Maine Department of Public Safety	Central and Western Maine Law Enforcement Equipment Modernization	Augusta, ME	960,000	Golden (ME)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Maine Department of Public Safety	Northeastern Maine Law Enforcement Equipment Modernization	Augusta, ME	959,000	Golden (ME)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Research Foundation of City University of New York	Borough of Manhattan Community College Project Impact	New York, NY	357,000	Goldman (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Justice Innovation, Inc.	Street Action Network Crime and Violence Prevention Program	New York, NY	250,000	Goldman (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kings County District Attorney	Outreach and Assistance Response Program	Brooklyn, NY	354,000	Goldman (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Avenues for Justice, Inc.	Court Advocacy and HIRE Up Program	New York, NY	250,000	Goldman (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Grand Street Settlement	Justice Mentoring Initiative	New York, NY	250,000	Goldman (NY)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Amount	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Housing Authority	NYCHA First Houses Security Camera System	New York, NY	1,184,000	Goldman (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice	Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking	Los Angeles County, CA	1,184,000	Gomez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Chrysalis Center	Recidivism Reduction and Crime Prevention Through Employment	Los Angeles, CA	1,184,000	Gomez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bexar County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement and Detention Intelligence Network (LEAD IN)	Bexar County, TX	2,672,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	North East Independent School District (ISD) Police Department	North East Independent School District (NEISD) Law Enforcement Safety and Security Enhancements	San Antonio, TX	4,500,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Socorro Police Department	Socorro Police Department Radio and Equipment Enhancements	Socorro, TX	4,500,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Puerto Rico Department of Public Safety	Body Armor (Bulletproof) Vests for the Puerto Rico Police Bureau and Puerto Rico Special Investigations Bureau	Statewide, PR	453,000	González-Colón
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Vega Alta	Municipality of Vega Alta Security Camera System and Command Center Equipment	Vega Alta, PR	634,000	González-Colón
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Florida	Municipality of Florida Security Camera System	Florida, PR	175,000	González-Colón
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Gurabo	Police Patrol Vehicles and Equipment for the Gurabo Municipal Police	Gurabo, PR	250,000	González-Colón
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Women's Rights Information Center	Women's Rights Information Center (WRIC) Trauma Amelioration Program	Bergen County, NJ	383,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Unbound Now	Comprehensive Community Human Trafficking Prevention & Victim Identification and Services	Fort Worth, TX	622,000	Granger

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office	Capital Region Fentanyl and Violent Crime Surge Task Force	East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	4,000,000	Graves (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Harris County Public Health	Crime Prevention and Education Program Expansion	Houston, TX	1,184,000	Green (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Healthcare for the Homeless—Houston	Integrated Care Services for At-Risk Adults & Youth	Houston, TX	370,000	Green (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Houston Police Department	Strengthening Neighborhoods and Building Trust within Houston's Homeless Communities	Houston, TX	1,046,000	Green (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Floyd County Board of Commissioners	Renovation of Law Enforcement Building into Judicial Annex	Rome, GA	550,000	Greene (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Bristol	Police Vehicles for the City of Bristol	City of Bristol, VA	142,000	Griffith
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Barren County Sheriff's Office	Barren County Sheriff's Office Technology	Barren County, KY	328,000	Guthrie
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Davess County Sheriff's Office	Davess County Sheriff's Office Community Response and Safeguard Initiative	Davess County, KY	741,000	Guthrie
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Casper	Police Fleet Vehicle Replacement Project	Casper, WY	828,000	Hageman
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office	San Joaquin County's Sheriff's Office Hi-Tech Detectives Unit Expansion Program	French Camp, CA	1,184,000	Harder (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Tracy Police Department	Tracy's Public Safety Rapid Response Program	Tracy, CA	955,000	Harder (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Johnson City Police Department	Police Cruisers for Johnson City Police Department	Johnson City, TN	889,000	Harshbarger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Cocke County Opioid Task Force	Design Development of Cocke County Detention Center and On-site Rehabilitation Facility	Cocke County, TN	222,000	Harshbarger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Western Connecticut Council of Governments	WestCOG for Regional Firearm Training Facility Equipment and Technology	Newtown, CT	929,000	Hayes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Police Activity League of Waterbury, Inc.	Waterbury Police Activity League Community Engagement Initiative	Waterbury, CT	165,000	Hayes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Bridgeport	Crisis Intervention Team Expansion	Bridgeport, CT	812,000	Himes

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Stamford	Mobile Command Center Upgrades	Stamford, CT	500,000	Himes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Valley Township	Public Safety in Valley Township: Preemption System, Emitters, and License Plate Readers	Coatesville, PA	71,000	Houlahan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Borough of Kennett Square Police Department	Force De-Escalation Initiative	Kennett Square, PA	88,000	Houlahan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Connections Works	Reentry Works	Reading, PA	750,000	Houlahan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Charles County Sheriff's Office	Digital Forensics Unit Upgrade	Charles County, MD	434,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	MedStar St. Mary's Hospital	Workplace Violence Prevention Initiative	Leanardtown, MD	975,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Cottage Grove Police Department	Cottage Grove Community Policing Project	Cottage Grove, OR	500,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Houston Police Department	Houston Police Department: Protecting Our Own City-wide Ballistic Helmet Initiative	Houston, TX	1,294,000	Hunt
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Houston Police Department	Houston Police Department Grappler and In-Car Camera Initiative	Houston, TX	2,200,000	Hunt
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Prince George's County Boys and Girls Clubs	Boys & Girls Clubs Countywide Expansion and Crime Prevention Initiative in Prince George's County	Greenbelt, MD	1,000,000	Ivey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Village of Evergreen Park	Evergreen Park Police Department Body Worn Camera and In-squad Video System Project	Evergreen Park, IL	108,000	Jackson (IL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	World Youth Foundation, Inc.	Youth Empowerment—Trafficking Prevention and Civic Engagement	Houston, TX	1,184,000	Jackson Lee
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hope for Families, Inc.	Hope for Families: Project Hope	Houston, TX	162,000	Jackson Lee
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Youth Empowerment's Finest	I.M.A.G.I.N.E. Afterschool Program	San Diego, CA	1,184,000	Jacobs

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of San Diego	JusticeForward- Empowering Justice-Impacted Students to Drive Change Initiative	San Diego, CA	927,000	Jacobs
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Charter Township of Clinton	Clinton Township Police Firing Range Modernization	Clinton Township, MI	325,000	James
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office	King County Violent Crime Victim Services and Court Backlog Cases Reduction Project	King County, WA	933,000	Jayapal
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Research Foundation of CUNY o/b/o John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Central Brooklyn Violence Prevention Collaborative	Brooklyn, NY	1,190,000	Jeffries
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kings County District Attorney's Office	Kings County District Attorney's Office Project Restore	Brooklyn, NY	1,184,000	Jeffries
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Center for Civic Innovation	Safety and Justice Accelerator	DeKalb County, GA	1,184,000	Johnson (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Newton County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement Behavioral Health Co-Responder Program	Newton County, GA	120,000	Johnson (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lake County Administration Center	Lake County Public Safety Center Technology Enhancements	Painesville, OH	4,500,000	Joyce (OH)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Allegheny Township	Allegheny Township Police Department Tasers	Allegheny Township, PA	61,000	Joyce (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Blair County Court of Common Pleas	Blair Adult Probation & Parole Office Radio and Vehicle Upgrade	Blair County, PA	293,000	Joyce (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Experience Christian Ministries CDC	Community Healing Collaborative: Bringing Peace to South Los Angeles	Los Angeles, CA	500,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Brothers Against Banging Youth	Preventing Crime and Gang Involvement Through Opportunity	Los Angeles, CA	1,184,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Urban Recovery Los Angeles	The Safety Zone	Los Angeles	500,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Township of Greenwich	School Resource Officer Vehicle and Equipment for Greenwich Township	Stewartsville, NJ	89,000	Kean (NJ)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bernards Township	Bernards Township Police Department Communications Upgrade	Bernards Township, NJ	1,626,000	Kean (NJ)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Nantucket Police Department	Nantucket Police Department Vessel	Nantucket, MA	350,000	Keating
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New Bedford Police Department	New Bedford Police Vessel	New Bedford, MA	1,184,000	Keating
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	By The Hand Club For Kids	Altgeld Gardens Youth Entrepreneurship Accountability and Empowerment Program	Chicago, IL	1,000,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Cook County Southland Juvenile Justice Council	Southland Juvenile Justice Council Violence and Trauma Prevention Program	Park Forest, IL	1,000,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Tishomingo County Sheriff's Office	Tishomingo County Sheriff's Office Transportation and Technology Enhancement	Tishomingo County, MS	1,000,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Prentiss County Sheriff's Department	Prentiss County Sheriff's Department Equipment Upgrade Project	Prentiss County, MS	1,000,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Buffalo	Enhancing Public Safety in Buffalo's Entertainment & Theater District	Buffalo, NY	894,000	Kennedy
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Saginaw Police Department	Reducing Crime and Violence in Saginaw	Saginaw, MI	1,184,000	Kildee
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Michigan State Police	Support for Mid-Michigan Law Enforcement	Genesee County, Bay County, and Saginaw County, MI	1,184,000	Kildee
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Tacoma Police Department	Tacoma Police Department Focused Deterrence Pilot	Tacoma, WA	935,000	Kilmer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office	Prosecutor's Office Digital Forensic Laboratory	Freehold, NJ	750,000	Kim (NJ)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kane County States Attorney's Office	Kane County State's Attorney's Office Technology Upgrades	Kane County, IL	475,000	Krishnamoorthi

D0J	OJP—Byrne	University of Tennessee at Martin	University of Tennessee at Martin Campus Security Improvements	Martin, TN	940,000	Kustoff
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Southold Town Police Department	Southold Town Police Department Vehicle Acquisitions	Town of Southold, NY	436,000	Lalota
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Suffolk County Sheriff's Office	Suffolk County Sheriff's Office Fleet Enhancement Program	Suffolk County, NY	613,000	Lalota
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Suffolk County Police Department	Suffolk County Police Department Vehicle Fleet Acquisitions	Suffolk County, NY	4,093,000	Lalota
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrades	Siskiyou County, CA	756,000	LaMalfa
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Cincinnati Police Department	Mental Health Response Team and Camera Technology Project	Cincinnati, OH	1,190,000	Landsman
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Steuben County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA Investigations	Steuben County, NY	275,000	Langworthy
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Erie County Sheriff's Office	Police, Search & Rescue Helicopter Procurement	Erie County, NY	4,500,000	Langworthy
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Our Piece of the Pie (OPP)	Strengthening Prevention in Underserved Regions of Hartford with Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Project Targeting Aged Out Foster Youth, Underserved Youth, Disconnected Young Adults	Hartford, CT	550,000	Larson (CT)
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Mothers United Against Violence	Victim Impact	Hartford, CT	500,000	Larson (CT)
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Seneca County Board of Commissioners	Law Enforcement Training and Equipment in Seneca County	Tiffin, OH	450,000	Latta
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Shawnee Department of Corrections	Behavioral Health Units within Detention Facility	Topeka, KS	2,000,000	LaTurner
D0J	OJP—Byrne	Rockland County Sheriff's Office	Rockland County Public Safety and Crime Prevention Initiative	Rockland County, NY	4,500,000	Lawler
D0J	OJP—Byrne	City of Oakland	Department of Violence Prevention Enhancements	Oakland, CA	1,190,000	Lee (CA)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency	BOSS Community-Based Violence Intervention & Prevention	Berkeley, CA	850,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Nevada State Police	Virtual Reality Law Enforcement Training	Carson City, NV	360,000	Lee (NV); Horsford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department-Air Support Equipment Enhancement	Las Vegas, NV	1,037,000	Lee (NV); Horsford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Gallup Police Department	Gallup Police Department Virtual Reality Training	Gallup, NM	300,000	Leger Fernandez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Red River Delta Law Enforcement Planning Council, Inc.	Law Enforcement Equipment Modernization Project	Pineville, LA	1,320,000	Letlow
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Capital District Law Enforcement Planning Council, Inc.	Police Cruiser Modernization Project	Denham Springs, LA	1,400,000	Letlow
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Torrance	Body Worn Camera System Upgrades Project	Torrance, CA	1,184,000	Lieu
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Encompass Community Services	Encompass Addiction Treatment Expansion	Watsonville, CA	540,000	Lofgren
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sam Houston State University	Cyber Defense, Rapid Response and Training Project	Conroe, TX	2,515,000	Luttrell
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Suffolk County Sheriff's Department	Suffolk County Sheriff's Department Project Engage: Public Safety Through Public Health	Boston, MA	1,184,000	Lynch
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Department of Correction	Safety and Security Equipment Upgrades	Queens, NY	180,000	Mallickakis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Richmond County District Attorney	Assistive Listening Upgrades Project	Staten Island, NY	80,000	Mallickakis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Police Department	License Plate Reader Systems	New York City, NY	180,000	Mallickakis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Garfield County Sheriff's Office	Southwest Utah Cooperative Law Enforcement Project	Garfield County, UT	946,000	Maloy

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sevier County Sheriff's Office	Central Utah Multi-County Public Safety Equipment and Technologies Project	Sevier County, UT	1,125,000	Maloy
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Elon University	Elon Law Legal Services Program for Crime Victims	Guilford County, NC	300,000	Manning
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	County of Guilford	Enhancing Access, Partnerships, and Services at the Guilford County Family Justice Center	Guilford County, NC	1,184,000	Manning
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Port St. Lucie	Port St. Lucie's Real-Time Information Crime Center	Port St. Lucie, FL	300,000	Mast
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Indian River State College	Law Enforcement Ballistics Innovation and Testing Center at Indian River State College (IRSC)	Fort Pierce, FL	900,000	Mast
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sacramento County Sheriff's Office	Delta Environmental and Safety Project	Sacramento County, CA	1,184,000	Matsui
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Sacramento	Mobile Behavioral Response Unit	Sacramento, CA	1,184,000	Matsui
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Norcross	Reliable, Integrated Camera Systems for Documenting Law Enforcement Activities	Norcross, GA	380,000	McBath
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Texas A&M University System	Texas A&M University System Law Enforcement Training and Engagement Project	College Station, TX	4,500,000	McCaul
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Finishing Trades Institute of the Upper Midwest Trust Fund	Recidivism Reduction through Workforce Participation	Little Canada, MN	1,184,000	McCollum
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Saint Paul	CCTV Improvement Project	Saint Paul, MN	950,000	McCollum
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Washington County	Body-worn and Squad Car Cameras	Washington County, MN	1,184,000	McCollum
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The United Methodist Children's Home of the North Georgia Conference, Inc. (d.b.a. Wellroot Family Services)	Support Delinquency Prevention through the Family Preservation Program	Tucker, GA	110,000	McCormick
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Louisville-Jefferson County Metro Government	Louisville Metro Justice and Behavioral Health Project	Louisville, KY	970,000	McGarvey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Stop It Now!	Stop It Now! Child Abuse Prevention Program	Northampton, MA	879,000	McGovern

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Borough of East Newark	East Newark Police Department Improvements	East Newark, NJ	560,000	Menendez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Woodside On The Move, Inc.	Thriving Woodside	Woodside, Queens, NY	300,000	Meng
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	The Right Response for NYC	New York, NY	1,184,000	Meng
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Queens County District Attorney	Upholding the Rule of Law and Preventing Wrongful Convictions Program	Queens County, NY	300,000	Meng
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King of Kings Foundation	King of Kings Foundation	Queens, NY	1,184,000	Meng
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Police Department	NYPD Queens Explorer Program	Queens, NY	1,184,000	Meng
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Tendea Family, Inc.	Tendea Family's After School Patrol and Cadet Program	Baltimore, MD	200,000	Mfume
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, Inc.	Vocational Training and Employment for Baltimore Returning Citizens	Baltimore, MD	1,000,000	Mfume
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Baltimore	912 Diversion Expansion	Baltimore, MD	1,184,000	Mfume
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Maryland Port Administration	Port of Baltimore Two-Way Radios for Port Security	Baltimore, MD	905,000	Mfume
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Roca Baltimore, LLC	Stopping Violence Through Employment	Baltimore, MD	1,002,000	Mfume
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Office of the State's Attorney for Baltimore City	Victim Witness Protection Program	Baltimore, MD	450,000	Mfume
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Center for Hope, Inc.	Center for Hope Expansion of Trauma and Victim Services	Baltimore, MD	800,000	Mfume; Ruppertsberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Fayette County Commission	Fayette County Sheriff's Department Fleet Upgrade	Fayette County, WV	170,000	Miller (WV)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	West Shore Council of Governments	Law Enforcement Vehicles Upgrade and Acquisition	Bay Village, OH	233,000	Miller (OH)

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Brecksville Police Department	Police Department Equipment, Vehicle Replacement, and Enhancement Project	Brecksville, OH	587,000	Miller (OH)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Independence Police Department	Independence Police Department Vehicle Modernization	Independence, OH	325,000	Miller (OH)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Seminole State College of Florida	Seminole State College of Florida Criminal Justice Simulator	Sanford, FL	175,000	Mills
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Paving The Way Foundation, Inc.	Online Exploration Victim Identification and Prevention Education	Longwood, FL	425,000	Mills
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Oviedo	Oviedo Police Technology, Training, and Equipment Project	Oviedo, FL	500,000	Mills
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ogden City Corporation	Ogden Police Department Training Simulator	Ogden, UT	350,000	Moore (UT)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Marquette University Police Department	Marquette University Police Department's Near West Side Trauma Informed Intervention Program	Milwaukee, WI	1,184,000	Moore (WI)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Texarkana Police Department	Rifle Resistant Vests	Texarkana, TX	98,000	Moran
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Coordinated Care Services, Inc.	Rise Up Rochester: Safe Housing Violence Response Program	Rochester, NY	500,000	Morelle
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lollypop Farm Humane Society of Greater Rochester	Humane Law Enforcement	Fairport, NY	344,000	Morelle
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Christ for Kids Ministries, Inc.	Job Training, Therapeutic Services, and Support for Survivors of Trafficking	Rochester, NY	477,000	Morelle
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Rochester	Rochester Police Department Body-worn Camera Program	Rochester, NY	150,000	Morelle
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Broward Sheriff's Office	School Safety Response Equipment and Training Enhancement	Broward County, FL	366,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency	Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency X-ray Scanners	Tiyan, GU	350,000	Moylan

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Guam Police Department	Guam Police Department Patrol Vehicles	Tiyan and Barrigada, GU	1,981,000	Moylan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of East Chicago Police Department	Body Worn Cameras Project	East Chicago, IN	150,000	Mrvan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Hobart Police Department	Body Worn Camera Program	Hobart, IN	488,000	Mrvan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	National Network for Safe Communities at John Jay College	Launching a Certification Course for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Personnel to Build Partnerships to Address Violent Crime	New York, NY	1,184,000	Nadler
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Big Brothers Big Sisters Lone Star of Greater Houston	Big Brothers Big Sisters Greater Houston	Houston, TX	125,000	Nerlis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ft. Bend County Women's Center	Ft. Bend County Women's Center	Richmond, TX	1,000,000	Nerlis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Heart of Iowa Community Services	Crisis Intervention Training and Co-Responder Teams Project	Adel, IA	301,000	Nunn (IA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Bronx Defenders	Improving Justice in the Criminal Legal System Through Holistic Defense	Bronx, NY	1,190,000	Ocasio-Cortez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Community Capacity Development	Mentor Model—Response to Recent Youth Violence in Queens	Queens, NY	262,000	Ocasio-Cortez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Generation Hope MN	The Justice Empowerment Initiative by Generation Hope	Minneapolis, MN	1,184,000	Omar
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Juab County	Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrade Project	Juab County, UT	284,000	Owens
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Taylorsville	Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrade Project	Taylorsville, UT	683,000	Owens
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office	Canine Unit Expansion for Narcotics Detection in Jail Facilities	Santa Clara County, CA	80,000	Panetta

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bayview Hunters Point Multipurpose Senior Services, Inc.	Re-entry Hub: Senior Ex-Offender Program Community and Rehabilitation Center	San Francisco, CA	900,000	Pelosi
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Francisco Department of Children, Youth & Their Families (DCYF)	Crime Prevention, Trauma Recovery, and Crisis Counseling for At-Risk and Justice Involved Youth	San Francisco, CA	500,000	Pelosi
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Jefferson County Sheriff's Department	In Custody Medication Assisted Treatment Program	Golden, CO	410,000	Petersen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Porchlight, A Family Justice Center	Porchlight Capacity Expansion	Lakewood, CO	620,000	Petersen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hennepin Technical College Foundation	Hennepin Technical College Public Safety Cross-Functional Training Center	Brooklyn Park, MN	1,184,000	Phillips
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Maria Pew Family Foundation, DBA Maria's Voice	Domestic Violence Prevention Education Initiative	Chaska, MN	300,000	Phillips
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of Maine School of Law	University of Maine School of Law Pilot Criminal Justice Clinic	Portland, ME	1,000,000	Pingree
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of Wisconsin—Madison	UW—Madison Criminal Justice Forensic Assistance Program	Dane County, WI	1,309,000	Pocan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Boys and Girls Clubs of Dane County	Youth Crime Prevention, Education, and Awareness Project	Dane County, WI	1,000,000	Pocan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Black Ministerial Alliance of Greater Boston, Inc.	BMA TenPoint Family Initiative	Boston, MA	264,000	Pressley
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The American City Coalition	Roxbury Work	Boston, MA	1,184,000	Pressley
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Louis D. Brown Peace Institute	The Louis D. Brown Peace Institute Center of Healing, Teaching, and Learning	Dorchester, MA	1,184,000	Pressley
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Chicago Police Memorial Foundation	Get Behind the Vest	Chicago, IL	1,097,000	Quigley
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Takoma Park	Police Communications and Mental Health Dispatch Upgrades	City of Takoma Park, MD	800,000	Raskin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Montgomery County Police Department	Forensic Laboratory Capabilities Enhancement	Montgomery County, MD	1,184,000	Raskin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Montgomery County Department of Police	Real Time Crime Center (RTCC) Enhancement	Montgomery County, MD	2,100,000	Raskin; Trone

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Westmoreland County	Technology Upgrade for the Westmoreland County District Attorney's Office	Westmoreland County, PA	119,000	Reschenthaler
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mead School District	Mead School District Gun Detection School Safety Project	Spokane, WA	142,000	Rodgers (WA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Unlawful Narcotics Investigations, Treatment, and Education, Inc.	Operation UNITE Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	London, KY	2,000,000	Rogers (KY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Raleigh Boots On The Ground, Inc.	Community Violence Intervention Project	Wake County, NC	285,000	Ross
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Wake Technical Community College	Wake Tech Law Enforcement Equipment, Technology and Training Project	Wake County, NC	997,000	Ross
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Wendell Police Department	Wendell Police Department In-Car Camera Project	Wendell, NC	232,000	Ross
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Baltimore	Group Violence Reduction Strategy	Baltimore, MD	1,184,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Maryland State Police	Licensing Division Automation Project	Pilesville, MD	1,140,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Pace Center for Girls, Inc.	Security and Safety Equipment for the Pace Center for Girls Jacksonville	Jacksonville, FL	300,000	Rutherford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Dutchess County Sheriff's Office	Dutchess County Analysis & Real Time Crime Intelligence Center	Dutchess County, NY	1,184,000	Ryan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	County of Orange	Orange County Jail Body Cameras	Orange County, NY	785,000	Ryan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ulster County Sheriff's Office	Ulster County Sheriff's Office Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Ulster County, NY	794,000	Ryan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Miami-Dade Police Department	Miami-Dade Police Department: Operation Community Shield	Miami Dade, FL	1,250,000	Salazar

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Beaverton	Behavioral Health Court	Beaverton, OR	500,000	Salinas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Liberty House	Liberty House—Clinical Services for Children Facing Concerns of Abuse or Neglect	Marion and Polk Counties, OR	1,000,000	Salinas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Salem	City of Salem—Reducing Community Violence through Trust-Building and Smart Policing	Salem, OR	702,000	Salinas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Rio Hondo Community College	Public Safety Scenario Training Unit	Norwalk, CA	1,184,000	Sánchez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Anne Arundel County	Anne Arundel County Community Violence Intervention	Anne Arundel County, MD	1,000,000	Sarbanes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Anne Arundel County Community Action Agency	Anne Arundel County Reentry and Rehabilitation Initiative	Anne Arundel County, MD	750,000	Sarbanes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Tangipahoa Parish Government	Mobile Emergency Operations Command Center	Tangipahoa Parish, LA	2,195,000	Scalise; Letlow
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Delaware County	Delaware County Client Advocates Program	County of Delaware, PA	902,000	Scanlon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Villanova University	Villanova University Legal Support Clinic	Villanova, PA	850,000	Scanlon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Los Angeles	Project imPACT	Los Angeles, CA	2,500,000	Schiff; Sherman; Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Surveillance Enhancement	Auburn, WA	810,000	Schrier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Chelan County Sheriff's Office	Chelan County Sheriff's Office De-escalation Tools	Chelan County, WA	446,000	Schrier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Issaquah Police Department	Issaquah Police Department Body Worn Cameras Equipment	Issaquah, WA	342,000	Schrier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King County Sheriff's Office Air Support Unit	King County Sheriff's Office Air Support Unit Upgrade Program	Seattle, WA	1,184,000	Schrier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Newton County Sheriff's Office	Newton County Sheriff's Office Equipment Project	Newton County, GA	39,000	Scott; David (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	South Fulton Police Department	South Fulton Police Department High Visibility Traffic Enforcement Project	City of South Fulton, GA	405,000	Scott; David (GA)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Fayetteville Police Department	City of Fayetteville Opioid Detection System Project	Fayetteville, GA	87,000	Scott, David (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	An Achievable Dream, Inc.	An Achievable Dream Social and Emotional Support and Crisis Prevention	Newport News, VA	790,000	Scott (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hampton Roads Police Athletic League	Hampton Roads Youth Crime Prevention and Community Engagement Program	Hampton, VA	680,000	Scott (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Newport News	Crime Prevention and Youth Diversion Program: Friday Night Nets	Newport News, VA	500,000	Scott (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Urban League of Hampton Roads	Incarcerated Persons Reentry Initiative	Norfolk, VA	1,184,000	Scott (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Brighton	Project Brighton S.E.I.: Strengthening Brighton's Police Force for a Safer Community	Brighton, AL	750,000	Sewell
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Beit T'Shuvah	The Combatting Crime through Integrate Substance Use Disorder Treatment, Education and Prevention Program	Los Angeles County, CA	1,190,000	Sherman
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	County of Los Angeles	Los Angeles County Jewish Community Safety Program	Los Angeles County, CA	1,000,000	Sherman
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles	The Community Security Initiative Program	Los Angeles County, CA	1,184,000	Sherman
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Los Angeles	Crisis and Incident Response through Community-led Engagement (CIRCLE) Program	Los Angeles County, CA	3,552,000	Sherman; Cárdenas; Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Essex County Sheriff's Department	Special Needs Assistance Technology	Essex County, NJ	375,000	Sherrill
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New Jersey State Police	Safety Inspection Enhancement Program	West Trenton, NJ	400,000	Sherrill

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Purpose Dignity Action	Chinatown-International District Public Safety Team Project	Seattle, WA	1,190,000	Smith (WA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Seattle	Post-Overdose Response Team Expansion	Seattle, WA	1,184,000	Smith (WA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Dottie's House, Inc.	Dottie's House Domestic Violence Shelter Continuation of Services	Brick, NJ	136,000	Smith (NJ)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lakewood Shomrim, Inc. (d.b.a. Lakewood Civilian Safety Watch)	Lakewood Shomrim Radio Communication Enhancement Project	Ocean County, NJ	138,000	Smith (NJ)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ocean County Sheriff's Office	Ocean County Sheriff's Office Fleet Augmentation	Ocean County, NJ	480,000	Smith (NJ)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Rappahannock Regional Criminal Justice Academy	Rappahannock Regional Criminal Justice Academy Firearm Training Center	Spotsylvania, VA	123,000	Spanberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office Vehicle Acquisition	Bernalillo County, NM	500,000	Stansbury
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Clinton County Sheriff's Office	Clinton County Sheriff Maritime Patrol Vessel	Clinton County, NY	250,000	Stefanik
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	All Star Children's Foundation	Juvenile Justice Prevention Services Program	Sarasota, FL	4,500,000	Steube
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Oakland County	Oakland County Courts and Law Enforcement Management Information System (CLEMIS) Technology Modernization Project	Waterford Township, MI	1,184,000	Stevens
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Olympia Police Department	Body Worn Camera Equipment & Technology	Olympia, WA	48,000	Strickland
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Somerville	Somerville Police Department Public Safety Vehicles and Equipment	Somerville, AL	198,000	Strong
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Glen Cove Police Department	GCPD Community Policing Enhancement Project	Glen Cove, NY	956,000	Suozzi
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Alameda County Sheriff Office	Alameda County Sheriff's Office Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Platform	Alameda County, CA	700,000	Swalwell
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Magnolia Women's Recovery Program	Magnolia Women's Recovery Program Equitable Access to Justice and Advocacy Project	Hayward, CA	403,000	Swalwell

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	UNITAS North America	UNITY Detroit Center for Victims of Exploitation and Trafficking	Detroit, MI	1,116,000	Thaneadar
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Jefferson County	Jefferson County 911 Center	Jefferson County, PA	220,000	Thompson (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Clinton County	Clinton County Public Safety Radio System Improvements	Clinton County, PA	756,000	Thompson (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Henderson	Forensic Crime Lab	Henderson, NV	1,184,000	Titus
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Henderson	Integrated Ballistic Identification System	Henderson, NV	500,000	Titus
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Detroit	Pathway to Employment for Justice-Involved Individuals	Detroit, MI	600,000	Tiabi
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ontario-Montclair School District (OMSD)	Ontario-Montclair School District's Safer Schools Initiative	San Bernardino County, CA	1,184,000	Torres (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Thrive For Life Prison Project, Inc.	Thrive For Life Prison Project's Bronx First Chance for Reentry Success Program	Bronx, NY	1,000,000	Torres (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Phoenix Multisport, Inc. d/b/a The Phoenix	The Phoenix Essex County Community Reentry Project	Essex County, MA	750,000	Trahan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Boys & Girls Clubs of Metropolitan Baltimore	Boys & Girls Clubs Statewide Expansion and Crime Prevention Initiative	Baltimore, MD	1,184,000	Trone
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Justice Jobs of Maryland	Justice Jobs of Maryland Service Expansion	Frederick, MD	1,184,000	Trone
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Montgomery County	Montgomery County Sheriff's Office Behavioral Health Unit	Dayton, OH	2,250,000	Turner
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Joliet Township	Law Enforcement Collaboration to Prevent Workplace Crime	Will County, IL	339,000	Underwood

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Will County Workforce Services Division-LWIA-10	Reducing Recidivism and Supporting Reentry in Will County	Will County, IL	600,000	Underwood
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Dallas Fort Worth (DFW) International Airport	Autonomous Mobile Robotics and Advanced X-ray Solutions	DFW Airport, TX	1,100,000	Van Dyne; Alfred
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	United Way of Tarrant County	One Second Collaborative	Fort Worth, TX	1,184,000	Veasey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Communitife, Inc.	Life is Precious™ Suicide Prevention Program for At-Risk Teens	Brooklyn, NY	200,000	Velázquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Ozone Park Residents Block Association (OZPKRBA), Inc.	Block Watchers Program & Safety Initiative	Ozone Park, NY	345,000	Velázquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bangladeshi American Community Development and Youth Services	Workforce Development for Low-Income and Justice-Involved Residents	Kings County and Queens County, NY	250,000	Velázquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Gardena	Gardena Juvenile Justice & Intervention	Gardena, CA	550,000	Waters
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles International Airport Police Department (LAXPD)	LAXPD Vehicle Fleet, Upgrades, & Equipment	Los Angeles, CA	963,000	Waters
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Torrance Police Department	Torrance DOJ Collaborative Reform Training	Torrance, CA	1,000,000	Waters
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	County of Lehigh	Lehigh County Public Safety Communications Network Project	Lehigh County, PA	1,190,000	Wild
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Allentown Police Athletic League	Law Enforcement Community Engagement and Youth Mentorship	Allentown, PA	400,000	Wild
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Northampton County	Public Safety Communication Network P25 Northern Expansion in Northampton County	Northampton County, PA	1,184,000	Wild
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Oneida Police Department	City of Oneida Police Station — Facility Upgrade	Oneida, NY	106,000	Williams (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Yorkville Police Department	New Police Department for the Village of Yorkville Police Department	Yorkville, NY	55,000	Williams (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Syracuse	Mobile Command Unit	Syracuse, NY	1,000,000	Williams (NY)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Onondaga County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Command Center	Onondaga County, NY	1,200,000	Williams (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Georgia Center for Child Advocacy	Justice & Healing for the Fighting Fifth	Atlanta, GA	850,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Morris Brown College	Scaling Security & Safety at Morris Brown College	Atlanta, GA	700,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Spelman College	Spelman Public Safety Department SAFE-SPEL: Advanced Framework for Ensuring Safety and Security on Campus	Atlanta, GA	272,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Communities in Schools of Atlanta, Inc.	Violence Prevention and Mental Health Programming in Metro Atlanta Schools	Atlanta, GA	401,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO)	Job Training & Career Pathways for Georgia's Returning Citizens	Atlanta, GA	300,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Miami-Dade County Public Schools	Miami-Dade County Public Schools—Youth Empowerment and Safety Initiative (YES Initiative)	Miami Dade County, FL	1,190,000	Wilson (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Broward County Public Schools	Broward County Public Schools—Youth Empowerment and Safety Initiative (YES Initiative)	Broward County, FL	1,184,000	Wilson (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Gallatin County Sheriff's Office	Gallatin County Sheriff's Office Rapid DNA Capabilities and Patrol Vehicles	Gallatin County, MT	907,000	Zinke
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mineral County	Law Enforcement Equipment for Five Rural Counties	Mineral County, MT	2,124,000	Zinke
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mineral County	Enhanced Law Enforcement Capability for Five Rural Counties	Mineral County, MT	322,000	Zinke
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of San Bernardino	Mobile Crime Prevention Program	San Bernardino, CA	1,184,000	Aguilar
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bristol Police Department	Bristol PD Interoperable Encrypted Radio Project	Bristol, RI	1,018,000	Amo

DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of North Smithfield	North Smithfield Police Department Improvements	North Smithfield, RI	500,000	Amo
DOJ	COPS Tech	Smithfield Police Department	Essential Technology and Equipment for Smithfield Police Department	Smithfield, RI	785,000	Amo
DOJ	COPS Tech	Carson City	Computer-aided Dispatching System for the Carson City Sheriff's Office	Carson City, NV	2,178,000	Amoder
DOJ	COPS Tech	Douglas County	Nevada Mobile Command Center for Douglas County	Douglas County, NV	400,000	Amoder
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Reno	Reno Police Department Real Time Information Center	Reno, NV	1,200,000	Amoder
DOJ	COPS Tech	Norfolk Police Department	Norfolk Police Radio Equipment Upgrades	Norfolk, MA	380,000	Auchincloss
DOJ	COPS Tech	North 24th Street Business Improvement District Association	North 24th Street Business Improvement District Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Initiative	Omaha, NE	377,000	Bacon
DOJ	COPS Tech	Harrodsburg Police Department	Closing the Technology Gap	Harrodsburg, KY	84,000	Barr
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Houghton	Houghton County Patrol Vehicles	Houghton, MI	192,000	Bergman
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Alexandria	Radio System Interoperability Upgrade	City of Alexandria, VA	650,000	Beyer
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Alexandria	Violence and Crime Prevention Technology within the City of Alexandria	City of Alexandria, VA	670,000	Beyer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pasco Sheriff's Office	Pasco Sheriff's Office Human Performance Program Equipment and Technology	Pasco County, FL	1,000,000	Bilirakis
DOJ	COPS Tech	District School Board of Pasco County	Weapons Detection Enhancement and Security Upgrades for Pasco County Schools	Pasco County, FL	1,750,000	Bilirakis
DOJ	COPS Tech	Citrus County Sheriff's Office	Citrus County Sheriff Enhanced Radio Interoperability	Citrus County, FL	3,000,000	Bilirakis
DOJ	COPS Tech	Early County Board of Commissioners	Early County Board of Commissioners Communications Consoles Upgrades	Early County, GA	662,000	Bishop (GA)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
D0J	COPS Tech	Town of Manassa	Manassa Police Department Improvement Project	Manassa, CO	179,000	Boebert
D0J	COPS Tech	Clatsop County	Clatsop County Public Safety Equipment & 911 Operations Initiative	Clatsop County, OR	1,184,000	Bonamici
D0J	COPS Tech	Clinton County Government	Clinton County Emergency Radio and Communication System	Clinton County, IL	2,050,000	Bost
D0J	COPS Tech	Mount Vernon Police Department	Mount Vernon Police Department Record Modernization Project	Mount Vernon, NY	475,000	Bowman
D0J	COPS Tech	Ohio Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force (Cuyahoga County Prosecuting Attorney's Office)	Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce Technology	Cuyahoga County, OH	500,000	Brown
D0J	COPS Tech	City of Gillespie	Gillespie Rural Policing Technology Equipment	Gillespie, IL	200,000	Budzinski
D0J	COPS Tech	Tennessee Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force	Child Exploitation Investigation Support	Knoxville, TN	500,000	Burchett
D0J	COPS Tech	City of Corona Police Department	Real Time Information Center	Corona, CA	1,545,000	Calvert
D0J	COPS Tech	City of Thornton	Mobile Command Center	Thornton, CO	750,000	Caraveo
D0J	COPS Tech	City of Orange Beach	Radios for the Orange Beach Police Department	Orange Beach, AL	750,000	Carl
D0J	COPS Tech	Bexar County	Bexar County Emergency Communications Radio Replacement	Bexar County, TX	1,184,000	Castro (TX)
D0J	COPS Tech	City of Portland	Improving Emergency Communications in the City of Portland and Multnomah County	Portland, OR	1,078,000	Chavez-DeRemer
D0J	COPS Tech	City of Pompano Beach	Security Camera System to Improve Public Safety	Pompano Beach, FL	700,000	Cherfilus-McCormick

DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Sunrise	Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) Program	Sunrise, FL	1,184,000	Cherfilus-McCormick
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Pasadena	Regional Public Safety Communications Upgrade—Pasadena Prime Site and Repeater Sites	Pasadena, CA	1,184,000	Chu
DOJ	COPS Tech	Upland Police Department	Computer-Aided Dispatch/Records Management System Upgrade	Upland, CA	1,184,000	Chu
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Tucson	Community Safety Vehicle Fleet Modernization	Tucson, AZ	4,380,000	Ciscomani
DOJ	COPS Tech	Board of Police Commissioners of Kansas City, Missouri	Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Kansas City, MO	1,000,000	Cleaver
DOJ	COPS Tech	Kansas City Area Transportation Authority	KCATA Public Safety Technology	Kansas City, MO	1,184,000	Cleaver
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lyon County Fiscal Court	Lyon County Interoperable Communications Project	Lyon County, KY	346,000	Comer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Fairfax County Government	Advanced Disaster Management Simulator (ADMS) Training Project	Fairfax County, VA	175,000	Connolly
DOJ	COPS Tech	Fairfax County Government	Fairfax County Public Safety Communications Critical Infrastructure Project	Fairfax County, VA	1,000,000	Connolly
DOJ	COPS Tech	Coventry Police Department	Coventry Police Department Dispatch and Body-worn Camera Equipment Upgrades	Coventry, CT	446,000	Courtney
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Ledyard	Ledyard Police Department Dispatch System Replacement	Ledyard, CT	229,000	Courtney
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Burnsville	Burnsville Public Safety Mobile Command Post Replacement	Burnsville, MN	1,184,000	Craig
DOJ	COPS Tech	Scott County	Scott County Law Enforcement Records Management System	Scott County, MN	1,184,000	Craig
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of South St. Paul	South St. Paul First Responder Safety Initiative	South St. Paul, MN	50,000	Craig
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Woodbury	Public Safety Communications and Response Equipment	Woodbury, MN	1,184,000	Craig

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Montgomery County	East Montgomery County Radio Tower Enhancement Act	New Caney, TX	1,480,000	Crenshaw
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Dallas	City of Dallas Police Department Helicopter Multi-Use Mapping Computers	Dallas, TX	504,000	Crockett
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cottonwood Heights Police Department	Police Firearms Training and Simulator	Cottonwood Heights, UT	1,810,000	Curtis
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Overland Park	Overland Park Police Department Computer-Aided Dispatch System Upgrade	Overland Park, KS	1,184,000	Davidis (KS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	University of Tennessee Southern	University of Tennessee (UT) Southern Emergency Call Stations	Pulaski, TN	270,000	Desjarlais
DOJ	COPS Tech	Nassau County Police Department	Nassau County Police Department Information Technology Network Enhancement	Nassau County, NY	621,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	COPS Tech	Micosulee Tribe of Indians of Florida	Micosulee Tribe Everglades Emergency Assistance Upgrades	Miami, FL	227,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Hialeah	City of Hialeah Police Department Real-Time Operations Center	City of Hialeah, FL	2,000,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	COPS Tech	Downriver Community Conference	DCC Downriver Public Safety Technology Improvements	Wayne County, MI	950,000	Dingell
DOJ	COPS Tech	Collier County Sheriff's Office	Laced and Lethal Campaign	Naples, FL	217,000	Donalds
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Tallahassee	Tallahassee Police Department Training Facility Indoor Tactical Firing Range Equipment	Tallahassee, FL	2,129,000	Dunn (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jackson County Sheriff's Office	Jackson County Community Outreach Center	Marianna, FL	1,250,000	Dunn (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Rio Grande Council of Governments	Regional Interoperable Communications	El Paso County, TX	1,184,000	Esobar

DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Anthony Texas Police Department	Town of Anthony Police Department Command Post and Technology	El Paso, TX	1,184,000	Esobar
DOJ	COPS Tech	Columbus State University	Columbus State University Campus Safety Equipment Upgrades	Columbus, GA	600,000	Ferguson; Bishop (GA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Rochester	Rochester Police Department School Safety & Emergency Connectivity Project	Rochester, MN	250,000	Finstad
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bucks County Sheriff's Office	Bucks County Sheriff's Office License Plate Reader Initiative (LPR)	Bucks County, PA	1,000,000	Fitzpatrick
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bradley County Sheriff's Office	Bradley County Sheriff Technology Efficiency Upgrades	Bradley County, TN	701,000	Fleischmann
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lincoln Police Department	Lincoln Police Department Cruisers	Lincoln, NE	451,000	Flood
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Burlington, North Carolina	Burlington-Alamance Regional Communications and Records Management Upgrade Phase II	Burlington, Alamance County, NC	1,184,000	Foushee
DOJ	COPS Tech	Glades County Sheriff's Office	Brighton Microwave Communications System	Glades County, FL	850,000	Franklin, Scott (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Highlands County Sheriff's Office	Highlands County Communication Technology Improvement Project (CTIP)	Highlands County, FL	1,700,000	Franklin, Scott (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Horry County Government	Horry County Emergency Communications Enhancements	Horry County, SC	262,000	Fry
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Marion	City of Marion Police Department Equipment Upgrade	Marion, SC	105,000	Fry
DOJ	COPS Tech	Chesterfield County Sheriff's Office	Chesterfield County Radio Improvement Project	Chesterfield County, SC	4,500,000	Fry
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Solano	Solano County's Radio Infrastructure and Interoperability Improvements	Solano County, CA	1,184,000	Garamendi
DOJ	COPS Tech	Vallejo Police Department	Resiliency and Elevated Public Safety Project (Mobile Unit)	Vallejo, CA	1,184,000	Garamendi
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Elmhurst	Elmhurst Police Technology Upgrades	Elmhurst, IL	500,000	García (IL)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Village of Stickney—Department of Police	Radio Project—Stickney Police Department	Stickney, IL	412,000	García (IL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Sweetwater	City of Sweetwater Policing Equipment and Safety Project	Sweetwater, FL	2,038,000	Gimenez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Maine Department of Public Safety	Northern Maine Regional Law Enforcement Equipment Modernization	Augusta, ME	1,184,000	Golden (ME)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Terrell County Sheriff's Office	Terrell County Law Enforcement Communications Upgrades	Terrell County, TX	3,200,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Medina County	Medina County Radio Communications Upgrades	Medina County, TX	4,500,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Uvalde Consolidated Independent School District (UCISD) Police Department	Uvalde Consolidated Independent School District (CISD) Law Enforcement and School Security Enhancements	Uvalde, TX	4,500,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cameron County Sheriff's Office	Cameron County Sheriff's Operation Border Shield Phase 3	Cameron County, TX	1,000,000	Gonzalez, Vincente (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Newton	Town of Newton Integrated Communications System (ICS) Project	Newton, NJ	125,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Aledo	Formation of Aledo Police Department	Aledo, TX	400,000	Granger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Tarrant County	Tarrant County Law Enforcement Training Center and Range Equipment Modernization	Tarrant County, TX	10,000,000	Granger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Franklin County	Franklin County Law Enforcement Radio Upgrades	Franklin County, VA	304,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	Dickenson County	Dickenson County Sheriff's Department Public Safety Communications Upgrade	Dickenson County, VA	911,000	Griffith

DOJ	COPS Tech	Craig County Sheriff's Office	Craig County Public Safety Communications System Replacement	Craig County, VA	1,400,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	New River Valley Emergency Communications Regional Authority	New River Valley Emergency Communications Regional Authority (NRVFCRA) Interoperable P25 Public Safety Communications System	Montgomery County, VA	2,250,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Mount Washington	Mount Washington Police Modern Mobile Data Terminals (MDT) Equipment	Mount Washington, KY	170,000	Guthrie
DOJ	COPS Tech	Carbon County	Police Pursuit Vehicle Acquisition and Modernization of Vehicles	Carbon County, WY	300,000	Hageman
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Lodi	Lodi Police Department's Regional Training Facility	Lodi, CA	1,184,000	Harder (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Manteca	Manteca PD's Real Time Information Center	Manteca, CA	599,000	Harder (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Stockton	City of Stockton's Combatting Crime in Real Time Program	Stockton, CA	1,000,000	Harder (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Vermilion Parish Sheriff's Office	Vermilion Parish Portable and Mobile Radio Upgrades	Abbeville, LA	400,000	Higgins (LA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Fairfield	Public Safety Emergency Command Post	Fairfield, CT	850,000	Himes
DOJ	COPS Tech	Hardin County Sheriff's Department	Hardin County Radio Infrastructure Project	Hardin County, IA	2,777,000	Hinson
DOJ	COPS Tech	Howard County Sheriff's Department	Howard County Communication and Radio Project	Howard County, IA	1,160,000	Hinson
DOJ	COPS Tech	Nye County	Security Enhancements Project	Nye County, NV	1,184,000	Horsford
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lyon County	Lyon County—Mobile Crisis Response Co-Responder Vehicle	Lyon County, NV	90,000	Horsford
DOJ	COPS Tech	St. Mary's County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Command Center	St. Mary's County, MD	1,184,000	Hoyer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Douglas County Sheriff's Office	Emergency Communications Radio Tower Equipment for Rural Community Coverage	Douglas County, OR	1,184,000	Hoyle (OR)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Corvallis	Corvallis 9-1-1 Backup Center	Corvallis, OR	1,184,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Springfield Police Department	Police Emergency Preparedness and Communication Equipment	Springfield, OR	1,184,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Humboldt County Sheriff's Office	Computer Replacement	Humboldt County, VA	146,000	Huffman
DOJ	COPS Tech	Houston Police Department	Houston Police Department Public Engagement Initiative	Houston, TX	647,000	Hunt
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Charlotte	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Computer Aided Dispatch Consolidation	Charlotte, NC	1,190,000	Jackson (NC)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City Of Gastonia	Gastonia Citywide Security Camera Installation	Gastonia, NC	1,184,000	Jackson (NC)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Chicago State University	Chicago State University Security Measures Project	Chicago, IL	908,000	Jackson (IL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Houston Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force (Houston Police Department)	Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce Technology	Houston, TX	500,000	Jackson Lee
DOJ	COPS Tech	Township of Warren	Township of Warren Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	Township of Warren, NJ	900,000	Kean (NJ)
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Iroquois	Emergency Services Interoperable Radio Communications Project	Watseka, IL	1,184,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	University of Mississippi	University of Mississippi — Improving Safety Through Enhanced Technology and Equipment	University, MS	1,000,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Alcorn County Sheriff's Office	Alcorn County Sheriff's Department: Project Technological Leap Program	Alcorn County, MS	1,000,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of West Point	West Point Crime Prevention Initiative	West Point, MS	1,000,000	Kelly (MS)

DOJ	Tupelo, Police Department	Tupelo, Police Department	Tupelo, Police Department, Technology Modernization	Tupelo, MS	2,000,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	Lee County Sheriff's Department	Lee County Sheriff's Department	Lee County In-Car Video/Automated License Plate Reader Modernization	Lee County, MS	2,000,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	City of Franklin	City of Franklin	City of Franklin and Southampton County Joint Public Safety Radio System	City of Franklin and Southampton County, VA	500,000	Kiggans (VA)
DOJ	Nevada City Police Department	Nevada City Police Department	10-2 Communications	Nevada City, CA	150,000	Kiley
DOJ	Robbinsville Township	Robbinsville Township	Emergency School Communications Equipment Acquisition	Robbinsville, NJ	361,000	Kim (NJ)
DOJ	City of Anaheim	City of Anaheim	Anaheim Police Department Real-Time Crime Center	Anaheim, CA	500,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	City of Tustin	City of Tustin	Tustin Security Improvement Project	Tustin, CA	2,500,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	Cheshire County	Cheshire County	Cheshire County Law Enforcement Portable Radio Project	Cheshire County, NH	150,000	Kuster
DOJ	Southold Town Police Department	Southold Town Police Department	Southold Town Police Department Radio Upgrades	Town of Southold, NY	133,000	Lalota
DOJ	Southampton Town Police Department	Southampton Town Police Department	Southampton Town Police Department Mobile Command Center Technology Upgrades	Southampton, NY	391,000	Lalota
DOJ	Yuba City Police Department	Yuba City Police Department	Interoperability and Encryption Radio Communications Project	Yuba County, CA	439,000	LaMalfa
DOJ	Modoc County Sheriff's Office	Modoc County Sheriff's Office	Sheriff's Office Public Safety Radio Communications Enhancement Project	Modoc County, CA	500,000	LaMalfa
DOJ	Northeastern University	Northeastern University	Public Safety Security Equipment at Northeastern University Oakland	Oakland, CA	1,000,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	Polk County	Polk County	Polk County In-Vehicle Public Safety Radio Repeaters	Polk, FL	500,000	Lee (FL)
DOJ	City of Hermosa Beach	City of Hermosa Beach	Real Time Crime Center Project	Hermosa Beach, CA	1,184,000	Lieu
DOJ	City of Santa Monica	City of Santa Monica	Dispatch Center Communications Upgrade Project	Santa Monica, CA	741,000	Lieu

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Washington County Central Dispatch 9-1-1	Washington County 911 System Updates	Cadet, MO	3,564,000	Luetkemeyer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Missouri Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (St. Charles County Police Department)	Missouri Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce Technology Updates	O'Fallon, MO	250,000	Luetkemeyer
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg Police Department Take-Home Vehicles	St. Petersburg, FL	900,000	Luna
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Brockton	Brockton Public Safety Building Equipment and Technology	Brockton, MA	1,184,000	Lynch
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Warwick	Warwick Police Department Communications Upgrades	Warwick, RI	800,000	Magaziner
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of West Warwick	West Warwick Police Department Vehicles for Crisis and Investigation	West Warwick, RI	791,000	Magaziner
DOJ	COPS Tech	New York City Police Department	Argus Cameras Safety Upgrades	Brooklyn, NY	179,000	Malidakis
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Greensboro	Greensboro Police Technology & Real Time Intelligence Upgrades	Greensboro, NC	820,000	Manning
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of High Point	High Point Radio Tower with Comparator Upgrade	High Point, NC	1,184,000	Manning
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Mayodan	Town of Mayodan Public Safety Radio Upgrades	Mayodan, NC	342,000	Manning
DOJ	COPS Tech	Texas A&M University	Texas A&M University System Police Department & Local Law Enforcement Agencies Technology and Equipment Upgrades	Brazos County and Waller County, TX	1,698,000	McCaul
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Roswell	Upgrade Roswell's Police Dispatch and Record System	Roswell, GA	2,000,000	McCormick

DOJ	COPS Tech	New York City Police Department	Public Safety and Emergency Management—Mobile Command Center (MCC)	New York, NY	1,184,000	Meng
DOJ	COPS Tech	New York City Police Department	NYPD Information Technology Bureau Tech Project	Queens, NY	1,184,000	Meng
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Milwaukee	Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee's Public Safety Department Technology and Equipment for Crime Prevention Project	Milwaukee, WI	1,184,000	Moore (WI)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Milwaukee Police Department	Milwaukee Police Department's Public Safety Radio System Upgrade Project	Milwaukee, WI	1,184,000	Moore (WI)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of West Allis Police Department	Public Safety Portable Radio Replacement Project	West Allis, WI	294,000	Moore (WI)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Shelby County	Shelby County Interoperable Communications Infrastructure Equipment	Shelby County, TX	1,550,000	Moran
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Wilton Manors	Wilton Manors Security Upgrade	Wilton Manors, FL	1,010,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Coconut Creek	Fiber Optic Ring for Resiliency & Redundancy of Fiber Optics Network	Coconut Creek, FL	1,152,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Crown Point	Radio Replacement Project	Crown Point, IN	1,000,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Civil Town of Dyer	Radio Communications Enhancement	Dyer, IN	306,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Griffith Police Department	Police Radio Upgrade Project	Griffith, IN	400,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of La Porte Police Department	Equipment and Technology Upgrades	La Porte, IN	400,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Schererville	Portable Radio Replacements	Schererville, IN	670,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Valparaiso	Portable Radio Upgrades	Valparaiso, IN	398,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	East Carolina University (ECU)	East Carolina University (ECU) Police Department Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Greenville, NC	200,000	Murphy
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Covina	Covina East San Gabriel Valley Police Communications Project	Covina, CA	1,184,000	Napolitano

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Glendora	Police Radio Upgrade Project	Glendora, CA	582,000	Napolitano
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of La Verne	Public Safety Dispatch Center & Equipment Upgrades	La Verne, CA	1,184,000	Napolitano
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Monrovia	Critical Communication Center Upgrade to Regional Interoperability Project	Monrovia, CA	800,000	Napolitano
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jackson County Sheriff's Office	Jackson County Sheriff's Office Equipment Upgrades	Jackson County, CO	507,000	Neguse
DOJ	COPS Tech	Wake County Sheriff's Office	Wake County Sheriff's Office—Technology and Equipment Implementation Upgrades	Wake County, NC	1,190,000	Nickel
DOJ	COPS Tech	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	Inland Empire Safety and Tribal Regional Analysis Center (STRAC)	Redlands, CA	1,750,000	Oberholte
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Carteret	Carteret Law Enforcement Communications Equipment Upgrades	Borough of Carteret, NJ	1,184,000	Pallone
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Scotts Valley	Public Safety Answering Point Radio Equipment Project	Scotts Valley, CA	682,000	Panetta
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Derry Police Department	Derry, Londonderry, Windham Police Regional RMS/CAD System	Rockingham County, NH	1,190,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Newmarket Police Department	Newmarket Police Department Technology Upgrades	Newmarket, NH	400,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Portsmouth Police Department	Portsmouth Police IT & Security	Portsmouth, NH	1,184,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Somersworth Police Department	Somersworth Police Department Police Portable Radios	Somersworth, NH	125,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of East Rutherford	East Rutherford Public Safety Improvement Project	Borough of East Rutherford, NJ	350,000	Pascarell

DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Lodi	Borough of Lodi Public Safety Communications Project	Lodi, NJ	325,000	Pascrell
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bergen County Sheriff's Office	Bergen County Sheriff Public Safety Improvement Project	Hackensack, NJ	594,000	Pascrell; Gotthaimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lewis County 911 Communications	Lewis County Public Safety Radio Infrastructure and Site Modernization	Chehalis, WA	980,000	Perez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Ector County	Safety, Security, and Policing for Ector County	Ector County, TX	1,433,000	Pfluger
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Minnetonka	Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Minnetonka, MN	1,184,000	Phillips
DOJ	COPS Tech	Green County Sheriff's Office	Green County Sheriff's Office Equipment Upgrade Project	Green County, WI	162,000	Pocan
DOJ	COPS Tech	The Center for Rural Development, Inc.	First Responders Communication Equipment	Somerset, KY	20,000,000	Rogers (KY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Gadsden State Community College	Gadsden State Community College Campus Security Improvements	Gadsden, AL	1,149,000	Rogers (AL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cumberland County Government	P25 Radio System Update	Crossville, TN	1,415,000	Rose
DOJ	COPS Tech	Wake County Sheriff's Office	Wake County Sheriff's Office Mobile Command Unit and Equipment Project	Wake County, NC	1,170,000	Ross
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Wilmington	Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment	Wilmington, NC	590,000	Rouzer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Baltimore Police Department	Computer Aided Dispatch Replacement	Baltimore, MD	2,368,000	Ruppersberger; Mfume
DOJ	COPS Tech	Dutchess County	Dutchess County Consolidated Two-Way Radio System	Dutchess County, NY	1,184,000	Ryan
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Chester	City of Chester Police Department Technology Upgrades	City of Chester, PA	450,000	Scanlon
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Glendale	Glendale Regional Public Safety Critical Communications Upgrade	City of Glendale, CA	1,184,000	Schiff

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of North Chicago	North Chicago Police Two-Way Radio Communications Modernization	North Chicago, IL	447,000	Schneider
DOJ	COPS Tech	Round Lake Beach Police Department	Round Lake Beach Police Department Communications Technology Modernization	Round Lake Beach, IL	240,000	Schneider
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Frisco	Frisco Police Public Safety Technology Project	Frisco, TX	4,000,000	Self
DOJ	COPS Tech	Deep East Texas Council of Governments	Deep East Texas Interoperable Communications Infrastructure	Nacogoches, Trinity, and Houston Counties, TX	2,200,000	Sessions
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of North Caldwell	Multi-Agency Shared Service Records & Communications Equipment	North Caldwell, NJ	1,190,000	Sherrill
DOJ	COPS Tech	Morris County Department of Law and Public Safety	Public Safety Robot Acquisition	Morristown, NJ	700,000	Sherrill
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bonneville County Sheriff's Office	Upper Snake River Valley Radio System Repair	Idaho Falls, ID	869,000	Simpson
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Livingston	Livingston County 911 Central Dispatch (MI) Computer Aided Dispatch	Livingston County, MI	1,000,000	Slotkin
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Kent	City of Kent Mobile Command Vehicle	Kent, WA	1,184,000	Smith (WA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Minden	Minden Police Department Radio Update	Minden, NE	116,000	Smith (NE)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Monmouth County Sheriff's Office	Monmouth County Sheriff's Office Communications Interoperability Project	Monmouth County, NJ	270,000	Smith (NJ)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Orange County Sheriff's Office	Orange County Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Orange County, FL	1,184,000	Soto
DOJ	COPS Tech	Osceola County Sheriff's Office	Central Florida Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Equipment	Osceola County, FL	500,000	Soto

DOJ	COPS Tech	City of St. Cloud	St. Cloud Police Safety Equipment and Technology Upgrades	St. Cloud, FL	1,184,000	Soto
DOJ	COPS Tech	Caroline County Sheriff's Office	Caroline County, Virginia Sheriff's Office Interoperable Communications Upgrade	Bowling Green, VA	967,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Madison County Sheriff's Office	Madison County Sheriff's Office Unified Mobile Command Center	Madison County, VA	500,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Stafford County Sheriff's Office	Stafford County Sheriff's Office Vehicle Fleet Radio Replacement Project	Stafford, VA	1,184,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Valencia County Sheriff's Department	Valencia County Sheriff's Department Vehicles	Valencia County, NM	731,000	Stansbury
DOJ	COPS Tech	Albuquerque Police Department	Albuquerque Police Department Crime Lab—CSI Mobile Lab Vehicle	Albuquerque, NM	800,000	Stansbury
DOJ	COPS Tech	New Mexico Department of Public Safety	New Mexico State Police Implementation of 5G Technologies	Statewide, NM	1,184,000	Stansbury
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Mesa	City of Mesa—Gunshot Detection Technology	Mesa, AZ	431,000	Stanton
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Phoenix	City of Phoenix Real Time Crime Center	Phoenix, AZ	1,184,000	Stanton
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Cerritos	City of Cerritos Automated License Plate Reader Installation	Cerritos, CA	158,000	Steel
DOJ	COPS Tech	Sarasota Police Department	Sarasota Police Department Real-Time Intelligence Center	Sarasota, FL	375,000	Steube
DOJ	COPS Tech	Athens City Council	Athens Police Department Public Safety Vehicles and Equipment	Athens, AL	267,000	Strong
DOJ	COPS Tech	Hartselle Police Department	Hartselle Police Department Public Safety Equipment Modernization	Hartselle, AL	150,000	Strong
DOJ	COPS Tech	Castro Valley Unified School District	Castro Valley Unified School Safety Grant	Castro Valley, CA	400,000	Swalwell
DOJ	COPS Tech	Hayward Police Department	Hayward Police Department Project Wide Net	Hayward, CA	378,000	Swalwell

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Barberton	City of Barberton Justice Center Technology and Equipment	Barberton, OH	1,184,000	Sykes
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Riverside	Riverside Real Time Information Center	Riverside, CA	1,000,000	Takano
DOJ	COPS Tech	Maui Police Department	Public Safety and Emergency First Responder Communications Resiliency Upgrade for West Maui	Maui County, HI	450,000	Tokuda
DOJ	COPS Tech	Salem County	Salem 911 Communications	Salem County, NJ	4,000,000	Van Drew
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Coppell	North Texas Emergency Communications Center (NTECC)	Carrollton, TX	261,000	Van Duyne
DOJ	COPS Tech	Dallas Fort Worth (DFW) International Airport	Joint K9/Bomb Squad Complex	DFW Airport, TX	1,911,000	Van Duyne
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Keller	Northeast Tarrant County Radio Consortium Project	Tarrant County, TX	2,250,000	Van Duyne
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of La Crosse Police Department	City of La Crosse Police Department	La Crosse, WI	73,000	Van Orden
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of River Falls	City of River Falls — Enhanced Communication and Public Safety Assurance Project	River Falls, WI	431,000	Van Orden
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Albuquerque Police Department	Albuquerque Crime Center Upgrades	Albuquerque, NM	1,184,000	Vasquez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	Bernalillo County Public Safety Technology Upgrades	Bernalillo County, NM	500,000	Vasquez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jackson County Central Dispatch	Radio Encryption Project	Jackson County, MI	256,000	Walberg
DOJ	COPS Tech	St. Joseph County	St. Joseph County Emergency Radio Communications	St. Joseph County, MI	1,238,000	Walberg
DOJ	COPS Tech	Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	Charles R. Drew University Safety and Security Enhancement	Los Angeles County, CA	468,000	Waters
DOJ	COPS Tech	Interoperability Network of the South Bay	INSB Interoperability Upgrade	Los Angeles County, CA	1,184,000	Waters

DOJ	COPS Tech	Wellston Police Department	Wellston Police Department Multi-Agency Radio Communication System (MARCS) Upgrades	Wellston, OH	150,000	Wenstrup
DOJ	COPS Tech	Carbon County Commissioners	Eastern PA Regional Radio Network	Carbon County, PA	1,184,000	Wild
NASA	SSMS	Texas A&M University-Commerce	NASA Summer STEM Academy	Commerce, TX	1,184,000	Allred
NASA	SSMS	Socially Equal Energy Efficient Development	AI and Robotics Education Program and Equipment	Knoxville, TN	500,000	Burchett
NASA	SSMS	Boys & Girls Clubs of Metro Denver	Boys & Girls Club of Metro Denver's Space Exploration and STEM Program Enhancements Project	Denver, CO	949,000	Caraveo
NASA	SSMS	Pocono Mountains United Way	Northeastern Pennsylvania STEM Enrichment Program	Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, and Wayne Counties, PA	2,368,000	Cartwright; Wild
NASA	SSMS	Tech Prep Solutions, Inc.	S.H.A.R.C Community Center	Brooklyn, NY	950,000	Clarke (NY)
NASA	SSMS	Chicago Urban League	Chicago STEM Expansion Project for Underserved Youth	Chicago, IL	450,000	Davis (IL)
NASA	SSMS	Montgomery County Community College	The Challenger Learning Center at Montco Pottstown	Pottstown, PA	500,000	Dean (PA)
NASA	SSMS	Alief Independent School District	Alief ISD—Rice University Planetary and Space Exploration Education Project	Houston, TX	1,184,000	Fletcher
NASA	SSMS	Florida State University	Florida State University (FSU) Aerospace Additive Manufacturing Foundry	Panama City, FL	2,250,000	Gaetz
NASA	SSMS	Texas A&M University—Fort Worth Campus	Texas A&M—Fort Worth Center for Aerospace Innovation	Fort Worth, TX	17,411,000	Granger
NASA	SSMS	Talco Mountain Science Center for Student Involvement, Inc.	Destination for Astrophysics & Data Science Education	Avon, CT	1,184,000	Hayes
NASA	SSMS	Stamford Museum & Nature Center, Inc.	Planetarium & Astronomy Center Equipment	Stamford, CT	1,184,000	Himes
NASA	SSMS	L.A. Promise Fund	Black Student STEM Success Academy	Los Angeles, CA	1,184,000	Kamlager-Dove

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
NASA	SSMS	Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Flint	Preparing Flint Youth for STEM Careers	Flint, MI	268,000	Kildee
NASA	SSMS	University of Nevada-Las Vegas (UNLV)	University of Nevada Las Vegas—Challenger Learning Center	Las Vegas, NV	1,184,000	Lee (NV)
NASA	SSMS	University of Nevada Las Vegas	University of Nevada Las Vegas—Next Generation Electron Probe Micro-Analyzer	Las Vegas, NV	1,184,000	Lee (NV)
NASA	SSMS	Texas A&M University Health Science Center	Aerospace Health Education and Workforce Development	Bryan, TX	798,000	McCaul
NASA	SSMS	Boys & Girls Clubs of Kentuckiana	Ultimate Afterschool Exploration Program	Louisville, KY	300,000	McGarvey
NASA	SSMS	Amherst College	Amherst College Astronomy Observatory Telescope	Amherst, MA	1,064,000	McGovern
NASA	SSMS	Research Foundation of CUNY o/b/o Queens College CUNY	STEM Improvement Through GLOBE Research Projects	Queens, Brooklyn, and Nassau County, NY	1,184,000	Meeks
NASA	SSMS	York College—City University of New York	Empowering Underrepresented Students with Technology-based STEM Education—Building the Workforce of the Future Generation	Jamaica, NY	1,184,000	Meeks
NASA	SSMS	The Boys' Club of New York	The Boys' Club of New York's STEM Programming	Flushing, NY	163,000	Meng
NASA	SSMS	New York Hall of Science	Join Artemis: Head to the Moon with the New York Hall of Science	Queens, NY	1,200,000	Meng, Ocasio-Cortez
NASA	SSMS	Case Western Reserve University	Next Generation Microgravity Research	Brook Park, OH	2,000,000	Miller (OH)
NASA	SSMS	Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control	Advancing Colorado Wildfire Preparedness Response	Lakewood, CO	1,184,000	Pettersen
NASA	SSMS	Innovation Center Stoughton, Inc.	Innovation Center Stoughton Youth and Young Adult STEM Education Project	Stoughton, WI	500,000	Pocan

NASA	SSMS	Morehead State University	Morehead State University Payload Operations Center	Morehead, KY	7,540,000	Rogers (KY)
NASA	SSMS	Goucher College	Environmental Research in Baltimore, Maryland	Baltimore, MD	151,000	Ruppersberger
NASA	SSMS	Congolese Integration Network	STEM Education program	SeaTac, WA	1,000,000	Smith (WA)
NASA	SSMS	Auburn University Applied Research Institute	In-Space Manufacturing Research and Technology Development	Huntsville, AL	1,750,000	Strong
NASA	SSMS	Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District	Project INVEST: (Initiating New and Vital Enrichment and Engagement for STEM Teachers)	Livermore, CA	324,000	Swalwell
NASA	SSMS	University of Massachusetts Lowell	University of Massachusetts Lowell Space Mission Design and Monitoring Command Center Equipment	Lowell, MA	1,184,000	Trahan
NASA	SSMS	Frostburg State University	FSU Planetarium	Frostburg, MD	1,184,000	Trone
NASA	SSMS	University of California, San Diego Division of Extended Studies	Discover UC San Diego—Equitable, Online Dual Enrollment	La Jolla, CA	1,184,000	Vargas

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfers of funds provided in the accompanying bill:

In title I, under U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to transfer funds to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the Federal Employees Health Benefit Fund, and the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Fund.

Under U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to transfer funds to the Office of Inspector General.

Under National Institute of Standards and Technology, Scientific and Technical Research and Services, language is included allowing for transfers to the Working Capital Fund.

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities, language is included to transfer funds from the Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries fund.

Section 103 provides language for the transfer of funds between Department of Commerce appropriations in certain circumstances.

In title II, under Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability and Justice Information Sharing Technology, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds.

Under Executive Office for Immigration Review, language is included to transfer funds to the Executive Office for Immigration Review from fees deposited in the Immigration Examinations Fee account.

Under Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under National Security Division, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to allow the transfer of funds to the Department of Health and Human Services.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Public Safety Officer Benefits, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under Community Oriented Policing Services, Community Oriented Policing Services Programs, language is included to allow the transfer of funds to the Office of Justice Programs.

Section 205 provides language for the transfer of funds between Department of Justice appropriations in certain circumstances.

Section 212 provides language for the transfer of funds between certain grant funds and the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the Office of Inspector General.

In title III, under National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Administrative Provisions, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds between appropriations.

Under National Science Foundation, Administrative Provisions, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds among appropriations.

Under United States Trade Representative, Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, language is included providing for the transfer of funds.

Under General Provisions, section 508 provides for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under General Provisions, section 510 provides for the transfer of funds to the Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

The Committee, in a number of instances, has found it necessary to recommend funding for ongoing activities and programs for which authorizations have not been enacted to date. Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill that are not authorized by law for the period concerned:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATORY) AUTHORITY

The following table provides a detailed summary, for each department and agency, comparing the amounts recommended in the bill with amounts enacted for fiscal year 2024 and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2025:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration.....	573,000	657,500	570,000	-3,000	-87,500
Operations and Administration (emergency).....	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-12,000	-12,000	-12,000	---	---
Direct appropriation.....	611,000	645,500	558,000	-53,000	-87,500
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration.....	31,817	74,575	47,500	+15,683	-27,075
Operations and Administration (emergency).....	20,000	---	---	-20,000	---
CWC Enforcement (Defense).....	139,183	148,817	139,183	---	-9,634
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security.....	191,000	223,392	186,683	-4,317	-36,709
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs.....	370,000	437,000	256,500	-113,500	-180,500
Economic Development Assistance Programs (emergency)	30,000	---	---	-30,000	---
Subtotal, Economic Development Assistance Programs.....	400,000	437,000	256,500	-143,500	-180,500
Salaries and expenses.....	68,000	85,864	68,000	---	-17,864
Total, Economic Development Administration.....	468,000	522,864	324,500	-143,500	-198,364

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development.....	68,250	80,000	55,000	-13,250	-25,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses.....	125,000	138,500	116,000	-9,000	-22,500
Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs.....	328,500	367,347	300,000	-28,500	-67,347
Periodic censuses and programs.....	1,054,000	1,210,344	1,054,000	---	-156,344
Total, Bureau of the Census.....	1,382,500	1,577,691	1,354,000	-28,500	-223,691
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	57,000	65,000	55,000	-2,000	-10,000
Facilities Management & Construction.....	2,000	2,000	1,500	-500	-500
IIJA By Transfer (Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program)	---	(-5,000)	---	---	(+5,000)
IIJA Transfer (Connecting Minority Communities)	---	(5,000)	---	---	(-5,000)
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration.....	59,000	67,000	56,500	-2,500	-10,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	1,003,000	-77,000	+28,000
(transfer out).....	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	---	---
Industrial Technology Services.....	212,000	212,000	212,000	---	---
Manufacturing extension partnerships.....	(175,000)	(175,000)	(175,000)	---	---
Manufacturing USA.....	(37,000)	(37,000)	(37,000)	---	---
Construction of Research Facilities.....	168,000	311,500	200,000	+32,000	-111,500
Working Capital Fund (by transfer).....	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	---	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,460,000	1,498,500	1,415,000	-45,000	-83,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities.....	4,548,485	4,357,238	4,210,951	-337,534	-146,287
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)....	---	15,000	---	---	-15,000
Subtotal, Operations, research and Facilities.....	4,548,485	4,372,238	4,210,951	-337,534	-161,287
(by transfer).....	(369,522)	(377,363)	(377,363)	(+7,841)	---
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out).....	(-369,522)	(-377,363)	(-377,363)	(-7,841)	---
Subtotal.....	4,548,485	4,372,238	4,210,951	-337,534	-161,287
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction.....	1,619,866	1,941,093	1,378,200	-241,666	-562,893
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency).....	100,000	180,325	---	-100,000	-180,325
Subtotal, Procurement Acquisition and Construction	1,719,866	2,121,418	1,378,200	-341,666	-743,218
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.....	65,000	65,000	65,000	---	---
Fishermen's Contingency Fund.....	349	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	5,642,800	-676,200	-904,205

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses.....	94,500	112,238	90,000	-4,500	-22,238
Renovation and Modernization.....	1,142	1,142	1,142	---	---
Office of Inspector General.....	48,000	50,900	48,000	---	-2,900
Total, Departmental Management.....	143,642	164,280	139,142	-4,500	-25,138
=====					
Total, title I, Department of Commerce.....	10,827,392	11,464,732	9,847,625	-979,767	-1,617,107
Appropriations.....	(10,627,392)	(11,269,407)	(9,847,625)	(-779,767)	(-1,421,782)
Emergency appropriations.....	(200,000)	(195,325)	---	(-200,000)	(-195,325)
(by transfer).....	378,522	381,363	386,363	+7,841	+5,000
(transfer out).....	-378,522	-386,363	-386,363	-7,841	---
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Justice Operations Management Accountability					
Salaries and expenses.....	142,000	163,905	113,000	-29,000	-50,905
Justice Information Sharing Technology.....	30,000	202,395	38,000	+8,000	-164,395
Total, Justice Operations Management Accountability.....	172,000	366,300	151,000	-21,000	-215,300
Executive Office for Immigration Review.....					
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	844,000	981,133	760,000	-84,000	-221,133
	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Direct appropriation.....	840,000	977,133	756,000	-84,000	-221,133
Office of Inspector General.....	139,000	166,590	144,000	+5,000	-22,590
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	14,000	15,530	14,000	---	-1,530

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	1,090,000	1,194,493	988,500	-101,500	-205,993
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	22,700	36,738	31,738	+9,038	-5,000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	233,000	288,000	192,776	-40,224	-95,224
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-278,000	-304,000	-304,000	-26,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	-45,000	-16,000	-111,224	-66,224	-95,224
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys.....	2,611,000	2,826,433	2,312,000	-299,000	-514,433
United States Trustee System Fund.....	245,000	263,514	245,000	---	-18,514
Offsetting fee collections.....	-230,000	-245,000	-245,000	-15,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	15,000	18,514	---	-15,000	-18,514
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	---	-24,000	-29,088
Assets Forfeiture Fund.....	20,514	20,514	20,514	---	---
Office for Access to Justice.....	---	10,478	---	---	-10,478
Total, Legal Activities.....	4,010,718	4,442,914	3,564,032	-446,686	-878,882

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,529,000	1,865,630	1,715,700	+186,700	-149,930
Salaries and expenses (emergency).....	163,000	---	---	-163,000	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	1,692,000	1,865,630	1,715,700	+23,700	-149,930
Construction.....	15,000	18,000	15,000	---	-3,000
Federal Prisoner Detention.....	1,850,000	2,140,697	2,125,000	+275,000	-15,697
Federal Prisoner Detention (emergency).....	250,000	---	---	-250,000	---
Subtotal, Federal Prisoner Detention.....	2,100,000	2,140,697	2,125,000	+25,000	-15,697
Total, United States Marshals Service.....	3,807,000	4,024,327	3,855,700	+48,700	-168,627
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses.....	128,000	143,540	120,681	-7,319	-22,859
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement.....	547,000	550,458	547,000	---	-3,458

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,318,154	4,573,433	4,168,973	-149,181	-404,460
Counterintelligence and national security.....	6,325,559	6,699,511	6,107,027	-218,532	-592,484
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	10,643,713	11,272,944	10,276,000	-367,713	-996,944
Construction.....	30,000	61,895	30,000	---	-31,895
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	10,673,713	11,334,839	10,306,000	-367,713	-1,028,839
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,859,000	3,337,000	3,410,924	+551,924	+73,924
Salaries and expenses (emergency).....	328,000	---	---	-328,000	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	3,187,000	3,337,000	3,410,924	+223,924	+73,924
Diversion control fund.....	-620,000	-650,000	-650,000	-30,000	---
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration.....	2,567,000	2,687,000	2,760,924	+193,924	+73,924

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,625,000	1,952,000	1,436,500	-188,500	-515,500
Construction.....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.....	1,625,000	1,952,000	1,436,500	-188,500	-515,500
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses.....	8,392,588	8,557,339	8,392,588	---	-164,751
Buildings and facilities.....	179,762	81,215	273,000	+93,238	+191,785
Buildings and facilities (emergency).....	---	179,000	---	---	-179,000
Subtotal, Buildings and facilities.....	179,762	260,215	273,000	+93,238	+12,785
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	2,700	2,700	2,700	---	---
Total, Federal Prison System.....	8,575,050	8,820,254	8,668,288	+93,238	-151,966

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs (by transfer).....	(80,000)	---	---	(-80,000)	---
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out).....	(-80,000)	---	---	(+80,000)	---
Violence Against Women Prevention & Prosecution Programs	633,000	800,000	667,000	+34,000	-133,000
Subtotal.....	633,000	800,000	667,000	+34,000	-133,000
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics.....	65,000	77,000	55,000	-10,000	-22,000
State and local law enforcement assistance.....	2,350,061	2,009,000	2,210,110	-139,951	+201,110
State and local law enforcement assistance (emergency).....	125,000	---	---	-125,000	---
Subtotal, state and local law enforcement assistance.....	2,475,061	2,009,000	2,210,110	-264,951	+201,110
Juvenile justice programs.....	375,000	407,000	325,000	-50,000	-82,000
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	2,870,910	-252,951	+97,110

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs.....	664,516	534,000	670,000	+5,484	+136,000
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities.....	4,421,377	4,107,800	4,207,910	-213,467	+100,110
=====					
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....	37,519,858	39,588,685	36,532,035	-987,823	-3,056,650
Appropriations.....	(36,653,858)	(39,409,685)	(36,532,035)	(-121,823)	(-2,877,650)
Emergency appropriations.....	(866,000)	(179,000)	---	(-866,000)	(-179,000)
(by transfer).....	80,000	---	---	-80,000	---
(transfer out).....	-80,000	---	---	+80,000	---
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy.....	7,965	7,965	5,544	-2,421	-2,421
National Space Council.....	1,965	1,965	1,865	-100	-100
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science.....	7,334,200	7,565,700	7,334,200	---	-231,500
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	7,618,200	+402,000	---
Deep Space Exploration Systems (emergency).....	450,000	---	---	-450,000	---
Subtotal, Deep Space Exploration System.....	7,666,200	7,618,200	7,618,200	-48,000	---
Space Operations.....	4,220,000	4,389,700	4,473,500	+253,500	+83,800
rescission.....	---	-1,000	---	---	+1,000
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement.....	143,000	143,500	89,000	-54,000	-54,500
Safety, Security and Mission Services.....	3,129,000	3,044,440	3,044,440	-84,560	---
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration.....	50,000	128,100	424,100	+374,100	+296,000
restoration 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	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General.....	47,600	50,500	47,600	---	-2,900
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	24,875,000	25,382,740	25,178,640	+303,640	-204,100
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	7,067,190	7,519,320	7,437,320	+370,130	-82,000
Defense function.....	109,310	106,000	109,310	---	+3,310
Subtotal.....	7,176,500	8,045,320	7,546,630	+370,130	-498,690
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction..	---	300,000	235,000	+235,000	-65,000
(emergency).....	234,000	---	---	-234,000	---
Education and Human Resources	1,172,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	-172,000	-300,000
Agency Operations and Award Management.....	448,000	504,000	448,000	---	-56,000
Office of the National Science Board.....	5,090	5,220	4,600	-490	-620
Office of Inspector General.....	24,410	28,460	24,410	---	-4,050
Total, National Science Foundation.....	9,060,000	10,183,000	9,258,640	+198,640	-924,360
Total, Title III, Science.....	33,944,930	35,575,670	34,444,689	+499,759	-1,130,981
Appropriations.....	(33,010,930)	(34,860,670)	(34,444,689)	(+1,433,759)	(-415,981)
Emergency appropriations.....	(934,000)	(716,000)	---	(-934,000)	(-716,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses.....	14,350	14,850	13,000	-1,350	-1,850
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	455,000	488,221	420,000	-35,000	-68,221
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	122,000	126,100	115,000	-7,000	-11,100
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	560,000	566,000	489,000	-71,000	-77,000
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,500	5,040	4,200	-300	-840
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses.....	59,000	61,000	53,000	-6,000	-8,000
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	--	--
Total, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative..	74,000	76,000	68,000	-6,000	-8,000
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,640	7,640	5,971	-1,669	-1,669
Total, title IV, Related Agencies.....	1,237,490	1,283,851	1,115,171	-122,319	-168,680

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec. 510)	(-10,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(+5,000)	---
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer)	(10,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(-5,000)	---
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission)	-35,000	-30,000	-30,000	+5,000	---
DOC, Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (rescission)	-12,440,000	-9,560,000	---	+12,440,000	+9,560,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	-131,572	-340,000	-340,000	-208,428	---
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	-5,000	---
COPS (rescission)	-15,000	-20,000	-20,000	-5,000	---
DOJ, Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs	-5,000	-15,000	-15,000	-10,000	---
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	-500,000	---	-250,000	+250,000	-250,000
DOC, Periodic Censuses and Programs (rescission)	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
DOC, NIST Working Capital Fund (rescission)	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
FBI S&E nondefense (rescission)	-149,176	-20,000	---	+149,176	+20,000
FBI S&E defense (rescission)	-218,524	-30,000	---	+218,524	+30,000
DOC, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
Total, title V, General Provisions	-13,663,272	-10,729,000	-780,000	+12,883,272	+9,949,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand total.....	69,866,398	77,183,938	81,159,520	+11,293,122	+3,975,582
Appropriations.....	(81,529,670)	(86,823,613)	(81,939,520)	(+409,850)	(-4,884,093)
Rescissions.....	(-13,663,272)	(-10,730,000)	(-780,000)	(+12,883,272)	(+9,950,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	(2,000,000)	(1,090,325)	---	(-2,000,000)	(-1,090,325)
(by transfer).....	468,522	386,363	391,363	-77,159	+5,000
(transfer out).....	-468,522	-386,363	-391,363	+77,159	-5,000