



December 3, 2021

FY22 BUDGET BRIEF

Congress has passed a continuing resolution (CR) to fund the government through February 18, 2022. It is unclear at this moment if the FY22 budget will eventually pass, or if there will be a year-long continuing resolution. Either way, the House and Senate have both published their proposed budgets for the FY22 proposed budget, and we have included a summary of each of these bills below along with a chart of actual funding and language for your review. Since the two legislative bodies have not reconciled their differences for a FY22 budget, these numbers are still considered “proposed.” As always, if you should have any questions, please don’t hesitate to contact the CFSO. If any of this information, particularly the language, is of concern to your organization or membership, please let us know immediately.

FUNDING SUMMARY

DOJ

- Byrne JAG-Both the House and Senate significant increase funding and provide funds for NamUs. The House provides \$2.4m for and the Senate \$5m
- Coverdell is funded in both the House and the Senate \$33m in House and \$35m in the Senate
- DNA Initiative is funded at \$158m in House and \$151m in the Senate (both above DOJ proposed \$147). Debbie Smith, however, is funded at \$120 in each House and Senate (above DOJ proposed \$112)
- SAKI is proposed and supported by the House and Senate at \$60m. That is \$12M more than the budget last year, but also not the \$100m requested in DOJ proposed budget
- National Center on Forensics is funded in the House but not the Senate
- NIJ R&D funding is increased to \$45m in the House but the Senate funds it at the DOJ proposed budget of \$41m
- Regional Sexual Assault Investigative training academy proposed by the DOJ is funded in the House but not in the Senate

NIST

- OSAC is fully funded in the House and Senate.

CDC

- The House fully funds the National Violent Death Reporting System, but the Senate cuts the funding from \$34.5m to \$25m

LANGUAGE SUMMARY

DOJ

- House points out to DOJ that Byrne JAG Grants can be used for certain items to include “more efficient forensics testing tools.”

- Senate points out that \$17 of the \$35m of Coverdell it funds is for opioid and synthetic drug challenges.
- Senate points out in the DNA funding that it expects DOJ to make DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority, and that it requires a spending plan with respect to funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs, including the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. It specifically wants a report from DOJ aligning funding for DNA and forensics listed in a report of how it has been applied to “relevant statutory requirements and appropriations directives in JFA”.
- The House adds in the DNA funding that \$2m is for a Forensic Nursing Center of Excellence in the SAFE funds.
- The Senate directs NIJ to continue the SAFER Program.
- The House includes language about Rapid DNA and encourages broad deployment of technology that meets the FBI standards.
- The House supports efforts of the ATF in regard to a number of efforts with NIBIN, as does the Senate. The Senate, however, adds \$2m for a competitive program to a university to procure ballistic identification equipment and provide hand-on student training. The House supports a variety of programs for gun violence and the Senate provides language rejecting ATF’s lab realignment.
- The House and Senate provide language directing certain percentage of Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grants be used to support post conviction representation.
- The Senate includes language directing DEA to continue to work to ensure State and local law enforcement have access to the field test technology for hemp testing technology.
- Senate recreates OJPs Science Advisory Board

NIST

- General language is included supporting the NIST OSAC

HHS

There is significant language in the HHS appropriations bills this year. Although most is not directly related to forensics it is likely of interest to the community. In summary:

- Both the House and Senate increase funding for Opioid Overdose Prevention significantly. It also includes “surveillance” in the language. Of note, the Senate states funding is also for the expansion of “better timeliness and quality of morbidity and mortality data, as well as the enhancement of efforts with medical examiners and coroner offices”.
- General language included for support of NVDRS, with additional funding to collect data on gender identity and sexual orientation in the House and in the Senate “underrepresented populations”.

- Both the House and Senate want to increase data collection on firearm injury and mortality data.
- The Senate includes language increasing the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program by \$5m, of note there is no discussion of coordination with the new DOJ programs.
- The Senate also includes language to increase data collection related to SUID and sudden unexpected death in childhood.

Department of Justice	FY21 final	FY22 proposed	House FY22	Senate FY22
Byrne JAG	\$484,000,000	\$513,500,000	\$684,469,000	\$640,283,000
NamUs	\$2,400,000	\$5,000,000	\$2,400,000 ¹	\$5,000,000
Paul Coverdell Grants	\$33,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$33,000,000	\$35,000,000
DNA Initiative	\$141,000,000	\$147,000,000	\$158,000,000	\$151,000,000
Debbie Smith DNA Grants	\$110,000,000	\$112,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$120,000,000
State, Local and Federal Forensic Activities	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$15,000,000
Kirk Bloodsworth Post Conviction DNA	\$8,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$12,000,000
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$6,000,000 ²	\$4,000,000
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit Backlog (SAKI)	\$48,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000
National Center on Forensics	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000 ³	0
NIJ Research, Development and Evaluation		\$41,000,000 ⁴	\$45,000,000	\$41,000,000
ATF Forensic Services to conduct DNA analysis on fired cartridge casings	n/a	\$4,300,000		

¹ Carve out in Byrne JAG funding

² \$2m increase “shall be expended to establish a Forensic Nursing Center of Excellence”

³ Carve out in Byrne JAG funding

⁴ This funding is to “support high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social and physical sciences”.

John R Justice Student Loan Repayment	n/a	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000 ⁵	
Regional Sexual Assault investigative training academies	0	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	0
Department of Commerce				
Forensic Science Research	N/A	N/A	\$22,000,000	+\$2,000,000
OSAC	\$3,150,000	\$3,150,000	(\$3,500,000)	(\$3,150,000)
Technical Merit	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	(\$1,500,000)	(\$1,200,000)
Department of Health (CDC)				
National Violent Death Reporting System	\$24,500,000	\$34,500,000	\$34,500,000	\$25,000,000
Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance	\$475,600	\$663,369,000	\$663,369,000	\$663,369,000
Public Health Infrastructure and Capacity			\$1,000,000,000	

LANGUAGE

DOJ LANGUAGE SUBMISSION	SENATE LANGUAGE
	<p>Management and Administration [M&A] Expenses. —The Department shall, in preparing its fiscal year 2022 spending plan, assess M&A expenses compared to program funding. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable and, for programs funded through the CVF, that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Committee also directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants or training and technical assistance. The Committee reiterates the direction provided in Senate Report 113–78 that the Department shall detail, as part of</p>

⁵ Carve out in Byrne JAG funding

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		<p>its budget submission for fiscal year 2023 and future years, the actual costs for each grant office with respect to training, technical assistance, research and statistics, and peer review for the prior fiscal year, along with estimates of planned expenditures by each grant office in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year.</p> <p>Grant Funding Set-Asides.—The Committee notes the significant number of reductions in grant funding for various permissible purposes, including training and technical assistance; research, evaluation, and statistics activities; and peer review; with set-asides ranging anywhere from 2 percent to 10 percent of total grant funding provided. The Committee directs the Department to continue providing a comprehensive report concurrently with the spending plan that details the total amount provided for each grant program in this act, the specific reductions taken, the purpose for those reductions, and the final use of those resources, including any transfers that may occur among Office of Justice Programs [OJP], Office on Violence Against Women [OVW], and COPS. The Committee expects that the report will provide a complete analysis of the final amounts externally awarded and the amounts retained internally for other purposes.</p> <p>DOJ Grant Oversight.—The Committee encourages DOJ to review its multi-year grant award processes and protocols to ensure</p>

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		<p>grantees have fully complied with the rules of year-one funding before year-two funding is disbursed in multi-year grant awards. In addition, the Committee supports the Department’s efforts to create a high-risk designation for grantees, so as to increase fiscal responsibility throughout the grant making process. The Committee recommends that the Department promptly complete and publish an internal review of the program, to inform efforts to implement a high-risk grantee designation in other Federal agencies.</p>
<p>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG). - The Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program awards grants to state, local, and tribal governments to support a broad range of activities that prevent and control crime, including law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections and community corrections programs; drug treatment programs; and planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs. The 2022 Budget proposes \$513.5 million for this program. Included in this amount is \$20 million for a training on racial profiling, duty to intervene, and de-escalation tactics, \$10 million for training to improve police-based responses to people with mental illness, \$7 million for an initiative to address</p>	<p>Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG). The Committee would like to reiterate the following allowable uses of Byrne JAG formula grant funding: body-worn cameras; gun-shot detection technology; law enforcement training including immersive training; newer, more efficient forensics testing tools; reality-based training programs that utilize role-playing and live-action scenarios for law enforcement officers; radio communications to provide secure communications systems; medication-assisted drug treatment; and supporting expungement and record clearing initiatives.</p>	<p>Awareness of Byrne-JAG Funding Availability.—The Committee directs OJP to publicize that managed access systems [MAS] and other mitigation technologies as well as fentanyl detection equipment, including handheld instruments, are a permissible use of Byrne-JAG funds, including through statements on its website, in “FAQs”, and in Byrne-JAG solicitations.</p> <p>Permissible Uses of Byrne-JAG Funds.—The Committee recognizes the importance of virtual reality de-escalation training and the use of humane remote restraint devices that enable law enforcement to restrain an uncooperative subject without requiring the infliction of pain. Providing such training and equipment can significantly improve the ability of law enforcement to de-escalate confrontations with non-</p>

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<p>violent crime in rural areas, \$20 million for Project Safe Neighborhoods, and \$13 million for VALOR. In addition to JAG, the Budget proposes funding for other important law enforcement assistance programs, including the Bulletproof Vest Program (\$30 million) and the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program (\$10 million).</p>		<p>compliant subjects and avoid potentially lethal use of force, particularly with respect to individuals with mental health conditions. The Committee notes that Byrne-JAG funding may be used for such research, procurement, and training and encourages the Department to award funds for these purposes.</p>
		<p>Paul Coverdell Forensic Science.—The recommendation provides a total of \$35,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 is to specifically target the challenges the opioid and synthetic drug epidemic has brought to the forensics community as described in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93.</p>
<p>NamUs- \$5,000,000 is for the [operation] operationalization, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System</p>		
<p>Center on Forensics-revises language in FY21 budget to allow for the operation, maintenance, and support of one or more centers on forensics, (I) \$4,000,000 is for the establishment, operation, maintenance, or other support of [a] one or more national [center] centers on forensics at an accredited university of higher education with affiliate medical and law schools, in partnership with a co-located full-service State department of forensic science with a medical examiner function];</p>		
	<p>National Institute of Justice (NIJ).—The recommendation includes \$45,000,000 for NIJ.</p>	

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	<p>Within this amount, the Committee recommends \$12,000,000 for domestic radicalization research, \$1,000,000 for school safety research, \$500,000 for research on on-line extremism, and \$500,000 for the evaluation of data on stops and searches. In addition, \$2,500,000 is to be transferred from the Office on Violence Against Women for research and evaluation on violence against Indian women.</p>	
<p>Combatting Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking. - The FY 2022 Budget expands several programs that assist state, local, and tribal governments in improving their response to sexual assault and eliminating forensic evidence analysis backlogs related to these cases. The Budget requests \$100 million for the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative and \$20 million for a new regional training program to improve investigation of and response to sexual assault. The Budget also requests \$90 million to support human trafficking grant programs, including support for comprehensive and specialized services for human trafficking victims.</p> <p>Within the carveout pertaining to response to sexual assault and associated reform, adds language to remove any ambiguity as to whether the designated amount may be used for related cold cases.)[\$141,000,000] <i>\$147,000,000</i> for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of</p>	<p>DNA Initiative. —The Committee recommends \$158,000,000 for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements to strengthen and improve Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. The Committee expects that OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority in order to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. Within funds provided, \$120,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$13,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, and \$6,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, of which up to \$2,000,000 shall be expended to establish a Forensic Nursing Center of Excellence. A Forensic Nursing Center of Excellence is identified as establishing a level of excellence in forensic nursing and is qualified to</p>	<p>DNA Backlog and Crime Lab Improvements.—The Committee continues its strong support for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements by recommending \$151,000,000 to strengthen and improve Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. Within the funds provided, \$120,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$12,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, and \$15,000,000 is for other State and local forensic activities.</p> <p>The Committee expects that the OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority in order to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee directs the Department to submit to the Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan</p>

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<p>which— (A) [\$110,000,000] \$112,000,000 is for the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): <i>Provided</i>, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108–405, section 303);</p>	<p>prepare current and future sexual assault nurse examiners/forensic nurse examiners to be profession-ready and meet the applicable State certification and licensure requirements. The Center shall provide training and supervision to nurses with the purpose of increasing sexual assault forensic nurse capacity in rural areas, and in support of population-specific programs and hospitals including, but not limited to, underserved or historically underfunded communities. Any hospital receiving these funds shall promote best practices in forensic nursing throughout the State while continuing to research and develop the highest standards of care.</p>	<p>with respect to funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs, including the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program.</p> <p><i>DNA-related and Forensics Programs.</i>—The Committee continues to direct the Department to allocate funds for DNA-related and forensics programs in compliance with all relevant requirements, including the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–235), the Justice Served Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–257), and appropriations directives. The Committee directs OJP to provide a briefing, within 30 days of enactment of this act and in advance of the submission of the spending plan required by section 528 of this act, to describe how it has applied relevant statutory requirements and appropriations directives to the amounts made available for DNA-related and forensics programs.</p>
		<p><i>Sexual Assault Kit Initiative [SAKI].</i>—The Committee’s recommendation includes \$60,000,000 to continue a competitive grant program started in fiscal year 2015 as part of the initiative to reduce the backlog of rape kits at law enforcement agencies. OJP shall provide competitively awarded grants with a comprehensive community-based approach to addressing the resolution of cases in the backlog.</p>
		<p><i>Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act [SAFER].</i>—The SAFER Act was</p>

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		<p>included as title X of the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) and was reauthorized by the SAFER Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–107). The act authorized the Attorney General to make grants for the purpose of helping State and local law enforcement agencies conduct audits of the rape kit backlog. In 2016, the Department fully implemented the SAFER Act by providing grants for such a purpose under the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence-Inventory, Tracking, and Reporting Program. The Committee directs the continuation of this important program to deliver justice for victims of sexual assault.</p>
	<p>Rapid DNA.—The Committee understands that under certain conditions, Rapid DNA technology can help law enforcement agencies quickly compare DNA samples against profiles in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) and determine possible connections between a suspect and known criminal activity or facilitate exoneration of innocent suspects. The Committee encourages DOJ to consider supporting broad deployment of Rapid DNA technology that meets FBI quality assurance standards to help local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies meet their mission requirements, improve the efficacy and efficiency of investigations, and protect and bring justice to the innocent.</p>	
	<p>National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN).—The Committee supports the \$5,336,000</p>	<p>National Integrated Ballistic Information Network [NIBIN].—The Committee continues to support efforts to expand the use</p>

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	<p>increase toward expanding the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) correlation capacity at the NIBIN National Correlation and Training Center (NNCTC), enhancing the NIBIN Enforcement Support System (NESS), and increasing field support for ATF Field Divisions and Federal law enforcement partners. 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 expansion of NIBIN.</p> <p>The Committee continues to support efforts to expand the use of NIBIN and to ensure all law enforcement agencies have access to NIBIN’s correlation services and appreciates the investments being made by state and local partners to collect and share ballistics evidence across geographically separated law enforcement jurisdictions, and encourages ATF to continue to build on these investments. The Committee supports efforts to include both cartridge casings and bullets, where feasible, in the NIBIN program and encourages the Department to promote NIBIN as a critical forensic science tool and to identify opportunities to build partnerships with institutions of higher education to use</p>	<p>of NIBIN and to ensure all law enforcement agencies have access to NIBIN’s correlation services. The Committee appreciates the investments being made by State and local partners to collect and share ballistics evidence across geographically-separated law enforcement jurisdictions and encourages ATF to continue to build on these investments and consider additional service models to offer departments of varying sizes access to NIBIN. The Committee also supports efforts to develop a comprehensive ballistics strategy, which would offer end-to-end capabilities for both cartridge casings and bullets in the NIBIN program. The Committee recognizes the high demand for the NIBIN National Correlation and Training Center’s [NNCTC] services and supports the goal of ensuring correlation services can be provided in a timely manner. The Committee is aware of recent interest from institutions of higher education to use NIBIN as part of their criminal justice training programs and fully supports these efforts. The Committee continues to encourage the Department to promote NIBIN as a critical forensic science tool and to identify opportunities to build partnerships with criminal justice training programs.</p> <p>Forensic Ballistics and Higher Education.—Subject to approval from ATF, educational institutions can join NIBIN in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies. Through the use of ballistics identification equipment, these NIBIN</p>

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	<p>NIBIN as part of their criminal justice training programs.</p> <p>The Committee is aware of efforts by ATF to increase NIBIN presence on the Southwest border, including an increase to Crime Gun Intelligence Centers allotted to Southwest border field offices and an upcoming deployment of ATF’s Mobile Command Center to the region. The Committee supports and encourages ATF to continue these efforts. Further, the Committee is aware that the ATF’s Firearms Trafficking Task Forces are working to combat the illegal flow of firearms into Mexico and encourages ATF, within the amounts provided, to continue its work with intergovernmental partners, including DHS, toward these efforts and encourages co-location with law enforcement partners where feasible.</p>	<p>initiatives can provide students with hands-on training in the processing of firearms evidence used to generate actionable crime gun intelligence. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for a competitive grant program for universities and technical colleges, to acquire ballistics identification equipment and support forensic ballistics programs.</p>
<p>Preventing and Reducing Gun Violence. - The 2022 Budget invests in proven strategies that will reduce gun violence while respecting the rights of law-abiding gun owners. The 2022 Budget proposes new programs to incentivize states to implement red flag and gun licensing laws (\$40 million) and support local gun buyback and relinquishment efforts (\$10 million). The 2022 Budget also proposes a new community violence intervention initiative (\$100 million), complementing a similar Department of Health and Human Services program</p>	<p>Gun Buyback and Relinquishment Pilot.—The Committee pro- vides \$10,000,000 for a new pilot program that will develop, and expand where viable, State, local, and tribal gun buyback programs with an emphasis on buying back assault-style weapons and high- capacity magazines in order to reduce the number in circulation. The Committee also understands that there is a national need to support State, local, and tribal law enforcement to develop effective firearm relinquishment programs with an emphasis on removing firearms from individuals</p>	<p>Crime Gun Intelligence Centers [CGICs].—The Committee appreciates ATF’s efforts with the CGIC program, an interagency collaboration focused on the immediate collection, management, and analysis of crime gun evidence in real time, in an effort to identify shooters, disrupt criminal activity, and prevent future violence. There are currently 25 CGIC sites across the country, and the Committee encourages the ATF to work with additional high-risk areas to identify solutions and metrics to demonstrate meaningful reductions in illegal gun</p>

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<p>for a government- wide total of \$200 million in discretionary resources for the initiative in 2022.</p>	<p>newly prohibited from possessing them. The Committee understands the program is intended to incentivize State, local, and tribal voluntary programs, and that some States have existing programs. The Committee encourages equal consideration for both new and existing programs as the grants are evaluated and awarded. As with any new pilot program, the Committee expects the Department to assess this program with metrics that will be scaled appropriately to evaluate the program’s overall effectiveness. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the OJP shall brief the Committee on its implementation plan for this pilot.</p> <p><i>Incentivization Program for Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws.</i>— The Committee provides \$40,000,000 for a new pilot program aimed to incentivize States to either establish or refine existing gun licensing and “red flag” laws, which allow courts to issue stem-removal orders of firearms for anyone who presents a dan- ger to themselves or others. The Committee believes this increase will assist in expanding the presence of “red flag laws” and gun licensing laws across the country and could aid in the development of a greater body of evidence to systematically assess how these laws can be effectively and fairly implemented to ultimately reduce the number</p>	<p>trafficking and related violent crime.</p>

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	<p>of incidents of gun-related violence that have systematically risen in our country. The Committee is aware that there are over a dozen States that have some form of “red flag laws” in place. The Committee encourages equal consideration for both new and existing programs as the grants are evaluated and awarded. As with any new pilot program, the Committee expects the Department to assess this program with metrics that will be scaled appropriately to evaluate the program’s overall effectiveness. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the OJP shall brief the Committee on its implementation plan for this pilot.</p>	
		<p>ATF Laboratories. —In fiscal year 2021, ATF requested resources to realign its laboratory system. This request was ultimately not supported due to the lack of a cohesive plan from ATF, and the request was not renewed in ATF’s fiscal year 2022 congressional budget justification. The Committee directs ATF to submit a report, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, assessing ATF’s existing laboratory infrastructure, to include staffing and operating costs, and the merit of aligning ATF laboratory facilities in areas that can accommodate strong forensics and ballistics partnerships.</p>
<p>Promoting Criminal and Juvenile Justice System Reform and Enhancing Civil Rights. - The 2022 Budget directs funding to criminal</p>		

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<p>justice system reform efforts, including efforts to address systemic bias in the criminal justice system. The 2022 Budget supports a wide range of programs addressing these issues, including a new Public Defender Improvement Program (\$25 million) and a new Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families pilot program (\$15 million). The Budget also requests funding for the Hate Crimes Prevention Training Program (\$9 million) to provide law enforcement with resources to respond and investigate hate- and bias-motivated crimes and support non- profit organizations outreach efforts to communities affected by hate crimes.</p>		
	<p><i>Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016.</i>—The bill includes not less than \$13,500,000 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, as authorized by the Emmett Till Un- solved 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. The Department of Justice (DOJ) shall continue to include, as part of the annual spending plan required under section 505 of this Act, details on actual</p>	

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	<p>and projected spending, by agency and appropriation, to carry out the Emmett Till Act. 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. In addition, 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. These resources and oversight provided will continue efforts to solve outstanding civil rights crimes, improve public engagement with the Department, and bring healing, truth, and peace to the affected families, friends, communities, and our entire Nation.</p>	
	<p><i>Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review.</i>—The Committee recognizes the need for legal representation and investigation services for individuals with post-conviction claims of innocence. The Committee recommends \$15,000,000, an increase of \$8,000,000 over fiscal year 2021, for the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review program. Individuals exonerated in 2019 spent an average of about 13 years incarcerated for their wrongful convictions, and 47 percent of 2019 exonerations</p>	<p><i>Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review.</i>—The Committee recognizes the need for legal representation and investigation services for individuals with post-conviction claims of innocence. The National Registry of Exonerations currently lists more than 2,800 exonerations since 1989—375 of which were based primarily on DNA. The Wrongful Conviction Review Program has contributed to approximately 30 exonerations over the past 4 years with more in the pipeline.</p> <p>Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful</p>

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	<p>(67 of the total 143 exonerations) were a result of the work of innocence organizations. This program works to improve the quality and effectiveness of representation in death penalty cases through State level training for both the prosecutors who represent the public and the defense attorneys who represent indigent defendants in State capital cases, including forensic training. Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful convictions, the Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the appropriated amount to the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grant programs shall be used to support Wrongful Conviction Review grantees providing high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants in postconviction claims of innocence. Wrongful Conviction Review grantees shall be nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and/or State or local public defender offices that have inhouse post-conviction representation programs that show demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. Grant funds shall support grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims; case review, evaluation, and management; experts; potentially exonerative forensic testing; and investigation</p>	<p>convictions, the Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the \$12,000,000 appropriated to the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grant programs shall be used to support Wrongful Conviction Review grantees providing high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants in post-conviction claims of innocence. Wrongful Conviction Review grantees shall be nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and/or State or local public defender offices that have inhouse post-conviction representation programs that show demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. To avoid any possible conflicts of interest, the Committee directs that the Department shall not require grantees to participate in partnerships between a State or local prosecutor's office and an organization or entity dedicated to ensuring just convictions and/or acquittals. Grant funds shall support grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims; case review, evaluation, and management; experts; potentially exonerative forensic testing; and investigation services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.</p>

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	services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.	
		<p><i>Post-Conviction Relief for Trafficking Victims.</i>—The Committee recognizes that serious, sustained efforts and investments in victim-centered programs are necessary to help address the rise in human trafficking, and is committed to helping victims seek justice and ensure that offenders are held accountable. The Committee is concerned about reports that trafficking victims are prosecuted, both at the Federal and State levels, for crimes directly related to their trafficking. Criminal convictions often disqualify victims from numerous Federal programs and impede their recovery. The Committee is concerned that removing expungement services from eligible activities for OVC grants contradicts the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report released by the State Department, which encouraged the expansion of vacatur services.</p> <p>The Committee directs OVC to allow the use of funds for direct representation on vacatur and expungement for a conviction for a non-violent crime that is a direct result of being a trafficking victim. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Department to submit the report required in Senate Report 115–275 and adopted by Public Law 116–6 regarding the Federal Government’s ability to supplement State vacatur programs.</p>

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		<p><i>Hemp Testing Technology.</i>—The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334) removed hemp and its derivatives from the Controlled Substances Act (Public Law 91–513, as amended), and authorized the production, consumption, and sale of hemp and hemp-derived products in the United States. The Act requires random testing to ensure hemp meets the definition under the law of having a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol [THC] concentration of less than 0.3 percent. The Committee is aware that DEA has developed field testing kits that can distinguish between hemp and marijuana on-the-spot. The Committee directs the DEA to continue to work to ensure State and local law enforcement have access to this field test technology so they can more efficiently conduct their drug interdiction efforts at the local level. The Committee further directs the DEA to report back to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, and not less than every 6 months thereafter, until such time as testing kits are deployed to State and local law enforcement in the field.</p>
		<p><i>Science Advisory Board.</i>—The Committee recognizes the contributions of OJP’s Science Advisory Board [Board] and encourages the re-establishment of the Board. The Board worked to provide extra-agency review of, and recommendations for, OJP’s research, statistics, and grants program. The re-established Board should be comprised of scholars and practitioners in criminology,</p>

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		statistics, and sociology, as well as practitioners in the criminal and juvenile justice fields and should be tasked with ensuring the programs and activities of OJP are scientifically sound and pertinent to policy- makers and practitioners.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NIST LANGUAGE

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	Forensic Sciences. —The Committee provides \$22,000,000 for forensic science research, an increase of \$2,200,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Within these funds, the Committee provides no less than \$3,500,000 to support the Organization of 22 Scientific Area Committees and no less than \$1,500,000 to support technical merit evaluations previously funded by transfer from the Department of Justice.	Forensic Sciences. —The Committee provides \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for forensic science research. Additionally, the Committee provides \$3,150,000 to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and \$1,200,000 to support technical merit evaluations.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES/CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL LANGUAGE

HHS LANGUAGE SUBMISSION	HOUSE LANGUAGE	SENATE
Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance (+\$237.8 million) -The opioid epidemic has shattered families, claimed lives, and ravaged communities across the Nation—and the COVID-19 pandemic has only deepened this crisis. Addressing the current overdose epidemic remains a priority for CDC. The Administration’s strategy brings together surveillance, prevention, treatment, recovery, law enforcement, interdiction, and source-country efforts to address the continuum of challenges facing this country	Opioid Abuse and Overdose Prevention. —The Committee includes an increase of \$187,790,000 and appreciates efforts by CDC to ensure that funding for opioid and stimulant abuse and overdose prevention reaches local communities to advance local understanding of the opioid overdose epidemic and to scale-up prevention and response activities, as intended by Congress. The Committee encourages CDC to consider community member naloxone education as a criterion when	Opioid Overdose Prevention. —The Committee includes an increase of \$187,790,000 to support CDC overdose prevention activities, and encourages CDC to continue to work collaboratively with States to ensure that funding is available to all States for opioid and other overdose prevention and surveillance activities. The Committee supports rigorous monitoring and evaluation, and improvements in data quality and monitoring at a national level, including data collection and analysis on substances

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<p>due to drug use. CDC’s role is to prevent drug-related harms and overdose deaths.</p> <p>The FY 2022 request for opioid overdose prevention and surveillance is \$713.4 million, an increase of \$237.8 million above the FY 2021 Enacted. With the additional resources requested, CDC will increase local investments and innovation to reach approximately 25 of the nation’s largest cities/counties and 40 smaller communities heavily impacted by the overdose crisis, while continuing to support all 50 states, territories, and local jurisdictions to track and prevent overdose deaths. CDC will prioritize support to collect and report real-time, robust overdose mortality data and to move from data to action, building upon the work of the Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) program. To do so, CDC will partner with funded jurisdictions to implement surveillance strategies that include contextual information alongside data, as well as increase surveillance capabilities for polysubstance use and emerging substance threats such as stimulants. The additional resources requested will enable CDC to support investments in prevention efforts for people put at highest risk, for example, supporting risk reduction and access to medications for opioid use disorder for people transitioning from alternate residence (jail/prison,</p>	<p>distributing overdose prevention funds. In addition, the Committee directs that CDC report on the results of the investments in local cities, counties, and communities and ensure that traditionally underrepresented communities, including rural and tribal communities, receive equitable access to funds in the fiscal year 2023 Congressional Budget Justification. In addition, the Committee notes that chronic pain is a disabling and costly health condition; who is affected, the extent of resulting disability, the nature and accessibility of effective pain management, and related costs all remain largely unknown. The Committee directs CDC to conduct the collection, analysis, and publication of population re- search data using questions from the National Health Interview Survey and other nationally representative population-based samples to describe those with chronic pain by patient age, comorbidities, part of body affected, socio-economic status, geographic location by State, county and city, payor source, race, and gender. The Committee further directs CDC to analyze and report data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey regarding the use of and associated direct healthcare costs related to pain management treatments and services as well as indirect costs related to pain. Finally, the Committee directs CDC to report on the status of these activities in the fiscal year 2023</p>	<p>driving overdoses. Further, CDC is directed to continue expansion of case- level syndromic surveillance data, improvements of interventions that monitor prescribing and dispensing practices, better timeliness and quality of morbidity and mortality data, as well as the enhancement of efforts with medical examiners and coroner offices. The Committee urges CDC to improve utilization of State-based Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs [PDMPs] as a public health tool to assist in clinical decision-making and in conducting surveillance, and to work with States to avoid any reduction in PDMP funding. Further, the Committee expects CDC to continue to expand and evaluate an innovative model to coordinate care for high-risk patients receiving opioid treatment to ensure safer, more effective care. CDC is encouraged to work with the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology to enhance the integration of PDMPs and electronic health records. Additionally, the Committee appreciates efforts by CDC to ensure that funding reaches local communities as intended by Congress. The Committee directs CDC to report on the results of the investments in local cities, counties and communities in the fiscal year 2023 CJ. To ensure funding from CDC reaches local health departments the Committee requests that the Governor or designee of each State, locality,</p>

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treatment facility, homeless shelter).	Congressional Budget Justification.	territory, tribe, or tribal organization receiving funds report to the Secretary on uses of funding, detailing current commitments and obligations.
<p>National Violent Death Reporting System (+\$10.0 million) -CDC's FY 2022 request of \$34,500,000 for the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) is \$10,000,000 above FY 2021 Enacted. In FY 2022, CDC will support 52 recipients to collect NVDRS data. CDC will use the additional funding requested for NVDRS to collect data on gender identity and sexual orientation. These data will increase our understanding of violent deaths among disproportionately affected groups and inform efforts towards decreasing the number of deaths across groups.</p>	<p><i>National Violent Death Reporting System.</i>—The Committee includes an increase of \$10,000,000 to collect data on gender identity and sexual orientation. This data will increase our understanding of violent deaths among disproportionately affected groups and in- form efforts towards decreasing the number of deaths across groups.</p>	<p><i>National Violent Death Reporting System.</i>—The Committee includes a \$1,000,000 increase in recognition of the importance of the National Violent Death Reporting System. The Committee urges CDC to use this additional funding to collect data on underrepresented populations. This data will increase our understanding of violent deaths among disproportionately affected groups and inform efforts towards decreasing the number of deaths across groups.</p>
<p>Public Health Approaches to Reducing Violence -Violence not only harms individuals, but also can harm communities by affecting local economies, increasing demand on law enforcement, and straining social services. The COVID-19 pandemic has created the need to remain vigilant in providing violence prevention services while individuals are isolating at home. Public health measures necessary to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, such as extended shelter-in-place orders, may have unintended effects on the potential for interpersonal and self-directed violence in the home—exacerbating a problem that already was far too</p>		

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<p>prevalent. CDC’s FY 2022 budget request includes increases to programs that will help address this public health concern through evidence-based approaches.</p>		
<p>Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research (+\$12.5 million) -In FY 2022, CDC requests \$25.0 million for firearm injury and mortality prevention research, a \$12.5 million increase over FY 2021 Enacted. These funds will be used to support research to identify the most effective ways to prevent firearm related injuries and deaths and to expand the number of states participating in the FASTER initiative, which will broaden firearm injury data collection.</p> <p>Community Violence Intervention initiative (\$100.0 million) -In FY 2022, CDC is requesting \$100 million for a new evidence-based community violence intervention initiative, which aims to prevent intentional violence, such as mass casualty violence or gang violence. CDC will support implementation of evidence-based violence prevention strategies with the greatest potential in the 25 cities with the highest overall number of homicides and the 25 cities with the highest number of homicides per capita. In addition, CDC will support modernizing data systems to monitor youth and community violence in real time. These efforts will address the causes of violence in communities and help reduce the health</p>	<p>Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research -Firearm injury and mortality is among the leading causes of death for people aged 1–64 in the U.S. In 2019, there were nearly 40,000 firearm-related deaths in the U.S. Addressing the gaps in knowledge around this issue and identifying effective prevention strategies are needed steps toward keeping people, families, schools, and communities safe from firearm injury. In fiscal year 2020, the Committee provided the first funding in more than two decades to address the public health emergency of firearm violence with a total of \$25,000,000 to CDC and NIH. This bill doubles the total funding to \$50,000,000 to support research to identify the most effective ways to prevent firearm related injuries and deaths, and to broaden firearm injury data collection. Building on these efforts to address firearm injury and death, this bill also includes \$100,000,000 for a new evidence-based community violence intervention initiative at CDC, which aims to prevent intentional violence, such as mass casualty violence or gang violence.</p> <p>Firearm Injury and Mortality Data.—The Committee urges CDC to collaborate with the</p>	<p>Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research.—In July, GAO reported that gun violence accounts for about 30,000 hospital stays and about 50,000 emergency room visits annually. More than 15 percent of firearm injury survivors are readmitted at least once after initial treatment, costing an additional \$8,000 to \$11,000 per patient. Because most of the victims are low-income, the burden falls on safety-net programs like Medicaid, generating healthcare costs that far exceed \$1,000,000,000 annually. GAO’s findings come on the heels of reports that 2020 was the deadliest year for gun violence in decades, with nearly 20,000 deaths due to homicides and unintentional injuries, and 24,000 deaths by suicide with a gun. To understand how society can better prevent gun-related injuries and deaths, the recommendation includes \$25,000,000, an increase of \$12,500,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and consistent with the budget request, for research on firearm injury and mortality prevention. The Committee notes that research addressing gun violence against sexual and gender minorities is limited, and urges CDC to strengthen and expand data collection and research on how and to what extent gun violence impacts this</p>

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<p>inequities that characterize such violence across the United States</p>	<p>National Institute of Justice to compile, share, and improve gun violence data. Such data should include the Uniform Crime Report and include data from hospitals treating victims of nonfatal gunshot wounds.</p> <p><i>Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research.</i>—The Committee includes an increase of \$12,500,000 for research on firearm injury and mortality through a public health approach that focuses on data to understand its causes and to inform prevention strategies. The Committee directs CDC to focus on activities that will have the greatest potential public health impact. Furthermore, the Committee recognizes that community gun violence, such as gang violence, constitutes a significant portion of gun homicides in the U.S. There is a disproportionate impact of community gun violence on low-income communities of color, which is not often reflected in the national narrative surrounding gun violence. The Committee encourages CDC to support research on community gun violence, reflecting the diversity of the victims of gun violence. Furthermore, the Committee urges CDC to investigate the impact of access to teen and youth services in a community on rates of community violence.</p>	<p>population to inform prevention efforts. The Committee recognizes that community gun violence disproportionately affects low-income communities of color, and urges CDC to investigate community violence prevention and intervention strategies that have the greatest potential public health impact. Additionally, the Committee urges CDC to support research to identify the most effective ways to prevent firearm related injuries and mortality and to expand the number of states participating in the Firearm Injury Surveillance Through Emergency Rooms [FASTER] initiative, which will broaden the firearm injury data collection. The Committee also urges the NIH and CDC to collaborate with the National Institute of Justice to compile, share, and improve gun violence data. Such data should include the Uniform Crime Report, data from hospitals treating victims of nonfatal gunshot wounds, and use of firearms by law enforcement.</p>
	<p><i>Ready or Not: U.S. Public Health Infrastructure</i>-The Committee held a virtual hearing to examine the status and challenges of our nation’s public health infrastructure,</p>	

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	<p>with a particular focus on public health data, laboratories, and workforce. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the inadequacies of the current public health ecosystem, and the Committee heard from State and local public health officials about the importance of flexible, long- term investments in public health. As a result of this hearing, this bill includes a new funding line of \$1,000,000,000 for Public Health Infrastructure and Capacity. The Committee’s action denotes that the tide has turned for public health funding, as it establishes a disease-agnostic source of funding to address mission-critical gaps in public health infrastructure nationwide.</p>	
<p>Domestic and Sexual Violence (+\$5.0 million) -With the requested additional \$5.0 million for intimate partner violence (IPV) prevention activities, CDC will develop and implement an appropriate surveillance strategy to estimate the burden of IPV among older adults. This estimate will also help inform updates to CDC’s technical package on preventing IPV. CDC will also work to prevent dating violence among youth with disabilities by developing targeted recommendations, messaging, and resources based on the successful frameworks used in CDC’s other teen dating violence prevention initiatives.</p>	<p><i>Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence.</i>—The Committee includes an increase of \$5,000,000 for domestic violence and sexual violence. The Committee notes the importance of the collection, reporting, and sharing of data on domestic violence and sexual violence. In addition, the Committee recognizes that the fiscal year 2022 appropriation invests in efforts to end gender-based violence across multiple Federal agencies. The Committee notes that the United Nations urged countries to adopt national action plans to combat gen- der-based violence and violence against women, including domestic violence. The Committee directs CDC to work in coordination with the Administration for Children and Families, the Office of the Surgeon General, and the</p>	

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	<p>Department of Justice to create a National Domestic Violence Prevention Action Plan to expand, intensify, and coordinate domestic violence prevention efforts among Federal, State, local, and tribal government agencies and with other relevant stakeholders to ensure a whole-of-government, goal-oriented, community-informed, forward looking approach in addressing domestic violence prevention in the U.S. and report the plan to the Committee no later than one year after enactment of this Act.</p>	
<p>Domestic Violence Community Projects (+\$5.0 million)-The FY 2022 request includes an additional \$5,000,000 for domestic violence community projects. CDC will expand the reach of the Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA) program by funding up to 20 additional recipients to build capacity to implement and evaluate proven IPV prevention strategies in their states.</p>	<p><i>Domestic Violence Community Projects.</i>—The Committee includes an increase of \$5,000,000 to expand the reach of the Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA) program.</p>	
<p>Rape Prevention (+\$50.0 million) -In FY 2022 CDC requests an additional \$50.0 million for rape prevention and education, to enhance support to state and territorial health departments to initiate, expand or enhance approved prevention activities. In addition, CDC will support state, territorial, and tribal sexual assault coalitions to coordinate and provide prevention activities and to collaborate with entities engaged in sexual violence prevention</p>	<p><i>Rape Prevention.</i>—The Committee includes an increase of \$50,000,000 to support rape prevention and education programs.</p>	<p><i>Rape Prevention.</i>—The Committee includes an increase of \$50,000,000, consistent with the budget request, to support rape prevention and education programs. In granting funds to states, the Secretary shall set forth procedures designed to ensure meaningful involvement of the State or territorial sexual assault coalitions and representatives from underserved communities in the application for and implementation of funding.</p>

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	<p><i>Public Health Approach to Violence.</i>—The Committee notes House Report 116–450 directed CDC to provide a report under this heading. The Committee is still awaiting this report and looks forward to its submission.</p>	
		<p><i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners Program.</i>—The Committee provides \$14,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000, to expand training and certification of Registered Nurses, Advanced Practice Registered Nurses, and Forensic Nurses to practice as sexual assault nurse examiners [SANEs]. The program increases the supply and distribution of qualified SANEs and expands access to sexual assault forensic examinations. By increasing access to SANEs, the program provides better physical and mental healthcare for survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence, and leads to better evidence collection and potentially higher prosecution rates. The program also provides support and resources to help improve the practice and retention of SANEs.</p>
		<p><i>Sudden Unexpected Infant Death [SUID] and Sudden Death in the Young [SDY] Case Registry.</i>—The Committee is aware that SUID is the leading cause of death of infants 1 month to 1 year of age in the United States. While there is no known way to prevent SUID, there are ways to minimize risk by collecting and analyzing data, such as that available through the SUID and SDY Case Registry.</p>

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		<p>Accordingly, the Committee includes an increase within CDC's Safe Motherhood and Infant Health program for the Registry to expand the number of States and jurisdictions participating in monitoring and surveillance. Furthermore, the Committee includes funding for CDC to award grants or cooperative agreements to States, Tribes, and Tribal organizations for purposes of improving data collection related to SUID and sudden unexpected death in childhood, including by identifying, developing, and implementing best practices to reduce or prevent infant death, including practices to improve safe sleep, in coordination with appropriate nonprofits</p>

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