



**CONSORTIUM OF FORENSIC SCIENCE  
ORGANIZATIONS (CFSO)**

**BUDGET BRIEF**

**JULY 2022**

*The mission of the CFSO is to speak with a single forensic science voice in matters of mutual interest to its member organizations, to influence public policy at the national level, and to make a compelling case for greater federal funding for public crime laboratories and medical examiner offices. The primary focus of the CFSO is local, state, and national policymakers, as well as the United States Congress.*

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**The House Appropriations Committee has reported out their FY23 budget for Commerce, Justice, and Science. There is a significant increase of funding for forensic science in this bill. There are also numerous provisions in language, summarized below that will affect how the funding is spent. As always, if you have any questions or thoughts about this language or the funding levels please provide your thoughts to the CFSO. The Senate will begin this process in mid-late July and we will advise of those results upon their completion.**

**Highlights**

**DNA INITIATIVE:** The Committee would like to note that the FGG (forensic genetic genealogical) DNA analysis while useful is also prohibitive to smaller law enforcement agencies due to the associated costs. The Committee urges that within funds made available for "Local, State and Federal Forensic Activities", grants for FGG DNA are also eligible to help support local law enforcement.

**RAPID DNA:** A program developed by the FBI involving the upload of arrestee DNA samples has been very helpful to state law enforcement and the Committee appreciates the FBI's support of local agencies.

**MARIJUANA IMPAIRMENT** The Committee supports the recent developments on a standardized test to measure Marijuana impairment to ensure traffic safety. The Department shall provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act regarding interim progress toward expanded researcher access in advance of publication of the report required by the IJA.

**ATF NATIONAL TRACING CENTER (NTC) MODERNIZATION** The Committee included full funding for the NTC Modernization effort which will allow for technological upgrades that will help with accurate firearms tracing. Along with funding for extra staffing.

NATIONAL INTEGRATED BALLISTIC INFORMATION NETWORK (NIBIN).— The Committee recognizes the ongoing work ATF has underway to expand NIBIN training and technology to Tribal law enforcement and encourages ATF to continue these efforts to ensure Tribal jurisdictions have access to NIBIN correlation services. 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 NIBIN as part of their criminal justice training programs.

## FUNDING SUMMARY

Department of Justice	Final FY22	FY23 Proposed	House
<b>Byrne JAG</b>	\$674,500,000	\$533,500,000	\$716,939,000
<b>NamUs</b>	\$2,400,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
<b>Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act</b>	\$5,000	0	\$5,500,000
<b>Forensics Ballistics Program in Higher Education</b>	\$1,500	0	\$3,000,000
<b>John R Justice Student Loan Repayment</b>	\$4,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000
<b>National Center on Forensics</b>	N/A	\$4,000,000	0
<b>Paul Coverdell Grants</b>	\$33,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$ 40,000,000
<b>DNA Initiative</b>	\$151,000,000	\$147,000,000	\$168,000,000
<b>Debbie Smith DNA Grants</b>	\$120,000,000	\$112,000,000	\$128,000,000
<b>State, Local and Federal Forensic Activities</b>	\$15,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$ 20,000,000
<b>Kirk Bloodsworth Post Conviction DNA</b>	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$ 14,000,000
<b>Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program</b>	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$ 6,000,000
<b>Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit Backlog (SAKI)</b>	\$50,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$90,000,000
<b>NIJ Research, Development and Evaluation</b>	\$30,000,000	\$43,000,000	\$43,000,000
<b>Criminal Justice Statistics Program</b>		\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000
<b>Regional Sexual Assault investigative training academies</b>	0	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
<b>ATF National Integrated Ballistics Information Network and Crime Gun Intelligence</b>		\$21,200,000	\$21,008,000
<b>Department of Commerce</b>			
<b>Forensic Science Research</b>	\$20,500,000	N/A *see note	\$23,000,000
<b>OSAC</b>	\$3,300,000		\$3,500,000
<b>Technical Merit Evaluations</b>	\$1,200,000)		\$1,500,000
<b>Department of Health (CDC)</b>			

<b>National Violent Death Reporting System</b>	\$24,500,000	\$34,500,000 (52 recipients)	
<b>Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance</b>	\$490,579,900	\$713,500,000	

### LANGUAGE (FULL TEXT)

<i>DOJ LANGUAGE SUBMISSION</i>	<i>HOUSE</i>
<p><b>Research, Development and Evaluation-</b> The 2023 Budget proposes a total of \$43 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to support high-quality research, development, and evaluation in the forensic, social, and physical sciences.</p>	
<p><b>Criminal Justice Statistics Program.</b> - The 2023 Budget proposes \$45 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to carryout national statistical collections supporting data-driven approaches to reduce and prevent crime and to assist state, local and tribal governments in enhancing their statistical capabilities, including improving criminal history records and information systems. Current programs provide statistics on: victimization, corrections, law enforcement, Federal justice systems, prosecution and adjudication (courts), criminal histories and recidivism, and tribal communities.</p>	<p><b>Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).</b>—The Committee recognizes the importance of the timely release of data on crime, criminal of- fenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. The data produced by BJS is an indispensable resource for policymakers and researchers in understanding and advancing equality in the justice system. The Committee’s recommendation provides \$45,000,000 for BJS, an increase of \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2022.</p>
	<p><b>Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) Formula program.</b>—In addition to the carveouts mentioned in the table above, the recommendation includes \$417,326,000 for the Byrne JAG Formula grant program, \$35,433,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. 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. Use of this funding is broad and flexible to address com- munity needs and fill gaps within State and local criminal justice systems such as strategic planning, research, testing, training,</p>

equipment, technical assistance, prevention programs, innovation programs, and community partnerships. The Department is urged to release funding as expeditiously as possible. Recipients are urged to provide meaningful language access to their programs and services to individuals with limited English proficiency.

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; immersive, reality-based training programs that utilize role-playing and live-action scenarios for law enforcement officers; radio communications to provide secure communications systems; supporting expungement and record clearing initiatives; human trafficking prevention initiatives; accreditation assistance; computer-aided dispatch equipment; gun storage safety initiatives; and cloud-native, multi-tenant records management systems.

The Committee acknowledges the need for law enforcement to have lifesaving equipment to better protect officers in the field and the people they serve. This includes enhanced video surveillance capabilities such as cameras and license plate readers to better identify and respond to various planned and unplanned events; radio communications to provide a secure communications system; and items on the Controlled Equipment List to protect officers on the front lines of large-scale incidents such as riot batons, riot shields, and riot helmets. The Committee notes that lifesaving equipment to better protect officers in the field is an allowable expense under Byrne JAG.

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-compliant

subjects and avoid potential 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. The Committee understands the critical importance of immersive, real-life, scenario-based police training in ensuring the safety of both police officers and the communities they serve. The Committee recommends that the Department prioritize support for the implementation of new training systems that enable customizable scenario-based training, particularly those that utilize Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, and Artificial Intelligence, to equip police officers to safely and appropriately respond to the full range of situations they may encounter in the line of duty. Particular focus should be placed on de-escalation techniques. Training scenarios should include interactions with all members of the community, including youth; LGBTQ individuals; individuals with limited English proficiency; individuals with disabilities; multicultural communities; individuals with an impairment, such as a mental health condition or being under the influence of drugs or alcohol; and individuals experiencing homelessness.

The Committee is concerned by the impact on law enforcement of the growing epidemic of opioid and synthetic drug use, and notes that funds within this account may be utilized for the implementation of medication-assisted treatment to maintain abstinence from drugs.

Finally, the Committee provides \$7,000,000 for a new cybercrime enforcement program as authorized by Sections 1401 and 1402 of Title XIV of Public Law 117–103. The Department is directed to brief the Committee on its implementation plan for these funds prior to the submission of its fiscal year 2023 spend plan. The Committee reminds the Department of direction in House Report 117– 97 on “Cybercrime as an Area of Emphasis” and encourages the Department to incorporate those priorities as part of its implementation of these funds.

**Sexual Assault Kit Initiative.** —The Committee recognizes that the demand for forensic science services, including those related to sexual assault cases, remains exceptionally high, as outlined in the Department’s needs assessment dated December 20, 2019. Accordingly, the Committee provides \$90,000,000 for this initiative, an increase of \$40,000,000 above fiscal year 2022. The Committee notes that unsubmitted kits, including partially tested kits, are being addressed under SAKI. Further, CODIS-eligible testing of previously “partially tested rape kits” is also allowable under the Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) program. Research has provided DNA testing improvements and best practices, especially as they relate to sexual assault processing, and the Committee notes that research and development continues to be necessary in order to maximize crime laboratories’ decision-making protocols on the selection of sexual assault kit DNA evidence and to develop research-based guidelines on how many and which swabs should have completed DNA analysis.

**DNA Initiative.**—The Committee recommends \$168,000,000 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, \$128,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$14,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, \$20,000,000 is for State and Local Forensic Activities, and \$6,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, of which up to \$2,000,000 shall be expended to establish regional Supporting Access to Nurse Exams (SANE) training programs. Regional SANE training programs are identified as establishing a level of excellence in forensic nursing and are qualified to 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 Committee understands that forensic genetic genealogical (FGG) DNA analysis is a powerful tool for human identification from forensic evidence where Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) has failed to lead to an identification. However, this type of advanced testing is cost prohibitive to many small or under- resourced law enforcement agencies. The Committee notes that FGG DNA activities are an eligible expense under several existing grant programs, including Byrne JAG, SAKI, and Shepard-Byrd Hate Crime Prevention Act grants. The Committee directs the Department to ensure these activities are highlighted in opportunity announcements. Further, the Committee urges that within the funds made available for “Local, State and Federal Forensic Activities”, grants for FGG DNA are also eligible.

**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 recognizes the local law enforcement community’s interest in these uses as well as the technology’s potential for generating investigative leads from crime scene samples and uses in the aftermath of disasters. In 2017, Congress enacted the Rapid DNA Act (Public Law 115– 50) with broad bipartisan support. Working with stakeholders, the FBI has developed a process for states to use Rapid DNA to analyze and upload qualifying arrestee DNA samples, per State law, to the national DNA database for near-immediate searches against the index of unsolved crimes. The Committee recognizes that while the FBI has not yet cleared the way for the direct upload of crime scene samples from Rapid DNA to the national database, it has published guidance for best practices for

	<p>non-CODIS uses. The Committee appreciates the FBI’s support of local law enforcement in this manner. By decentralizing DNA testing, some of the burden can be removed from crime laboratories that are experiencing significant backlogs. Therefore, in the interest of public safety, the Committee encourages the Department to work to expand the availability of grant funding for Rapid DNA use in non-CODIS environments.</p>
	<p><b><i>National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).</i></b>— The Committee continues direction, as specified in the Explanatory Statement accompanying the fiscal year 2022 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Public Law 117–103, including with regard to NICS notifications to State and local authorities, and publication of monthly data on the Justice Department website by State and prohibition category.</p>
	<p><b><i>DNA Immigrant Detainee Sample Collection Processing and Backlog.</i></b>—The Committee understands that the collection, use, and retention of immigration detainee DNA, pursuant to the rule change “DNA Sample Collection from Immigration Detainees” (March 9, 2020), resulted in significant increases in legally-owed submissions to the FBI laboratories for testing. That increase, combined with pandemic-related supply chain issues, has led to a growing backlog in processing samples awaiting processing, and in some cases has adversely affected the ability of Federal law enforcement to follow investigative leads, and accomplish other law enforcement missions that depend on timely production of DNA analysis. The Committee urges the Department to ensure it identifies the funding needed to ensure the FBI labs can reduce or eliminate the processing backlog, and include such requirements in future budget requests, or in forthcoming reprogramming requests as appropriate.</p>
	<p><b><i>Digital Evidence.</i></b>—The Department is directed to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, regarding the use of evidence from digital devices in the course of investigations conducted by DOJ and its agencies.</p>



	<p>The report shall address opportunities and challenges the bureau is currently facing within the following areas: digital evidence processing backlogs; training requirements for digital forensic examiners and agents that use digital evidence in criminal investigations; any technical, legal or other barriers or impediments to sharing digital evidence between agencies or between Federal, State and local partners; and resource requirements.</p>
	<p><b><i>Marijuana impairment.</i></b> —The Committee supports the development of an objective standard to measure marijuana impairment to ensure highway safety. Essential to that development are high-quality scientific studies using marijuana and products containing marijuana lawfully available to patients or consumers in a State on a retail basis. The Committee understands that the majority of Federal research on marijuana has been limited to a single strain of marijuana that is not fully representative of varieties used or commercially available across the country. Section 25026 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA, Public Law 117–58), requires the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Attorney General and Secretary of Health and Human Services, to issue a report and recommendations for increasing and improving access to samples and strains by scientific researchers studying impairment while driving under the influence of marijuana. The Committee emphasizes the need for research that encompasses the diversity, quality, and potency of products commonly available to patients or consumers in a State on a retail basis. The Department shall provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act regarding interim progress toward expanded researcher access in advance of publication of the report required by the IIJA.</p>
	<p><b>ATF National Tracing Center (NTC) Modernization.</b>—The Committee includes full funding for the NTC Modernization effort to support technology upgrades that will permit more expeditious firearms tracing as well as increased</p>

staffing to support the increased volume of work trending at a seven percent annual growth. The Committee recognizes these investments help increase ATF's ability to identify gun traffickers, potential suspects, and patterns of violent gun crime to help law enforcement agencies solve criminal cases. The Committee notes the investment in the e-Trace Program will not only enhance data sharing capabilities, but reduce out-year operations and maintenance costs, improve accuracy, and significantly reduce trace completion times. The Committee directs ATF to produce a report, no later than one year after the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, to the Committee providing an overview of the e-Trace workload and operational costs in the fiscal year to best understand the workload and ensure the program is adequately resourced. The report should include the number of personnel allocated to assist with the tracing of firearms and all associated NTC operations and maintenance costs, the total number of trace requests in the fiscal year and a comparison to the prior fiscal year, the number of successfully processed requests and trace completion times, the number of unsuccessful traces with a summary of the reasons for the trace not being completed, and a summary of any resource or funding challenges to the program.

**National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN).**—The Committee recommendation includes \$21,208,000 in support of National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and Crime Gun Intelligence (CGI) and supports the expansion of NIBIN and increasing field support for the remainder of ATF Field Divisions to allow for more participation from law enforcement partners. This initiative will integrate CGI and NIBIN principals for intelligence- led policing to reduce violent crime and protect communities. The Committee is encouraged by the promise of improved CGI and information sharing, and expects funding provided in this bill will aid in interdicting crime guns and preventing gun trafficking.

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, in particular the expansion of the NIBIN National Correlation and Training Center (NNCTC). The Committee appreciates the investments being made by State and local law enforcement partners to collect and share ballistics evidence across geographically separated law enforcement jurisdictions and encourages ATF to continue to build on these investments. Further, the Committee recognizes the ongoing work ATF has underway in an effort to expand NIBIN training and technology to Tribal law enforcement and encourages ATF to continue these efforts to ensure Tribal jurisdictions have access to NIBIN correlation services.

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 NIBIN as part of their criminal justice training programs. The Committee notes that funding under State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance for the Forensics Ballistics Programs in Higher Education Program aids in this effort, as it exposes and educates students on the importance of firearm ballistics through the utilization of NIBIN. The initiative allows universities to develop programs to provide students with hands-on training in the processing of firearms evidence used to generate actionable crime gun intelligence.

The Committee is aware of efforts by ATF to increase the presence of NIBIN on the Southwest border, including an increase to Crime Gun Intelligence Centers allotted to Southwest border field offices. The Committee supports and encourages ATF to continue these efforts. Further, the Committee is aware that the ATF's Fire-arms 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-

	<p>location with law enforcement partners where feasible. ATF is directed to report to the Committee on progress in this regard within 60 days of the enactment of this Act.</p>
	<p><b>National violent death reporting system.</b>—The Committee includes an increase of \$10,000,000 to increase efforts so that data can inform prevention efforts and save lives, including collecting data on gender identity and sexual orientation.</p>
	<p><b>Opioid abuse and overdose prevention.</b>—The Committee includes an increase of \$25,000,000 to enhance activities, including outreach capacity and to help eliminate racial disparities in overdose deaths and improve access to prevention and treatment services. In addition, the Committee notes that CDC is currently conducting efforts focused on chronic pain as directed in House Report 117–96, and requests an update in the fiscal year 2024 Congressional Budget Justification on the status of these efforts.</p>
	<p><b>Public Health Loan Repayment Program</b> The Committee includes \$25,000,000 to establish the Public Health Loan Repayment Program. Funds will support loan repayment for public health professionals who agree to serve three years in a local, State, or tribal health department. This investment in the public health workforce will contribute to our Nation’s preparedness to address current and future public health emergencies</p>
	<p><b>National Center For Health Statistics (NCHS).</b>—The Committee includes an increase of \$10,000,000 for NCHS, a component of our nation’s public health infrastructure, to monitor the health of our Nation and to make much-needed investments in the next generation of surveys and products.</p>

**Public Health Data Modernization Initiative .—** The Committee includes an increase of \$150,000,000 for the Data Modernization Initiative (DMI) to build upon current work to create modern, integrated, and real-time public health surveillance with CDC, State, territorial, local and tribal partners. The Committee acknowledges the need for sustained funding for this public health infrastructure to continue to move from siloed and brittle public health data systems to connected, resilient, adaptable, and sustainable systems to achieve real change. Essential to this significant effort are core data standards and support to recruit and retain the data science workforce. This is a massive undertaking by CDC, and it will only be successful with the commitment to improvement by the entire agency, and active engagement with partners. The Committee reiterates that the NCHS is to be fully integrated in the DMI.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NIST LANGUAGE**

<b>NIST LANGUAGE SUBMISSION</b>	<b>HOUSE</b>
<p><b>Safety, Security, and Forensics</b>—Providing tools to help forensic crime laboratories validate their analytical methods and ensure accuracy in their results for DNA and biological evidence, fingerprint and pattern evidence, illicit drugs, digital evidence, ballistics, and trace evidence, developing metrologies for threat detection and protective materials.</p> <p>1. Statement of Operating Objectives  Special Programs Office - The SPO will continue to foster communication and collaboration between NIST and external communities focused on critical national needs. To meet those needs, SPO works closely with and forges partnerships among government, military, academia, professional organizations, and private industry to provide world-class leadership in standards and technology innovation. In FY 2023 the SPO will continue its efforts focusing on Forensic Science and GHG Measurements.  In Forensic Science NIST is focused on 4 main areas:</p>	<p><b>Forensic Sciences.</b>—The Committee provides \$23,000,000 for forensic science research, an increase of \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within these funds, the Committee provides no less than \$3,500,000 to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and no less than \$1,500,000 to support technical merit evaluations previously funded by transfer from the Department of Justice.</p>

- Advanced Forensic Science Research – NIST researchers work both on technologies for forensic analysis and the mathematical and statistical tools that help quantify confidence in the results of a forensics test. To disseminate this work into the forensic science community, NIST develops measurement protocols, calibration systems, Standard Reference Materials and Data, authoritative guidelines, and works with standards-developing organizations to formalize many of these as consensus standards.
- Science-based Standards Development – Since 2014, NIST has administered the OSAC Program which brings together over 550 members representing forensic science stakeholders from academia, Federal, state, and local government, and the private sector to develop scientifically sound forensic science standards and encourage their adoption across the country.
- Scientific Foundation Studies – NIST conducts in-depth reviews to identify priorities for future research, help laboratories identify appropriate limitations on the use of forensic methods, and suggest steps for moving the field forward. NIST recently published the first of several scientific foundation reviews on [DNA mixture interpretation](#). Reviews of firearm examination, digital evidence and bitemark analysis are currently underway.
- Operation of the NIST Center of Excellence in Forensics – CSAFE was established in 2015 and renewed in 2020 to help build a statistically sound and scientifically solid foundation for the analysis and interpretation of pattern impression evidence. This multi-university *NIST Center of Excellence* is working to address the issues of accuracy, reliability, and validity of forensic evidence analyses. NIST is planning to expand the work of the COE in the areas of computational forensic science, forensic science data, forensic science quality assurance, and forensic science education for the legal community.

## HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES/CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL LANGUAGE

### CDC LANGUAGE SUBMISSION

#### National Violent Death Reporting System (+\$10.0 million)

The FY 2023 request for the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) includes an increase of \$10.0 million above the FY 2022 Annualized CR. In FY 2023, 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.

#### Suicide and Other Intentional Injury Prevention (+\$70.0 million)

The FY 2023 CDC request includes \$10.0 million above the FY 2022 Annualized CR to implement a multi-pronged strategy on suicide prevention that includes a focus on prevention and early intervention to address the adolescent mental health consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The request also includes proposed increases in intentional injury prevention, including supporting state and local health departments to prevent rape, sexual and intimate partner violence. This includes support for rape prevention and education; development of a strategy to estimate intimate partner violence among older adults and prevent dating violence amount youth with disabilities; and expand the reach of the Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership through Alliances Program.

#### Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance (+\$237.8 million)

The FY 2023 request for opioid overdose prevention and surveillance is a \$237.8 million increase above the FY 2022 Annualized CR. CDC will continue local investments and innovation to reach communities heavily impacted by the overdose crisis, while continuing to support all 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.

### HOUSE COMMUNITY PROJECTS

#### BYRNE DISCRETIONARY COMMUNITY PROJECT GRANTS

Recipient Project Amount

Agency	Project	Amount
Beaver County District Attorney's Office	Ten-County SW PA Rapid DNA Law Enforcement Initiative	\$577,000
Cambria County District Attorney's Office	Multi-County Rapid DNA Law Enforcement Database Initiative	\$577,000
Chester County District Attorney's Office	Chester County District Attorney's Office Rapid DNA Program	\$325,000
Elko County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA Technology	\$486,000
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA Technology	\$600,000
Mississippi Forensics Laboratory	Unidentified and Missing Persons Digital and Skeletal Remains Repository	\$500,000
New Mexico Department of Public Safety	The Forensic Laboratory Gas Chromatograph—Infrared Detector (GC IRD) Instrument Project.	\$411,000
Riverside County Sheriff's Department	Forensic Rapid DNA Technology	\$515,000
Thurston County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA Forensic Technology for Investigations	\$448,000
Utah Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Investigation	Utah Forensic Genetic Genealogy DNA Testing Initiative	\$300,000

