

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

116TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } 116-xxx

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2020

_____, 2019.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. xxx]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal
year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

INDEX TO BILL AND REPORT

Table with 3 columns: Title, Page Number (Bill), Page Number (Report). Rows include Title I-Department of Commerce, Title II-Department of Justice, Title III-Science, Title IV-Related Agencies, and Title V-General Provisions.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee has jurisdiction over a diverse group of agencies responsible for promoting economic development; researching climate change and mitigating its impacts; combating violent crime, cybercrime, financial fraud, terrorism, espionage, and drug trafficking; addressing gun violence; promoting criminal justice reform; ensuring access to justice; enforcing trade laws; conducting periodic censuses; forecasting the weather; managing fisheries; exploring space; and advancing science. The activities of these agencies impact every American and are integral to the operations of our government.

The bill provides a total of \$73,895,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2020. Within the level of funds provided, the bill prioritizes funding for the Constitutionally-required 2020 Decennial Census as well as for numerous other important public investments.

The bill provides a solid down payment toward the nation's infrastructure improvement needs by investing \$540 million in the Economic Development Administration (EDA), an increase of \$236 million above fiscal year 2019, including strong increases for EDA's Public Works program and other EDA programs. These funds provide the foundation for future growth in jobs and our standard of living.

The bill helps expand economic growth in other ways. The recommendation includes a funding increase of ten percent for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, which helps small- and medium-sized U.S. manufacturers create jobs and expand business growth opportunities. A solid 7.1 percent increase in funding is provided for the International Trade Administration, to create jobs by expanding U.S. exports and fighting the unfair trade practices of other countries. A ten percent increase is provided for the Minority Business Development Agency, which helps create jobs and expand business growth opportunities among minority-owned U.S. companies. Furthermore, the full budget request of \$3,450,681,000 is provided for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), to enable PTO to promote innovation in the United States by protecting our Nation's intellectual property rights both at home and abroad.

The bill also ensures responsible investments in the future of our Nation's economy and workforce by providing strong increases for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF), and funding to initiate EDA's newly-authorized STEM Apprenticeship Pilot Program to create and expand STEM apprenticeships and other workforce training models.

The bill prioritizes the Decennial Census by providing a strong funding increase to enable the Census Bureau to conduct a thorough and accurate 2020 Census that counts all persons, as required by the Constitution. Funding is included to enable responsible project management and strong cybersecurity protection for all aspects of the 2020 Census, as the Bureau mounts its largest-ever deployment of information technology resources throughout the coun-

try. The funding will also enable the Bureau to conduct a strong partnership and communications campaign to help maximize the number of persons filling out their census forms and minimize the need for costly follow-up activity by Census enumerators.

The bill provides strong and responsible funding increases for critical efforts to better understand, and prepare for, the Earth's changing climate. Significant funding increases are provided for NASA Earth Science activities as well as for climate research activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Both areas have been targeted by the Administration for large funding cuts. The recommendation also doubles funding for NOAA's Title IX National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund, from \$30 million in fiscal year 2019 to \$60 million in this bill. This competitive grant program funds natural infrastructure solutions to help protect coastal areas threatened by rising sea level and other impacts of climate change. The recommendation also includes solid funding increases for NOAA's Coastal Zone Management grant program, and to enhance the National Weather Service's ability to accurately forecast extreme weather events.

The bill provides substantial resources to address the opioid epidemic. To assist State and local governments, the bill provides \$501,000,000, an increase of \$33,000,000 over fiscal year 2019, for grants authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act and other opioid-related activities. For Federal law enforcement, the bill provides strong increases for U.S. Attorneys, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and other Federal law enforcement entities, including increases for the Drug Enforcement Administration and for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement to enhance Federal law enforcement's ability to investigate and prosecute traffickers in opioids and other dangerous drugs.

The bill provides strong increases for State and local law enforcement assistance. For programs funded under the Violence Against Women Act, the bill provides \$582,500,000, an increase of \$85,000,000 above fiscal year 2019. For school safety, the bill provides \$125,000,000, an increase of \$25,000,000 over the current year, to fund the STOP School Violence Act of 2018. In addition, the bill increases funding for other activities that will address school violence such as active shooter training for police, youth mentoring, and violent crime and gang reduction programs. The bill also fully funds the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and provides an increase for grants to help States improve their submissions into the NICS system.

The bill affirms a strong commitment to the civil rights of all Americans by providing strong increases for the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice as well as for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Funding is also included in support of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-325) to investigate and prosecute previously unresolved civil rights era "cold case" murders suspected of having been racially motivated, through a partnership among the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division, the Civil Rights Unit of the FBI, the Community Relations Service, State and local law enforcement officials, and other eligible entities.

The recommendation makes a strong commitment to ensuring access to justice for all Americans by providing \$550,000,000 for the

Legal Services Corporation, an increase of \$135,000,000 above fiscal year 2019.

The recommendation includes \$75,000,000, as authorized under the First Step Act of 2018, to expand and develop opportunities for incarcerated individuals to participate in evidence-based, recidivism-reducing programming and productive activities.

For NASA, the bill includes \$22,315,000,000, which is an increase of \$815,000,000 above fiscal year 2019, including strong funding levels for NASA's science, human exploration, space technology, aeronautics research, and STEM Education programs, many of which were targeted for reduction or elimination in the Administration's budget request.

The recommendation makes other strong investments in science as well, providing \$8,636,141,000 for the National Science Foundation, an increase of more than \$560,000,000 above fiscal year 2019, and \$751,000,000 for scientific and technical research and services of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, an increase of \$26.5 million above fiscal year 2019.

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:

- Withholds a portion of funds for Department of Commerce, Departmental Management until a Census Bureau information technology investment plan is updated and submitted.
- Caps total life-cycle costs for programs that have a record of poor performance.
- Prohibits funding for the National Technical Information Service to charge customers for a copy of a document generated by the Legislative Branch unless the customer is informed how to receive an electronic copy free online.
- Prohibits the Executive Office for Immigration Review from using case completion quotas in immigration judge performance evaluations.
- Maintains limitations on the Department of Justice's use of non-appropriated funds, including the Working Capital Fund and the Assets Forfeiture Fund.
- 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 Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and NASA to work with the Office of Management and Budget to reduce printing and reproduction costs and directs each agency to report to the Committee within 60 days of 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 directs all agencies funded by this Act to report on their implementation plans for these measures within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Customer Service.—The Committee continues to support efforts to improve customer service in accordance with Executive Order 13571—Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service. The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to develop standards to improve customer service and incorporate the standards into the performance plans required under 31 U.S.C. 1115. The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to report on their implementation plans regarding this subject no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

Federal Advertising.—The Committee understands that, as the largest advertiser in the United States, the Federal Government should work to ensure fair access to its advertising contracts for small disadvantaged businesses and businesses owned by minorities and women. The Committee directs each of the agencies funded by this Act to include the following information in its fiscal year 2021 budget justification: Expenditures for fiscal year 2019 and expected expenditures for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively, for (1) all contracts for advertising services; and (2) contracts for the advertising services of all Small Business Administration-recognized socioeconomic subcategory-certified small businesses, as defined in the Small Business Act, and minority-owned businesses.

Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.—The Committee notes the importance of ensuring access to Federal services and programs for all persons with limited English proficiency. Therefore, the Committee directs agencies and programs funded in this Act to comply fully with the requirements of Executive Order 13166, “Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency,” and on an ongoing basis, review and improve their efforts to provide meaningful access to the programs, services, and information they provide.

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 bill shall follow the directions set forth in this bill and the accompanying report and shall not reallocate resources or reorganize activities except as provided herein. Reprogramming procedures shall apply to funds provided in this bill, unobligated balances from previous appropriations Acts that are available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2020. 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 Committee recommends \$530,000,000 in total resources for the programs of the International Trade Administration (ITA), which is \$35,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$58,904,000 above the request. This amount is offset by \$11,000,000 in estimated fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$519,000,000, which is broken out in additional detail below. The recommendation fully supports the staffing requirements requested to help ITA provide critical expertise in both trade promotion and facilitation as well as enforcement. The Committee rejects the proposed \$3,000,000 rescission from ITA's unobligated balances.

Industry and Analysis.—The recommendation provides \$62,571,000 for Industry and Analysis, which is \$10,020,000 above fiscal year 2019. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for the Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT).

Enforcement and Compliance.—The recommendation funds Enforcement and Compliance at \$94,844,000, which is \$6,344,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$1,000,000 above the requested amount to support an increase to ITA's proposed Anti-Circumvention and Evasion Unit above the request. Duty circumvention and evasion schemes used by some foreign exporters and U.S. importers directly harm the U.S. manufacturing, agricultural, and aquaculture sectors. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) reports there are approximately 54,704 unpaid anti-dumping and countervailing duty (AD/CVD) bills covering the period from fiscal year 2011 through 2016, totaling \$2.8 billion in uncollected duties. As this new unit is established, the Committee directs ITA to work with its partner agencies that share a vested interest in combatting trade fraud and evasion to supplement its staffing needs. ITA is directed to provide quarterly briefings on its ongoing enforcement efforts to the Committee, specifically on AD/CVD casework.

Global Markets.—The recommendation provides \$338,635,000 for Global Markets, \$60,653,000 above the request and rejects the Administration's proposal to reduce export promotion and trade analysis efforts. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report on the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–6. The Committee directs ITA to continue this report for fiscal year 2020 and include additional analysis on the location of, and services provided by, the U.S. Export Assistance Centers in relation to the location of small- and medium-sized enterprises that are exporters or potential exporters of products or services. The updated report shall identify those centers that serve disproportionately large numbers of small-

and medium-sized enterprises. The Committee expects this report no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Executive Direction and Administration.—The recommendation provides \$22,950,000 for Executive Direction and Administration.

Human Rights Violations.—The Committee is concerned with violence and threats shown towards human rights activists around the world, and notes some of this has occurred in nations with which the United States has trade agreements with enforceable protections. The Committee encourages the ITA to more actively engage with trade partner nations to end these human rights violations.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$127,652,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) as requested and \$9,602,000 above fiscal year 2019. Within the amount provided \$6,244,000 is for Management and Policy Coordination; \$69,126,000 is for Export Administration; and, \$52,282,000 is for Export Enforcement, including the full requested amount for the Office of Antiboycott Compliance.

The funds provided directly support BIS' staffing needs in Export Administration to support an increased caseload following the passage of the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA) in 2018, which expanded the purview of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) and potentially quadruples the workload as compared to fiscal year 2019. Funding will also enable BIS to undertake increased responsibilities following the passage of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (ECRA) and fulfill its role in the identification and control of emerging and foundational technologies. The Committee directs the Department to continue its quarterly reporting on the Section 232 exclusion process as described in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–6.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Committee rejects the proposal to terminate the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and instead recommends \$540,000,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the EDA.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee provides \$498,350,000 for the Economic Development Assistance Programs account for grants to economically distressed areas. The Committee notes with deep concern the increasing levels of inequality in the Nation and sees EDA as a critical tool in ensuring a good job with a living wage for all Americans no matter where they live. As such, the Committee expects EDA to work more closely with communities that are underserved, be they in rural areas, impoverished neighborhoods of the biggest cities, or the forgotten corners of the Nation's territories. The Committee is particularly focused on communities that are experiencing economic transitions, including, but not limited to, communities impacted by the decline of the coal and nuclear industries as well as

the shrinking manufacturing sector. The Committee also appreciates EDA’s diligence in delivering economic assistance to areas of the Nation that have been impacted by recent disasters and urges continued focused attention on providing this aid.

Funds are to be distributed as follows; any deviation of funds shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Public Works	\$250,000,000
Partnership Planning	\$35,000,000
Technical Assistance	\$12,750,000
Research and Evaluation	\$1,600,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance	\$15,000,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	\$97,000,000
Assistance to Coal Communities	\$35,000,000
Regional Innovation Program	\$30,000,000
Assistance to Nuclear Closure Communities	\$17,000,000
STEM Apprenticeship Pilot Program	\$5,000,000
Total	\$498,350,000

Assistance to Coal Communities.—The recommendation includes \$35,000,000 for Assistance to Coal Communities, which represents an increase of \$5,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2019. The Committee continues to be concerned about the impact of the downturn in the coal industry and directs EDA to continue implementing this program consistent with direction provided in fiscal year 2019. EDA shall continue to report to the Committee on its efforts to assist coal communities. The report shall include detailed information on how EDA and other Federal agencies have assisted coal communities to date and how the Federal Government plans to assist them in the future.

The Committee further recognizes that abandoned coal-fired plants in coal communities must transition to new uses to return the sites to beneficial use. These plants often sit at key infrastructure choke points and could serve a variety of purposes to reinvigorate communities struggling to reinvent these industrial assets. The Committee therefore encourages EDA to prioritize projects to repurpose abandoned coal-fired plants.

Public Works.—The Committee provides \$250,000,000 for Public Works, which is \$132,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level. The Committee encourages EDA to prioritize projects that are resilient to the changing climate as well as those that incorporate green infrastructure solutions.

Regional Innovation Program.—The Committee encourages EDA to support the development of regional innovation clusters that focus on advanced wood products, which are a growing source of jobs in rural America and contribute to rural economic development. An initiative that successfully increased demand for wood products would also address several key land management priorities, including reducing forest treatment costs and wildfire risks. The Committee also urges EDA to invest in university based, high tech business incubators to encourage entrepreneurship and promote technology commercialization through business startups. Furthermore, this activity should support private-public partnerships for economic growth and job creation in areas of high unemployment.

Nuclear Power Plant Closures.—The Committee notes that closures of nuclear power plants throughout the United States have had a significant impact on the economic foundations of surrounding communities through sudden job losses and a dramatic reduction to the local tax base. Additional plant closures are expected throughout the country in the coming years. The Committee appreciates the work EDA has undertaken to assist such communities in prior years and provides \$17,000,000 for competitive economic adjustment assistance to expand these efforts, which shall include, but not be limited to, public works investments and economic diversification initiatives in communities impacted by recent or scheduled nuclear power plant closures. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the status of these efforts.

STEM Apprenticeship Pilot Program.—The Committee notes that over the past decade, the growth in the number of jobs requiring sophisticated science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) skills was three times faster than growth in non-STEM jobs. Yet, U.S. employers have struggled to fill jobs in these fields. Because more than 50 percent of jobs that require STEM skills do not require a bachelor's degree, nontraditional higher education, such as apprenticeships, will be instrumental in meeting the urgent demand for a STEM-literate workforce. Therefore, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 to establish a STEM Apprenticeship Pilot Program to provide grants to create and expand STEM apprenticeship and other workforce training models, as directed in section 312 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (Public Law 114–329). The Committee further directs EDA to provide an implementation plan to the Committee which details the proposed launch of this pilot program within 90 days of enactment of this Act and prior to effectuating this plan.

Persistent Poverty.—The Committee is concerned that pockets of high poverty in urban areas are often overlooked by the Federal Government because, in the aggregate, their need is often masked by their affluent neighbors. For purposes of this Act, the term “high-poverty area” means any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2013–2017 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau and the term “persistent poverty counties” means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. When scoring competitive grant applications, EDA is directed to add additional priority, where practicable, to applications from grantees who can demonstrate that the individuals who will benefit from such grants reside in high-poverty areas or persistent poverty counties. In addition, EDA shall provide guidance to such prospective grantees, especially prior to their application submissions, including to help determine whether they qualify for additional priority. The Committee further directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee on the percentage of funds allocated by each program in fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019 and estimates for fiscal year 2020 to serve populations living in persistent poverty counties and high-poverty areas. The Department shall report this information to the Committee within 90 days

of such data being available and provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on how the Department is carrying out this directive.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$41,650,000 for EDA salaries and expenses.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The recommendation includes \$44,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), an increase of \$4,000,000 over fiscal year 2019. MBDA is the only Federal agency dedicated to promoting the growth of minority-owned firms and assists small, medium, and large minority business enterprises to expand business opportunities and create jobs. MBDA is directed to allocate most of its total appropriation, including most of its increase above fiscal year 2019, toward cooperative agreements, external awards, and grants, including not less than \$11,500,000 to continue MBDA's traditional Business Center program and Specialty Project Center program. Further, within the overall amount provided, the recommendation includes funding for MBDA to continue to carry out the duties assigned in the Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-464).

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends the requested amount of \$107,990,000 for the Economics and Statistics Administration, \$6,990,000 above fiscal year 2019. The recommendation consolidates the industry economic account within the national economic account to support the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) effort to harmonize the national, State, and industry release of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data.

The Committee applauds BEA's analysis of the impact of outdoor recreation on the U.S. economy and continues funding at no less than the amount spent in fiscal year 2019 for the Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account (ORSA) and directs the Department to continue working with the outdoor recreation industry, nongovernmental organizations, and other interested stakeholders to refine the national-level statistics and develop regional statistics. Additional guidance related to the ORSA is provided under Departmental Management.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Committee recommends a total of \$8,450,000,000 for the Bureau of the Census, which is \$4,628,612,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$2,300,595,000 above the request. The decennial census provides Congress with important information about our nation's growth and changes over the previous decade, and there is only one opportunity to make sure it is done right and that all are equally

counted and represented. The recommendation allows the Census Bureau to carry out its constitutional mandate without the added concern of not having the resources it needs during its peak operational year due to the Administration's wholly inadequate budget request.

Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.—The Committee directs the Census Bureau to include all citizens of the United States, including those in Puerto Rico and other offshore jurisdictions, in its estimates of U.S. resident population and other national statistics. The Committee looks forward to receiving the Bureau's analysis of the feasibility of including Puerto Rico in additional Census surveys and within Bureau of Justice Statistics data products as directed in House Report 115–704 and recommends the Bureau include cost estimates as part of this study.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Population Data Collection.—The Committee applauds the Census Bureau for taking an important step by including the marital status of same-sex couples as part of the 2020 Decennial Census. The Committee recognizes that the Census Bureau began collecting this information in 2013 in the American Community Survey. However, the fact remains that little else is known about the social and economic circumstances of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) population at large. The Committee believes this information would be useful to policymakers and researchers alike and therefore directs the Census Bureau, within the amounts provided, to study the feasibility of expanding data collection on the LGBT population in its future Federal population surveys and to report to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on its revised data collection plans.

Language Assistance.—The Committee remains concerned about the availability of data on small population groups and the availability of language assistance for respondents to the Census surveys, including those who speak Asian languages, Pacific Islander languages, American Indian and Alaska Native languages, African languages, Spanish, and other languages. The Committee directs Census to provide an updated report within 60 days of the enactment of this Act, identifying the languages spoken by respondent populations most in need of language assistance, along with the availability of interviewers and materials for persons speaking these languages, and the steps the Bureau will take to reach these respondents and otherwise ensure the availability and accuracy of data for small population groups. The Bureau is directed to communicate this information on a regular basis to Census Telephone Centers and regional offices to address emerging needs.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$275,000,000 for Current Surveys and Programs, which is \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$10,995,000 above the request.

Current Economic Statistics.—The recommendation provides the requested level of \$185,283,000 to support Census programs that provide critical data to both public and private stakeholders about the structure and function of the U.S. economy in areas of business, construction, manufacturing, and general economic statistics

including e-commerce that ultimately lead to a more precise measure of the Nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Current Demographic Statistics.—The recommendation provides \$89,717,000 for these programs that local governments rely on to monitor social and economic changes within the population to aid decision making. The recommendation restores funding to continue the level of effort for the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) at the fiscal year 2018 level to ensure statistically reliable estimates, and fully supports the Census Bureau's efforts to evaluate and improve the supplemental poverty measure.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total of \$8,175,000,000 for Periodic Censuses and Programs, which is \$4,623,612,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level and \$2,289,600,000 above the request. Bill language withholding the availability of funds until the delivery of the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) spend plan is included under Departmental Management to ensure continuity in operations for the Census Bureau during peak operations. The recommendation provides for a transfer of \$3,556,000 to the Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General (OIG) for oversight and auditing of the Census Bureau.

Demographic Statistics Programs.—The recommendation includes \$7,801,453,000 to support the 2020 Decennial Census and the American Community Survey.

2020 Decennial Census.—The decennial census is a cornerstone of our Constitution and vital tool to not only apportion congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, but also to help Congress make better-informed decisions on how to fairly distribute over \$675 billion in annual Federal funds including, community development block grants, homeland security grants, funding for first responders, special education, rural business enterprise grants, and much more. The 2020 Census is expected to be the largest and most technologically advanced census in its 230-year history as it embraces new technology and data collection methods. For the first time, households will have multiple options to fill out their census form including online, over the phone, or in the traditional paper format. While the Committee embraces the Bureau's efforts to modernize the 2020 Census, it expects the Bureau to continue to focus on serving communities without reliable broadband services and households lacking Internet access or familiarity.

In fiscal year 2018, Congress included approximately \$1.1 billion above the President's fiscal year 2018 request towards 2020 preparation activities to ensure a smooth transition through the fiscal year into fiscal year 2019. This foresight proved vital during the longest partial government shutdown in U.S. history as the Census Bureau was able to maintain 2020 Census operations uninterrupted throughout the continuing resolution and the funding lapse. While the Committee recognizes there is prior-year funding available, the Administration's assumption that approximately \$1.02 billion of this funding will remain available to offset fiscal year 2020 costs is disingenuous and appears to rely on the assumption that Congress will supplement its budget needs when it becomes evi-

dent the President's request is inadequate. The Committee does not intend to put the 2020 Census at risk during the most critical year of its operation.

The Committee includes half of the proposed carryover back into the base budget for 2020 response operations and Information Technology (IT) infrastructure requirements. Further, the Committee provides a total of \$496,265,000 for the program management of the 2020 Census and encourages the Census to expeditiously hire current vacancies highlighted by GAO to ensure proper oversight of the IT systems conducting the 2020 Census. The Committee rejects the Administration's proposed \$30,764,000 reduction to the Census Survey and Engineering activities, which is needed to manage the continued delivery of systems needed to meet 2020 performance and scalability requirements. Additionally, the Committee restores the "Secretarial Contingency" originally submitted by the Secretary of Commerce in 2017 as part of the updated 2020 Census lifecycle cost estimate. The Committee believes having adequate contingency funding for many of the unknown variables that the Census Bureau will likely encounter throughout the remainder of calendar year 2019 and into 2020 will enable Census to address emergent concerns quickly and without additional congressional action. To that end, the Committee recommendation also includes an additional \$220,000,000 above the request to its risk-based contingency and a \$500,000,000 increase from its requested amount for non-response follow-up activities to ensure that the Census Bureau can employ an aggressive follow-up strategy if the self-response rate drops lower than anticipated or the amount for which it has budgeted for.

As the Census Bureau prepares for its inaugural year with an online decennial portal, the Committee recognizes that the Bureau may be more susceptible to cyberattacks by nefarious actors who may wish to undermine the 2020 Decennial Census statistics or interfere with participant self-response. The recommendation includes an additional \$253,000,000 in contingency funds for Census IT infrastructure consistent with the Department's 2017 lifecycle cost estimate. The Committee understands that the Census Bureau is actively working with the Cyber Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) under the Department of Homeland Security as well as private stakeholders who specialize in cyber security. The Committee directs the Bureau to brief the Committee quarterly on actions taken to protect the security of the online platform as well as personal data beginning no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

While the Committee remains hopeful that individuals will elect to self-respond to the decennial survey, the 2020 Census faces many hurdles with hard-to-reach communities. The Committee has previously directed the Bureau to prioritize a strong engagement strategy with partners and trusted voices in the community. The Committee recommends the Census Bureau take steps to develop the Mobile Response Initiative as described in the Bureau's report to the Committee on increasing the number of temporary Census offices and partnership staff to support the 2020 Census. The Committee supports such initiatives and encourages the Census Bureau to concentrate its efforts in hard to count communities and work with State, local, and tribal partners to identify locations for the

Mobile Response Initiative to target. To that end, the Committee provides an additional \$100,000,000 above the request towards these efforts.

An additional challenge the Census Bureau faces is public perception of its intended use of the data it collects. In January 2019, the Census released the *2020 Census Barriers, Attitudes, and Motivators Study (CBAMS) Focus Group Final Report* that provides a summary of feedback among individuals who are at risk of low self-response, including but not limited to racial and ethnic minorities. The report concluded that many of these participants felt they were politically targeted and conveyed a palpable fear that the government would use their census information against them. Many participants have an overwhelmingly negative perception of the citizenship question itself, which strongly affects their willingness to participate. The Committee stresses the importance of non-response follow-up fieldwork to ensure every person is counted, especially those historically inclined to not respond or difficult to identify and locate, including those with limited access to internet or broadband infrastructure. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to continue its outreach and collaboration with community partner advocates to ensure the most accurate count possible.

The Committee recognizes the Census Bureau's efforts to increase language assistance for the 2020 Census by more than doubling the amount of languages supported both through telephonic support and in its advertising materials as compared to 2010. Additionally, in 2020 the Census Bureau will include 59 non-English languages, including braille, to its language guides. The Census Bureau is encouraged to continue establishing key partnerships and hire those with language skills outside of those languages covered through telephonic support for the 2020 Census.

The Committee remains concerned that the 2020 Census is a Government Accountability Office (GAO) high-risk area as Census Day approaches, with GAO recommendations remaining open to: (1) ensure key innovations will function as planned; (2) strengthen the management and oversight of all IT programs, systems, and contractors supporting the decennial; (3) better address its cybersecurity weaknesses identified by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); and (4) refine reliable cost estimates. To aid the Committee in its oversight function, the Bureau shall continue its quarterly updates to the Committee on the status of implementing GAO recommendations regarding the 2020 Census.

American Community Survey.—The data that the American Community Survey (ACS) collects is critical for communities nationwide as it is the only source of annual data on education, employment, income, housing costs, veterans' issues, and a host of other topics. The recommendation includes \$218,000,000 for this effort, as requested, and the Bureau is directed to continue the associated quarterly briefing to the Committee.

According to the Census Bureau, expanding data collection annually for the ACS to Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, would create additional cost and respondent burdens to ensure reliable estimates for these areas. Based on the report's findings and recommendations, the Committee encourages the Census Bureau to include these territories in future surveys where feasible and within available re-

sources until changes to the survey are authorized. The Committee also directs Census to increase outreach activities to historically undercounted communities, including colonias, and to submit a report to the Committee detailing these efforts within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Periodic Economic Statistics.—The Committee recommends \$139,607,000 for the Economic Statistics programs, as requested, to support the sixth year of the 2017 Economic Census, and preparations for the 2022 Economic Census, and the 2022 Census of Governments. The Committee recognizes the Census Bureau’s efforts to reduce costs through its use of administrative records.

Geographic Support.—The Committee provides \$61,164,000 for the Geographic Support program.

Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems (EDCaDS).—The Committee supports the Bureau’s efforts to develop a more flexible, automated, and secure enterprise architecture that will enable Census to realize economies of scale to support data collection efforts and provides \$169,220,000 for EDCaDS. The amount includes an additional \$3,228,000 above the request to support the planning and delivery of these systems post-decennial to ensure a smooth transition of the current systems to new work for other demographic and economic surveys, the 2022 Economic Census, and early tests for the 2030 Census. The Bureau shall continue to provide quarterly briefings regarding the status of its data systems as directed in House Report 115–704.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$42,441,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which is \$2,941,000 above fiscal year 2019. The recommendation is distributed as shown in the table below:

Domestic and International Policy	\$10,423,000
Spectrum Management	7,962,000
Advanced Communications Research	8,180,000
Broadband Programs	15,606,000
Public Safety Communications	270,000
Total	\$42,441,000

The recommendation adopts and fully funds the Administration’s proposal to establish a new program activity, “Public Safety Communications”, intended to ensure those who serve in our State and local public safety sectors are provided with the tools and expertise needed to remain on pace with advances in technology through NTIA’s Next Generation 911 (NG911) program. However, the Committee does not include the creation of a new, unauthorized program under NTIA to negotiate private leases. While the Committee expects to be kept informed about the status of this and other legislative proposals while the Department works with the appropriate authorizing committees, the Committee cannot recognize the proposals as relevant to the Committee’s appropriations work until legislation has been proposed and enacted into law.

National Telecommunications Role in Hate Crimes.—In 1993, NTIA released a groundbreaking report, “The Role of Telecommunications in Hate Crimes” regarding the use of electronic communications to disseminate and promote hate. However, despite the exponential growth of the internet since that time and the concerning rise in violent hate crimes that may be facilitated by various electronic media, the report has not been updated. The Committee directs NTIA, in coordination with the Department of Justice, to provide an update to its prior report to Congress no later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act. The new report should analyze the use of new forms of electronic media in advocating and encouraging the commission of hate crimes and include any recommendations to address such use of telecommunications, consistent with the First Amendment.

Broadband Programs.—According to the Federal Communications Commission’s 2018 Broadband Deployment Report, it is estimated that 25 million Americans still lack access to affordable, reliable, modern high-speed broadband capability, of which 19 million or 75 percent, live in rural areas. The recommendation funds the continuation of the broadband mapping effort started in the fiscal year 2018 and 2019 appropriations Acts. An updated map will help identify, for policy makers and providers, regions with insufficient service.

Rural Broadband Coordination.—The Committee continues prior year direction to NTIA to coordinate with the Rural Utilities Service, the Federal Communications Commission, and other related Federal agencies to ensure that policies tied to one Federal program do not undermine the objectives and functionality of another. The Committee encourages NTIA to continue working with the rural communications industry to identify and pursue ways to continue broadband deployment and adoption, and directs NTIA to submit a report on its efforts no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Further, the Committee continues to encourage NTIA to place equal priority on the deployment of the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) in rural communities as it does in urban areas.

Outcome-Based Measures.—The Committee directs NTIA to include outcome-based goals and performance measures for its broadband adoption and availability work in its performance plan as soon as practicable.

Spectrum Management.—The Committee recognizes that ensuring access to key portions of spectrum for radio astronomy observations, environmental observations, and other scientific purposes is essential for scientific discovery. The Committee encourages NTIA, in coordination with FCC and other appropriate stakeholders, to preserve spectrum access for scientific purposes as commercial use of radio spectrum increases. The Committee looks forward to the report highlighting NTIA’s ongoing efforts on this front.

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

The Committee recommends \$3,450,681,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), the full amount of fiscal year 2020 fee collections estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. PTO shall continue to provide the Committee monthly reports on PTO's actual and projected fee collections, application volumes, performance, and staffing.

Patent End-2-End (PE2E).—PTO shall continue to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the status of PE2E, including the proposed retirement of legacy systems, cost savings associated with those retirements, and any efficiencies achieved in patent processing because of these investments.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$1,040,172,000 for National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST), which is \$54,672,000 above fiscal year 2019.

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

The Committee recommends \$751,000,000 for NIST's Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS) programs, which is \$26,500,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$139,281,000 above the request. The Committee also rejects the proposed reductions to Laboratory Programs, Corporate Services, and Standards Coordination and Special Programs and provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for those programs.

Quantum Information Science.—Within funds appropriated for STRS, the Committee provides no less than \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level for Quantum Information Science, as authorized in the National Quantum Initiative Act to support and expand basic and applied quantum information science and technology research and development (R&D) of measurement science and standards. Further, the Committee encourages NIST to expand its collaboration with other entities, including industry, universities, and Federal laboratories, to help advance the field of quantum information science and engineering.

Artificial Intelligence (AI).—The recommendation includes \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level for Artificial Intelligence that has the potential to produce transformative technologies and scientific breakthroughs that will improve Americans' lives.

Textile research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the U.S. textile industry and encourages NIST to pursue advanced textile and apparel research, including manufacturing techniques.

Greenhouse Gas Program and Urban Dome Initiative.—The Committee recognizes the significant value in NIST's Greenhouse Gas Program and Urban Dome initiative that seeks to leverage existing high-spatial density regional monitoring networks and external R&D partnerships. These cost-effective capabilities substantially

expand and broaden NIST laboratory capabilities for investigating and developing measurement tools that support independent means for determining the accuracy of emissions inventory data at urban and regional scales. The Committee has included no less than \$100,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level of funding for the Greenhouse Gas Program and Urban Dome Initiative to continue and expand sensor network deployments.

Cybersecurity and Privacy.—The proliferation of data generation, storage, and use associated with the digital economy is making it increasingly important to protect that data with effective cryptography and privacy standards. The Committee is concerned that individual, corporate, and public-sector data privacy is continuously at risk from attacks by individual actors, criminal organization, and nation-states. The Committee urges NIST to address the rapidly emerging threats in this field by furthering the development of new and needed cryptographic standards and technologies.

Metals-Based Additive Manufacturing.—The Committee provides up to \$5,000,000 for competitive external grants for academic institutions to support research, development, and workforce training to overcome barriers to high-volume additive manufacturing of metals. While the Committee is aware of recent breakthroughs in metals-based additive manufacturing, major technical barriers still exist to dramatically improving build rates that would enable commercial markets to benefit from high-volume, metals-based additive manufacturing.

Pyrrhotite in Concrete Aggregate.—NIST shall consider establishing standards for acceptable levels of pyrrhotite in concrete aggregate and shall continue providing technical assistance to those interested in pyrrhotite detection, prevention, and mitigation tools.

Forward Looking Building Standards.—The Committee is concerned about how climate change will impact the built environment, and that standards previously set with an assumption of a stable climate system will expose many Federal and non-Federal investments to significant, but avoidable, risk. Therefore, the Committee directs NIST, in collaboration with other appropriate Federal agencies and interested non-Federal parties, to identify a consistent and authoritative set of climate information that emphasizes forward-looking climate data and projections that should be utilized in the standard-setting process. This effort shall serve to aid both Federal and non-Federal bodies to develop standards, building codes, and voluntary standards that take into account increasingly extreme weather events and other climate change challenges.

Regenerative Medicine Standards.—The Committee is pleased that NIST, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Standards Coordinating Body continue to work to implement the regenerative medicine standards provisions enacted in the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114–255). Currently, work is underway to develop processes and criteria for identifying, prioritizing, and assessing the quality, safety, feasibility, and cost-benefit of such standards. This work will create a foundation that allows industry, regulatory authorities, and other stakeholders to reduce barriers to regenerative medicine research and product development and accelerate the market readiness of these life-changing medical treatments.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 amount for forensic science research. Additionally, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 to support the Organization of 22 Scientific Area Committees and \$1,000,000 to support technical merit evaluations previously funded by transfer from the Department of Justice.

5G Telecommunications.—The Committee notes the importance of the development of 5G telecommunications technologies as a matter of job creation, economic development, and national security. The Committee is concerned with a lack of criteria and processes to evaluate evolving threats associated with emerging telecommunications technologies. The Committee also recognizes the importance of efficient spectrum use in the development of 5G networks. The Committee urges NIST to accelerate efforts to coordinate among industry to promote voluntary security standards and the development of measurement tools to increase spectrum efficiency.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$169,172,000 for Industrial Technology Services, which is \$14,172,000 above fiscal year 2019. The Committee rejects the Administration’s proposed elimination of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program and provides \$154,000,000 for MEP as well as \$15,172,000 for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation, also known as “Manufacturing USA.”

Cybersecurity Training.—Within the increase to MEP, the Committee directs NIST to maintain the core services of the MEP and encourages NIST to utilize existing expertise within its Information Technology Laboratory to increase cybersecurity technical training to small manufacturers to strengthen their cybersecurity capabilities given the troubling threats from state and non-state actors and other emerging threats.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$120,000,000 for NIST construction. NIST shall continue to provide updates on the projects funded within this account, to include milestones and total amount of funding necessary for completion.

Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs (SCMMR).—Within the amount provided for Construction of Research Facilities, the agreement includes no less than \$77,500,000 for NIST to address its most pressing SCMMR projects.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,478,974,000 in discretionary funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is \$54,279,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$1,022,006,000 above the President’s request. The Committee notes that the proposed decrease in Procurement, Acquisitions, and Construction (PAC) for fiscal year 2020 reflects the anticipated reduction in NOAA’s flagship weather satellite programs as they enter the operational phase and the funding reduction is not intended to,

nor is it expected to, have any deleterious impact on NOAA's mission.

Extramural research.—The Committee continues to support NOAA's ongoing collaboration with academia and the private sector through cooperative institutes and competitive research. These relationships build broad community engagement, leverage external funding for mission-oriented research, strengthen the science within NOAA, and advance scientific knowledge.

Tribal support.—The Committee encourages NOAA to support mitigation and relocation efforts of coastal tribal communities that are seeking to mitigate the threat of severe weather storms and promote public safety.

Shellfish genetics.—The recommendation includes up to \$10,000,000 to improve shellfish survival and growth rates and to classify and preserve the natural genetic variation of shellfish. NOAA is encouraged to support regional partnerships to classify and preserve natural genetic variation in shellfish. Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to examine the feasibility of tracking its efforts at the species level.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$4,105,907,000 under Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) for the coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite, and other programs of NOAA. This total funding consists of \$3,910,625,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of \$177,782,000 from balances in the "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries" account and \$17,500,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The direct appropriation of \$3,910,625,000 is \$313,628,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$852,242,000 above the President's request.

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

National Ocean Service.—The recommendation provides \$642,000,000 for National Ocean Service (NOS) Operations, Research, and Facilities, an increase of \$60,433,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level and \$272,295,000 above the President's request. As noted in the U.S. Global Change Research Program's Fourth National Climate Assessment, the world's oceans and the Great Lakes are increasingly stressed by the warming climate and the absorption of carbon pollution from the atmosphere. Similarly, increases in extreme weather and rising sea levels are impacting coastal areas. In response, the Committee invests in programs within NOS that aim to enhance the resiliency of coastal assets and to understand and mitigate the changing ecological threats to our oceans and the Great Lakes.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Navigation, Observations, and Positioning	
Navigation, Observations, and Positioning	\$159,000
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	32,000
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	40,500
Navigation, Observations, and Positioning	231,500
Coastal Science and Assessment	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	84,500
Competitive External Research	20,000
Coastal Science and Assessment	104,500
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	46,500
Coastal Management Grants	81,000
Title IX Fund	60,000
Coral Reef Program	33,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	29,000
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	56,500
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	306,000
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$642,000

Navigation, Observations, and Positioning.—The Committee provides \$159,000,000 for Navigation, Observations, and Positioning and rejects the Administration’s proposed reductions in funding for repair and replacement of Coastal Observing Assets and the Coastal Mapping Program. The recommendation also rejects the Administration’s elimination of the competitive Regional Geospatial Modeling Grants program and directs NOAA to continue funding no less than the amount provided in fiscal year 2019. The Committee additionally continues funding for the Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System, or PORTS, at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level.

Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts.—The Committee rejects the proposed reduction to Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts and directs NOAA to maintain its prior year level of effort.

Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS).—The recommendation includes \$40,500,000 for Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations and rejects the elimination of IOOS grants. The Committee supports IOOS’ efforts to expand its use of underwater gliders and encourages NOAA to fill critical gaps in the current surface mapping system and to ensure streamlined access to data for weather forecasting, detection of ecological phenomena, and safe maritime operations.

Coastal Science, Assessment, Response, and Restoration.—The Committee provides \$84,500,000 for Coastal Science Assessment, Response, and Restoration, including \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level for the Marine Debris program to address the pervasive problem of pollution in coastal waters around the country. The Committee encourages NOS to coordinate with States, territories, and local communities on efforts to remove debris from the marine environment and the Great Lakes, with a goal of devel-

oping a cost-effective programmatic solution to land-generated marine debris.

Further, the Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) which, amongst many other things, does critical national security work on the changing Arctic region and the impact of rising sea levels on our military installations. The Committee directs NOAA to invest in updating scientific equipment at NCCOS within the amounts provided to Coastal Science, Assessment, Response, and Restoration.

NOAA is further directed to develop new in-situ sensors and technology and expand deployment of new and existing in-situ sensors to increase monitoring and understanding of natural phenomena such as harmful algal blooms and hypoxia—especially where insufficient data is currently available to provide high resolution ecological forecasts. As part of this work, the Committee encourages NOAA to expand partnerships with academic institutions, the private sector, State governments, and other Federal agencies.

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).—The Committee remains highly concerned about the increasing prevalence of harmful algal blooms in every U.S. State and territory and the corresponding impacts on human health, drinking water, fisheries, and the broader economy. The Committee provides \$20,000,000 to Competitive Research, including not less than \$10,000,000 for HABs research. This research should prioritize further development of methods of intervention and mitigation to reduce the frequency, severity, and impacts of HAB events in freshwater and saltwater systems and provide special attention to research in areas most economically and environmentally impacted by HABs.

The recommendation provides no less than \$1,750,000 for a study to update the estimated annual economic impacts from marine and freshwater HABs in the United States based on new information published since 2006 when the last national economic impacts were reported. The study shall include impacts related to public health, drinking water treatment, commercial fisheries, property values, recreation and tourism, and monitoring and management. The study shall also include an assessment of the estimated annual economic impacts in those U.S. States and territories most impacted by HABs. For all HABs-related work, the Committee encourages NOAA to coordinate with the Interagency Working Group on the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act.

Seafloor Mapping.—The Committee encourages NOS to perform high-priority, cooperative habitat mapping in currently unmapped and disaster-prone areas, with priority given to areas where oil exploration is under consideration to better understand long-term implications.

Coastal Zone Management.—The Committee provides \$46,500,000 for Coastal Zone Management. The recommendation rejects the reduction to Integrated Water Prediction, and instead provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level. Within these funds, the recommendation also includes a \$2,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 2019 level for Regional Ocean Data Portals.

Coastal Zone Management Grants and Title IX Fund.—The Committee does not approve the Administration's proposed elimination

of the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Grants and the Title IX Fund, which are critical programs for preparing coastal areas for measurably rising sea levels. The recommendation instead includes \$81,000,000 for CZM Grants. The Committee also provides \$60,000,000 for Title IX Fund grants, which are to be executed consistent with the approach used in fiscal year 2019.

Coral Reefs.—The Committee is alarmed by the deterioration of the Nation’s coral reefs, which are suffering from record levels of bleaching and disease. The recommendation therefore includes \$33,000,000, which is \$6,893,000 above the President’s request for the Coral Reef Program. The Committee also rejects the proposed reduction for Innovative Coral Reef Restoration Initiatives. Within the increased funding, NOAA shall expand its collaborative work with external academic partners to advance the goals of the National Coral Reef Action Strategy by conducting scientific research for the conservation of corals and coral reef ecosystems, especially those that are experiencing an increasing prevalence of disease outbreaks.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System.—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System and instead provides a \$2,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 2019 level for this important partnership between NOAA and the coastal States and territories that protects and studies estuarine systems.

Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.—The Committee provides \$56,500,000 for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, which is \$5,061,000 above the President’s request.

National Marine Fisheries Service.—The Committee recommends \$944,650,000 for National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Operations, Research, and Facilities, which is \$132,982,000 above the President’s request.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Protected Resources Science and Management	
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species	\$124,000
Species Recovery Grants	7,500
Atlantic Salmon	6,500
Pacific Salmon	66,420
	204,420
Protected Resources Science and Management	204,420
2018 Recertification of the Pacific Salmon Treaty	20,000
	20,000
Fisheries Science and Management	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	150,000
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments.	171,000
Observers and Training	45,100
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	124,000
Aquaculture	13,005
Salmon Management Activities	37,000
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	41,500
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,500
	585,105
Fisheries Science and Management	585,105

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE—Continued
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Enforcement	73,500
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	61,625
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$944,650

Consistent Application of Regulations.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, NMFS shall provide a report to the Committee that examines how guidance is being implemented and its consistency across NMFS regions, specifically with regard to the issue of the consideration of the effects of existing structures in conducting Endangered Species Act consultations under section 7(a)(2). Further, NMFS shall complete an assessment of what is causing any observed permit delays and propose measures to improve the permit approval process.

Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species.—The recommendation includes \$124,000,000 for Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species. Within this amount, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act Permitting Capacity and no less than \$4,000,000 for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance grant program.

Sea Turtles.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for NMFS to continue scientifically advisable operations of, and full funding for, ongoing work on endangered and threatened sea turtle conservation, including captive sea turtle rearing and Turtle Excluder Device research and certification to reduce sea turtle bycatch. NOAA committed to Congress that it would continue its sea turtle stranding and rehabilitation programs until it found suitable non-governmental partners to take over this program in full. Therefore, NMFS is directed to maintain adequate capacity of the sea turtle stranding and rehabilitation program until it can assure Congress that those critical activities have been fully transferred to partner organizations.

Southern Resident Killer Whales.—Within the amount provided for Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides not less than \$1,500,000 for the Southern Resident Killer Whales program to increase research and monitoring to improve the recovery of the species.

North Atlantic Right Whale.—The Committee remains concerned that North Atlantic right whale populations continue to be critically low. Therefore, the Committee rejects the President's proposal to reduce funds and instead provides \$1,000,000 above the President's budget request within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species for research and monitoring of North Atlantic right whales, to better understand how the species interacts with fisheries and shipping traffic, and how it is adapting to changing ocean conditions and shifting feeding grounds. Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize development of a habitat suitability index, along with aerial surveys and passive acoustic monitoring in

the waters of the Northeast U.S. region and development of long-term tagging methods.

Species Recovery Grants.—The Committee rejects the proposed reduction for Species Recovery Grants and recommends \$1,504,000 above the President’s request.

Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans.—The Committee provides \$66,420,000 for Pacific Salmon, \$4,679,000 above the requested level, and rejects the reduction to Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans (HGMPs). Instead, the recommendation provides no less than \$5,000,000 within Pacific Salmon to implement NMFS’ comprehensive plan to address the backlog of HGMPs submitted to Congress as required by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–113), including to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State agencies, Tribes, and the Hatchery Scientific Review Group as needed. Failure to approve these HGMPs has exposed NMFS to litigation for failure to fulfill its obligations under the Endangered Species Act. This funding is essential for NMFS to expedite review and approval of the HGMP backlog and prevent hatchery shutdowns.

New Obligations Under the 2018 Recertification of the Pacific Salmon Treaty.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for activities related to the 2018 Recertification of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Within these funds, the Committee directs NOAA to develop and implement a plan to maximize the increase of relevant salmon stocks through the implementation of actions referenced in the treaty and supporting agreements, in addition to activities funded under the Salmon Management Activities line. The Committee is frustrated by the lack of information from the Administration regarding the Federal responsibilities related to the recent recertification of the Pacific Salmon Treaty and directs the Department, prior to the obligation of any funds and within 60 days of enactment of this Act, to brief the Committee on this plan. Further, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with biannual status reports on these activities and their impact on salmon stocks, beginning no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Antarctic Research.—The Committee rejects the elimination of Antarctic Research in the budget request and provides funding at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level in Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services.

Cooperative Research.—The recommendation does not adopt the proposed reduction for Cooperative Research and continues funding for this activity at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level. Cooperative research shall be used to support external, independent data collection and other research. NOAA shall ensure that this research is ingested into fishery stock assessments in a timely manner.

Fish Information Networks.—The Committee provides \$171,000,000 for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, \$13,344,000 above the request. Within these funds, \$23,500,000 is provided for Fish Information Networks, the State-Federal cooperative programs that coordinate data collection, data management, and informational management essential for accurate monitoring of commercial and recreational fishing impacts.

Plankton Recorder Survey.—The Committee notes the importance of understanding the distribution of plankton to inform the con-

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

Salmon Management Activities.—The recommendation rejects the proposed reductions to Genetic Stock Identification and Pacific Salmon Treaty within Salmon Management Activities and provides no less than the amounts provided in fiscal year 2019.

Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions.—The recommendation provides \$41,500,000 for Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions, which is \$3,847,000 above the President's request. The Committee does not approve the proposed reduction to Interstate Fishery Management Commissions and continues to provide the fiscal year 2019 level. Further, within the funds provided for Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions, \$250,000 is included to implement the Pacific Fishery Management Council's Fishery Ecosystem Plan (FEP) Climate and Communities Initiative and to update the FEP to support climate-ready fisheries and ecosystem-based fisheries management.

State Waters.—The Committee encourages NOAA to ensure Regional Fishery Management Councils work in an open and collaborative way with states during the consideration of any actions that affect state waters.

Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants.—The recommendation rejects the proposed elimination of Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants and instead provides \$3,500,000.

Exempted Fishing Permits for Red Snapper Fishing.—The Committee appreciates the work done thus far by the five Gulf States to develop and implement Exempted Fishing Permits. Given these permits will improve recreational fishing access and data collection, within amounts provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 for the development, implementation and validation of electronic logbook data for the federally permitted charter-for-hire sector in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic. Within these funds, the Committee also directs NMFS to deliver technical support as needed to the Gulf States to prioritize and ensure successful implementation of each State plan. Additionally, NOAA shall continue to provide the Committee with quarterly updates on these efforts as directed in fiscal year 2019.

South Atlantic Reef Fish.—NMFS is encouraged to leverage efficiencies learned through the Gulf of Mexico red snapper process to better the science and management of red snapper and other reef fish in the South Atlantic. NMFS shall consider employing the independent and alternative stock assessment strategies directed by the Committee for the Gulf of Mexico to supplement NMFS assessments of reef fish in the South Atlantic. The Committee provides up to \$1,500,000 for these activities and notes deficiencies that have plagued reef fish management in the Gulf of Mexico also

affect NMFS management of reef fish in the South Atlantic. The Committee encourages NMFS to incorporate this data into the agency's own stock assessments as expeditiously as possible.

National Catch Share Program.—The Committee reminds NOAA that catch share programs reduce harmful competition between fishing vessels, thereby helping to reduce occupational hazards, avoid market-gluts, maximize profits, and reduce ecological damage. The Committee therefore rejects the proposed reduction of funding and provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for the National Catch Share Program within Fisheries Management Programs and Services. Additionally, within the funds provided for Fisheries Management Programs and Services, NOAA shall develop a priority list of other species that should be considered for inclusion in the Seafood Import Monitoring Program in order to: (1) reduce human trafficking in the international seafood supply chain, (2) reduce economic harm to the American fishing industry, (3) preserve stocks of at-risk species around the world, and (4) protect American consumers from seafood fraud. NOAA shall provide this list to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Enforcement.—The Committee provides \$73,500,000 for Enforcement, which is \$19,428,000 above the request. The Committee disagrees with the proposed elimination of the Cooperative Enforcement Program that includes the execution of Joint Enforcement Agreements. The recommendation instead provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 amount for the Cooperative Enforcement Program, which is critical for proper surveillance and enforcement of our Nation's fisheries laws. The Committee appreciates the proposal to hire additional enforcement officers and special agents and includes \$1,000,000 above the request to augment the proposed increase in staff. This added staffing and the remaining increase of funds shall be used to expand efforts to reduce illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing related to seafood import traceability and port security as well as to increase joint operations to inspect and enforce import restrictions on IUU products and expand investigations.

Habitat Conservation and Restoration.—The Committee provides \$61,625,000 for Habitat Conservation and Restoration, which is \$23,750,000 above the request. Further, the recommendation rejects the reductions to Essential Fish Habitat Consultations and Fisheries Habitat Grants and provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for each program.

Highly Migratory Species.—NOAA is encouraged to continue its efforts to competitively award studies of highly migratory fish species. Additional research is needed to continue to improve management of these species.

Lionfish.—The Committee encourages NOAA to award competitive grants to address Lionfish in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.

Horseshoe Crabs.—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.

Oyster restoration.—The Committee encourages NOAA to competitively select external partners to research alternative substrates for oyster restoration. NOAA shall consider survivability as part of the oyster restoration program in the Chesapeake Bay. Within Habitat Conservation and Restoration, the Committee encourages NOAA to support oyster restoration in the Chesapeake Bay.

Bycatch Reduction and Incidental Take Permits.—The Committee is concerned by changing ocean conditions that are disrupting ecosystem stability, leading to increased conflicts between commercial shellfish fisheries and protected species. To resolve this conflict, the Committee encourages NMFS to ensure that it dedicates adequate resources (1) to expeditiously evaluate any application that it receives for an incidental take permit for shellfish fisheries, (2) to support the NOAA Bycatch Reduction Engineering Program for research and development of gear innovations to prevent entanglements while allowing for continued fishing in these fisheries, and (3) to continue robust participation in collaborative efforts to reduce fishing gear conflicts.

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

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.—The Committee recommends \$595,393,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) Operations, Research, and Facilities, which represents an increase of \$70,333,000 over fiscal year 2019 and is \$286,244,000 above the request.

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Climate Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	\$74,000
Regional Climate Data and Information	41,500
Climate Competitive Research	71,000
	186,500
Climate Research	186,500
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	82,279
U.S. Weather Research Program	37,400
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	12,634
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	15,000
	147,313
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	147,313
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	35,345

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH—Continued
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
National Sea Grant College Program	73,000
Marine Aquaculture Program	12,000
Ocean Exploration and Research	44,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	20,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	48,500
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	6,500
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	239,345
High Performance Computing Initiatives	22,235
Total, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$595,393

Climate Research.—The Committee commends the scientists and researchers at NOAA for their exemplary work in preparing the Fourth National Climate Assessment (NCA), which found that (1) the impacts of climate change are already being felt in the United States, (2) these impacts will intensify in the future, (3) human activity is the primary cause of climate change, (4) there is no credible alternative scientific theory to explain the observational data, (5) the extent of future impacts will depend largely on actions taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and (6) current global and regional efforts to adapt to these impacts do not approach the scales needed to avoid substantial damages to the U.S. economy, environment, and human health and well-being over the next decades.

These stark facts underscore the need for continued investment in climate research to inform policy decisions across every sector of American society. Therefore, the Committee provides \$186,500,000 for Climate Research, an increase of \$27,500,000 above fiscal year 2019, and \$98,991,000 above the President's request. The recommendation rejects the proposal to eliminate funding for the NCA and instead provides \$3,000,000 to continue this work. The Committee further emphasizes that the NCA is congressionally-mandated and shall not be impeded.

Earth's Radiation Budget.—The Committee is aware of significant risks posed by the potential introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and proposals to inject material to affect climate, which is the subject of a forthcoming National Academies of Sciences study supported by NOAA and NASA. To monitor and assess these risks requires significant improvements to observations of the chemistry of the stratosphere and the reflectivity of the atmosphere to establish baselines as well as advancements in models for forecasting. Therefore, the Committee provides \$13,000,000 in Climate Research Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes for observations, monitoring, and forecasting of stratospheric conditions and Earth's radiation budget. Within these funds, the Committee further directs OAR to improve the understanding of the impact of atmospheric aerosols on radiative forcing as well as on the formation of clouds, precipitation, and extreme weather.

Arctic Research.—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of Arctic Research and provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level in both Regional Climate Data and Information and Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes for this work.

Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments Program.—The Committee rejects the termination of the Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments Program and instead provides the program an increase of \$3,000,000, as compared to the fiscal year 2019 level, within Regional Climate Data and Information. The Committee directs NOAA to expand the geographical coverage of the program with a long-term goal of providing comprehensive decision-support services and tools to local and regional decision makers in all States and territories. The Committee appreciates the benefits of partnering with academia in these efforts but reminds NOAA that the intent of this program is to be customer-focused rather than purely in the pursuit of science.

National Integrated Drought Information System.—The Committee continues, at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level, funding for the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) to support existing forecasting and assessment programs and partnerships. The Committee encourages the development of a soil moisture monitoring network, the expansion of work on seasonal, sub-seasonal, and low flow water predictions, as well as expanding the network of cooperative institutes and other academic collaborations in these fields.

Climate Competitive Research.—The Committee rejects the elimination of Climate Competitive Research as well as any transfers or eliminations of activities, funds, or staff out of this budget line proposed in the President's budget. Instead, the recommendation includes \$71,000,000 for this critical research, which is \$11,000,000 above fiscal year 2019.

Weather and Air Chemistry Research.—The Committee provides \$147,313,000 for Weather and Air Chemistry Research, which is \$11,933,000 above fiscal year 2019. The recommendation rejects the proposals to close the Air Resources Lab and to decrease funding for Weather and Air Chemistry Research Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, and instead provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for each of these activities. The recommendation also includes up to \$10,000,000 for Vortex-Southeast.

U.S. Weather Research Program.—The Committee provides \$37,400,000 for the U.S. Weather Research Program. The recommendation approves neither the proposal to terminate the Airborne Phased Array Radar research, nor the proposal to reduce funding and programs within the U.S. Weather Research Program and instead maintains the funding levels provided in fiscal year 2019.

Infrasonic Weather Monitoring Research.—The Committee believes that advanced infrasound signal processing methodologies and studies have the potential to improve forecast accuracy and encourages NOAA to continue research in this area. The Committee consequently rejects the proposal to terminate Infrasonic Weather Monitoring Research.

Weather Sensor Improvement Research.—Within funding provided for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee encourages NOAA to support external research opportunities with

academic institutions to further develop and test severe weather monitoring systems to include technologies in support of the National Mesonet Program. Testing priority shall be given to states most economically impacted by extreme weather.

Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee provides \$35,345,000 for Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes. The Committee acknowledges that this figure appears to be slightly below the fiscal year 2019 funding amount, but emphasizes that it is in fact a modest increase to these underlying programs as the recommendation shifts the \$3,000,000 that is proposed for the elimination of the Automated Unmanned Vehicle Demonstration Testbed into the new Unmanned Systems program in the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations. The Committee does not approve the proposed termination of the Genomics program and instead directs NOAA to expand this work within the increased available base funds.

Further, the Committee expects NOAA to fully fund these cooperative institutes at appropriate levels in future years, including well-established institutes focused on watershed impacts on marine and Great Lakes ecosystems, remote sensing, and long-term monitoring of the impacts of environmental hazards on marine and Great Lakes ecosystem health.

National Sea Grant College Program.—The Committee once again rejects the President’s proposal to eliminate the National Sea Grant College Program. Instead, the Committee provides an increase of \$5,000,000 as compared to the fiscal year 2019 level.

American Lobster Research.—Within increased funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee encourages the funding of partnerships between State agencies, academia, and industry to address American lobster research priorities. Research should focus on stock resilience in the face of environmental changes, including life history parameters, distribution and abundance, and species interactions, with the purpose of informing future management actions.

Marine Aquaculture Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NOAA’s Marine Aquaculture research and development activities that help coastal communities maintain a safe and sustainable local seafood supply through research and technology transfer to support and expand America’s aquaculture industry. As such, the Committee provides \$12,000,000 for Marine Aquaculture. The Committee further encourages NOAA to partner with Historically Black Colleges and Universities that conduct aquaculture research to reach those urban communities impacted by rising seafood prices.

Ocean Exploration and Research.—The Committee rejects the requested decrease in funding for Ocean Exploration and Research and instead provides \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 amount. The Committee encourages NOAA to use not less than \$7,000,000 to fund non-profit organizations operating ocean-going ships of exploration using tele-presence technology, and applied exploration, to map critically important areas within America’s Exclusive Economic Zone, our territory islands, as well as sites of submerged human history, particularly in the Pacific.

Integrated Ocean Acidification.—The Committee is increasingly concerned about the impacts of ocean acidification on coastal com-

munities and industries and therefore rejects the proposed reduction to the Integrated Ocean Acidification program. The recommendation instead includes \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level for this important work. Within the increase, NOAA shall, in partnership with academia and the private sector, prioritize efforts at understanding, monitoring, and mitigating coastal ocean acidification, especially where it impacts fisheries and aquaculture.

The Committee encourages NOAA, in coordination with the Office of Science and Technology Policy, to implement a program to competitively award prizes under the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) to stimulate innovation to advance the understanding, research, or monitoring of ocean acidification or its impacts, or to develop management or adaptation options for responding to ocean acidification. In prize competitions, the Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize communities, environments, or industries that are currently in distress due to the impacts of ocean acidification.

Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring.—The recommendation does not adopt the requested reduction in funds for Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring and instead provides \$48,500,000. Within the increase, NOAA shall expand coverage of biogeochemical and Deep Argo floats to improve ecological and sub-seasonal-to-seasonal weather forecasting as well as to provide observational data on the health and state of the ocean, particularly in the deep sea, the tropics, and the Arctic.

Cloud Computing for Research.—The Committee supports NOAA’s transition to high performance computing on the cloud for its research needs in OAR. The Committee provides not less than \$10,000,000 in High Performance Computing Initiatives to prepare for this transition and to explore long-term contracting options with vendors for these services. The Committee further directs NOAA to develop a long-term cloud computing strategy for its future research needs and to report to the Committee on the strategy within 180 days of the enactment of this Act.

National Weather Service.—The Committee recommends \$1,099,549,000 for National Weather Service (NWS), Operations, Research, and Facilities, which is \$110,251,000 above the President’s budget request. The Committee reaffirms its commitment to the weather enterprise and the necessity of maintaining the mission of protecting life and property within the Federal Government. While the Committee does not oppose the continued growth of the private weather industry, the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters epitomize the need for the public provision of this critical information.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Observations	\$230,770
Central Processing	99,797
Analyze, Forecast, and Support	546,300
Dissemination	75,482

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE—Continued
Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Science and Technology Integration	147,200
Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$1,099,549

NWS Staffing.—The Committee remains concerned about continuing reports of staffing and management challenges within NWS. NOAA and the Department of Commerce are directed to ensure that NWS fulfills its critical mission to protect the lives and property of our Nation’s citizens, including by filling all vacancies as expeditiously as possible. In its fiscal year 2020 spend plan, the NWS shall include a separate accounting of all NWS funded positions. In fiscal year 2020, the Committee directs NWS to continue the quarterly management, staffing, and budget briefings first required in fiscal year 2018.

National Ice Center.—The Committee strongly supports the National Ice Center (NIC) and the critical information it provides to our armed forces as well as for the further understanding of our planet. The recommendation accepts the technical transfers to NWS to operationalize the functions of the NIC.

Observations.—The recommendation provides \$230,770,000 for observation activities. The recommendation includes not less than \$22,000,000 for the National Mesonet Program, \$15,500,000 above the request. The recommendation does not adopt the proposed reduction to Marine Observations in support of the tsunami mission and provides not less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level to continue those activities. The Committee also rejects the proposed reductions to Tropical Atmosphere Ocean (TAO) Platform and Aircraft-based Observations Data Buy and provides not less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for each activity.

Central Processing.—The recommendation includes \$99,797,000 for Central Processing while rejecting the proposed reduction to the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction System. The Committee further rejects the proposal to terminate 74 Information Technology Officers who are critical to the delivery of timely and actionable forecasts.

Analyze, Forecast, and Support.—The recommendation includes \$546,300,000 for Analyze, Forecast, and Support activities. This level includes up to \$28,000,000, but not less than \$20,000,000, to address the backlog in facilities maintenance. The recommendation does not adopt the proposed NWS workforce savings that would only serve to exacerbate the staffing problems noted above. The Committee further rejects the proposed reduction to the Office of Water Prediction as well as the consolidation of the functions of the National Centers for Environmental Prediction, the Climate Prediction Center, and the Weather Prediction Center.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee rejects the proposed reduction to the Tsunami Warning Program and instead provides not less than \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level. Further, the Committee rejects the closure of any facilities related to the Tsunami Warning Program.

Dissemination.—The Committee provides \$75,482,000 for Dissemination Operations, Research, and Facilities, which includes the technical transfer from Dissemination Procurement, Acquisitions, and Construction proposed in the President’s budget.

Science and Technology Integration.—The recommendation includes \$147,200,000 for Science and Technology Integration but approves neither the termination of COASTAL Act or of Aviation Science Research to Operations, nor the reduction to Numerical Weather Prediction.

National Water Center.—The Committee does not adopt the termination of funding for Hydrology and Water Resources within Science and Technology Integration. Instead, the recommendation includes no less than the fiscal year 2019 level to continue research activities to improve fine and large-scale measurements of snow depth and soil moisture data that can be used to expand and improve the National Water Model and contribute directly to the mission of NOAA’s National Water Center.

Storm Surge Modeling Technology.—The Committee encourages NOAA to continue to pursue collaborations that will improve upon NOAA’s current Sea, Lake, and Overland Surge from Hurricanes model; and encourages NOAA to consider integrating improved technologies into standard modeling operations for storm surge, inland flooding, and the combination of both.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service.—The Committee recommends \$281,790,000 for National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS), Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	\$186,790
Product Development, Readiness, and Application	28,500
Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs	1,800
Office of Space Commerce	1,800
Group on Earth Observations	500
	219,390
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	219,390
National Centers for Environmental Information	62,400
	62,400
Total, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$281,790

Office of Satellite and Product Operations.—The recommendation includes \$186,790,000 for the Office of Satellite and Product Operations, which includes the proposed transfer of funds associated with the operationalizing of functions in the Polar Weather Satellites and the Low Earth Orbit programs in the Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction account.

Office of Space Commerce.—The Committee rejects the proposal to transfer the functions of the Office of Space Commerce and Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs and instead maintains their funding within NOAA NESDIS.

National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI).—The Committee recommends \$62,400,000 for NCEI, which includes not less than \$4,000,000 for Regional Climate Centers despite the proposal to terminate them.

Mission Support.—The recommendation includes \$294,666,000 for Mission Support, Operations, Research, and Facilities.

MISSION SUPPORT
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Mission Support	
Executive Leadership	\$28,305
Mission Services and Management	154,712
IT Security	15,079
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	62,070
Mission Support Services	<u>260,166</u>
Office of Education	
B–WET Regional Programs	9,000
Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions	20,000
NOAA Education Program Base	5,500
Office of Education	<u>34,500</u>
Total, Mission Support, Operations, Research, and Facilities	<u>\$294,666</u>

Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.—The Committee is highly concerned by the threat of sexual assault and sexual harassment faced by individuals in the workplace, especially those in nontraditional work settings such as NOAA research vessels or private fishing vessels. The Committee recognizes the efforts made by NOAA in addressing these threats and directs no less than \$1,000,000 from the funding provided for Mission Services and Management for continued efforts to reduce these risks and to provide assistance and counseling to victims.

Office of Education.—The Committee rejects all of the proposed cuts to the Office of Education and believes the enactment of these proposals would do great harm to the future of oceanic and atmospheric sciences. The Committee recognizes that the changing climate and increasing degradation of our environment will necessitate greater future investments in these scientific fields and their corresponding workforces. Consequently, the recommendation includes \$34,500,000 for NOAA’s Office of Education, an increase of \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, which includes continued support for Environmental Literacy Grants and for improving geographic literacy. Of this amount, \$20,000,000 is provided to continue the Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions, and \$9,000,000 is provided to continue the Bay-Watershed Education and Training (B–WET) regional programs. NOAA is also encouraged to engage students in live, interactive programming using telepresence technology.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO).—The recommendation includes \$247,859,000 for the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Operations, Research, and Facilities. The Committee appreciates the clear and concise regular briefings pro-

vided by OMAO's leadership and encourages them to continue with the same frequency and detail as in fiscal year 2019. Further, the Committee has found the NOAA Fleet Plan to be very useful in considering the future needs for NOAA's ships and looks forward to receiving a corresponding future-looking fleet plan for NOAA's aircraft.

OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Marine Operations and Maintenance	\$195,547
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	37,250
Unmanned Systems Operations	15,062
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Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$247,859

Marine Operations and Maintenance.—The recommendation provides \$195,547,000 for Marine Operations and Maintenance. Within this amount, no less than \$3,125,000 is provided to mitigate any loss of mission integrity due to unexpected ship failures, including by chartering days at sea with non-NOAA vessels and other measures, as appropriate.

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

Unmanned Systems Operations.—The Committee supports NOAA's proposal to establish a centralized program for Unmanned Systems Operations (UxS), as authorized by the CENOTE Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–394). In support of these efforts, the Committee accepts the closure of the Unmanned Aircraft Systems Program and the termination of the Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Demonstration Testbed. In lieu of these programs, the Committee provides \$10,397,000 above the request within the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Unmanned System Operations, to support these activities under this new management structure and directs NOAA to prioritize operations and research for unmanned systems in consultation with the UxS Executive Oversight Board, including OAR. Further, within these funds, the Committee provides not less than \$2,000,000 for the competitive acquisition of unmanned systems data as a cost-effective augmentation to NOAA's observational suite.

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

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$1,509,000,000 for Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction (PAC), of which \$1,496,000,000 is appropriated from the general

fund and \$13,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations.

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

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION, AND CONSTRUCTION
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
National Ocean Service	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	\$3,000
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	5,000
Total, NOS-PAC	8,000
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	49,000
National Weather Service	
Observations	21,129
Central Processing	67,000
Dissemination	10,000
Weather Forecast Office Construction	15,000
Total, NWS-PAC	113,129
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service	
GOES R	304,056
Space Weather Follow-on	38,600
Polar Weather Satellites	755,038
CDARS	14,850
Low Earth Orbit (LEO)	33,202
Geostationary Earth Orbit (GEO)	25,219
System Architecture and Engineering (SAE)	44,822
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS-PAC	1,218,237
Mission Support	
NOAA Construction	21,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	24,634
New Vessel Construction	75,000
Total, OMAO-PAC	99,634
Total, Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	\$1,509,000

National Ocean Service Construction.—The Committee does not adopt the proposal to reduce funding for construction within the National Ocean Service. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction and \$5,000,000 for Marine Sanctuaries Construction.

Research Supercomputing.—The Committee recognizes the importance of supercomputing capacity to further research efforts regarding weather and climate modeling and therefore recommends \$49,000,000 for OAR Research Supercomputing, which is \$23,000,000 above the request.

National Weather Service Observations.—The Committee rejects the proposed reductions to Observations under National Weather Service PAC and provides not less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted levels for the Service Life Extension Program for Next Gen-

eration Weather Radar and the Service Life Extension Program for the Automated Surface Observing System.

Integrated Water Prediction.—The Committee provides \$67,000,000 for Central Processing under National Weather Service PAC, which includes not less than the fiscal year 2019 level for Integrated Water Prediction High Performance Computing as well as Research and Development High Performance Computing.

Quarterly Satellite Reports.—The Committee directs the Department of Commerce to continue to provide oversight of NOAA’s satellite programs as directed in fiscal year 2019. NOAA shall also continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all NOAA satellite programs not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. These briefings shall include the status of obligations for each program, including spacecraft, launch vehicle, sensor, integration, and ground components, and proposed changes to the fly-out charts. NOAA shall also include in these briefings updates on all of its operational satellite systems.

Space Weather Follow-On.—The recommendation includes \$38,600,000 for Space Weather Follow-On and directs NOAA to use the amount above the request to support the GOES–U Integration.

Commercial Data.—The Committee provides the requested levels of funds for both the Commercial Weather Data Pilot and the Commercial Data Purchase in support of NOAA’s efforts to develop alternative sources of environmental data.

New Vessel Construction.—The Committee provides \$75,000,000, as in prior fiscal years, for New Vessel Construction and thereby affirms its commitment to NOAA’s Fleet Recapitalization Plan. The Committee expects that NOAA will ensure that these new vessels facilitate the reduction of gaps in mission coverage as current ships fall into disrepair or are decommissioned. During the recapitalization process, NOAA is encouraged to evaluate its fleet plan regularly and consider whether there are cost-effective alternatives such as vessel leasing for meeting NOAA’s mission requirements.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The Committee rejects the proposed termination of Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery and recommends \$65,000,000 for this program. In addition, the accompanying bill includes language that requires all funds to be allocated based on scientific and merit principles and prohibits the availability of funds for marketing activities. Bill language is included requiring a 33 percent match from States.

FISHERMEN’S CONTINGENCY FUND

The Committee recommends \$349,000 for the Fishermen’s Contingency Fund, which is the same as fiscal year 2019. This Fund 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.

FISHERY DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The Committee rejects the elimination of Fishery Disaster Assistance in the President’s budget and provides \$15,000,000 to address fisheries disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommends language under this heading limiting obligations of direct loans to \$24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and \$100,000,000 for traditional direct loans.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$84,143,000 for Departmental Management, \$11,601,000 below fiscal year 2019 and \$51,107,000 below the request. This amount includes funds for Departmental Salaries and Expenses, Renovation and Modernization, and the Office of Inspector General.

The Committee reminds the Department that oversight of Commerce operations and budget through requests for information, briefings, and hearings are critical to ensuring that the Committee puts forward a well-informed recommendation for the fiscal year. Any action that hinders the Committee's ability to carry out its oversight authorities, such as the Secretary's unwillingness to testify before the Committee on its annual budget request, is unacceptable. The recommendation does not include the transfer of the Office of Space Commerce to the Office of the Secretary and assumes further savings in certain departmental services identified in the President's budget request related to miscellaneous expenses. Further, bill language has been included under Salaries and Expenses withholding \$15,000,000 from expenditure until the submission of the Census Bureau's annual CEDCaP spend plan.

While the Committee supports the Department taking steps to begin the modernization of its financial systems, the recommendation does not include the requested funding. The Committee supports such initiatives but requires additional insight into the multi-year requirements and costs for such acquisitions prior to providing a down payment on such longer-term activities and directs the Department to provide the Committee with the full life cycle cost including project schedule and milestones with a quarterly breakdown by fiscal year no later than 45 days after enactment of this Act.

As the Department looks to modernize and consolidate its financial system it is further directed to evaluate how it can standardize its appropriations and periods of availability (POAs) across the Department for more consistent planning, programming, budgeting, and execution across appropriations and report to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act. In the absence of justifications that clearly articulate a multi-year requirement, the Committee recommends agencies clearly articulate any multi-year requirements in accounts that are largely driven by annual salaries and expenses in future budget justifications.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, \$13,000,000 below fiscal year 2019 and \$29,107,000 below the fiscal year 2020 request. Within the amounts provided the Committee supports the Department's Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Continuity of Government (COG) efforts to ensure an agile national security response and includes \$2,300,000 for the related technology as well as \$1,185,000

above the request for the operations and maintenance for these mission critical systems. Further, the Committee supports the Department's requested staffing increases for the Offices of Security, Privacy, and Budget as well as the Office of General Counsel's case management system.

Federal Data Service.—The Committee is concerned that the Department continues to fund the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs within BEA with no long-term funding strategy for either the Under Secretary's office or the Federal Data Service for which funding is requested both under BEA and the Bureau of the Census. The Department is directed to report on these plans no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Modernizing economic statistics in Puerto Rico.—The Committee directs the Department to continue its efforts to help the government of Puerto Rico to modernize its economic statistics programs, and commends the Department, through the BEA, for initiating efforts to calculate GDP for Puerto Rico, just as BEA currently does for every other U.S. jurisdiction. The Committee further directs the Department to work toward the inclusion of all U.S. territories—alongside the 50 States and the District of Columbia—in BEA's national level GDP estimates, which will require the territory-level GDP data to meet BEA's quality standards. The Committee urges BEA to produce quarterly economic surveys for the territories and personal income statistics. The Department shall report back to the Committee on these efforts—both of which were recommended by the Congressional Task Force on Economic Growth in Puerto Rico—90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Interstate Commerce.—The Committee has heard concerns about the Electronic Export Information (EEI) requirement located in 15 CFR Part 30, which mandates reporting for certain goods between the States and Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Committee directs the Department to work in coordination with the governments of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, as well as other Federal agencies and stakeholders, to identify alternative data sources that provide equivalent statistics on the shipments of goods among the territories and the States to achieve the same statistical objectives, while reducing the impact on commerce, and report their findings and implementation plans to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account.—Last year, BEA reported that outdoor recreation represents 2.2 percent of the total GDP and contributes \$734 billion annually to the U.S. economy. The Committee recognizes that a wide range of Federally-funded programs support the outdoor recreation sector such as the Nation's land and waterways management, access, and conservation, and the Federal Government allocated a little over \$20 billion from 2012 through 2016 towards these activities. The Committee directs the Department of Commerce, in coordination with the agencies of the Federal Recreation Council, to continue its efforts to further improve on the collection of this data and the feasibility of identifying amounts allocated prior to fiscal year 2012. The Department is directed to report its findings to the Committee and to GAO within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Regional Biosecurity Plan.—The Secretary of Commerce shall submit a report alongside its annual budget justifications describ-

ing the activities of the Department during the prior fiscal year to implement the Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii—a strategic plan developed jointly by the Department and other Federal and non-Federal entities to prevent and control the introduction of invasive species in the U.S. Pacific region. The report shall include an update of Departmental activities to support implementation and next steps and planned activities, including estimated funding requirements for the subsequent fiscal year.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

The Committee recommends \$1,100,000 for the salaries and expenses needed to continue the operation of the renovation project. As part of the Department's overall effort to evaluate how to best standardize its appropriations, it is recommended that future salaries and expenses for all personnel funded within Renovation and Modernization instead be funded under Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$33,043,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which includes the requested transfers for oversight activities. The Committee expects the OIG to continue its oversight work on cybersecurity, satellite procurements, telework, patent quality, and the 2020 Decennial Census.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee recommends 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 the Department available for hire of passenger motor vehicles, for services, and for uniforms and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 103 requires notification to the Committee of certain actions. The Committee expects notifications for all capital asset disposals with an initial purchase price greater than \$2,000,000.

Section 104 extends congressional notification requirements for NOAA 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 continue to 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 needed 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 activities.

Section 109 authorizes NOAA to receive payments from other entities to defray some costs of permitting and regulatory activities.

Section 110 provides authority for the programs of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census to enter into co-

operative agreements in order to assist in improving statistical methodology and research.

Section 111 includes travel authority for the Office of the Secretary of Commerce.

TITLE II
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$114,740,000 for Department of Justice, General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, which is \$1,740,000 above fiscal year 2019 and the same as the request. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Department Leadership	\$16,189,000
Intergovernmental Relations/External Affairs	10,414,000
Executive Support/Professional Responsibility	15,337,000
Justice Management Division	72,800,000
	<hr/>
Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$114,740,000

Cold Case Investigations.—The Attorney General is directed to make full use of his authority to support and carry out the objectives of Public Law 115–426, the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018. In addition, the bill includes not less than \$13,500,000 in additional funding for the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division, the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Community Relations Service, and in grant assistance to implement the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act.

Federal law enforcement resources in the U.S. Caribbean.—The Committee has serious concerns about the high levels of violent crime in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, where homicide rates are significantly above the national average, and most violent crimes are linked to narcotics trafficking in the Caribbean. The Committee directs the Attorney General to prioritize law enforcement personnel and resources to address such violent crime, and to report not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on current or planned efforts by the Department to prevent, reduce, and address violent crime in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016.—The Committee fully supports the goals of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325) to investigate and prosecute previously unresolved civil rights era “cold case” murders suspected of having been racially motivated. This effort involves a partnership among the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division (CRT), the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Community Relations Service (CRS), State and local law enforcement officials, and other eligible entities. The Committee includes additional funding as authorized for the CRT Cold Case Initiative, for the FBI to pursue Emmett Till Act cold cases; and for CRS to part-

ner with law enforcement agencies and communities to help resolve conflicts resulting from the investigation of unsolved civil rights era cases. Additionally, the Committee directs the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office for Victims of Crime to continue providing grants for cold case DNA investigations to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in their investigation and prosecution of unsolved civil rights cold cases. The Department shall include, as part of its annual spending plan, details on actual and projected spending, by agency and appropriation, to carry out the Emmett Till Act.

School to prison pipeline.—The Committee is concerned with the school-to-prison pipeline and believes the Department of Justice should take a more aggressive approach to disrupt it. The Committee encourages the Department to consider the role it can play in this and directs it to report not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on ways in which the Department could partner with relevant stakeholders in government and in the private sector to address this issue.

Expungement.—The Committee recognizes the challenges facing ex-offenders undergoing reentry into society. In previous administrations, the Justice Department has pledged to publish information on ways to reduce unnecessary barriers to reentry by connecting the reentering population with legal services to overcome obstacles such as fines and criminal records expungement. The Committee directs the Justice Department to report not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on ways to expand the Smart on Crime and similar programs to assist non-violent offenders with record expungement.

Intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement.—The Committee expects the Department to continue to make IPR enforcement an investigative and prosecutorial priority. A new element of criminal copyright infringement enterprises involves devices and software that connect televisions directly to copyright-theft sites. The Department shall submit a report, not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, on its investigation and prosecution of criminal enterprises engaged in IPR cases, particularly in creative content theft and copyright enforcement actions, such as the use of illegal streaming technology.

Real estate wire fraud.—The Committee is aware of the growing problem of so-called “wire fraud” or “business e-mail fraud” in real estate transactions. In a July 2018 public service announcement, the FBI said such crime targets both businesses and individuals performing wire transfer payments and resulted in over \$12.5 billion in losses between 2013 and 2018, with the scam being reported nationwide and in 150 countries. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, describing its ongoing activities to both combat and raise awareness of wire fraud in real estate transactions. Additionally, the report should detail any joint activities to counter such fraud that the Department conducts with relevant Federal agencies. Finally, the report should make recommendations to Congress for new legislative authority or increased funding that would help these efforts.

Working capital fund and non-appropriated fund budget requests and spending plans.—The Committee directs the Department to

continue to include with their budget submissions and expenditure plans detailed breakouts of non-appropriated funding sources, as directed in the fiscal year 2019 Appropriations Act, and to continue quarterly reports on the collections, balances, and obligations of such funds.

User Activity Monitoring (UAM).—The Committee understands that the Justice Management Division (JMD) conducted a successful pilot in 2018 to determine whether replacing ineffective, legacy network monitoring and data loss prevention tools with Modern UAM could help it better identify compromised insiders. The Committee encourages the Department to undertake a competitive process to develop and deploy a new UAM, both for its own environment and with the potential to offer the capability as a service to smaller DOJ components.

Domestic violence and mass shootings.—The Committee directs the Attorney General to undertake a study on the feasibility of using an individual’s history of domestic violence to determine the likelihood of such individual committing a mass shooting and submit a report to the Committee on its findings not later than one year after enactment of this Act.

NICS denial notification.—The Committee recognizes the value in notifying State and local law enforcement when prohibited individuals fail a background check in an attempt to make an illegal firearm purchase. The Committee therefore directs the Attorney General to report to State authorities when the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) provides a notice pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 922(t) that the receipt of a firearm in their State or by a potential purchaser residing in their State would violate 18 U.S.C. 922(g) or (n) or State law, and, where practicable, to report the same to appropriate local law enforcement authorities and State and local prosecutors. Reports should be made within 24 hours after the provision of notice, except that reporting may be delayed if needed to avoid compromising an ongoing investigation. Reports shall state the specific provisions of law that would have been violated by such a receipt or purchase, the date and time the notice was provided, the location where the firearm was sought to be received or purchased, and the identity of the person. No such report need be made to the same State authorities who provided the notice.

Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) opinions.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit a report to the Committee that lists each OLC opinion currently in effect that has either been: designated by the Attorney General or his designee as final; followed by government officials or government contractors; relied upon to formulate current legal guidance; or cited in another final Office of Legal Counsel opinion. For each such opinion, the Department shall include: (1) the signer of the opinion; (2) the recipient identified in the opinion; (3) the date of issuance; and (4) the title of the opinion, subject only to redactions provided for by law and where the need to protect a specific interest outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

Unintentional firearm discharges.—Unintentional firearm discharges present risks including death, injury, liability, and negative community relations. The Committee encourages the Department to identify and report to the Committee on ways to physically

mitigate the unintentional discharge of firearms, particularly standard-issue rifles, such as by protecting the trigger well of firearms in a way that does not impede the purposeful use of the firearm.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$33,875,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology, which is \$1,875,000 above fiscal year 2019 and the same as the request. The Committee includes funding as requested for the Joint Security Operations Center (JSOC), a critical cybersecurity investment, and expects the Department will use recovered balances from prior year obligations or use its discretionary transfer authority to meet any other needs for information technology transformation and cybersecurity, subject to the reprogramming procedures included in this Act.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$672,966,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), of which \$4,000,000 is from immigration examination fees. The recommendation is \$109,559,000 above fiscal year 2019 and the same as the request. The recommendation will support the hiring of up to 100 additional immigration judges (IJs) and provide additional support staff and associated facilities.

The Committee was disappointed by the announcement made by EOIR on March 6, 2019, that serious budget constraints in fiscal year 2019 would impede the agency's work of hiring new immigration judges, training staff, acquiring new space, and investing in information technology upgrades. The Committee was not made aware of these budget concerns by the Department prior to the announcement. The Committee expects to be kept up to date regarding unexpected budgetary shortfalls in the future and expects EOIR to be more forthcoming in the future.

Interpreters.—The Committee recognizes that increasing numbers of respondents in immigration courts require the use of interpretation, but EOIR continues to struggle to obtain sufficient interpreters, including for rare languages such as indigenous dialects. The Committee understands that there is a potential budgetary impact for costs associated with these interpretation issues. The Committee is aware of reports that the Department has recently instructed immigration judges to order only one interpreter per morning and afternoon hearing session resulting in rescheduling and delays in hearings, and that respondents who speak rare languages are often forced to proceed with removal hearings in languages they do not speak fluently or have their cases delayed because the immigration court cannot obtain an interpreter. The Committee directs EOIR to provide the Committee, within 90 days of enactment, a plan to ensure appropriate language access for all respondents, including indigenous language speakers, noting any resource needs. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Committee directs EOIR to report the number

of continuances or adjournments issued for reasons related to interpretation, as well as whether the respondent was detained at the time of the continuance. The Committee further directs EOIR to submit a report, jointly with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and within 180 days of enactment, identifying opportunities for sharing of interpretation resources between DHS and EOIR, particularly for rare languages.

Legal Orientation Program (LOP).—For the LOP and related activities the recommendation includes \$25,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 is for the Immigration Court Helpdesk (ICH) program. The LOP improves the efficiency of court proceedings, reduces court costs, and helps ensure fairness and due process. The Committee directs the Department to continue LOP without interruption, including all component parts, including the Legal Orientation Program for Custodians of Unaccompanied Children (LOPC) and the ICH. The recommended funding will allow for the expansion of LOP and ICH to provide services to additional individuals in immigration court proceedings. The Committee supports access to LOP and ICHs and directs EOIR to evaluate the funding required and timeline necessary to allow expansion into all detention facilities and immigration courts. EOIR is directed to report the results of this evaluation to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Legal Representation.—The Committee is concerned with the low rate of representation in immigration court and the recommendation provides \$10,000,000 in State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance for competitive grants to qualified non-profit organizations for a pilot program to increase representation.

Immigration case quotas.—The Committee is aware of EOIR's new review standards that went into effect October 1, 2018, which require immigration judges to complete a quota of 700 case completions per year to receive a satisfactory review. Although the Committee appreciates the effort to reduce the backlog, the Committee remains concerned that case quotas will threaten due process and affect judicial independence. Section 218 of the bill will prohibit EOIR's use of case completion quotas for immigration judge performance reviews.

Immigration judges.—For several years, the Committee has been concerned with the slow pace of hiring immigration judges and the unacceptable amount of time it takes to resolve immigration cases. The Committee understands that the Department is working to accelerate the hiring process and is deploying additional resources to those areas with the highest workload. EOIR shall hire the most qualified IJs from a diverse pool of candidates that includes a balance of candidates with non-governmental, private bar experience, and government experience. The Committee directs EOIR to continue to submit monthly reports on performance and IJ hiring and shall also include information regarding IJs who are temporarily deployed away from their permanent courtrooms, noting the permanent and temporary duty stations of each IJ and the length of such temporary duty assignments. In addition, EOIR shall continue to publish statistics regarding workloads, including those related to the number of cases where visa overstay is a relevant factor and the median days pending for both detained and non-detained cases.

Immigration Efficiency.—EOIR is encouraged to collaborate with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to explore efficiencies with regard to the co-location of DHS and DOJ components with immigration related responsibilities, including immigration courts, DHS asylum officers, medical care practitioners, and both Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) immigration officers.

Alternatives to detention (ATD) program.—The Committee directs EOIR to increase the priority of individuals enrolled in the Immigration and Customs Enforcement ATD program. Many ATD enrollees will be terminated from the program due to the enormous volume of pending cases on EOIR's non-detained docket schedule. EOIR should coordinate with DHS to ensure that individuals are appropriately identified and scheduled in an expedited ATD docket. The Committee directs EOIR to submit a report on the efforts to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Video teleconferencing.—The Committee is concerned about EOIRs rapid expansion of video teleconferencing (VTC), especially its increased use of VTC in individual merits hearings for vulnerable populations including family units. The Committee directs EOIR to limit the use of VTC to non-determinative proceedings to the extent practicable. EOIR shall make publicly available all policies and procedures related to EOIRs use of VTC, including policies and procedures for EOIR's new immigration adjudication centers, and provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the number and type of hearings conducted by VTC, including data on appeals related to the use of VTC and the number of in-person hearing motions filed.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$105,500,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), \$4,500,000 above fiscal year 2019. This amount fully funds the fiscal year 2020 request, adjustments necessary to sustain current services, and the enhancements requested for data analytics and the cyber investigation office.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$13,308,000 for the United States Parole Commission.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends \$934,600,000 for General Legal Activities. Within the total provided, the Committee includes \$5,000,000 for the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division to implement the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016. Funding is also included to fund requested positions to strengthen consumer protection enforcement, and funding is continued at not less than the fiscal year 2019 level to sustain Office of International Affairs (OIA) operations and its Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty reforms.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by office and decision unit as follows:

Office of the Solicitor General	\$12,488,000
Tax Division	114,931,000
Criminal Division	197,387,000
Civil Division	299,538,000
Environment and Natural Resources Division	109,552,000
Office of Legal Counsel	7,989,000
Civil Rights Division	153,588,000
INTERPOL	34,444,000
Office of the Pardon Attorney	4,683,000
Total, General Legal Activities	\$934,600,000

Civil Rights Division.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Department shall submit to the Committee a report detailing: the number of investigations opened in each section of the Civil Rights Division; the number of suits filed in Federal court by each section of the Civil Rights Division; and the number of cases that reached a final disposition (settlement, consent decree, or judgment) by each section of the Civil Rights Division. For each case, the report should indicate the animating statute and type of case the Division brought (for instance, if the case was brought under the Civil Rights Act, then the information should detail what type of claim and what Title the claim was brought under). The Department shall detail the number of cases appealed, and the type of case and claim involved. Lastly, the report shall include the number of current staff (and the specific number of attorneys) assigned to each section of the Civil Rights Division for each time period.

Consent decrees.—The Committee notes the importance of the Department of Justice’s obligation to enforce settlements and consent decrees negotiated under civil rights statutes, including but not limited to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fair Housing Act of 1968, and the pattern or practice investigations provisions under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The Committee directs the Department to enforce vigorously all consent decrees negotiated under any civil rights statute and directs the Department to report not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the status of its enforcement efforts.

Impact of Shelby County v. Holder.—The Committee is concerned that as a result of the Supreme Court’s decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*, the Civil Rights Division has had to undertake resource-intensive litigation in order to fulfill its responsibility under the Voting Rights Act to ensure equal access to elections regardless of race, ethnicity, and linguistic ability. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on how the *Shelby County* decision has affected the ability of the Voting Section to enforce Federal voting laws, including its ability to adequately monitor and ensure the fair administration of the 2020 Presidential election.

Fair housing enforcement.—The Committee is deeply concerned about the adequacy of the Department’s enforcement of racial discrimination provisions of the Fair Housing Act of 1968 (FHA), and directs the Department to report to the Committee not later than

one year after enactment of this Act on FHA racial discrimination cases brought between fiscal years 2015 and 2020. This report shall list the number of Department of Housing and Urban Development housing discrimination case referrals received, the number of lawsuits filed, the number of consent decrees signed, and the number of any other settlement agreements entered into by the Department for FHA enforcement over this period. This report shall also identify funding and staffing that the Department devoted to disparate impact enforcement cases during this period.

Section 203 compliance.—The Committee appreciates receiving the Department’s 2017 and 2018 report on compliance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act and reiterates the importance of enforcing the language assistance provisions of the Voting Rights Act on behalf of the covered language minorities. The Committee believes data about such enforcement efforts should be publicly available, recognizing that the Voting Section of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice has investigated and come to agreements with several counties to bring them into compliance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act. The Committee directs the Department to include in its fiscal year 2021 budget request an update of that report for fiscal year 2019, to include the number of Section 203 cases investigated, broken down by language(s) involved; the number of investigations opened and number closed, by reason closed (e.g., not enough evidence of non-compliance available, no evidence of non-compliance, etc.); the average number of Section 203 investigations per attorney; and the average length of time per Section 203 investigation.

Elder justice.—The Committee recognizes the harmful impact of elder fraud, including but not limited to telemarketing, mass-mail, and tech-support fraud schemes. The Committee encourages the Consumer Protection Branch of the Civil Division to redouble its efforts to deter, investigate, and prosecute individuals and entities responsible for elder fraud and abuse, and has included the requested funding increase for consumer protection and fraud investigation.

Human trafficking.—The Civil Rights Division shall prioritize funding for the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit and the Department’s Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to investigate and prosecute human traffickers. The Committee directs the Department to work with victim service providers and non-governmental organizations assisting trafficking victims in the United States.

Global Magnitsky Human Rights Act.—The Committee encourages the Department to hire additional personnel in the Criminal and Civil Divisions to increase the Department’s ability to assemble and vet the large number of case files of individuals and entities subject to Global Magnitsky sanctions under Public Law 114–328, Subtitle F.

Animal Fighting.—Animal fighting is a crime that causes undue suffering to animals and is linked to violent criminal gangs and drug trafficking. The Environment Crimes Section (ECS) of the Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) has responsibility within the Department for criminal prosecutions arising from Federal animal protection laws, including enforcement of animal fighting statutes 7 U.S.C. 2156 and 18 U.S.C. 49. However, the Committee is concerned that the Department has not made it a pri-

ority to enforce animal welfare crimes. It therefore directs the Department to report not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on steps ENRD is taking to enforce animal fighting statutes and other animal welfare crimes in the States and U.S. territories; how ENRD measures its performance of this responsibility; and how the Department coordinates its efforts with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Inspector General on enforcement of such laws.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The recommendation includes \$13,000,000, as requested, as a reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for the costs of litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The Committee recommends \$166,755,000 for salaries and expenses of the Antitrust Division, \$1,778,000 above fiscal year 2019 and the same as the request. The recommended funding level is offset by \$141,000,000 in estimated fee collections for a net direct appropriation of \$25,755,000.

Generic pharmaceutical antitrust.—The Committee is aware of a Federal Trade Commission study showing that some pharmaceutical companies use anticompetitive, pay-for-delay patent settlements that cost consumers \$3.5 billion in higher drug costs every year by restricting access to effective and less expensive generic drugs. The Committee encourages the Antitrust Division to pursue antitrust cases against such companies and directs the Department to report not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on the funding and full-time equivalent staffing it devoted to such generic drug pharmaceutical antitrust investigations and litigation for fiscal year 2018 and planned for fiscal years 2019 and 2020. The report should also include the actual and expected numbers of consent decrees, cases filed, and out of court settlements resulting from such efforts.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The Committee recommends \$2,329,800,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, which is \$117,800,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$75,259,000 above the request. The increase is provided to sustain hiring and program operations funded in fiscal year 2019 to meet rising workload for the investigation and prosecution of terrorism, and other serious crime such as drug trafficking and cybercrime, and includes increases of \$5.8 million for violent crime and \$4.3 million for opioid trafficking investigations and prosecutions.

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,747,080,000 for criminal litigation; \$553,329,000 for civil litigation; and \$29,391,000 for legal education.

Human trafficking.—The recommendation continues bill language requiring that each U.S. Attorney participate in human trafficking task forces, and the Department shall continue to submit semiannual reports on the performance of these task forces. The Committee directs the EOUSA, in consultation with the United

States Attorneys, to provide sufficient support and training and technical assistance to each Assistant U.S. Attorney designated as the lead human trafficking prosecutor, consistent with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Designating a point of contact will improve communication and coordination within each jurisdiction, including with victim service organizations, to better serve the victims of human trafficking and forced labor. In addition, the Committee also directs the EOUSA, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security, to develop a process to enable survivors with T-visas to obtain expedited letters of support from the Department of Justice when their criminal cases are closed.

Drug trafficking and money laundering enforcement.—The Committee expects the Department to continue to make drug trafficking and money laundering enforcement an investigative and prosecutorial priority for Federal prosecutors, and to report on these efforts in the Department’s fiscal year 2021 budget request.

Immigration prosecutions.—The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee, on a quarterly basis, to begin no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on defendants who are charged with violations of 8 U.S.C. 1325 and 8 U.S.C. 1326 (improper entry or illegal reentry). The data should be broken out by U.S. Attorney district, and if possible, by defendants’ nationality, gender, race, and age.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The Committee recommends \$227,229,000 for the United States Trustee Program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends \$2,335,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is equal to the request.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The Committee recommends \$270,000,000, which is the same amount as fiscal year 2019 and the request, for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party. This appropriation is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$17,000,000 for the Community Relations Service (CRS), and rejects the proposed absorption of CRS into the Civil Rights Division. This includes an increase of \$1,500,000 above fiscal year 2019 to implement Public Law 114–325, the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016. CRS has a unique role to play in the Justice Department. While not a law enforcement agency, CRS operates in all U.S. States and territories to advance justice and reconciliation by working with all parties, including State and local government units, private and public organizations, civil rights groups, and community leaders, to uncover the underlying interests of all involved in conflicts. It facilitates the development of mutual understanding in communities challenged by tension and conflict and

helps them develop local capacity and tools to defuse tension and prevent hate crimes from reoccurring.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

The Committee recommends \$20,514,000 for expenses authorized by subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2019 amount and the budget request.

Section 528 of the bill requires the Department to submit a spending plan for fiscal year 2020. The Committee directs the Department to include in this plan proposed spending from the Fund, to include estimates of: Fund balances; equitable sharing payments; Joint Law Enforcement Operations obligations; and obligations by component.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,444,600,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service (USMS), which is \$86,600,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$71,184,000 above the request. The recommendation sustains initiatives funded in fiscal year 2019; provides for additional Deputy U.S. Marshals for priority violent crime and gang initiatives; provides for continued aviation support; and supports consolidation of protective detail operations. Within the funding provided, the recommendation supports enhanced enforcement of laws relating to international travel of sex offenders, including through the Angel Watch Center.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Judicial and Courthouse Security	\$485,215,000
Fugitive Apprehension	563,478,000
Prisoner Security and Transportation	268,379,000
Protection of Witnesses	61,163,000
Tactical Operations	66,365,000
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Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$1,444,600,000

Coordinated Information Sharing to Ensure Integrity of Sex Offender Tracking Systems.—Law enforcement agencies require the best information on criminals under their jurisdiction. The Committee encourages USMS, within funding provided, to support the National Sex Offender Targeting Center (NSOTC) in implementing coordinated information sharing to ensure the integrity of Federal, State and local sex offender tracking systems through the NOTICE, NSA Connect, and Alert 10–23 programs. The Committee hopes such support will help the NSOTC improve the exchange of information on offenders and communication among registry personnel.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000, which is the same amount as fiscal year 2019, and \$29,000 above the request, for construction and related expenses in space controlled, occupied or used by USMS for prisoner holding and related support. The Committee expects USMS to apply this funding to its top priority projects.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

The Committee recommends \$1,792,461,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention, which is \$240,064,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$75,000,000 below the request. The increase in funding will help the USMS support anticipated increases for housing, medical, and transportation costs of the USMS detainee population.

USMS Contract Detention.—Within 120 days of enactment of this Act, the USMS shall submit a report on detention facilities used for Federal Prisoner Detention as of October 1, 2019. The report should list, for each such facility: its location; whether it is owned by a Federal, State, local law enforcement or private entity, and whether it is operated under contract with a private entity. The report should also identify, for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, any USMS contracts that allowed non-DOJ Federal agency detainees to be held in a USMS-contracted facility; the number of times such provisions were exercised; and the number of non-USMS detainees housed in USMS or USMS-contracted facilities.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$109,585,000 for the National Security Division (NSD), which is \$8,216,000 above fiscal year 2019 and the same as the request. This amount will help NSD meet its growing national security and counterterrorism workload, including its responsibilities under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). Additional resources, as requested, are included to enable NSD to meet intensifying cyber and intelligence threats, and support expanded responsibilities related to foreign investment reviews.

Foreign Agent Registration Act.—The Committee is concerned about the Department's current guidance regarding the FARA commercial exception. The Committee believes the guidance has allowed U.S. agents of some state-owned enterprises, which are wholly-owned by their governments, to dodge FARA requirements, even though such enterprises take actions that directly promote the political and policy interests of their government owners. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to issue updated guidance requiring U.S. agents of wholly state-owned enterprises to register under FARA in those circumstances where the lobbying and public-relations efforts of such foreign firms promote not only the commercial interest of the entity, but also the foreign government's stated political and policy interests. In addition, the Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the feasibility of requiring all filings by foreign agents to be made in an electronic data format that could be published in a digital format available to the public.

Counsel for Domestic Terrorism.—The growing threat posed by domestic terrorism, particularly homegrown violent and racist extremism, justifies a commensurate response by the Department. The Committee encourages the Department to consider elevating the position of Counsel for Domestic Terrorism to the rank of Dep-

uty Assistant Attorney General, with sufficient staff and resources to meet rising investigative and prosecution workload.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends \$570,000,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, which is \$10,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$19,542,000 above the request. Funds included under this heading will support interagency Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), which target high-level drug trafficking organizations through coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigations. This funding level will sustain initiatives begun in fiscal year 2019. \$2,000,000 of the increase is provided for the National Opioid Initiative to support the anticipated rising number of opioid cases.

Decision unit subtotals.—The recommendation includes \$396,000,000 for investigations and \$174,000,000 for prosecutions. The Committee expects OCDETF to enhance its investigative, intelligence, and prosecutorial efforts through OCDETF-led activities, including the OCDETF Fusion Center, OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces and the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center, and direct collaboration with State and local law enforcement, United States Attorneys' offices and the Criminal Division. The Committee expects OCDETF to focus additional resources on targeting opioid trafficking organizations.

Full-Time Equivalents (FTE).—The Committee directs the Department to submit an updated report on historical investigative and prosecutorial FTE levels for OCDETF concurrent with its fiscal year 2021 budget request at the level of detail provided in its December 12, 2018, report to the Committee. The report should include actual and projected investigative and prosecutorial FTE devoted to OCDETF cases for fiscal years 2020–2022, broken out by agency and funding source.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$9,455,928,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is \$263,791,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$198,501,000 above the request. The increase will sustain programs carried out in fiscal year 2019, despite the interruption caused by the 2019 lapse in appropriations. Increased funding is included to further the FBI's critical missions to counter terrorism and protect national security, enhance counterintelligence and weapons of mass destruction programs, investigate white-collar and hate crime, target domestic extremism, defeat cyber threats, and pursue transnational organized criminal enterprises. The funding supports the Department's requests to boost the capacity and speed of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), support FBI review of foreign travelers and visa applicants, includes an additional \$5 million to implement the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016, and maintains funding for shared

operational costs of the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center.

In addition to support for FBI security missions, the Committee expects the FBI will use additional resources provided to increase investigation of white-collar, fraud, and hate crimes. Increased resources are included to build on fiscal year 2019 human trafficking investigations and the squads dedicated to such efforts. The additional resources should also support deployment of resources to high-crime jurisdictions across the United States and all its territories.

The Committee continues its direction to the FBI to allocate its agents and support staff based on unique threats and workload of each of the FBI's field offices to ensure that resources are effectively deployed to address the agency's highest priorities.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Intelligence	\$1,755,037,000
Counterintelligence and National Security	3,871,639,000
Criminal Enterprise and Federal Crimes	3,249,270,000
Criminal Justice Services	579,982,000
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Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$9,455,928,000

Human trafficking investigations.—The Committee recognizes the complex nature of human trafficking investigations and includes funding to sustain and expand them, as well as associated intelligence collection, analysis, and sharing. The Director is encouraged to allocate additional resources for human trafficking cases and continue to designate a lead agent in each field office as a point of contact for slavery and human trafficking investigations. The Committee applauds the FBI for its collaboration with Federal, State, and local partners, and hopes it will use these relationships to address human trafficking across the country.

Universal Crime Report.—The Universal Crime Report (UCR) provides valuable information to local law enforcement, policy makers, researchers and others on crimes and their incidence. The UCR provides information on homicides regarding type of weapon used, including firearms, but not data on non-fatal shootings associated with robberies and aggravated assaults. Such information would help law enforcement agencies and researchers better assess the impact of policies aimed at reducing gun violence. The Committee directs the FBI to report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the feasibility of collecting non-fatal firearms-related incidents as part of the UCR, with an estimate of resources needed to accomplish this goal.

Aviation modernization.—The Committee directs the FBI to provide a briefing on its aviation modernization and upgrade programs not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act at the same level of detail as required by the fiscal year 2017 and 2018 appropriations Acts. The briefing should also cover plans and requirements for any programs to counter unmanned aircraft systems.

Hate Crimes Statistics Act (HCSA).—The Committee urges State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to include the cost of participation in the FBI's Hate Crimes Statistics Act (HCSA) program for the purposes of calculating extraordinary expenses associ-

ated with the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes under Public Law 111–84 section 4704(b)(3).

Integrated medical support for tactical operations.—The Committee continues to support FBI use of external partnerships through its Operational Medicine Program to assist medical contingency planning and leverage the strengths of academic medical center partners to optimize medical support for critical missions. The Committee expects the FBI will pursue such work and integration across mission areas as appropriate and where medical support benefits are identified.

DNA analysis.—The Committee is aware of past concerns regarding delays in uploading DNA data from private laboratories to the FBI’s CODIS database. The FBI is encouraged to continue monitoring profiles awaiting review to ensure no backlog exists and ensure efficient review and uploading of data to ensure no obstacles exist for rapid DNA matching.

Racial extremist recruitment.—The Committee is aware that a recent Military Times poll showed that one in four U.S. service members reported witnessing examples of white nationalism among their fellow troops. The Committee has also noted reports of members of white extremist organizations serving in the Armed Forces. The Committee directs the FBI to update its July 7, 2008 report, “White Supremacist Recruitment of Military Personnel since 9/11”. The update should cover all incidents in which members of white supremacist organizations attempted or were successful in joining the Armed Forces, or in which white supremacist organizations attempted to recruit active duty members of the Armed Forces.

Gun violence data.—The Committee is aware of the 2014 FBI/Texas State University study A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013, and that the FBI has subsequently published more recent data using the methodology from that study. The Committee is also aware that non-governmental organizations, both academic and journalists, have compiled and published data on mass shootings. The Committee directs the FBI, in collaboration with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and the National Institute of Justice, to report not later than 120 days after enactment of the Act on efforts to compile, analyze, and share gun violence data, and how such efforts can improve both documentation of mass shootings and understanding of mass-shooter motivation.

Cyber-stalking and threat crimes.—The Committee is concerned that the FBI and the Department have not yet submitted the report on their actions to address cyber-stalking and threat crimes as required by the fiscal year 2018 Appropriations Act. The Department shall submit this report without delay.

Canine detection of weapons of mass destruction.—The Committee expects the Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate (WMDD) to continue research, development, education and training of Federal, State and local canine detection teams to enhance their ability and capacity to detect chemical, biological, and emerging threats. The Committee understands that the United States relies on foreign breeders for the highest quality detection canines, which remains a concern. The Directorate is directed to work with academic partners, industry, and other government agencies to identify long-term solutions to ensure reliability of domestic supply.

Internet Crime Complaint Center.—The Committee includes funding to support the Internet Crime Complaint Center, which is an online crime complaint reporting mechanism used to report information to the FBI from either the actual victim or from a third party to the complainant on any Internet-facilitated criminal activity. Information is analyzed and disseminated, for investigative and intelligence purposes, to law enforcement and for public awareness.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$51,895,000, which is the same as the request, for the construction of FBI facilities and related activities. Funding in this account will facilitate and expedite work on current design and construction projects at Quantico, as requested, and address necessary secure work environment (SWE) building and modifications.

FBI Headquarters.—The President requested no funding, and the Committee includes no funding, for Headquarters consolidation or construction. As the Committee noted last year, the informal draft plan released on February 12, 2018, left most questions regarding a new headquarters unanswered, including the revision of long-standing security requirements and capacity requirements in the national capital region. The Committee is greatly concerned about the risks and continuing costs associated with operating in the current, unsatisfactory headquarters. The Department should answer the concerns raised by the Committee and take steps to submit a formal prospectus to be reviewed and approved by the appropriate committees of Congress.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends total budget authority of \$2,800,000,000 for Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) salaries and expenses, of which \$443,142,000 is derived from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund, and \$2,356,858,000 is provided by direct appropriation. The recommended appropriation is \$89,858,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$77,705,000 above the request. The funding sustains activities funded in fiscal year 2019 and provides additional funds for at least five new heroin enforcement teams; enhanced cyber investigative staff and resources; enhanced capabilities for dismantling transnational criminal organizations; and sustaining Aviation Division equipment refreshment. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit for salaries and expenses as follows:

International Enforcement	\$492,289,000
Domestic Enforcement	1,850,547,000
State and Local Assistance	14,022,000
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Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$2,356,858,000

Diversion control.—The recommendation includes \$443,142,000 for the regulatory and enforcement activities of DEA’s Diversion Control Program. The Diversion Control Program is funded by fee collections.

Methamphetamine lab cleanup.—The funding recommendation includes \$10,000,000 to assist State, local, and tribal law enforce-

ment agencies in efforts to remove and dispose of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, to include training, technical assistance, purchase of equipment and a container program.

Prescription drug and heroin abuse.—The Committee continues to place a priority on reducing the crisis of prescription drug abuse and the record levels of mortality from overdoses of heroin, fentanyl and other opioids. The Committee expects DEA to provide the briefing on heroin and prescription drug diversion investigations as required pursuant to the fiscal year 2019 appropriations Act, to include related drug price and quantities, and prosecutions.

Drug Disposal and Takeback Programs.—The Committee is concerned by reports that 90 percent of Americans do not appropriately dispose of prescription drugs. The Committee supports DEA efforts to help the public safely dispose of unused and unwanted prescription drugs through drug takeback days and permanent drug disposal sites but believes more can be done. The Committee encourages DEA to consider in-home drug deactivation and disposal solutions that meet the agency's regulatory definition of non-retrievable, and evaluate their effectiveness, particularly in areas with high rates of opioid misuse or abuse, rural areas, areas with high populations of individuals with limited mobility, and areas that lack permanent disposal sites.

Handheld opioid identification technology.—The Committee wishes to see DEA's State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Training and Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup Program equipped with the most accurate trace and bulk detectors, as well as effective personal protective equipment. As DEA laboratories are acquiring new trace detection capability, the Committee encourages the agency to provide its field agents access to technology that allows them to identify opioids at low concentrations or at trace levels, as well as industrial-standard personal protection equipment. The Committee directs DEA to include, with its submission of its fiscal year 2021 budget request, a report on requirements for handheld detection technology and personal protection equipment, the status of providing such equipment, and the cost associated with fielding it.

Destruction of unwanted controlled substances.—The Committee encourages DEA to meet with commercial hazardous waste management industry members, including many who are reverse distributors for the receipt and destruction of unwanted controlled substances. Such meetings should include discussions about alternative methods of disposal, other than incineration, to meet DEA's non-retrievable standard, as well as alternative safety measures for the transportation of controlled substances for disposal, including secure tamper-proof evidence packages or security tape sealed drums.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,439,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which is \$122,322,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$70,560,000 above the request. The recommendation fully funds the requested enhancements, provides resources for sustaining the enhancements provided in fiscal year 2019, and increased funding for

both reducing the backlog of National Firearms Act applications and the hiring of additional Industry Operations Investigators to improve ATF's oversight of Federal Firearms Licensees.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN).—The Committee is encouraged by the promise of improved crime gun intelligence and information sharing, and expects funding provided in this bill will aid in interdicting crime guns and preventing gun trafficking through the NIBIN. The Committee encourages ATF to establish a NIBIN presence on the Southwest border and looks forward to receiving the update described in House Report 115–704.

Illegal firearms.—The Committee is aware that firearms enter the illegal market through a limited number of channels, such as straw purchasers, corrupt firearms licensees, unlicensed sellers, and firearms theft. Law enforcement needs transparent data about these channels in order to develop the most effective enforcement strategies to reduce firearms trafficking. The last time ATF provided a report describing the channels of firearms trafficking was in the year 2000. Since that time, the National Tracing Center has collected over five million traces of crime guns. Despite explicit authorization to release “statistical aggregate data regarding firearms traffickers and trafficking channels, or firearms misuse, felons, and trafficking investigations,” since 2008 ATF has only released statistical aggregate data regarding the geographical location where crime guns were first sold at retail. Within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, ATF is directed to release a new report providing updated statistical aggregate data regarding trafficking channels and trafficking investigations.

Training and research.—The Committee supports the work of the National Center for Explosives Training and Research regarding both investigating criminal acts related to explosives, bombings, and explosives threats, and training involving State and local levels of government, and military units.

Firearms tracing.—The Committee is concerned about the high number of incorrect submissions by law enforcement agencies to ATF for firearms tracing. The Committee urges ATF to increase trace submission training for law enforcement agencies.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$7,325,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which is \$75,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$263,047,000 above the request. The Committee includes funding to fully fund required staffing and program costs to implement Public Law 115–291, the First Step Act of 2018, as well as requested increases for medically assisted treatment, correctional innovations, and initiatives to detect and interdict contraband cellphones.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Inmate Care and Programs	\$2,807,544,000
Institution Security and Administration	3,372,594,000
Management and Administration	250,643,000

Contract Confinement	894,219,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$7,325,000,000

First Step Act.—The Committee includes \$75,000,000, as authorized under the First Step Act of 2018, to expand and develop opportunities for incarcerated individuals to participate in evidence-based, recidivism-reducing programming and productive activities.

Augmentation.—Although the Federal inmate population continues to decline from its 2013 high, overcrowding remains a serious threat to correctional officer safety, particularly at high- and medium-security facilities. The Committee repeats its direction to BOP to end its overreliance on augmentation; hire more full-time correctional officers to eliminate the need to augment them with non-custody employees; and improve staffing beyond mission critical levels in custody and all other departments. BOP shall continue to submit quarterly reports on inmate-to-officer ratios, including confirmation that at least two correctional officers are on duty for each shift at BOP facilities that house high security inmates, as specified in the fiscal year 2019 Appropriations Act.

Trauma-informed programs for female inmates.—The Committee supports the provision of trauma treatment to all female inmates during the first 12 months of their sentences to maximize the impact of such programs and commends the benefits of the BOP’s Trauma Treatment Program, such as the Resolve trauma therapy program. The Committee, however, remains concerned about the lengthy waiting list for this therapy program, as well as for the prerequisite course. The Committee also regrets the lack of trauma programming for non-English speaking inmates. The Committee urges BOP to prioritize these programs, make them available to all inmates, at the inmates’ discretion, within the first 12 months of incarceration, and expand language access for this trauma programming. The Director shall report to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on the implementation of these recommendations, to include the status of the waiting list for participation in such programs.

Menstrual hygiene products.—The First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391) requires the BOP Director to provide menstrual hygiene products to prisoners at no cost. The Committee directs the Director to provide guidance on the distribution and accessibility of these products to all prisoners in BOP custody, whether in a Federally-owned facility or one administered by a private detention entity, to ensure each prisoner who requires these products receives a quantity the prisoner deems sufficient. The Committee also directs the Director to issue guidance that no visitor is prohibited from visiting an incarcerated individual due to such visitor’s use of menstrual hygiene products. The Director shall report to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on the implementation of this policy.

Contraband cell phones.—The Committee encourages the Department to continue to work with the Federal Communications Commission to address the issue of contraband cell phones and other devices. These devices are being used nationwide by inmates to plan attacks, promote the distribution of controlled substances and weapons, engage in gang activity, and intimidate victims, witnesses, and correctional staff. The Committee directs BOP to follow

up on the efforts described in its 2016 report to Congress on cell phone detection, managed access systems, and signal blocking technology approaches to thwart such devices. BOP must ensure that incarcerated individuals who use these illicit devices will no longer have access to the networks and spectrum to direct activities in or beyond the prison.

First aid kit enhancement.—The Committee is aware that first aid products endorsed by the Department of Defense Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care (CoTCCC), such as hemostatic dressings, help reduce death or trauma caused by bleeding. To improve outcomes in crisis situations such as assaults by inmates on staff and on other inmates, the Committee encourages BOP to incorporate CoTCCC-supported dressings in first aid kits at Federal prisons.

Inmate calling rates.—The Committee directs the Department, in consultation with the Federal Communications Commission, to submit a report to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act detailing the rates and fees paid by people to communicate with inmates held in Federal correctional facilities since the D.C. Circuit’s decision in *Global Tel*Link v. Federal Communications Commission*, 866 F.3d 397 (D.C. Cir. 2017). The report shall include inmates incarcerated in all types of Federal correctional facilities across the country, including contract facilities. The report shall also include all types of communications services including telephone, video visitation, email, and other types of electronic communication.

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

Personal firearms.—The Committee recognizes BOP’s responsibility to control the use of firearms on BOP facilities and directs the Bureau to implement fully the Lieutenant Osvaldo Albarati Correctional Officer Self-Protection Act of 2018.

Parenting programs for pregnant inmates.—The Committee recognizes the Mothers and Infants Together (MINT) Program that promotes and facilitates mother-child bonding, and the Residential Parenting Program, which allows eligible female inmates to reside with their child for up to 30 months post-delivery. The Committee, however, is concerned about the underutilization of these programs, and thereby directs BOP to issue guidance to communicate parenting program opportunities and eligibility criteria to each employee and pregnant inmate, and to collect relevant data to assess pregnant inmates’ interest and participation. Lastly, the Committee urges the Bureau to adhere to the Female Offender Manual and allow, at the least, a minimum of six months participation in the MINT Program. The Committee directs BOP to submit a report not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on the strategic plan to address these concerns.

Prison Rape Elimination Act.—The Committee expects BOP will continue to implement the Prison Rape Elimination Act and notes that facility audits are a key component in helping agencies move their sexual abuse prevention and response policies from written documents to everyday practices. Congress recently made changes to the audit process to ensure greater oversight of the audit process

and improved audits. The Committee supports the Department providing the necessary resources to carry out this work.

Prison recidivism animal programs.—Section 608(a)(2) of Public Law 115–391 directs BOP to establish pilot programs that incorporate training programs with prisoners and abandoned or vulnerable animals to reduce the recidivism of incarcerated individuals, better preparing them for reentering society upon release. The Committee urges the Department of Justice and BOP to implement this section and report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the steps it has taken to achieve this goal.

Rapid testing for infectious diseases.—The Committee notes the healthcare challenges posed by infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C and acknowledges that such challenges are likely to grow as opioid epidemic-related infection rates continue to increase. BOP is encouraged to examine opportunities to increase rapid testing for these diseases and ensure affected individuals are aware of their health status.

Educational programs.—The Committee supports the Department’s coordination and collaboration with Historically Black Colleges and Universities to provide educational programs for recently-released and soon-to-be-released criminal offenders to assist them in obtaining skills that will help them successfully transition back into their communities and reduce recidivism rates.

Formerly incarcerated women.—The Committee is concerned about the many challenges faced by formerly incarcerated individuals—particularly women, who make up the fastest growing incarcerated population in the country—as they reintegrate into their communities. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department of Justice to conduct a study on the most common challenges faced by formerly incarcerated women (unemployment, underemployment, family reunification, job training and skills development re-entry programing, access to stable housing, mental health and substance abuse services) and provide its findings and recommendations on ways to better mitigate recidivism of formerly incarcerated women at the time it submits its fiscal year 2021 budget request.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$150,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. This amount is \$114,000,000 below fiscal year 2019, and \$50,795,000 above the request.

The Committee directs the Bureau to apply the funding, including the increase above the request, to reduce its longstanding maintenance and repair backlog, including communication equipment to support the BOP mission. BOP shall continue to provide monthly status of construction reports and notify the Committee of any changes reflected in those reports.

Detention facility infrastructure.—The Committee supports efforts to ensure that Federal detainees are held in humane conditions, especially those who are detained in Federally-operated facilities. The Committee was disturbed by reports of critical HVAC and electrical systems failures at Metropolitan Detention Center, Brooklyn. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to con-

duct and publish a report by October 1, 2020, on the current state of detention facility infrastructure in facilities operated by BOP, and facilities housing Federal detainees in private contracted facilities, including those that house BOP detainees on a contractual agreement basis with other Federal agencies. Such report should outline and define inadequate facility conditions that would potentially constitute a violation of the Federal right, as defined in section 3626, under Subchapter C of chapter 229 of Part II of title 18, United States Code. Such report shall include the number of facilities that exhibit conditions potentially violating the Federal right, including infrastructure deficiencies and challenges relating to the maintenance or repair thereof. For the purposes of determining if a deficiency may potentially constitute a violation of the Federal right, such deficiencies shall include, but are not limited to: (1) building core heating; (2) cooling and electrical systems; (3) emergency or backup systems; (4) building shell insulation; and (5) water leaks, mold, or mildew-related conditions impacting water infrastructure. The report shall also describe the mechanisms to be employed by BOP to repair, remedy, mitigate, or resolve such potential violations, and the estimated cost of such mechanisms.

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 the same as fiscal year 2019.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$3,401,800,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including \$2,702,300,000 in discretionary appropriations.

STOP School Violence Act.—The recommendation provides \$125,000,000 for the STOP School Violence Act grant program. Within this amount, \$93,750,000 is provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for evidence-based school safety programs outlined in the Act and \$31,250,000 is provided to the Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) program. Through the STOP School Violence Act program, school districts should use funds for security hardening measures; evidence-based school threat assessments and trainings for school personnel and students to identify threats of school violence; locks, lighting, ballistic glass and other deterrent measures; safety and security of school premises by utilizing design elements and principles; and technology for expedited notification of local law enforcement during an emergency.

The Committee reminds the Department of Justice that the COPS Hiring program may include grant award categories for School Resource Officers and directs the Department to provide a preference for hiring such officers.

First STEP Act implementation.—The Committee acknowledges that an improved risk assessment system is essential for the accurate measurement of the dynamic risks and needs of incarcerated people. The Committee recognizes the importance of a transparent and timely process for setting up the Independent Review Committee (IRC). Furthermore, the Committee recognizes the impor-

tance of appointing members to the IRC who are geographically representative of all correctional facility communities across the U.S. and who have extensive knowledge of dynamic risk and needs assessment in both institutional and community settings. The Committee encourages the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to move forward on implementation of the IRC as quickly as feasible.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).—The recommendation provides \$2,838,000,000 for the Crime Victims Fund. Within available resources, OVC may implement Vision 21, which seeks to bring better technology, planning, research, and data into the crime victims services field. The Committee recognizes the importance of grants for national hotlines serving victims and directs the Department to continue funding these programs.

The Committee directs OVC to provide an updated report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the actions it is taking to ensure Crime Victims Fund resources are reaching communities most affected by violence.

Tribal assistance.—The recommendation includes the requested seven percent set-aside for tribal grants.

Opioids.—The Committee directs the Department, unless otherwise specified, to dedicate no less than the fiscal year 2019 levels of opioid-related funding for opioid activities in non-Opioid Initiative programs.

Persistent Poverty.—The Committee is concerned about access to DOJ grant funding in high-poverty areas and persistent-poverty counties. For purposes of this Act, the term “high-poverty area” means any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2013–2017 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau and the term “persistent poverty counties” means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. When scoring competitive grant applications, the Department is directed to add additional priority, where practicable, to applications from grantees who can demonstrate that the individuals who will benefit from such grants reside in high-poverty areas or persistent-poverty counties. In addition, the Department shall provide guidance to such prospective grantees, especially prior to their application submissions, including to help determine whether they qualify for additional priority.

In addition, the Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee on the percentage of funds allocated by each program in fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019 and estimates for fiscal year 2020 to serve populations living in persistent poverty counties and high-poverty areas. The Department shall report this information to the Committee within 90 days of such data being available and provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 180 days of enactment of this Act on how the Department is carrying out this directive.

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

The Committee recommends \$582,500,000 for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), which is \$85,000,000 above fiscal year 2019, and \$90,000,000 above the request. Funds are to be distributed as follows:

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
STOP Grants	\$222,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	41,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	3,000
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	20,000
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	62,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Victims Services	50,000
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	50,000
Violence on College Campuses	26,000
Civil Legal Assistance	57,000
Elder Abuse Grant Program	9,000
Family Civil Justice	22,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	9,000
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	1,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country—Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	1,000
Tribal Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction	5,000
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	3,500
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	\$582,500

Human trafficking.—The Committee encourages OVW to ensure that the Transitional Housing Program can assist victims of human trafficking, and the Committee urges DOJ to take these victims into consideration when distributing OVW funds.

Rural victims.—Victims of sexual assault living in rural communities are typically reluctant to report to law enforcement for fear of being exposed. The Committee encourages the OVW to implement projects that reduce barriers to the reporting of crime in rural areas, colonias, and persistent poverty counties and report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Grant administration.—The Committee supports OVW plans to streamline grant administration, management, and oversight functions by converting manual processes and related forms to a web-based, online workflow process.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

The Committee recommends \$80,000,000 for Research, Evaluation and Statistics, which is the same as fiscal year 2019 and \$14,500,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$43,000
NCS-X Implementation Program	(5,000)
National Institute of Justice	37,000
First Step Act	(1,500)
Domestic Radicalization Research	(5,000)
Research on School Safety	(1,000)
Juvenile Online Victimization Survey	(1,000)
National Center for Restorative Justice	(3,000)
Corrections Related Research	(3,000)
TOTAL, Research, Evaluation and Statistics	\$80,000

Pretrial detention.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to collect information analyzing the population of individuals detained pretrial in local jails, State and Federal facilities, and private facilities under contract to Federal, State, and local authorities and report back to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The report should include the number of individuals detained pretrial; the median duration of the pretrial detention period; the number of individuals detained pretrial who were offered financial release or not offered financial release; and the number of individuals who were offered financial release but remained detained because they could not pay the amount required. All data should be disaggregated by demographic and the level of the offense charged.

Misdemeanors.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of reliable data from States and local jurisdictions on the processing of misdemeanor arrests. As the largest aspect of our criminal system, it is vitally important to ensure justice is being administered in a fair and equitable manner. In recognition of limited resources, the Committee therefore urges the BJS to collect demographic data from a select number of large metropolitan jurisdictions that includes information on the race, ethnicity, and gender, as well as key socioeconomic factors, of each misdemeanor defendant, the type of offense charged, and the sentence imposed. The Committee also urges the Bureau to report on its progress within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Forensics.—The Committee encourages National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to explore partnerships with accredited universities of higher education for the purpose of providing national learning opportunities for law enforcement, district attorneys, and primary care physicians within functioning forensic laboratory and death investigation facilities. These partnerships should focus on collaboration between State departments of forensic science working in partnership with universities and local district attorneys, to provide a facility of prominence for forensic science education, training, research, and service, which will benefit current practitioners in the field as well as future forensic scientists.

Human trafficking research.—The Committee acknowledges the difficulty in estimating the prevalence of human trafficking, and the corresponding difficulty in gauging the effectiveness of the criminal justice system's response to the problem. Research can play an invaluable role in understanding prevalence and effective-

ness through improved data collection and analysis. The Committee encourages the NIJ to continue funding research into human trafficking.

Opioid research.—The Committee recognizes that in-depth examination of fatal opioid overdoses, including fatalities following prior non-fatal overdoses, and trends in the evolution, trafficking, and use of illegally manufactured opioid analogues, in combination with existing illegal drugs, can yield valuable information for law enforcement, hospitals, treatment providers, and prosecutors as they identify effective policy, interventions, and prevention strategies. The Committee urges NIJ to support regional efforts to undertake such comprehensive opioid fatality research.

Cybercrime.—The Committee remains concerned about the lack of information on crimes committed against individuals and facilitated by the interstate telecommunications system and notes that the fiscal year 2019 Appropriations Act required NIJ to issue a report analyzing these crimes. The Department is directed to submit the report in a timely manner to ensure the Committee has the information necessary to assess and deal with these crimes.

High-risk vehicle events.—The Committee encourages the BJS to develop a data collection process to accurately capture the number of deaths and injuries from police pursuit and high-risk vehicle events.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$1,933,000,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs, which is \$210,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$450,800,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	\$530,250
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	(15,000)
Smart Policing	(7,500)
Smart Prosecution	(10,000)
Juvenile Indigent Defense	(4,000)
Convention security	(100,000)
NamUS	(3,600)
Training Program to improve Responses to People with Mental Illness	(2,500)
John R. Justice Grant Program	(2,000)
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	(7,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	(15,500)
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	(2,000)
Managed Access Systems	(2,000)
Kevin and Avonte's Law	(2,000)
Regional Law Enforcement Technology Initiative	(3,000)
Community Based Violence Prevention	(8,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	260,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	100,000
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Cybercrime Prevention	14,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	(2,500)
Digital Investigation Education Program	(2,000)
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnerships	25,000
Transfer to NIST/OLES	(1,500)

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check Systems (NICS) Initiative	80,000
NICS Acts Record Improvement Program	(27,500)
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	30,000
DNA Initiative	142,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	(100,000)
State and Local Forensic Activities	(30,000)
Kirk Bloodworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	(8,000)
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants	(4,000)
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog	49,000
CASA—Special Advocates	12,000
Second Chance Act/ Reoffender Reentry	106,500
Smart Probation	(6,000)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	(5,000)
Pay for Success	(7,500)
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	(5,000)
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	(4,000)
STOP School Violence Act	93,750
Center for Campus Safety	(2,000)
Community Trust Initiative	80,000
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	(25,000)
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	(35,000)
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	(20,000)
Opioid Initiative	375,000
Drug Courts	(83,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	(25,000)
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	(33,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring	(30,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act	(35,000)
Other Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act activities	(159,000)
Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)	(10,000)
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act of 2018	2,500
Immigration Representation Pilot	10,000
Emmett Till Grants	2,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	\$1,933,000

Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG) program.—The recommendation includes \$530,250,000 for the Byrne/JAG program. Funding under this formula program is authorized for law enforcement programs including those that promote data interoperability between disparate law enforcement entities; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs, other than compensation. Within the amount provided, \$15,000,000 is for the Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative; \$7,500,000 is for Smart Policing; \$10,000,000 is for Smart Prosecution; \$4,000,000 is for juvenile indigent defense; \$3,600,000 is for the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUS); \$100,000,000 is for law enforcement activities associated with the presidential nominating conventions; \$2,500,000 is for law enforcement training related to mental illness; \$2,000,000 is for the John R. Justice program; \$7,000,000 is for capital litigation and wrongful conviction review; \$15,500,000 is for prison rape prevention and prosecution; \$2,000,000 is for Emergency Federal Law Enforcement

Assistance; \$2,000,000 is for managed access systems; \$2,000,000 is for Kevin and Avonte's Law; \$3,000,000 is for a regional law enforcement technology initiative; and \$8,000,000 is for community-based violence prevention.

Uses of Byrne/JAG.—The Committee is concerned by the impact to law enforcement from the growing epidemic of prescription drug and heroin abuse and notes that funds within this account may be used for the implementation of medication-assisted treatment to help maintain abstinence from all opioids and heroin. The Committee notes that Byrne/JAG funding can be used for pursuit technology and training to reduce deaths and injuries during high-risk vehicle events. The Committee recognizes the importance of de-escalation training and cultural sensitivity training and diversity in hiring in local law enforcement to ensure that law enforcement reflects the communities they serve. The Committee notes that Byrne/JAG funds may be used for these purposes and encourages the Department to award funds for these purposes.

The Committee encourages the Byrne/JAG program to provide additional resources to those communities that are taking part in programs that seek to lower homicide rates through data and performance measurement analysis. The Committee notes that Byrne/JAG funding may be used for mindfulness training for police officers. The Committee advises that some Byrne/JAG funds be directed to provide newer, more efficient forensics testing tools for rural jurisdictions. The Committee requests additional consideration be given to applicants who seek to hire service-connected disabled veterans. The Committee encourages the Department to support the use of these grant funds for the purchase of fentanyl detection equipment. The Committee supports awarding School Resource Officer grants to communities that are experiencing high levels of youth suicide, especially in smaller towns with limited resources.

The Committee supports the use of grant funding for the acquisition of operational management software to track mission critical assets. Tracking and managing resources, including radio communications equipment, mobile technology, and protective equipment enables and improves local law enforcement preparedness and operational planning. The Committee notes that Byrne/JAG funds may be used for these purposes and encourages the Department to award funds for this purpose. The Committee is aware of existing community partnerships with local law enforcement to link video monitoring technology to reduce emergency response time and increase collaboration between community partners and law enforcement. The Committee notes that Byrne/JAG funds may be used for these purposes and encourages the Department to award funds for this purpose. The Committee is aware of the value to law enforcement of gunfire detection and location technology and recommends Byrne/JAG funds be awarded for this purpose.

Emmett Till unsolved civil rights grants.—The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 in grants to state and local law enforcement agencies for the expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses involving civil rights, as authorized by the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325).

Puerto Rico plebiscite.—In the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76), the Committee provided funding for the

Department of Justice to help oversee and administer a plebiscite to ‘resolve Puerto Rico’s future political status.’ The Committee believes that to accomplish this goal, the current territorial/Commonwealth status should be excluded from any future plebiscite, since it fails to address key inequities. Despite previous requests to use this funding to help administer such a plebiscite, the Department did not certify yet a plebiscite ballot to obligate this funding. The Committee believes that the Department has a responsibility to address issues of democratic representation and equality in Puerto Rico and the other territories of the United States, including addressing questions of political status. Therefore, the Committee instructs the Department to expeditiously act upon any request for this funding from the Puerto Rico State Elections Commission, and to notify the Committee of any requests for this funding. The Committee instructs the Department, within 45 days of enactment of this Act, to provide the Committee, as well as the Puerto Rico State Elections Commission, with a report regarding the acceptable versions of voter education materials, plebiscite ballot formats, and related materials that would allow the Department to obligate this funding for a future plebiscite.

Immigration Representation Pilot.—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for the OJP to establish a competitive grant pilot program for legal representation of immigrants who seek asylum and other forms of legal protection in the United States after entering at the southwest border. The Committee recognizes the compelling need to ensure due process for the growing number of immigrants who seek asylum and who must navigate a complex legal system for processing of asylum claims. Legal representation, which many asylum seekers do not currently have, will ensure that the system works more efficiently, cases are processed more quickly, and the legitimacy of asylum claims are correctly determined. Grants, including subgrants, shall be made to nonprofit organizations that are qualified legal services providers. The Committee expects that the pilot program will support direct representation, including pro bono representation where possible, of immigrants currently detained by ICE at one or two small or medium-sized detention facilities, immigrants released into the local communities around those facilities, and immigrants released from those facilities to one or two high-release cities. Grant awards should take into consideration continuity of representation to help ensure individuals are represented until their cases are complete. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the OJP shall submit a report to the Committee on the implementation of this program.

Smart Prosecution.—The Committee notes that throughout much of the United States local prosecutors’ offices carry attorney case-loads well above recommended levels, lack critical support staff, and rely on outdated information technology to manage their case-loads. The Committee is concerned these conditions can negatively impacts victims, criminal defendants, and public safety. The Committee recommendation includes no less than \$2,000,000 from amounts provided for a competitive program dedicated to State and local prosecutor office modernization and caseload reduction.

Sexual assault kit backlog grants.—The recommendation includes \$49,000,000 for grants to address the sexual assault kit (SAK) backlog. The Committee encourages stakeholders and local law en-

forcement to continue working with Federal law enforcement to resolve this important issue. The Committee also directs the Department to do everything in its power to bring perpetrators to justice. The Committee also encourages OJP to increase its efforts to ensure that strong research and program evaluations are undertaken utilizing independent evaluators with the experience and skills to provide necessary feedback and improve the efficiency of SAK processing. The Committee further encourages OJP to prioritize funding to underserved regions, such as Appalachia.

Wrongful conviction review.—The Committee directs the Department to continue to follow the direction in the fiscal year 2019 explanatory statement with respect to the Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review Program.

Opioid abuse.—The recommendation includes \$375,000,000 for programs to reduce opioid abuse, as authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (CARA; Public Law 114–198). Within this amount is \$83,000,000 for drug courts; \$25,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; \$35,000,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), of which no less than \$10,000,000 shall be available for facilities that offer more than one FDA-approved medically-assisted treatment option; \$30,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; \$35,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; \$159,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program (COAP); and \$10,000,000 for additional replication sites employing the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) model, with applicants demonstrating a plan for sustainability of LEAD-model diversion programs.

The Committee believes that communities must address opioid abuse through comprehensive strategies that incorporate enhanced enforcement, education and treatment. The Committee directs OJP to work with DEA, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the NIJ to develop, and help communities implement, best practices to address opioid abuse.

The Committee encourages OJP to develop and apply metrics that incentivize stronger linkages between the responsible agencies, including but not limited to law enforcement, prosecutors, community-based treatment centers, hospitals, medical examiners, and public health departments. The Committee also encourages OJP to prioritize comprehensive, real-time, regional information collection, analysis, and dissemination.

The Committee supports the use of COAP funding to provide law enforcement with overdose reversal drugs, such as naloxone.

The Committee believes it is essential to any comprehensive opioid prevention strategy to include a vigorous program designed to strengthen the ability of States and tribes to develop identifiable and accessible take-back programs for unused controlled substances found in the home and used by hospitals and long-term care facilities.

The Committee encourages the Department to administer drug court grants with maximum flexibility in order to best accommodate the needs and available resources of eligible jurisdictions, including rural jurisdictions.

The Committee is aware that there can be a correlation between those suffering from mental health disturbances and repeat criminal offenders. Therefore, the Committee recommends that funds al-

located to the Mentally Ill Offender Act should prioritize the operational expenses for centers that provide assistance to those with severe mental health needs who are at risk of recidivism. These mental health centers can provide, but are not limited to, the following services: crisis care, residential treatment, outpatient mental health and primary care services, and community re-entry supports.

The Committee is concerned by the high rates of re-incarceration among individuals with serious mental illness due to the inadequate management of their illness and encourages the Department to include long-acting injectable anti-psychotic medications as an allowable expense to improve treatment adherence and reduce risk for relapse and re-incarceration.

Strategic Mobile and Response Teams (SMART).—The Committee encourages DOJ to investigate the opportunity to conduct pilot programs to implement SMART at the Southwest Border. Border SMART Pilot programs should combine the use of officers and technology, including ground sensors and drones. The pilot programs should have inter-agency partnership and multi-layered security efforts, including marine, air, and terrestrial components, with the goal of increasing border security while reducing cost. The Committee reiterates its interest in receiving the briefing as directed in House Report 115–704.

Victims of trafficking grants.—The recommendation includes \$100,000,000 for human trafficking task force activities and for services for victims. These funds may also be used to develop, expand and strengthen assistance programs for child victims of sex and labor trafficking. The Committee notes that the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act established a Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund, which will provide additional resources for these programs. The Committee directs DOJ to support the victim-centered approach to recognizing and responding to human trafficking, especially across partnerships between Federal and local law enforcement agencies and victim service providers. The Committee encourages the Department to consider risk factors on a per-capita basis when making final funding decisions. The Committee encourages the Department to increase the number of human trafficking task forces funded by this program. The Department shall include a planned allocation of these funds in its spending plan.

First Responders.—The Committee is concerned about the increasing number of suicides among first responders. Due to this increasing prevalence, the Committee directs the Department of Justice within 90 days of enactment of this Act to submit a report on the feasibility of establishing an evidence-based behavioral health program for police and fire departments and other first responders that provides adequate training to identify warning signs of depression, stress, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, and other mental and behavioral health conditions that the specific population is experiencing. The report should specifically identify how peer-to-peer assistance, mental health check-ups, time off after responding to a critical incident, and family training will help ensure the resiliency and health of first responders and police officers.

Rural law enforcement.—The Committee is concerned that many rural law enforcement agencies are under-staffed and under-funded, and often have no access to local or regional mental health and

drug treatment services. In addition, recruiting and retention of qualified officers is difficult, and access to training is often out of reach because small departments do not have the funds to travel or to replace officers in their schedule to accommodate leave for training. While some rural agencies participate in multi-jurisdictional task forces, conducting proactive investigations in small communities is difficult. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Department to develop programs aimed specifically at providing the funding, resources, training, and support that rural law enforcement agencies need to address the consequences of drug abuse, drug-related crime and mental health crises in their communities.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative grants.—The recommendation includes \$80,000,000 for grants to improve records in NICS. This level of resources will fully fund all eligible NICS initiative grants and the Committee will continue to monitor the demand for these grants and provide funding as needed. The Committee directs that the grants made under the broader National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) authorities be made available only for efforts to improve records added to NICS. Additionally, the Department shall prioritize funding under the NICS Act Records Improvement Program (NARIP) authorities with the goal of making all States NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (NIAA) compliant. The Department shall also apply penalties to noncompliant States to the fullest extent of the law.

The Committee understands that ATF is willing to provide technical assistance to all States seeking to establish programs that meet the NIAA requirements for NARIP grants. Even in the absence of funding exclusively for NARIP, the Committee directs the Department to continue these efforts. The Committee again urges OJP, ATF, and the FBI to assist States that are not currently eligible for NARIP grants in meeting the eligibility requirements.

The Committee encourages OJP to provide technical assistance and training services for current and future NCHIP and NARIP grantees.

The Committee also encourages the Attorney General to prioritize NARIP grants to States whose implementation plans include efforts to identify domestic violence abusers and others disqualified under section 922 of title 18, United States Code, who are ineligible to possess firearms under law, and especially States who will use a larger proportion of these grants for that purpose.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).—The recommendation includes \$260,000,000 for SCAAP, which is \$16,500,000 above fiscal year 2019. SCAAP provides grants that reimburse States and localities for the costs incurred in incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens. The President's request proposed terminating this program.

DNA initiative.—The recommendation includes \$142,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, an increase of \$12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level and \$37,000,000 above the request. Within the funds provided, the Committee provides \$8,000,000 for Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, \$4,000,000 for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, \$30,000,000 for other State and local forensic activities including civil rights cold-cases, and \$100,000,000 to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith

DNA Backlog Grant Program, which is an increase of \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level for this program. The Committee provides funding separately for this purpose to increase transparency and oversight of DNA Initiative funding.

Second Chance Act/offender reentry programs.—The recommendation includes \$106,500,000 for Second Chance Act grants. Excluding carveouts, the recommendation is \$19,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$21,500,000 above the request.

The Committee is aware that case studies of innovative, evidence-based practices provide strong indication that recidivism patterns can be reversed. The Committee expects that Second Chance Act grants will foster the implementation of strategies that have been proven to reduce recidivism and ensure safe and successful reentry back to their communities of adults released from prisons and jails. The Committee expects DOJ to designate funds for proven, evidenced-based programs that will further the goal of maximizing public safety.

To ensure the most effective use of Second Chance Act funds, the Committee encourages the prioritization of funding to communities where the largest populations of formerly incarcerated people return. The Committee directs a report from the BJS within 90 days of the enactment of this Act analyzing what the Department is doing to ensure funding is reaching these communities.

Community trust initiative.—The recommendation includes \$80,000,000 for a program to improve police-community relations. Included in this initiative is \$20,000,000 for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, \$35,000,000 for justice reinvestment, \$25,000,000 for a body-worn camera partnership initiative.

The body-worn camera partnership initiative includes pilot and demonstration grants for purchase of body-worn cameras for police. This initiative will also establish baseline procedures for the use of body-worn cameras, support State and local efforts regarding the use of such equipment, and provide necessary research into the use of this technology. The demonstration grants shall require a 1:1 match by the grantee and shall not be used to pay for the ongoing costs or data storage costs associated with body-worn camera footage. The demonstration grants shall only be provided to States with laws governing the use of body-worn cameras and shall not interfere with State laws and requirements.

As the Committee believes that improving police-community relations will require more than just equipment procurement, the recommendation provides \$35,000,000 for the justice reinvestment initiative, which provides assistance to jurisdictions to implement data-driven strategies to improve public safety by reducing corrections spending and reinvesting those savings in efforts to decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. The Committee notes concerns regarding trial delays and bail conditions for incarcerated youth. Of the funds for Justice Reinvestment, \$8,000,000 is for innovative efforts among States and localities to reduce trial delays, ensure speedy bond consideration, guarantee that a juvenile's ability to pay is considered in setting any bond amount, provide mental health services for youth who are incarcerated, and reduce the use of solitary confinement on youth.

The Committee believes that comprehensive, career-long leadership education for all local law enforcement officers remains critical

to reducing crime and strengthening relationships between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, and the Committee notes that funds in the community trust initiative can be used for leadership training programs that provide measurable improvements in local law enforcement officer performance, adaptive decision-making skills, civic involvement, and officer-community relations.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$341,500,000 for Juvenile Justice programs, which is \$54,500,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$103,000,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Part B—State Formula Grants	\$65,000
Emergency Planning—Juvenile Detention Facilities	(500)
Youth Mentoring Grants	100,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	49,500
Prevention of Trafficking of Girls	(5,000)
Tribal Youth	(7,500)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	(500)
Girls in the Justice System	(2,000)
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	(9,000)
Children Exposed to Violence	(8,000)
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	28,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	10,000
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	85,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	4,000
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	\$341,500

Youth mentoring grants.—The recommendation includes \$100,000,000 for youth mentoring grants, which is \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$42,000,000 above the request.

The Committee recognizes the success of the Youth Mentoring program. Through trusted peer-to-peer mentoring relationships, in the community and in schools, Youth Mentoring grantees are able to provide needed attention and support to at-risk children. Mentoring relationships enhance a child's overall well-being by improving their emotional, social, and educational development.

The Committee directs that OJP provide at least \$20,000,000 for mentoring programs that assist at-risk juveniles and their families who have been impacted by the opioid crisis and drug addiction.

Missing and exploited children programs.—The recommendation includes \$85,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, which is \$3,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$4,000,000 above the request. The Committee expects the Department to allocate \$40,000,000 for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) program. The Department is urged 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 expects the Department to allocate \$1,000,000 to hire and equip wounded, ill, or injured veterans as

digital forensic analysts or investigators to support child exploitation investigations.

The Department is encouraged to support the development, refinement, and technological advancement of widely-used tools, methods, and technologies that address child sexual exploitation and trafficking.

The recommendation provides no less than \$3,400,000 for AMBER alert activities to create and augment tribal systems.

Preventing trafficking of girls.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for grants for nonprofits and other nongovernmental 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 and are most likely to end up in the juvenile justice system, at a State level. Funds shall be used to scale up and replicate these programs.

Youth violence prevention.—The Department should examine the possibility of directing additional funds toward evidence-based youth violence prevention programs and programs that reduce recidivism that can be scaled locally and nationally.

Bullying.—The Committee encourages the Department to provide funding within existing programs for evidence-based approaches to preventing bullying in schools, communities, and in cyberspace.

School discipline.—The Committee encourages the Department to explore implementing programs that are focused on disadvantaged students of color in elementary and secondary school that include a curriculum that prevents unnecessary trauma and harm, and counterproductive in-school arrests and expulsion, while incorporating positive alternatives to suspension, and promoting educational development and attainment. The Department is directed to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act detailing how the Department could partner with relevant stakeholders to implement such a program.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total of \$141,800,000 for the Public Safety Officer Benefits program, which is \$13,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and the same as the request. Within the funds provided, \$117,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office that is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes. Also within the total, \$24,800,000 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 Committee recommends \$323,000,000 for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Programs, which is \$19,500,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$323,000,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
COPS Hiring Grants	\$239,750
Tribal Access Program	(3,000)
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	(6,500)
Regional Information Sharing Activities	(38,000)
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act	(2,000)
Police Act	12,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	8,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	32,000
STOP School Violence Act	31,250
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TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	\$323,000

STOP School Violence Act school hardening.—The recommendation includes \$31,250,000, which is an increase of \$6,250,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level 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.

School resource officers (SROs).—The Committee supports initiatives through the COPS Hiring Program to assist State and local governments with the recruitment and training of additional SROs to build working relationships with schools as a means to provide a safer and calmer learning environment.

The Committee acknowledges that school SROs are intended to serve in roles ranging from counselors, to tutors and mentors, in order to create opportunities for students to interact with law enforcement in a positive way. The Committee directs the Department of Justice to examine the current role of SROs on campuses and provide recommendations on how SROs can better serve the needs of the students. This report should include, but is not limited to, an examination of the roles and duties of SROs in the schools of grant recipients; the toll on students' academic outcomes as the result of an SRO presence on campus; and an examination of the instances of disciplinary actions taken against students by an SRO, including by race, ethnicity, and gender of the student, and the details and severity of the infraction. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act, including the Department's plan for dissemi-

nating this information to the public and relevant government entities.

SROs across the country engage with students on a daily basis and provide a wide range of important services to our nation's youth, including identifying depression and suicidal behavior among school children. SROs are in a unique position to identify and assist children at-risk of depression and suicide. The Committee supports awarding SRO grants to communities that are dealing with high levels of youth suicide, especially in smaller towns with limited resources.

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. Some distressed regions have as few as two law enforcement officers on payroll to patrol its jurisdictions at a given time. These instances of chronic law enforcement understaffing pose a significant threat to communities. The Committee encourages the Department to fund grants for critically understaffed law enforcement agencies.

Law enforcement training.—The Committee recognizes the importance and success of the COPS Hiring program. Recent incidents of law enforcement killing unarmed civilians have highlighted the importance of strong, collaborative relationships between local police and the communities they serve. The Committee supports diversity hiring in local law enforcement to ensure that law enforcement reflects the communities they serve. The Committee encourages the Department to consider as a factor, when reviewing applications for the COPS program whether a law enforcement agency requires its employees to complete cultural sensitivity trainings, including training on ethnic and racial bias, gender bias, sexual orientation and gender identity bias, cultural diversity, and law enforcement interaction with people with disabilities, the mentally ill, and English Language Learners.

Active shooter response.—The recommendation includes \$12,000,000 for the POLICE Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–199). The Committee notes the importance of training partnerships that offer nationwide, dynamic force-on-force scenario-based training. The Committee understands the training has been adopted by numerous States and agencies as their standard active shooter training and that the FBI has adopted this program as its national training standard for active shooter response.

Human trafficking intelligence.—The Committee encourages programs funded under the regional information sharing activities to hire criminal intelligence analysts to compile information, reports, and other intelligence on human trafficking into, out of, and within the borders of the United States.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER 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, 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 the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons 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 the Committee's requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

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

Section 207 prohibits the use of funds for the purchase or rental by Federal prisons of audiovisual 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 for any deviation from the program amounts specified in this title or the accompanying report, or the reuse of deobligated funds provided in previous years.

Section 210 prohibits the use of funds for OMB Circular A-76 competitions for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of the Federal Prison Industries, 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 3 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs to be used for training and technical assistance, permits up to 3 percent of grant funds made available to that office to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and up to 7 percent for tribal purposes.

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

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

Section 215 prohibits funds, other than funds for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, from being used to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to a known or suspected agent of a drug cartel where law enforcement personnel do not continuously monitor or control such firearm.

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

Section 217 permits DOJ to participate in Performance Partnership Pilot collaboration programs.

Section 218 prohibits EOIR's use of case completion quotas in immigration judge performance evaluations.

TITLE III
SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which is \$544,000 below fiscal year 2019 and the same as the request.

Extreme weather.—The Committee notes 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 agrees with GAO’s March 2019 assessment that the Federal Government, in order to reduce its fiscal exposure, needs a cohesive strategic approach with strong leadership and the authority to manage risks across the entire range of related Federal activities. The Committee believes that the Federal Government should address resilience, preparedness, and risk identification and management that encompasses the entire range of related Federal activities while better positioning the Federal Government to effectively and efficiently respond to these issues. In support of these goals, the Committee directs OSTP to create and convene an Interagency Council on Extreme Weather Resilience, Preparedness, and Risk Identification and Management (“Interagency Council”). The Committee further directs OSTP, in coordination with the Interagency Council, to develop a plan, on an agency-by-agency basis, for government-wide implementation of resilience, preparedness, and risk management priorities. This plan should be produced no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act and should include assessments of required and available resources for Federal agencies to develop and implement extreme weather adaptation measures aimed at proactively mitigating risk and minimizing Federal fiscal exposure. The Committee directs OSTP to provide an intermediate report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on the activities of the Interagency Council.

Public access to Federally funded research.—The Committee appreciates the progress that OSTP has made to increase access to the results of Federally funded scientific research. OSTP shall continue efforts to coordinate implementation of public access policies across Federal departments and agencies and identify additional opportunities to enhance access to the results of Federally funded research. OSTP shall continue to report, on an annual basis, on the progress of departments and agencies in implementing their public access plans, including relevant measures of progress, and on additional steps being taken to improve access to the results of Federally funded research. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing indicated in House Report 115–704.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

The Committee recommends \$1,870,000 for the National Space Council, which is \$95,000 less than the fiscal year 2019 level, and equal to the Administration’s request.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$22,315,000,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$815,000,000 above fiscal year 2019, and \$1,296,000,000 above the initial requested level.

NASA's initial fiscal year 2020 budget request, which is \$481,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2019 appropriated level, clearly reflects the Administration's unfortunate shift from legacy programs and programs with clear environmental and educational interests.

The Administration's shift in priorities is most evident in its budget request of nearly \$1,200,000,000 (over \$700,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level) for the Lunar Orbital Platform—Gateway and Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities initiatives. These programs strive to establish a permanent human presence on the Moon, and deploy a spaceship, called the Gateway, in orbit around the Moon to support human missions to the lunar surface. These activities are planned to be the first steps in human exploration from the Moon to Mars.

To increase funding for this Moon base and Gateway orbiter, the Administration chose to either reduce or eliminate many critical legacy programs, including Earth science programs that help monitor the environment, measure global climate change, and track rising sea levels. These programs include: The Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, ocean Ecosystem (PACE) Earth-observing satellite; the Climate Absolute Radiance and Refractivity Observatory (CLARREO) sensor on the International Space Station, designed to lay the foundation for future long-term observations of Earth's climate; and NASA's Carbon Monitoring System that achieves levels of precision and accuracy to monitor, report, and verify the levels of carbon stocks and fluxes in Earth's atmosphere.

Additional programs that were proposed for elimination in the Administration's budget request are: The Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST), a NASA observatory designed to work in conjunction with the James Webb Space Telescope, with a view 100 times greater than the Hubble telescope; and the entire Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement account.

The Committee rejects these proposals and has included an additional \$881,100,000 above the request to support these critical programs, including additional funding to increase the availability of competitive research grants within Earth Science and a nearly twelve percent increase over the fiscal year 2019 level for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Engagement.

Program and project totals.—The Committee's program and project recommendations for NASA are included in the consolidated funding table below and in narrative direction throughout this report. The Committee reminds NASA that any deviations from the amounts included in the table below are subject to section 505 requirements of this Act. When executing its budget for fiscal year 2020, NASA shall incorporate the funding levels established in both the table and the narrative direction. NASA is reminded that comity has existed between the Congress and the Executive Branch with respect to abiding by language included in this report and in

the accompanying bill. The Committee expects NASA to respect this long-standing practice.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Science:	
Earth Science	\$2,023,100
Planetary Science	2,713,400
Astrophysics	1,367,700
James Webb Space Telescope	352,600
Heliophysics	704,500
Total, Science	7,161,300
Aeronautics	700,000
Space Technology	1,291,600
Exploration:	
Orion Multi-purpose Crew Vehicle	1,425,000
Space Launch System (SLS) Vehicle Deployment	2,150,000
Exploration Ground Systems	592,800
Exploration Research and Development	962,100
Total, Exploration	5,129,900
Space Operations	4,285,700
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)	123,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services	3,084,600
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	497,200
Office of Inspector General	41,700
Total, NASA	\$22,315,000

SCIENCE

The Committee provides \$7,161,300,000 for Science, which is \$255,600,000 above the fiscal year 2019 appropriation and \$857,600,000 above the request.

Earth Science.—The recommendation includes \$2,023,100,000 for Earth Science programs. Despite the overwhelming benefits to the economy, coastal regions, and to humankind generally, the Administration eliminated virtually all major missions to incorporate selected ocean color and atmospheric aerosol measurement capabilities needed to ensure continuity and additional capability in the measurement record, and to demonstrate measurement technologies for a larger future mission to improve detection of climate trends. These missions, aimed at understanding the Earth system and its response to natural and human-induced forces and changes, will help determine how to predict future changes and mitigate or adapt to them. In June 2018, the NASA Administrator told a U.S. Senate panel that NASA should continue to monitor the Earth’s carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to global warming. Despite the Administrator’s persuasive argument, the President’s fiscal year 2020 budget request chose to eliminate missions totaling

nearly \$190,000,000 that address human-induced forces with regard to climate change. The Committee rejects this proposal, and has included sufficient funding to continue such programs, and expects NASA to comply with Committee direction.

Earth Science Research and Analysis and Carbon Monitoring.—The Committee recommends \$508,200,000 for Earth Science Research, which is \$54,100,000 greater than the fiscal year 2019 appropriation, and \$60,300,000 greater than the Administration's request. Within this total, NASA shall provide not less than \$356,500,000 for Earth Science Research and Analysis, of which \$10,000,000 is directed for the Carbon Monitoring System, which was eliminated in the Administration's fiscal year 2020 budget request.

Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, ocean Ecosystem (PACE).—The Committee provides \$147,000,000, which is \$14,000,000 below the fiscal year 2019 appropriation, and \$147,000,000 greater than the Administration's request, which would have eliminated this mission. The Committee does not concur with the Administration's proposal to terminate the mission because of its unique scientific value in aiding critical parts of the U.S. coastal economy like commercial fishing. The data to be generated by PACE builds upon a multi-decade effort by NASA and other Federal agencies to generate information from space that helps characterize and assess the health of the fisheries environment and to more accurately assess the status of fish stocks. Such information cannot be replicated elsewhere, and industry itself does not have the financial means to acquire wide scale data such as that generated by PACE and its precursor missions. Therefore, the Committee sees any effort to terminate this mission as shortsighted and based upon incomplete analysis of the benefits of PACE's data to U.S. coastal economies, the provision of which is an inherently governmental responsibility. In providing this appropriation, the Committee directs NASA to provide and report, concurrent with the operating plan, including details on NASA's efforts to maintain a 2022 launch date for this mission. Therefore, the Committee directs NASA to include adequate funding for PACE in the fiscal year 2021 budget request.

Climate Absolute Radiance and Refractivity Observatory (CLARREO) Pathfinder.—The Committee provides \$26,000,000 for this mission, \$8,000,000 greater than the fiscal year 2019 appropriation, and \$26,000,000 greater than the Administration's request, which would have eliminated the mission. The Committee does not concur with the Administration's proposal to terminate this mission because the CLARREO Pathfinder mission demonstrates measurement technologies required for a future mission recommended in the 2007 decadal survey focused on improving detection of climate trends. Therefore, the Committee directs NASA to include adequate funding for CLARREO in the fiscal year 2021 budget request.

Venture Class Missions.—Within the amounts provided for Earth Science, the Committee recommends up to \$205,200,000 for NASA's Venture Class Missions. NASA's Earth Venture Class Missions provide frequent flight opportunities for high-quality, low-cost Earth science investigations that can be developed and flown in five years or less. NASA selects the investigations through open competitions to ensure broad community involvement and encourage innovative

approaches. Successful investigations enhance our capability to understand the current state of the Earth system and enable continual improvement in the prediction of future changes.

University Small Satellite Missions.—The Committee supports NASA’s collaborative efforts with U.S. colleges and universities to conduct research through small spacecraft missions, including CubeSat and SmallSat missions. The Committee believes these competitively selected projects help train the next generation of scientists and provide much-needed research. The Committee directs NASA to provide not less than \$25,000,000 for these missions.

Planetary Science.—The Planetary Science Research program provides the scientific foundation for data returned from NASA missions exploring the solar system. It is also NASA’s primary interface with university faculty and graduate students in this field and the research community in general. These studies enable planetary scientists to answer specific questions about, and increase the understanding of, the origin and evolution of the solar system.

Lunar Discovery and Exploration.—The Committee supports the requested level of \$210,000,000 for the Lunar Discovery and Exploration program, including \$22,000,000 for the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter and \$57,500,000 for the new Lunar Future initiative to address the strategic knowledge gaps important for human exploration of the Moon.

Planetary Defense.—Within Planetary Science, Planetary Defense programs, the Committee provides \$160,000,000 to fund NASA’s Planetary Defense program and recommends not less than \$72,400,000 be made available for the upcoming Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART) mission. Additionally, within Planetary Defense programs, Other Missions and Data Analysis, funding is included for continued development of the Near Earth Object Camera (NEOCam). The Committee remains supportive of the NEOCam mission, which follows a 2010 National Academy of Sciences report regarding the use of space-based infrared survey telescopes to discover asteroids that pose a hazard to Earth. The recommendation includes no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for NEOCam. The Committee understands that NASA is awaiting a report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) to provide independent advice regarding NEOCam in a study to be completed by the second quarter of 2019, pending the internal review process. Additionally, NASA shall maintain no less than current funding levels for its use of the National Science Foundation’s ground-based telescopes to fulfill its planetary protection mission and determine if additional funds are required.

Mars Exploration Program.—The Committee provides \$570,000,000, which is \$23,500,000 greater than the requested level, for the Mars Exploration Program to ensure launch of the Mars 2020 mission and to further development of a Mars Sample Return mission to be launched in 2026. Given that sample return was the highest priority of the previous planetary science decadal survey, NASA shall provide the Committee with a year-by-year future funding profile for a planned focused Mars sample return mission to be ready for a 2026 launch. In addition, the Committee endorses the mid-term decadal survey recommendation for NASA to develop a comprehensive Mars program architecture, strategic

plan, and management structure that maximizes synergy among existing and future domestic and international missions and science optimization at the architectural level.

Jupiter Europa Missions.—The Committee provides \$592,600,000, which is \$47,600,000 greater than fiscal year 2019, and equal to the requested level, for the Europa Clipper Mission. The Clipper mission will explore Europa, the smallest of the four Galilean moons orbiting Jupiter, and investigate its habitability.

Jupiter Europa Lander.—The Committee provides no additional funding for the Jupiter Europa Lander. In fiscal year 2019, the Committee provided \$195,000,000 for the Jupiter Europa Lander. Development of the Jupiter Europa Lander is a priority and the Committee wishes to see research and development of the Lander continue. The Committee understands that funding provided in fiscal year 2019 is sufficient to continue research and development through fiscal year 2020. Therefore, additional funding is not provided for Lander in this Act. However, the Committee directs NASA to include adequate funding for continued research and development of the Jupiter Europa Lander in the fiscal year 2021 budget request.

Icy Satellites Surface Technology.—The Committee provides \$60,000,000, which is \$25,000,000 greater than fiscal year 2019, and \$57,800,000 greater than the requested level, for Icy Satellites Surface Technology to meet the science goals for the Jupiter Europa mission as recommended in previous Planetary Science Decadal surveys and to enable a lander on Europa by the next decade, based on input from the next Planetary Science Decadal survey.

Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA).—Within Astrophysics, the Committee provides \$85,200,000, which is equal to fiscal year 2019, and \$12,200,000 greater than the requested level, for the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA). Working collectively with other space telescopes, including Hubble and Spitzer, these observatories create a comprehensive web of information and data that spans both the electromagnetic spectrum and time itself.

Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST).—The Committee provides \$510,700,000, which is \$198,500,000 greater than fiscal year 2019, and \$510,700,000 greater than the Administration's requested level, which would have eliminated WFIRST. This mission was included as the highest priority in the 2010 Astrophysics Decadal Survey. The recommended amount shall include \$65,000,000 for continued development of the coronagraph as a technology demonstration mission. The WFIRST telescope continuation is essential to unravel the secrets of dark energy and dark matter, search for and image exoplanets, and explore many topics in infrared astrophysics.

Heliophysics.—The Committee provides \$704,500,000, which is \$15,500,000 below fiscal year 2019, and equal to the Administration's requested level for Heliophysics. Heliophysics studies the nature of the Sun and how it influences the very nature of space. Studying this system helps us understand fundamental information about how the universe works and helps protect technology and astronauts in space.

AERONAUTICS

The Committee provides \$700,000,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$25,000,000 below fiscal year 2019 and \$33,100,000 above the Administration's requested level.

Hypersonics Technology Project.—Within amounts provided, no less than \$60,000,000 is for NASA's ongoing Hypersonics Technology Project. This project coordinates closely with partners in the Department of Defense so that NASA can leverage their investments in ground and flight activities to develop and validate advanced physics-based computational models as building blocks towards the long-term vision. Focus areas for the project include hypersonic propulsion systems, reusable vehicle technologies, high-temperature materials, and systems analysis. The development of new hypersonic capabilities, generally faster than mach five, focuses on sustaining hypersonic competency for national needs while advancing fundamental hypersonics research.

Electric Air Flight.—The Committee encourages strengthening collaborations between NASA, the Department of Energy, and national laboratories to overcome energy storage challenges for mobility such as electric air flight. Additionally, the Committee encourages efforts to overcome technological barriers in demonstrating the capability of electrified aircraft, such as higher energy density batteries, development of new, lower-cost materials, and the establishment of testing methods and protocols.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$1,291,600,000 for Space Technology, which is \$364,700,000 above fiscal year 2019, and \$277,300,000 above the Administration's requested level.

Space Technology Mission Directorate.—The Committee reaffirms its support for the independence of the Space Technology Mission Directorate and recognizes that its current status enables it to support the development of a wide array of various technologies. This diverse portfolio contains technology development activities that have broad applications beyond human exploration and that help to meet the agency's science objectives, establish new commercial and academic partnerships, and stimulate the growth of the nation's technology sector. This approach also ensures that NASA technologists and their external partners maintain the ability to address long-term strategic goals rather than only focusing on short-term, mission-specific objectives. In addition, the Directorate's direct engagement with the academic community is supporting the development of the next generation of space technologists. The Committee directs NASA to preserve the Directorate as a standalone entity within the agency, and to maintain its focus on broad technology development goals that are independent of mission-specific needs.

Regional economic development.—The Committee provides \$8,000,000, which is \$3,000,000 above fiscal year 2019, and \$8,000,000 above the Administration's requested level for NASA's regional economic development program that focuses on partnerships with State and regional economic development organizations as they expand space-related commercial opportunities designed to address NASA mission needs.

Nuclear thermal propulsion technology.—The Committee provides \$125,000,000, which is \$25,000,000 greater than the fiscal year 2019 enacted amount, and \$125,000,000 greater than the Administration's requested level, which was zero, for continued development and demonstration of a nuclear thermal propulsion system. Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, NASA shall submit a multi-year plan that enables a nuclear thermal propulsion demonstration, including the timeline associated with the space demonstration, and a description of future missions and propulsion and power systems enabled by this capability. NASA shall take into consideration the use of nuclear thermal propulsion as it drafts the multi-year exploration roadmap directed in this bill. Further, within the amounts provided for nuclear thermal propulsion, up to \$10,000,000 may be used to develop a digital twin model to support the cost-effective development, manufacturing, and operation of nuclear thermal propulsion technologies.

Technology Maturation—In-Space Robotic Manufacturing and Assembly.—The Committee provides \$72,200,000, which is \$37,200,000 greater than fiscal year 2019, and equal to the Administration's requested level, for In-Space Robotic Manufacturing and Assembly. Within this appropriation is \$14,300,000 for additive manufacturing, a process that will transform the traditional spacecraft-manufacturing model by enabling in-space creation of large spacecraft systems. No longer will developing, building, and qualifying a spacecraft focus so heavily on an integrated system that must survive launch loads and environments. These crosscutting technologies could also greatly reduce cost while increasing capabilities for both NASA and commercial space applications. Across all NASA accounts, funding is included for In-Space Robotic Manufacturing, of which nearly \$35,000,000 is included for additive manufacturing. Further, the Committee supports additive manufacturing efforts focused on sub-scale work, including the development of digital twin technologies.

Technology Demonstration Mission—Satellite Servicing/Restore-L.—The Committee provides \$180,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 appropriated level and \$134,700,000 greater than the Administration's fiscal year 2020 requested level, for the Restore-L program to conduct an orbital refueling mission in 2022. These funds shall be used exclusively for activities related to and associated with the Restore-L spacecraft and any demonstrations that it will conduct or support. The Committee recognizes and encourages the development of satellite servicing to benefit not only NASA, but the Department of Defense, the Intelligence Community, and the private sector. Moreover, the Committee directs NASA to encourage other government entities to take full advantage of Restore-L's capabilities.

Solar Electric Propulsion.—The Committee provides \$48,100,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 appropriated level, and \$4,700,000 greater than the Administration's fiscal year 2020 requested level, for solar electric propulsion activities. According to NASA, high-powered solar electric propulsion can efficiently propel more ambitious robotic science and human exploration missions beyond the Earth and into deep space. Furthermore, solar electric propulsion will enable more efficient orbit transfer of spacecraft

and accommodate the increasing power demands for government and commercial satellites.

Flight opportunities small launch technology platform.—Within amounts provided, no less than \$25,000,000 is for the Flight Opportunities Program to enable NASA to continue to partner with commercial industry to advance technologies for sub-orbital and orbital launch vehicles for small payloads, with the aim to increase affordability of those technologies and to allow for more frequent access to relevant launch environments, including low-Earth orbit. This funding fills a research gap by offering several minutes of micro-gravity research at a relatively low price. Of this amount, \$5,000,000 is dedicated for competitively-selected opportunities in support of payload development and flight of K-12 and collegiate educational payloads.

Advanced Technologies to Support Air Revitalization Initiative.—The Committee provides \$3,500,000, equal to the fiscal year 2020 request level, for NASA to support university and industry research related to the development and application of ionic liquid-based technologies to aid in air revitalization systems.

EXPLORATION

The Committee provides \$5,129,900,000 for Exploration, which is \$79,100,000 above fiscal year 2019, and \$108,200,000 above the Administration's requested level.

Orion.—The Committee provides \$1,425,000,000, which is \$75,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 appropriated level, and \$158,800,000 greater than the Administration's fiscal year 2020 requested level for Orion. NASA shall keep the Committee informed of the status of activities related to Orion, the European Service Module, and ongoing activities related to integration of Orion with Space Launch System and associated ground infrastructure.

Space Launch System (SLS).—The Committee provides \$2,150,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 appropriated level, and \$374,600,000 greater than the Administration's fiscal year 2020 requested level for SLS.

Exploration Ground Systems (EGS).—The Committee provides \$592,800,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 appropriated level, and \$192,700,000 greater than the Administration's fiscal year 2020 requested level for Exploration Ground Systems (EGS). Within this amount, \$50,000,000 is included for the second mobile launch platform.

Exploration missions.—In its 2014 report, *Actions Needed to Improve Transparency and Assess Long-Term Affordability of Human Exploration Programs*, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommended that NASA establish a separate cost and schedule baseline for work required to support Space Launch System (SLS) Block I Exploration Mission-2 and establish separate cost and schedule baselines for each additional capability of SLS, Orion, and associated exploration ground systems that encompass all life-cycle costs, to include operations and sustainment. The NASA Office of Inspector General made a similar recommendation in its April 2017 report, *NASA's Plans for Human Exploration Beyond Low Earth Orbit*, noting that NASA should establish more rigorous cost and schedule estimates for the SLS and exploration ground programs for the EM-2 mission mapped to available re-

sources and future budget assumptions. Accordingly, NASA shall, within one year of enactment of this Act, establish the agency cost and schedule commitments for the launch readiness date for SLS and the associated ground systems for EM-2. If additional development efforts occur outside the scope of work for EM-2—such as, but not limited to, Exploration Upper Stage and a second Mobile Launcher—then NASA shall establish separate cost and schedule baselines for each additional capability of SLS, Orion, and associated ground systems that exceed the \$250,000,000 threshold for designation as a major project and ensure they encompass all life-cycle costs, to include operations and sustainment.

Human exploration programs.—The Committee directs GAO to continue its review of NASA’s human exploration programs, specifically the SLS program, the Orion program, and Exploration Ground Systems, to include the mobile launch platforms, and to include integration and software development issues that cut across these programs. In addition, the Committee directs GAO to review NASA’s lunar-focused programs, including the Gateway program and other programs or projects that are expected to have an estimated life-cycle cost over \$250,000,000, as part of GAO’s semi-annual assessment of NASA major projects. Separately, the Committee directs GAO to continue conducting in-depth reviews of NASA’s lunar-focused programs. GAO shall report on the acquisition progress of these programs, as well as any challenges NASA faces in implementing its lunar efforts, as applicable. GAO shall provide periodic updates to the Committee on these reviews.

Monitoring Program Costs and Execution.—The Committee recommends that NASA adhere to the open priority recommendations provided by GAO. These nine priority recommendations relate to: (1) monitoring program costs and execution, and (2) improving efficiency and effectiveness. One recommendation regarding the International Space Station will be addressed in separate report language related to Space Operations. Further, within 90 days after enactment of this Act, NASA is directed to report to the Committee on its efforts to implement the priority GAO recommendations, and, if necessary, provide the Committee with adequate justification as to why NASA has failed, or will not comply.

Recommendations for monitoring and execution not mentioned elsewhere in this report include: to decrease the risk of cost and schedule overruns, NASA should identify a range of possible missions for each future SLS variant that includes cost and schedule estimates and plans for how those possible missions would fit within NASA’s funding profile; to decrease the risk of cost and schedule overruns and to promote affordability, before finalizing acquisition plans for future capability variants, NASA should assess the full range of competition opportunities and assess the extent to which development and production of future elements of the SLS could be competitively procured; to improve NASA management and oversight of its spaceflight projects, and to improve the reliability of project earned value management (EVM) data, NASA should modify the NASA Procedural Requirements 7120.5 to require projects to implement a formal surveillance program that: (1) Ensures anomalies in contractor-delivered and in-house monthly EVM reports are identified and explained, and report periodically to the center and mission directorate’s leadership on relevant trends in

the number of unexplained anomalies; (2) Ensures consistent use of work breakdown structures (WBSs) for both the EVM report and the schedule; (3) Ensures that lower-level EVM data reconcile with project-level EVM data using the same WBS; (4) Improves underlying schedules so that they are properly sequenced using predecessor and successor dependencies and are free of constraints to the extent practicable so that the EVM baseline is reliable; and (5) to provide reliable estimates of program cost and schedule that are useful to support management and stakeholder decisions, NASA should direct the Orion program to perform an updated Joint Cost and Schedule Confidence Level analysis in adherence with cost and schedule estimating best practices.

Recommendations for improving efficiency and effectiveness include: NASA should coordinate with the Office of Science and Technology Policy's Research Business Models working group to identify additional areas where they can standardize administrative research requirements.

NASA shall report to the Committee on all these efforts no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

SPACE OPERATIONS

The Committee provides \$4,285,700,000 for Space Operations, which is \$353,400,000 below fiscal year 2019 and equal to the requested level.

International Space Station (ISS).—The Committee recommends that NASA adhere to the open priority recommendation provided by the GAO to develop and maintain a contingency plan for ensuring a presence on the ISS until a Commercial Crew Program contractor is certified.

Public-Private Partnerships.—The Committee supports public-private partnerships to advance commercial capabilities in LEO, particularly those involving in-kind contributions by NASA, such as providing a docking node on the ISS available for partnership opportunities.

Female Astronaut Equipment.—The Committee is concerned by reports that a lack of adequate equipment prevented two female astronauts from completing an historic spacewalk together aboard the International Space Station. The Committee directs NASA to work with International Space Station partners to ensure that adequate equipment is available in the future, and to determine if additional resources are required to meet such a request. Therefore, within 90 days after enactment of this Act, NASA shall report to the Committee on the resources necessary to make adequate equipment available, the timelines required to make such adequate equipment available, and plans for providing adequate equipment in the future.

21st Century Launch Complex Program.—Within the amounts provided for Space Operations, the recommendation includes up to the fiscal year 2019 levels for the 21st Century Launch Complex Program. The Committee remains concerned with regard to efforts directed toward filling critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety gaps at NASA launch facilities. The Committee directs that within 90 days after enactment of this Act, NASA shall report to the Committee regarding the critical maintenance requirements, capacity, range safety gaps backlog, and associated costs at all

NASA-owned launch complexes, criteria for awarding funds, and plans for future funding requests for this critical space infrastructure program.

Commercial Crew Program.—The Commercial Crew Program is critical to ensuring the United States has safe and reliable domestic human spaceflight access to low Earth orbit. The Committee supports the efforts of NASA and its industry partners to begin operational missions transporting NASA and international partner astronauts. To ensure continued innovation in safety systems and to appropriately support ongoing test activities, the Committee supports the requested level for the Commercial Crew Program. Further, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, NASA is directed to provide a report discussing differing launch vehicle fueling methods being employed by Commercial Crew Partners and the relative impact of those approaches on the overall mission and crew safety.

Rocket Propulsion Test program.—Within the amounts provided for Space Operations, the recommendation provides that up to the fiscal year 2019 level may be used for NASA’s Rocket Propulsion Test program.

International collaboration.—The Committee supports joint projects between NASA and the Israel Space Agency and directs a report from NASA within 180 days of enactment of this Act detailing current and planned projects between the two agencies.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS (STEM)
ENGAGEMENT

The Committee provides \$123,000,000 for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement, which is \$13,000,000 greater than fiscal year 2019. The Administration requested no funding for STEM. The Committee expects NASA to continue implementing the programs below and to ensure that overhead costs to support these programs do not exceed five percent. Further, the Committee directs NASA to include an adequately requested funding amount for STEM in the fiscal year 2021 budget request and future requests.

National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program.—The recommendation includes \$48,000,000 for the Space Grant program. This amount shall be allocated to State consortia for competitively awarded grants in support of local, regional, and national STEM needs.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—The recommendation includes \$25,000,000 for EPSCoR.

Minority University Research and Education Project (MUREP).—The recommendation includes \$37,000,000 for MUREP.

STEM Education and Accountability Projects (SEAP).—The recommendation includes \$13,000,000 for SEAP.

SAFETY, SECURITY AND MISSION SERVICES

The Committee provides \$3,084,600,000 for Safety, Security and Mission Services, which is \$329,600,000 above fiscal year 2019 and equal to the requested level.

Working Capital Fund (WCF) reporting.—NASA shall continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the expenditures and unobligated balances of NASA’s WCF.

Wind Tunnels.—The Committee recommendation approves NASA’s proposal to transfer the management and funding for its wind tunnels and other aeronautics ground testing assets and facilities to Safety, Security, and Mission Services. This transfer is intended to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of managing testing capabilities within the Agency.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The Committee provides \$497,200,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$149,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$103,200,000 below the requested level.

Construction.—The recommendation includes \$414,300,000 for Construction of Facilities, minor revitalization, planning and design, and demolition. Included in this amount is no less than \$114,000,000 for NASA’s two highest priority construction projects.

Environmental Compliance and Restoration.—The recommendation includes \$82,900,000, which is \$8,000,000 greater than the fiscal year 2019 appropriated level and equal to the Administration’s fiscal year 2020 requested level, for Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities. NASA’s Environmental Compliance and Restoration (ECR) program cleans up hazardous materials and waste products released to the surface or groundwater at NASA installations, NASA-owned industrial plants supporting NASA activities, current or former sites where NASA operations have contributed to environmental problems, and other sites where the Agency is legally obligated to address hazardous pollutants. Included in this amount is requested funding to manage costs while remediating environmental contaminants at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$41,700,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, which is \$2,400,000 above fiscal year 2019 and equal to the requested level.

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 a provision that requires NASA to submit its agency spending plan at the activity level and subjects both the spending plan and specified changes to that plan to reprogramming procedures under section 505 of this Act.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Committee recommends \$8,636,141,000 for the National Science Foundation (NSF). This significant investment, which is \$561,141,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$1,570,141,000 above the request shows the Committee's support for science, the academic community, and the next generation of scientists, mathematicians, astronomers, and engineers across the country. The Committee underscores the importance of basic research that both improves the lives of Americans and expands our understanding of the Earth, the depths of our oceans, our Solar System, the Universe, and oceans on other planets.

The Committee supports infrastructure investments that expand our understanding of the universe and inspire students to pursue careers in the sciences. The Committee recognizes that current and future large scientific facilities represent an enormous investment of Federal resources that must be administered wisely. The Committee supports basic research in fundamental science areas and expects that as NSF uses the 10 Big Ideas as a focusing tool, the funding for the fundamental scientific disciplines will be maintained. Within amounts provided, NSF shall allocate no less than fiscal year 2019 levels to support its existing scientific research, research laboratories, observational networks, and other research infrastructure assets, including the astronomy assets, the current academic research fleet, Federally funded research and development centers, and the national high-performance computing centers, so that they may provide the support needed for cutting edge research.

Innovation Corps.—The Committee recognizes the value of translating basic research for public benefit and the recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level for the Innovation Corps program to build on the initial successes of its highly innovative public-private partnership model and expand the program to additional academic institutions.

Computer Science for All.—The Committee strongly supports NSF's Computer Science for All efforts and the recommendation including an increase of not less \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level for such activities. The Computer and Information Science and Engineering directorate is expected to collaborate with the Division of Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings to build on ongoing efforts to improve rigorous computer science education.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends \$7,106,301,000 for Research and Related Activities, which is \$586,301,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$1,443,341,000 above the request. The Committee believes that strategic investments in the physical sciences are vitally important for the United States to remain the global leader in innovation, productivity, economic growth, and high-paying jobs for the future.

Artificial intelligence.—The Committee believes it is important to maintain leadership in artificial intelligence and commends NSF for its significant investments in this area. The Committee recognizes the potential of artificial intelligence to transform the economy, foster economic growth, support national security, and en-

hance wellbeing. The Committee urges NSF to invest in the ethical and safe development of artificial intelligence. Within 90 days of the enactment of this Act, NSF shall provide the Committee with a report on its efforts to prioritize investments in artificial intelligence research.

Lead detection, testing, and monitoring.—The Committee encourages NSF to support funding for next-generation approaches to low-cost, high quality lead testing detection and monitoring tools.

Advanced manufacturing.—The Committee recognizes the Advanced Manufacturing program and its role in assisting domestic manufacturers to reshape our nation’s strategic industries. The program should continue to prioritize funding multidisciplinary research that alters and transforms manufacturing capabilities, methods, and practices, while providing the framework for domestic manufacturing to remain competitive, and helping struggling industries reinvent themselves.

Steel research.—The Committee encourages NSF to use its Industrial Innovation and Partnerships program to continue research into the U.S. steel industry.

Palmer Station.—The National Science Foundation currently conducts year-round operations with marine support at Palmer Station in the Antarctic, consistent with stated U.S. policy. Year-round operations have helped advance important scientific research while maintaining an active U.S. presence on the Antarctic Peninsula. The Committee supports year-round operations at Palmer and has provided funding that will enable the NSF to do so.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—Within amounts provided, \$177,700,000 is for EPSCoR.

Marine research.—The recommendation maintains current funding levels for existing marine research facilities and directs NSF to accept new proposals from the academic research community for research supported by these facilities. The Committee further directs NSF to develop a plan, in coordination with the academic research community, to ensure the science community’s continued access to capabilities comparable to those currently provided by existing NSF marine research facilities.

Existing astronomy assets.—The Committee underscores that a critical component of the nation’s scientific enterprise is the infrastructure that supports researchers in discovery science, including planetary protection. Investments to advance the frontiers of research and education in science and engineering are critical to the nation’s innovation enterprise. U.S.-based astronomy facilities continue to make groundbreaking discoveries and maintain excellent world-class scientific research. The Committee expects NSF to sustain support for the programs and scientific facilities funded by the Astronomical Sciences Division at no less than the fiscal year 2019 levels to maintain full scientific and educational operations. The Committee is aware that NSF is working with Federal, academic, and private sector partners to develop plans to share future operations and maintenance costs of NSF astronomical infrastructure. NSF shall keep the Committee informed of these activities. Further, any proposal by NSF to divest the Foundation of these facilities shall be proposed as part of any future NSF budget request

and is subject to NSF administrative provisions included in the accompanying bill.

Quantum initiative.—The Committee supports NSF's research program in quantum information science and technology in support of the authorized activities included in Section 401 and Section 402 of the National Quantum Initiative (Public Law 115–368). This emerging field of science promises to yield revolutionary new approaches to computing, sensing and communication. NSF should remain committed to developing and supporting systems that facilitate tremendous leaps in computational simulation, including artificial intelligence, storage, quantum computing, and data analyses that enable a broad range of scientific research. Leading edge high-performance computing infrastructure is vital for continued U.S. world leadership and international scientific competitiveness, particularly given computational investments and technical achievements in high-performance computing by other nations. The recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for these activities.

Geospatial data.—The Committee commends NSF for its commitment to provide high-performance computing capacity to advance global topographic mapping. The Foundation's support to produce geospatial products is contributing significantly to the advancement of Earth science and adding critical benefits to Federal agencies needing to access unclassified geospatial data.

International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP).—The recommendation provides \$48,000,000 for the IODP. The Committee notes that in addition to this funding, the IODP program derives funding from international and/or industry partners to maximize operating time on the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES) Resolution ocean research vessel. The Committee supports the goal of operating five research missions a year on the JOIDES Resolution.

High Energy Physics (HEP).—The Committee continues to provide funding for the HEP program to support scientific research at university and national laboratories throughout the nation and advance Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel projects, operations of existing large facilities, and completion of small and medium-sized projects. The exploration of the nature of neutrinos, the Higgs Boson, dark matter, dark energy, and yet-to-be-discovered forces that govern the origin and evolution of our universe will greatly enhance the nation's scientific knowledge.

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).—The Committee supports the work of the Oceans and Human Health program to better understand the public health risks of environmental exposures and encourages NSF to continue its research into the human health impacts of HABs in the Great Lakes Basin and marine coastal regions. HABs jeopardize the integrity of drinking water resources in these regions.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBE) Sciences.—The Committee supports SBE and recognizes the fundamental importance of its research for advancing our understanding of human behavior and its application to a wide range of human systems, including public health, national defense and security, education and learning, and the integration of human and machine. SBE funds over half of our nation's university-based social and behavioral science

research but remains the smallest of NSF directorates. The Committee believes this research provides an evidence-based understanding of the human condition, resulting in more-informed policymaking and better-informed spending on a full range of national issues. The recommendation includes no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for SBE.

Low-energy nuclear reactions (LENR).—The Committee encourages the NSF to evaluate the various theories, experiments, and scientific literature surrounding the field of LENR. It shall also provide a set of recommendations as to whether future Federal investment into LENR research would be prudent, and if so, a plan for how that investment would be best utilized.

Scientific collaboration.—NSF is encouraged to improve the understanding of scientific collaboration and how scientists work together.

Plant Genome Research Program (PGRP).—The Committee finds that NSF's PGRP advances research into crop-based genomics and phenomics that address challenging economic and societal questions and directs NSF to continue to fund the PGRP program and to focus the program on research related to crops of economic importance.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$223,230,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction, as requested. The recommendation includes \$1,000,000, as requested, for enhanced oversight. NSF shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on the activities funded in this account.

Antarctica Infrastructure Modernization for Science (AIMS).—The recommendation includes \$97,890,000 for AIMS to replace major facilities at McMurdo Station, Antarctica, as requested. The Committee supports the AIMS program and the recommendations for increased efficiencies included in the U.S. Antarctic Program Blue Ribbon Panel report, *More and Better Science in Antarctica through Increased Logistical Effectiveness*.

Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST).—The recommendation includes \$46,340,000 for LSST, as requested. LSST, which was ranked as the top large ground-based astronomy project by the National Research Council 2010 Decadal Survey, will produce the deepest, widest-field sky image ever and issue alerts for moving and transient objects within 60 seconds of discovery.

High Luminosity-Large Hadron Collider Upgrade (HL-LHC).—The recommendation includes \$33,000,000 for upgrades to the detectors at the Large Hadron Collider, as requested.

Mid-scale research infrastructure.—The recommendation includes \$45,000,000 in the MREFC account for mid-scale research infrastructure, as requested. The Committee commends NSF for its planned investments in mid-scale research infrastructure, including the provision of larger mid-scale instrumentation and the facility operation transition program to better enable support for facilities over their complete lifespan.

Infrastructure planning.—The Committee is concerned about the NSF's planning for the construction and development of the next-generation of competitive large-scale facilities to support NSF-funded science disciplines, including ground-based telescopes. Failure to

plan for the next generation of facilities handicaps the U.S. science community and risks our nation's global leadership in science. The Committee encourages NSF to develop a comprehensive and prioritized list of large-scale facilities requested by NSF-supported science disciplines.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The Committee recommends \$950,000,000 for Education and Human Resources, which is \$40,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$126,530,000 above the request.

Broadening participation programs.—To broaden the participation of underrepresented populations in STEM education programs and, ultimately, the STEM workforce, the recommendation provides no less than \$48,500,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation; no less than \$67,000,000 for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program; and no less than \$15,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs).—Hispanic Serving Institutions and the HSI grant program play an important role in 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. The recommendation includes no less than \$45,000,000 for the HSI program.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program (HBCU-UP).—The recommendation provides no less than \$38,000,000 for the HBCU-UP. Within amounts provided, the recommendation includes an increase of \$3,000,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Excellence in Research program. This initiative provides strategic programs and opportunities for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) that stimulate sustainable improvement in their research and development capacity and competitiveness. The Committee encourages NSF to continue to use research infrastructure improvement grants, co-funding programs, and other innovative mechanisms to boost HBCU participation and capacity throughout NSF research programs.

Inclusion across the Nation of Communities of Learners of Underrepresented Discoverers in Engineering and Science (NSF INCLUDES).—The Committee supports the NSF INCLUDES program, which is a comprehensive national initiative designed to enhance U.S. leadership in science, technology, engineering and mathematics discoveries and innovations focused on NSF's commitment to diversity, inclusion, and broadening participation in these fields. The recommendation includes no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for NSF INCLUDES.

Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs).—The Committee notes that among the minority-serving institutions with whom NSF provides grant opportunities, AANAPISIs are not designated. The Committee urges NSF to increase grant funding opportunities for AANAPISIs, and to reach out to these institutions to raise awareness regarding these grants.

Early Childhood STEM Education.—The Committee urges NSF, in awarding grants under its Discovery Research PreK-12 pro-

gram, to consider age distribution in order to more equitably allocate funding for research studies with a focus on early childhood.

Cybersecurity research.—The Committee encourages NSF to form partnerships with Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities with respect to cybersecurity research.

CyberCorps.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2019 level for CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service program and urges NSF to use the CyberCorps Faculty Fellows pilot program to address the critical shortage of cybersecurity faculty in U.S. institutions of higher education. In addition, the Committee urges NSF to continue work with qualified community colleges including through providing scholarships and apprenticeship opportunities.

Bioprocessing workforce development.—The Committee is aware of the shortage in trained bioprocessing engineers, scientists and technicians in the workforce and supports expanded capacity and partnerships at NSF to address these shortfalls. The lack of proper bioprocessing training facilities in the United States, particularly those that have integrated hands-on academic education, industry training, and workforce development, is crippling this vital source of ingenuity in the labor force. The Committee strongly urges NSF to make investments in support of transdisciplinary workforce development, training and education programs in the bioprocessing field. When providing resources for these initiatives, NSF is encouraged to look to institutions of higher education that have successfully demonstrated national and international collaborations in this arena.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$336,890,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management, which is \$7,350,000 above fiscal year 2019 and the same as the request.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Committee recommends \$4,370,000 for the National Science Board, which is the same as fiscal year 2019 and \$270,000 above the request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$15,350,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is the same as fiscal year 2019 and the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes a provision that establishes thresholds for the transfer of funds.

The bill includes a provision regarding notification prior to acquisition or disposal of certain assets.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$10,500,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights, which is \$435,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$1,300,000 above the request.

Field Hearings.—The Committee encourages the Commission to conduct field hearings on priority civil rights topics such as fair housing and the Census.

Donations.—The Committee includes bill language granting the Commission the authority to accept donations to carry out its mission, similar to authority provided to 45 other Federal agencies. The Commission shall provide to the Committee quarterly updates on all gifts and donations, as well as the terms of, and specific activities funded by, the gift or donation. Additionally, anticipated funding from gifts or donations shall be included in the Commission's annual spend plan.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$399,500,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which is \$20,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$43,700,000 above the request. The recommendation continues the increase provided in fiscal year 2018 to address sexual harassment claims. The recommended additional funding is provided to increase front-line and investigative staff to reduce wait times for intake appointments, modernize information technology, and to collect information required by the revised EEO-1 form.

Summary pay data.—The Committee supports EEOCs's September 2016 revisions to the EEO-1 form. This strengthened pay data collection will shine a light on pay practices, reveal trends, and support employers in proactively evaluating their systems and closing pay gaps.

Charge Quotas.—The Committee is concerned about EEOC's handling of A, B, and C charges and directs EEOC to submit a report to the Committee, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, documenting any formal or informal quotas EEOC has used for the handling of A, B, and C charges, respectively, as defined in the EEOC's Priority Charge Handling Procedures, for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, as well as any projected quotas for Fiscal Year 2020.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$101,000,000 for the International Trade Commission (ITC), which is \$6,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$9,900,000 above the request.

American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016—In fiscal year 2020, the ITC will begin the second cycle for the consideration of product items for potential inclusion in future miscellaneous tariff bills (MTBs) no later than October 15, 2019, in compliance with the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016. As part of the first cycle in fiscal year 2016, the ITC received over 5,000 petitions and comments and recommended roughly 1,700 products for inclusion in an MTB. In order to deliver a final MTB report to Congress by August 2020, the ITC will require a temporary surge in staffing to prepare, process, and analyze a second round of petitions. The recommendation supports the ITC’s request to ensure adequate staffing to support this effort.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee recommends \$550,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which is \$135,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$531,800,000 above the request.

LSC is a nonprofit corporation established to promote equal access to justice and to provide grants for high-quality civil legal assistance to low-income persons. LSC grants help the most vulnerable people, including families facing unlawful evictions or foreclosures and women seeking protection from abuse. With State, local, pro bono, and private sources underfunded, LSC is critical to closing the access-to-justice gap.

Evictions.—The Committee is concerned with the high rate of evictions in certain States and territories and the limited available legal aid. The recommendation includes funding for LSC to conduct and publish an analysis regarding areas within States and territories with high rates of unmet legal needs involving evictions and with consideration of variations in local laws. LSC should use data regarding eviction rates, availability of legal aid or other free legal advocates, and differences among laws and procedures affecting evictions in different areas. In addition, LSC is urged to explore opportunities to explore increasing access to eviction-related legal aid in such States and territories including through LSC’s Pro Bono Innovation Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The bill continues certain restrictions on the uses of LSC funding.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee was disappointed by the proposal to close the Marine Mammal Commission and rejects that proposal. Instead the recommendation includes \$3,616,000 for the critical work of the commission to protect the important species in our oceans.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

The Committee recommends \$72,000,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), which is \$4,000,000 above fiscal

year 2019 and \$3,000,000 above the request. The Committee recognizes the continued growth in USTR's mission, but the Committee is concerned that USTR is not executing its available funding with the ferocity the Committee would anticipate given USTR's growing workload. In support of better oversight and transparency of both Salaries and Expenses and the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, the Committee directs the submission of a quarterly expenditure report outlining actual and planned obligations through the fiscal year by account and source year as well as USTR's target and actual staffing levels. Recognizing USTR expenses are largely personnel-related, USTR is directed to categorize expenses by object class code and the program areas supported. The report is due no later than 30 days after the end of each quarter in the fiscal year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$57,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of USTR, which is \$4,000,000 above fiscal year 2019 and \$2,000,000 below the request. The Committee recommendation supports current staffing and includes the requested \$1,100,000 towards FIRRMA implementation. USTR is encouraged to maintain staff who can translate trade documents that USTR receives from China. The Committee directs USTR to continue its reporting requirement related to free trade agreements, as directed in House Report 115-704.

U.S.-India Bilateral Trade.—The Committee notes the importance of U.S.-India bilateral trade and investment. However, the Committee is concerned that India has been enacting a series of policies to increase domestic manufacturing and protect domestic industries and agricultural production that discriminate against U.S. exports and investment, including unfair treatment by India of U.S. exports of American-produced boric acid and the illegal rebranding and smuggling of U.S.-grown almonds into India. In March 2019, USTR announced it intends to terminate India's designation as a beneficiary developing country under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program primarily because India has (1) failed to provide the United States with assurances that it will provide equitable and reasonable access to its markets in numerous sectors and (2) has implemented a wide array of trade barriers that create serious negative effects on U.S. commerce. Accordingly, the Committee supports USTR's work to provide equitable market access for U.S. exports to India and encourages USTR to continue to work to address the aforementioned trade practices and market access issues with the Indian government.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000, which is to be derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, for trade enforcement activities authorized by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (TFTEA). The recommendation is \$5,000,000 above the request and equal to the amount for fiscal year 2019.

The recommendation does not include proposed bill language to change the TFTEA. USTR is encouraged to work with the appropriate committees for technical fixes to the legislation. Further, the

Committee understands that USTR is interested in extending the availability of any unused balances within the Trust Fund until such funds are expended. While the Committee appreciates USTR's challenges of executing this authority on an annual basis, USTR has typically not executed against its full budget authority nor has it shown plans for how the carryover funding could be allocated if such flexibility were granted. USTR should consider this in its submission of the quarterly expenditure report and future congressional justifications.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$6,555,000 for the State Justice Institute, which is \$584,000 above fiscal year 2019 and the same as the request.

The additional funding is provided to enhance the Institute's efforts to help State courts address the opioid epidemic. The Committee expects the Institute to make addressing the opioid epidemic a priority.

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 authorized.

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 under 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 the 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 employees; (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 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 made 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 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 in 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 that 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 limits the obligation of receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund to \$2,838,000,000 during fiscal year 2020. The language also provides for a tribal set-aside.

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 made available 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 the Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation to conduct reviews of activities funded in this Act and requires certifications regarding conflicts of interest.

Section 514 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks. Any acquisition of such an information system is contingent upon the development of a risk mitigation strategy and a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered by this section shall consult with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other relevant agencies when reviewing supply chain risks and making a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest.

Each department or agency covered by this section is directed to ensure it is following the criteria established by the FBI and the National Institute of Standards and Technology when acquiring or renewing certain information systems. Each department or agency covered under this section shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate describing reviews and assessments of risk made pursuant to this section and any associated findings or determinations.

Section 515 prohibits the use of funds made available in 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 in this Act to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 517 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to authorize or issue a national security letter (NSL) in contravention of certain laws authorizing the FBI to issue NSLs.

Section 518 requires congressional notification regarding 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 during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.

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 from the Department of Justice.

Section 522 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act for the purchase of first class or premium air travel in contravention of certain Federal regulations.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds made available in 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 a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

Section 524 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 525 requires funds, to the extent practicable, to be used to purchase light bulbs that are "Energy Star" qualified or have the "Federal Energy Management Program" designation.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) or the National Space Council (NSC) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA, OSTP or NSC after consultation

with the Federal Bureau of Investigation have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

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

Section 528 requires each department and agency funded in the bill to submit spending plans.

Section 529 prohibits funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 530 prohibits funds from being used by the Department of Justice or Drug Enforcement Administration in contravention of section 7606 of the Agricultural Act of 2014.

Section 531 prohibits the Department of Justice from preventing certain States and territories from implementing State or territory laws regarding the use of medical marijuana.

Section 532 requires a quarterly report from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation on official travel to China.

Section 533 requires not less than 10 percent of the funds provided for certain programs be provided to persistent poverty counties.

Section 534 prohibits the use of funds to include any question on the 2020 Census that was not included in the 2018 End-to-End Census Test in Providence County, Rhode Island.

Section 535 prohibits funds to move a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives facility.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration.....	495,000	471,096	530,000	+35,000	+58,904
Offsetting fee collections.....	-11,000	-11,000	-11,000	---	---
Direct appropriation.....	484,000	460,096	519,000	+35,000	+58,904
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration.....	79,050	87,652	87,652	+8,602	---
Defense function.....	39,000	40,000	40,000	+1,000	---
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security.....	118,050	127,652	127,652	+9,602	---
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs.....	265,000	---	498,350	+233,350	+498,350
Salaries and expenses.....	39,000	29,950	41,650	+2,650	+11,700
Total, Economic Development Administration.....	304,000	29,950	540,000	+236,000	+510,050
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development.....	40,000	10,000	44,000	+4,000	+34,000

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses.....	101,000	107,990	107,990	+6,990	---
Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs.....	270,000	264,005	275,000	+5,000	+10,995
Periodic censuses and programs.....	3,551,388	5,885,400	675,000	-2,876,388	-5,210,400
2020 Census (H. Res. 293; HR 2021).....	---	---	7,500,000	+7,500,000	+7,500,000
Subtotal.....	3,551,388	5,885,400	8,175,000	+4,623,612	+2,289,600
Total, Bureau of the Census.....	3,821,388	6,149,405	8,450,000	+4,628,612	+2,300,595
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	39,500	42,441	42,441	+2,941	---
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding.....	3,370,000	3,450,681	3,450,681	+80,681	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-3,370,000	-3,450,681	-3,450,681	-80,681	---
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office.....	---	---	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services.....	724,500	611,719	751,000	+26,500	+139,281
(transfer out).....	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	---	---
Industrial Technology Services.....	155,000	15,172	169,172	+14,172	+154,000
Manufacturing extension partnerships.....	(140,000)	---	(154,000)	(+14,000)	(+154,000)
National Network for Manufacturing Innovation.....	(15,000)	(15,172)	(15,172)	(+172)	---
Construction of research facilities.....	106,000	40,690	120,000	+14,000	+79,310
(Legislative Proposal).....	---	288,000	---	---	-288,000
Working Capital Fund (by transfer).....	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	---	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology.....	985,500	955,581	1,040,172	+54,672	+84,591
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities.....	3,596,997	3,058,383	3,910,625	+313,628	+852,242
(by transfer).....	(157,980)	(158,407)	(177,782)	(+19,802)	(+19,375)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out).....	(-157,980)	(-158,407)	(-177,782)	(-19,802)	(-19,375)
Subtotal.....	3,596,997	3,058,383	3,910,625	+313,628	+852,242

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
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	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction.....	1,755,349	1,406,236	1,496,000	-259,349	+89,764
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.....	65,000	---	65,000	---	+65,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund.....	349	349	349	---	---
Fishery Disaster Assistance.....	15,000	---	15,000	---	+15,000
Fisheries Finance Program Account.....	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	---	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	5,424,695	4,456,968	5,478,974	+54,279	+1,022,006
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses.....	63,000	79,107	50,000	-13,000	-29,107
Renovation and Modernization.....	---	1,100	1,100	+1,100	---
Office of Inspector General.....	32,744	33,043	33,043	+299	---
Expenditure transfer.....	---	---	---	---	---
Information Technology System Modernization and Working Capital Fund.....	---	22,000	---	---	-22,000
Total, Departmental Management.....	95,744	135,250	84,143	-11,601	-51,107
Total, title I, Department of Commerce.....	11,413,877	12,475,333	16,434,372	+5,020,495	+3,959,039
(by transfer).....	166,980	167,407	186,782	+19,802	+19,375
(transfer out).....	-166,980	-167,407	-186,782	-19,802	-19,375

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
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	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	113,000	114,740	114,740	+1,740	---
Justice Information Sharing Technology.....	32,000	33,875	33,875	+1,875	---
Total, General Administration.....	145,000	148,615	148,615	+3,615	---
Executive Office for Immigration Review.....					
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	563,407	672,966	672,966	+109,559	---
	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Direct appropriation.....	559,407	668,966	668,966	+109,559	---
Office of Inspector General.....					
United States Parole Commission	101,000	101,646	105,500	+4,500	+3,854
Salaries and expenses.....	13,000	13,308	13,308	+308	---
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	904,000	927,453	934,600	+30,600	+7,147
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	10,000	13,000	13,000	+3,000	---
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	164,977	166,755	166,755	+1,778	---
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-136,000	-141,000	-141,000	-5,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	28,977	25,755	25,755	-3,222	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
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	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys.....	2,212,000	2,254,541	2,329,800	+117,800	+75,259
United States Trustee System Fund.....	226,000	227,229	227,229	+1,229	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-360,000	-309,000	-309,000	+51,000	---
New fees (Sec. 3004, P.L. 115-72).....	---	---	---	---	---
Direct appropriation.....	-134,000	-81,771	-81,771	+52,229	---
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	2,409	2,335	2,335	-74	---
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	270,000	270,000	270,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service.....	15,500	---	17,000	+1,500	+17,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund.....	20,514	20,514	20,514	---	---
Total, Legal Activities.....	3,329,400	3,431,827	3,531,233	+201,833	+99,406
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,358,000	1,373,416	1,444,600	+86,600	+71,184
Construction.....	15,000	14,971	15,000	---	+29
Federal Prisoner Detention.....	1,552,397	1,867,461	1,792,461	+240,064	-75,000
Total, United States Marshals Service.....	2,925,397	3,255,848	3,252,061	+326,664	-3,787
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses.....	101,369	109,585	109,585	+8,216	---

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	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement.....	560,000	550,458	570,000	+10,000	+19,542
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,729,250	3,755,738	3,836,270	+107,020	+80,532
Counterintelligence and national security.....	5,462,887	5,501,689	5,619,658	+156,771	+117,969
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	9,192,137	9,257,427	9,455,928	+263,791	+198,501
Construction.....	385,000	51,895	51,895	-333,105	---
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	9,577,137	9,309,322	9,507,823	-69,314	+198,501
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,687,703	2,722,295	2,800,000	+112,297	+77,705
Diversion control fund.....	-420,703	-443,142	-443,142	-22,439	---
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration.....	2,267,000	2,279,153	2,356,858	+89,858	+77,705
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.....	---	254,000	---	---	-254,000

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	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,316,678	1,368,440	1,439,000	+122,322	+70,560
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,250,000	7,061,953	7,325,000	+75,000	+263,047
Buildings and facilities.....	264,000	99,205	150,000	-114,000	+50,795
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	2,700	2,700	2,700	---	---
Total, Federal Prison System.....	7,516,700	7,163,858	7,477,700	-39,000	+313,842
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs.....	---	---	---	---	---
(by transfer).....	(497,500)	---	(582,500)	(+85,000)	(+582,500)
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out).....	(-497,500)	---	(-582,500)	(-85,000)	(-582,500)

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	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics.....	80,000	94,500	80,000	---	-14,500
State and local law enforcement assistance.....	1,723,000	1,482,200	1,933,000	+210,000	+450,800
Juvenile justice programs.....	287,000	238,500	341,500	+54,500	+103,000
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits.....	104,000	117,000	117,000	+13,000	---
Disability and education benefits.....	24,800	24,800	24,800	---	---
Subtotal.....	128,800	141,800	141,800	+13,000	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs.....	2,218,800	1,957,000	2,496,300	+277,500	+539,300
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs.....	303,500	---	323,000	+19,500	+323,000
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities.....	2,522,300	1,957,000	2,819,300	+297,000	+862,300
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....	30,934,388	30,612,026	31,999,949	+1,065,561	+1,387,923

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	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy.....	5,544	5,000	5,000	-544	---
National Space Council.....	1,965	1,870	1,870	-95	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science.....	6,905,700	6,303,700	7,161,300	+255,600	+857,600
Aeronautics.....	725,000	666,900	700,000	-25,000	+33,100
Space Technology.....	926,900	---	1,291,600	+364,700	+1,291,600
Exploration Technology.....	---	1,014,300	---	---	-1,014,300
Exploration.....	5,050,800	---	5,129,900	+79,100	+5,129,900
Deep Space Exploration Systems.....	---	5,021,700	---	---	-5,021,700
Space Operations.....	4,639,100	---	4,285,700	-353,400	+4,285,700
LEO and Spaceflight Operations.....	---	4,285,700	---	---	-4,285,700
Science, Technology Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement.....	110,000	---	123,000	+13,000	+123,000

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	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Safety, Security and Mission Services.....	2,755,000	3,084,600	3,084,600	+329,600	---
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration.....	348,200	600,400	497,200	+149,000	-103,200
Office of Inspector General.....	39,300	41,700	41,700	+2,400	---
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	21,500,000	21,019,000	22,315,000	+815,000	+1,296,000
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities.....	6,449,000	5,591,960	7,035,301	+586,301	+1,443,341
Defense function.....	71,000	71,000	71,000	---	---
Subtotal.....	6,520,000	5,662,960	7,106,301	+586,301	+1,443,341
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction...	295,740	223,230	223,230	-72,510	---
Education and Human Resources.....	910,000	823,470	950,000	+40,000	+126,530
Agency Operations and Award Management.....	329,540	336,890	336,890	+7,350	---
Office of the National Science Board.....	4,370	4,100	4,370	---	+270
Office of Inspector General.....	15,350	15,350	15,350	---	---
Total, National Science Foundation.....	8,075,000	7,066,000	8,636,141	+561,141	+1,570,141
Total, title III, Science.....	29,582,509	28,091,870	30,956,011	+1,375,502	+2,866,141

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TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses.....	10,065	9,200	10,500	+435	+1,300
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	379,500	355,800	399,500	+20,000	+43,700
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	95,000	91,100	101,000	+6,000	+9,900
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	415,000	18,200	550,000	+135,000	+531,800
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,516	2,449	3,616	+100	+1,167
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses.....	53,000	59,000	57,000	+4,000	-2,000
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.....	15,000	10,000	15,000	---	+5,000

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	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,971	6,555	6,555	+584	---
Total, title IV, Related Agencies.....	977,052	552,304	1,143,171	+166,119	+590,867

TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec. 510).....	---	---	(-10,000)	(-10,000)	(-10,000)
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer).....	---	---	(10,000)	(+10,000)	(+10,000)
DOC National Institute of Standards and Technology, Technology Innovation Program (rescission).....	-2,000	---	---	+2,000	---
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission). DOC International Trade Administrations, Operations and Administrations Program (rescission).....	-10,000	-35,000	---	+10,000	+35,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission).....	---	-3,000	---	---	+3,000
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	-151,000	-100,000	-100,000	+51,000	---
FBI, Salaries and Expenses: nondefense (rescission).....	-674,000	---	---	+674,000	---
defense (rescission).....	-50,439	-24,342	-24,342	+26,097	---
FBI, Construction (rescission).....	-73,887	-35,658	-35,658	+38,229	---
Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission).....	---	-159,000	---	---	+159,000
Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs (rescission).....	---	-505,000	---	---	+505,000
Office of Justice programs (rescission).....	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
COPS (rescission).....	-70,000	-85,000	-85,000	-15,000	---
	-16,500	---	---	+16,500	---

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NASA closeouts (rescission).....	-3,000	---	---	+3,000	---
Total, title V, General Provisions.....	-1,060,826	-947,000	-245,000	+815,826	+702,000

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

BUDGET AMENDMENTS MAY 13, 2019

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science	---	90,000	---	---	-90,000
Exploration Technology.....	---	132,000	---	---	-132,000
Deep Space Exploration Systems.....	---	1,374,700	---	---	-1,374,700
Total, Other Appropriations.....	---	1,596,700	---	---	-1,596,700
Grand total.....	71,847,000	72,381,233	80,290,503	+8,443,503	+7,909,270
Appropriations.....	(72,907,826)	(73,325,233)	(73,035,503)	(+127,677)	(-289,730)
Rescissions.....	(-1,060,826)	(-944,000)	(-245,000)	(+815,826)	(+699,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	---	---
Rescissions of emergency funding.....	---	---	---	---	---
Census Cap Adjustment.....	664,480	167,407	779,282	(+114,802)	+611,875
(by transfer).....	-664,480	-167,407	-779,282	-114,802	-611,875
(transfer out).....					

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