

Calendar No. 703

106TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ 106-404

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE
JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION
BILL, 2001

SEPTEMBER 8, 2000.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 4690]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 4690) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

Amount in new budget (obligational) authority

Total bill as reported to Senate	\$36,689,965,000
Amount of appropriations, 2000	39,630,967,000
Amount of budget estimates, 2001, as amended ...	50,924,815,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Below the appropriations for 2000	2,941,002,000
Below the estimates for 2001	14,234,850,000

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BACKGROUND

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This bill makes appropriations for the functions of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies for the period October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001. Functional areas include the pay, allowances, and support of personnel, operation and maintenance, procurement of equipment and systems, and research.

The bill provides funds for fighting crime, enhancing drug enforcement, responding to the threat of terrorism, addressing the shortcomings of the immigration process, continuing the judicial process, conducting commerce within the United States, improving State Department operations, and fulfilling the needs of various independent agencies.

HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations began hearings on the fiscal year 2001 budget request on February 16, 2000, and concluded them on March 21, 2000, after holding 6 separate sessions. The subcommittee heard testimony from representatives of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, and various commissions.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The budget estimates for the departments and agencies included in the accompanying bill are contained in the budget of the United States for fiscal year 2001 submitted on February 7, 2000 and budget amendments submitted March 27, March 31, May 18, and June 6.

The total amount of new budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2001 is \$36,689,965,000. This amount is a decrease of \$2,941,002,000 below appropriations enacted for fiscal year 2000 for these departments and agencies. The Committee recommendation is \$14,234,850,000 below the budget estimates as amended. This significant difference is partly a result of the Committee's decision not to approve advanced appropriations.

Highlights of the bill include:

INTERNET INITIATIVE

The Internet continues to change the face of global communications and commerce. As this technology becomes more ingrained into every facet of life, the ability of criminals, terrorists, and hackers to launch electronic attacks against individuals, businesses, and countries grows as vulnerabilities in computer infrastructures are exploited. It is a global network that connects approximately 155

million worldwide users to a vast array of electronic commerce. It has changed the securities industry as well as how goods and services are acquired. The Internet has also created an efficient medium by which fraud and other crimes are being committed. Perpetrators can remain anonymous, reach victims in their homes, and commit these crimes from outside the United States so that law enforcement and regulatory agencies can be eluded. In fact, the FBI reports that losses at U.S. companies more than doubled last year to \$266,000,000 as a result of cybercrime. Also, as many as 7 out of 10 U.S. corporations, banks, and government agencies suffered serious breaches of security last year.

Securities fraud is not just the sale of unregistered securities. For example, an on-line broker dealer has had its website copied with a different address. Investors then sent funds to the perpetrators instead of the broker. This scam continued for 10 months before they moved on to copy another website. The education of investors includes understanding that investment decision should not be made solely on information obtained over the Internet. A number of independent steps must be taken to ensure the accuracy of information being provided. They include contacting companies in question and reviewing financial information. The Committee recognizes that these threats are genuine and has, therefore, attempted to provide the agencies under its purview with the tools and resources they need including the following grants and programs.

The Committee is providing an \$11,400,000 increase to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to allow the agency to expand its monitoring of consumer fraud. The growth of Internet fraud has required the agency to increase its domestic and international monitoring in order to protect consumers. To date, the FTC has brought 100 cases against 300 companies and individuals for Internet fraud. These cases are expected to increase as consumers step up the pace of on-line purchasing. The increase for the FTC will also permit the agency to expand its Consumer Sentinel database to make it available to international law enforcement agencies in an effort to create data-sharing arrangements. The Committee created this database in fiscal year 1998, and it has proven to be a useful tool in tracking and prosecuting consumer fraud. The Internet is not governed by borders; nor is the fraud committed on consumers.

The Committee has provided funding for the Bureau of Justice Statistics to initiate the operation of the National Computer Crime Statistics Program (NCCS). This program will gather information on changes over time in the incidence and prevalence of computer crime offenses including statistical data on the costs and consequences to victims of computer crime, data on prosecutions, convictions, and sentencing of persons convicted of computer crime.

Grants are provided to State and local law enforcement to continue specialized cyberunits to investigate and prevent child sexual exploitation on the Internet.

Funding is provided for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for a study regarding the patterns of victimization of children on the Internet, and for the Center's CyberTipline which collects leads from Internet Service Providers on incidences of child pornography and exploitation.

Additional funding is included for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center to train law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors on Internet crimes against children and child exploitation.

Finally, added resources are provided to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to develop new tools to better protect the information technology elements of the Nation's critical infrastructures through research and development of new measurements, test methods, and guidelines that will identify and remedy potential infrastructure vulnerabilities.

SOUTHWEST BORDER STRATEGY

If the preamble to the Constitution literally reflects the priorities of its authors, then "establish[ing] Justice" and "ensur[ing] domestic tranquility" were second only to "form[ing] a more perfect Union" in the minds of the Founding Fathers. Nowhere does the Federal Government face a greater challenge to live up to these Constitutional priorities than the Southwest border. Border security is solely and wholly a Federal responsibility. The tidal wave of humanity crashing across the Southwest border poses a law enforcement challenge that demands the strongest and most closely coordinated response possible by the Justice Department. The Committee recommendation supports a broad array of initiatives to bring order to the border.

The INS, DEA, and the Judiciary are being asked to do increasingly more along the border, yet these agencies face critical shortfalls in funding in nearly every area. The Committee is concerned that with these severe shortfalls the administration has instead focused its response to the drug war on providing \$1,600,000,000 in aid to Colombia. "Plan Colombia", as outlined by the administration, will further drain funding from the agencies fighting the drug war here at home. Providing for unfunded capital needs along the Southwest border should be the first priority of any serious effort to stem the tide of drugs and illegal immigrants coming into the United States. The Committee has attempted to address these shortfalls by providing new funding when available and by re-directing funding from areas of low priority.

The lack of resources faced by the subcommittee in fiscal year 2001 brings home the opportunity costs of "Plan Colombia". The President's fiscal year 2001 request for the agencies under our purview is \$50,924,815,000. The subcommittee recommendation is \$36,689,965,000, a \$14,234,850,000 difference. Thus, it is in the face of real austerity that the subcommittee has developed a plan to deal with the highest priorities on the Southwest border.

First, the recommendation, building upon successes last year, continues to expand centralized development of certain key technologies, such as the Justice Automated Booking System and narrowband communications, to maximize information sharing, interoperability, efficiency, and economy across components. Nowhere are the benefits of centralization more obvious than the Southwest border where overlapping operations by every Justice component call for mission coordination and deconfliction. Fully 20 percent of all Federal law enforcement officers are concentrated in an area running from Presidio, TX, to the Pacific Ocean.

Second, in select instances, existing manpower has been redirected to the border. Because shifting patterns of crime are not always reflected in the distribution of Federal law enforcement resources, the Committee has transferred staff from quieter sectors to Southwest border States. This brings seasoned personnel to the area of greatest need in the shortest possible time.

Third, for fiscal year 2001, the President's budget request for the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] provides only a \$4,600,000 increase for the actual enforcement operations of the agency. Shortchanging the Nation's preeminent drug fighting agency is not a strategy this Committee supports nor is it a proper response to the drug war. To address the DEA's requirements the Committee has provided the agency with increased funding for methamphetamine enforcement, training, and cleanup, and funding to address critical programs like DEA Regional Enforcement Teams and the agency's Special Operations Division. The Committee has also directed the DEA, INS, and FBI to coordinate its operations along the Southwest border. To facilitate this cooperation the Committee has also directed that these agencies co-locate their Southwest border offices in the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas which will encourage operational efficiency and cost savings.

Fourth, the Committee recommendation also continues the systematic refocusing of Federal law enforcement resources on the Southwest border toward the build-up of critical infrastructure. The single greatest deficiency continues to be the appalling inadequacy of Border Patrol facilities. Stations designed to house several score of agents now serve hundreds. Similarly, detention facilities in Federal courthouses and at Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] processing centers on the border tend to be antiquated, cramped, and unsafe. Increases for both continue the long process of bringing these facilities up to standard while expanding capacity to meet the mission.

Fifth, the Committee tries to address the problems of the Federal Judiciary which has been hit hard by a staggering number of drug offenses and illegal immigration cases. These cases have produced a record number of Federal prosecutions and stretched an already overburdened workforce. The Committee attempts to provide relief to the border courts by redirecting funds from Judiciary administrative accounts to the five Federal districts on the border that now handle 26 percent of all criminal court filings in the United States.

Finally, the Committee recommends a \$413,940,000 contingent emergency package, under title VIII, to address longstanding shortfalls and backlogs on the Border.

The Committee knows this effort will not solve all the many challenges we have on the Southwest border. However, it is intended to help move the United States back to a time when we had control of our borders and had the ability to stop drugs and illegal aliens from entering our communities.

METHAMPHETAMINE

The illegal drug culture in our country is continually changing, and we must adapt the ways we combat it. A major concern today is the surge in methamphetamine use. Organized Mexican crime

groups are becoming increasingly successful in their distribution of the drug by providing the resources for clandestine labs within the United States as well as bringing methamphetamine across our borders. In addition to having sophisticated cartels trafficking the drug, users can make it for themselves. Methamphetamine is distinctive because it is a chemical based drug, not a naturally grown one. This makes it easy for any addict or dealer who does not want to go through a middle man to find the recipe and chemical process on the Internet and make it at home.

Clandestine labs are particularly dangerous because the byproducts of methamphetamine production are hazardous and often the process results in explosions and fires. The DEA has reported increasing numbers of clandestine lab seizures nationwide. In 1997, 3,327 labs were seized by Federal, State, and local law enforcement. By 1999, that number had escalated to 7,060. More disturbing is the fact that the National Clandestine Laboratory database showed there were 877 documented incidents of children being present at labs and related sites. The Committee has made the reduction of methamphetamine production, trafficking, and use a priority, especially since the President's budget included no resources to address this serious problem.

For fiscal year 2001, the Committee recommends a total of \$77,709,000 for this particular threat. The Committee recommendation includes an increase for Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) personnel specifically dealing with methamphetamine cases, bringing the funding level to \$27,459,000. These funds are to be used for investigations; to maintain the National Clandestine Laboratory database; to reduce availability of precursor chemicals diverted to clandestine laboratories; and to pay for the daily operations encountered in dealing with methamphetamine activity. In addition, the Committee recommends that the DEA Special Operations Division receive an increase of \$950,000 for their efforts in this area.

Since DEA must deal with the hazardous waste materials created by clandestine labs, \$4,100,000 is available to DEA from the Assets Forfeiture Fund, and \$20,000,000 is available through the COPS Methamphetamine/Drug "Hot Spots" Program to reimburse the DEA for cleanup costs. An additional \$21,700,000 is provided to State and local law enforcement programs to combat methamphetamine production and use. Lastly, \$3,500,000 is for DEA to train State and local law enforcement on how to deal with methamphetamine cleanups.

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

As in previous years, the Committee is inserting section 605 under title VI of the general provisions of the bill. This section restates previous law with regard to the reprogramming of appropriated funds between agency programs or activities.

The House and Senate reports accompanying the appropriations bills of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies for several years contained sections concerning the reprogramming of funds between programs or activities. The Committee expects each department and agency to follow

closely the reprogramming procedures listed below which are similar to provisions that applied in statute during fiscal year 1997.

The Committee directs that both the House and Senate chairmen of the Subcommittees on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies will be notified by letter at least 15 days prior to:

- Reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is more, between programs or activities. This provision is also applicable in cases where several activities are involved with each receiving less than \$500,000. In addition, the Committee desires to be notified of reprogramming actions which are less than these amounts if such actions would have the effect of committing the agency to significant funding requirements in future years;
- Increasing funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;
- Creation of new programs, offices, agencies, or commissions, or substantial augmentations of existing programs, offices, agencies, or commissions;
- Relocations of offices or employees;
- Reorganization of offices, programs, or activities; and
- Contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees.

The Committee directs each department or agency to notify the Committee when the amount of political appointees rises above 10 percent from either of the previous 2 years or when five or more political appointees are added in a given year. The Committee should be notified 30 days before either of these situations occurs. Similar notification should be provided when the same number of personnel positions are converted from political appointments to civil service positions.

In addition, the Committee directs departments or agencies funded in the accompanying bill that are planning to conduct a reduction in force to notify the Committees by letter 30 days in advance of the date of the proposed personnel action. Also, the Committee directs that any items which are subject to interpretation will be reported.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC.
308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 2001: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies:				
General purpose, defense discretionary	520	520	499	¹ 497
General purpose, non-defense discretionary	33,450	32,930	35,287	34,522
Mandatory	548	608	558	559
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2001				² 23,450
2002				6,190
2003				3,265
2004				1,173
2005 and future years				425
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2001	NA	2,325	NA	263

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee has made funding for law enforcement the centerpiece of the fiscal year 2001 appropriations bill. The Committee recommends \$18,734,623,000 in new budget (obligational) authority in the accompanying bill for the Department of Justice with a strong emphasis on law enforcement activities for fiscal year 2001.

Consolidation of accounting systems.—The Committee directs the Department to plan, develop, and implement a department-wide financial reporting system that would be operational by the end of fiscal year 2001. The Department is further directed to include budget year plus 4 years of funding data for each program line item in the congressional justification books beginning with the fiscal year 2002 request.

Reprogrammings.—Although some progress has been made since the Committee first questioned the inordinate number of reprogrammings submitted by the Justice Department, the Committee continues to be inundated with requests. Worse, swift responses by the Committee simply prompt endless appeals on reprogrammings modified or denied by either House. The Committee directs the Justice Department to submit one omnibus reprogramming not later than April 1, 2001. Separate requests made at any time of the year, other than for matters concerning national security, will not be considered.

Consultations.—The Committee intended consultations to be an informal mechanism to expedite review and approval of time sensitive decisions. Unfortunately, consultations have been interpreted by the Department as reprogrammings, putting bureaucratic imperatives before swift decision-making. The Committee believes that the consultation process, as defined by the Committee, serves a useful purpose for both Congress and the Department. The Committee expects the Department to abide by the Committee's interpretation of the consultation process.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$79,328,000
Budget estimate, 2001	91,553,000
House allowance	84,177,000
Committee recommendation	83,713,000

This account funds the development of policy objectives and the overall management of the Department of Justice.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$83,713,000. The recommendation is \$7,840,000 below the budget request and provides for all needed adjustments to base.

The Committee provides no additional funding for added positions and equipment for the Office of Intelligence Policy and Re-

view [OIPR]. In May of 1999, the Justice Department indicated it would set up a special task force to investigate the issues surrounding the espionage case at the Los Alamos lab in New Mexico. No task force was ever established, but a smaller investigation has recently concluded its inquiry into the matter. The Committee believes that a thorough review of the case was conducted and the Committee encourages the Department to quickly implement the report recommendations. The Committee remains concerned about OIPR's role in this case, and believes that any current deficiencies that exist are not budget driven, but the result of internal Department differences. Until recognized cooperation and coordination can be demonstrated to the Committee no requests for additional funding or reprogrammings for OIPR will be approved.

JOINT AUTOMATED BOOKING SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,800,000
House allowance	1,800,000
Committee recommendation	15,915,000

This account centrally funds development, acquisition, and deployment of the joint automated booking system [JABS]. Previously, JABS funding was distributed among various Justice components.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,915,000. The recommendation is \$14,115,000 above the OMB-approved budget request. Considering that centralizing this program saved over 70 percent in total development, acquisition, and life cycle costs, the Committee is at a loss to understand why OMB reduced Justice's JABS request.

The Committee recommendations, by component, are displayed in the following table:

Joint Automated Booking System

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
JABS Central Fund	6,600
Field Acquisition:	
BoP	1,500
DEA	1,730
FBI	2,125
INS	2,180
USMS	1,780
Subtotal	<u>9,315</u>
Total, JABS	15,915

JABS will: (1) standardize booking data, procedures, and equipment throughout Justice; (2) save funds by eliminating repetitive booking of suspects; and (3) improve public safety by identifying repeat offenders and persons with outstanding charges or warrants.

PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE

Appropriations, 2000	
Budget estimate, 2001	\$4,376,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

This new proposal funds development of a Department-wide encryption infrastructure. The Committee does not recommend an appropriation at this time. The Committee cannot afford another technology initiative, but is willing to revisit this issue after other on-going programs are completed.

NARROWBAND COMMUNICATIONS

Appropriations, 2000	\$10,625,000
Budget estimate, 2001	188,000,000
House allowance	95,445,000
Committee recommendation	205,000,000

This account centrally funds development, acquisition, deployment, and operation and maintenance of the Justice Department's narrowband wireless communications network. By law, all Justice components operating Land Mobile Radio [LMR] systems in the VHF band must convert by January 1, 2005.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$205,000,000. The recommendation is \$17,000,000 above the amended budget request and identical to the original budget request. Previously, narrowband communications compliance funding was scattered among various Justice components.

The Committee recommendations, by effort and region, are displayed in the following table:

Narrowband Communications

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Western Region (TX, NM, CO, WY, MT, ID, UT, AZ, CA, NV, OR, WA, AK, HI):	
Infrastructure	53,000
Subscriber equipment	26,300
Commercial services	3,000
Operations & maintenance	16,500
Subtotal	98,800
Central Region (TX, LA, AR, OK, KS, MO, IL, IA, NE, SD, ND, MN, WI):	
Infrastructure	30,500
Subscriber equipment	10,600
Commercial services	2,700
Operations & maintenance	16,800
Subtotal	60,600
East Region (FL, GA, AL, MS, TN, NC, SC, VA, KY, IN, MI, OH, WV, PA, MD, DC, DE):	
Infrastructure	1,100
Commercial services	800
Operations & maintenance	34,500
Subtotal	36,400
Northeast Region (NJ, NY, CT, RI, MA, VT, NH, ME):	
Infrastructure	600
Operations & maintenance	8,600
Subtotal	9,200
Total	205,000

Central management of narrowband radio investments will: (1) maximize resource sharing; (2) ensure system efficiency and interoperability; and (3) sharply reduce up front and out year costs Department-wide.

COUNTERTERRORISM

Preparedness is deterrence. Our adversaries may know our capabilities, and the risk will continue to diminish as our ability continues to grow. However, we are far from considering this a low-risk issue. In 1998, deaths from terrorism escalated to a new level with 741 deaths and 5,922 injured. The bombings at the U.S. embassy in Kenya killed 291 people and injured about 5,000 people. Of all the terrorist attacks in the world, 40 percent of them were against U.S. targets. The Committee continues to try and address the overwhelming needs of the United States in defending against unconventional terrorist warfare. Attacks with Weapons of Mass Destruction [WMD] and computers are the most discussed. However, the Committee is aware that attacks could be in a variety of forms. We cannot be prepared for all of them, but we can perform risk assessments and decrease the risk to U.S. citizens at home and abroad. With this in mind, the Committee has focused on every aspect of the U.S. Government that has some part of countering terrorism. This includes, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Department of Health and Human Services. Today, more than 40 Federal departments, agencies, and bureaus, have some role in counterterrorism-related activities.

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2000	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	10,000,000
House allowance	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the "Counterterrorism fund" account which was established in Public Law 104-19, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Additional Disaster Assistance, for Anti-Terrorism Initiatives, for Assistance in the Recovery from the Tragedy that Occurred at Oklahoma City, and Rescissions Act, 1995. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 below the request and the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The Committee is aware that there will be carryover balances available in fiscal year 2001 in excess of \$36,000,000.

This fund is under the control and direction of the Deputy Attorney General for National Security and Intelligence to: (1) cover the costs incurred in reestablishing the operational capability of an office or facility which has been damaged or destroyed as a result of any domestic or international terrorist incident; (2) cover the costs of providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism, including payment of rewards in connec-

tion with these activities; and (3) cover the costs of conducting a terrorism threat assessment of Federal agencies and their facilities.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the fund is considered by the Department as an account to be used for any effort remotely connected with countering terrorism. Last year, the Committee stated that "the traditional mission of the counterterrorism fund is to fund extraordinary costs to provide support to counter, investigate or prosecute domestic or international terrorism. It is expected these extraordinary costs would be incurred in response to an unexpected terrorist threat or act, and not the costs incurred with day to day counterterrorism operations. These operations should be funded from the Department's annual budget." This high standard continues to be a deliberate effort to maintain the integrity of this fund for its intended purpose. The Committee directs the Department of Justice to continue to notify the House and Senate Appropriations Committees prior to obligation of all counterterrorism funds.

National Guard.—The Committee's goals include providing States with an improved ability to respond to terrorist threats or events. This includes training and equipping the first responder who will arrive at the scene within 1 hour of an attack. The Committee is also aware of the States' Community Support Teams that are expected to arrive within 6 to 8 hours after an event has occurred. The Committee urges the National Guard Bureau (NGB) to significantly reduce this arrival time.

The Committee is aware of the important work the National Guard is doing in preparing for terrorist attacks. The defense subcommittee has already provided funding of \$10,000,000 for counterterrorism infrastructure at the NGB. This funding is provided to help augment the National Domestic Preparedness Office.

Distance learning.—Congress has previously recognized the effectiveness of leveraging existing training capabilities and infrastructure to support emerging and evolving initiatives. The Department of Defense Appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 directed the Department of Defense to use the National Guard Counterdrug Training Centers and the National Guard Distance Learning Network to provide training for civilian emergency responders and military personnel to plan for and respond to the consequences of weapons of mass destruction. For fiscal year 2000 the Committee appropriated funds for the Army National Guard's distance learning and information management requirements. The Committee continues to believe that even greater benefits will accrue from further using these resources in conjunction with the training programs and resources of the Department of Justice. Last year, we recommended that the Department of Justice and the National Guard establish a collaborative training program with these funds to make expanded use of the National Guard Distance Learning Network and other training and education resources of the National Guard and the Department of Justice to train civilian and military personnel. The Committee understands that establishment of this program has never occurred. The Committee directs the Office of Justice Programs to report no later than September 30, 2000 on the progress of this collaborative effort.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR COMBATING DOMESTIC TERRORISM

The Committee believes this country currently lacks leadership in the area of preparedness for acts of terrorism within the United States. The President attempted to fill this void by designating a National Coordinator for Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Counterterrorism. Under Presidential Decision Directive 62, this person was charged with coordinating interagency terrorism policy issues and reviewing ongoing terrorism-related activities. However, there is still considerable confusion over jurisdiction from the very highest levels of government to responders on the ground.

Moreover, the current domestic terrorism strategy lacks a mechanism for checks and balances. Because of executive privilege, the National Coordinator cannot be brought before Congress to testify and is therefore not accountable to the American people. This Nation needs clear leadership to provide a systematic and synchronized strategy to address this complex problem and to achieve sustainable Federal, State, and local cooperation on domestic terrorism issues.

In order to improve coordination and centralize the policy-making structure for domestic terrorism issues within the Department of Justice, the Committee recommends a provision that establishes a Deputy Attorney General for Combating Domestic Terrorism (DAG-CT) within the Department of Justice—the lead agency for combating domestic terrorism—and has provided an additional \$23,000,000 for this office. The DAG-CT shall have as its principle duty the overall policy and coordination for domestic counterterrorism and antiterrorism efforts to prevent, prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks within the United States. This office will be directly responsible to the Attorney General for policy development and coordination and will speak for the Department and coordinate across all appropriate agencies on terrorism-related matters. The Committee recognizes the importance of establishing one office that can oversee the overall work of the Department on terrorism, national security, and intelligence issues and that can work on a daily basis with the FBI's Counterterrorism Division.

The DAG-CT shall be nominated by the next President and confirmed by the Senate. This person will work with localities across the country, all of the States and territories, and all of the Federal agencies and departments with responsibility for combating terrorism. The DAG-CT would not be in any other chain of command within the Department of Justice. Also, the DAG-CT would not be considered as a successor to the Attorney General. This person is recommended only to address terrorism within the United States and in no way should compete with the present Deputy Attorney General position. This effort will not be implemented until 30 days after the new President has reported to Congress his plans to implement his objectives. This report will be provided to the appropriate committees no later than April 10, 2001. This effort may be modified by subsequent legislation.

The National Strategy.—The Attorney General has lead responsibility for addressing domestic terrorism and the Department of State has lead responsibility for international terrorism. The Congress, the President, and the Attorney General must be able to look

to a single person with a single national strategy to safeguard this country from terrorism. The DAG-CT shall create a national strategy establishing the policies, objectives, and priorities of the Federal Government for preventing, preparing for, and responding to terrorist attacks. The strategy shall include measurable objectives to be achieved. The DAG-CT's national strategy for preventing, preparing for, and responding to terrorist attacks shall also include a description of the role each Federal department and agency and State and local government entity performs in combating terrorism, as well as a description of Federal training, equipment, exercise, and grant programs. It should also include a plan to select the State and Local Advisory Group (SLAG). The Committee directs that the DAG-CT's strategy rest on four pillars: prevention, preparedness, crisis management, and consequence management.

First, our ability to prevent acts of terrorism will depend on detailed and continuous assessments of risk and the timely sharing of information among agencies. Detailed and continuous assessments of risk are required to increase security for this Nation's most likely targets. The sharing of information, especially by intelligence agencies and law enforcement organizations, will be critical to preventing acts of terrorism. The Committee acknowledges the important role of the Department of State in preventing terrorism through its diplomatic and non-proliferation activities. The DAG-CT will work in close cooperation with the Department of State to ensure this Nation has a unified strategy for combating both domestic and international terrorism.

Second, our level of preparedness will depend on our commitment to training, equipment programs, and regularly scheduled exercises such as TOPOFF which allow us to hone our skills.

Our ability to respond to a terrorist attack will require the close coordination of all entities with responsibility for combating terrorism. Preestablished guidelines outlining agencies' missions and order of operations during a range of plausible threat scenarios must be developed and distributed. In light of this, the Committee directs that the "Guidelines for the Mobilization, Deployment and Employment of U.S. Government Elements in Response to a Domestic Terrorist Threat or Incident," (commonly referred to as the "Domestic Guidelines") mandated by Presidential Decision Directive 62, be completed, approved, and distributed to the appropriate entities.

Finally, consequence management encompasses the multitude of tasks that must be performed in the wake of a terrorist incident, ranging from accounting for fatalities to site decontamination.

The Committee firmly believes that a comprehensive national strategy is benign unless its custodian has the tools to implement it. The DAG-CT will thus be responsible for advising the President on ways to ensure that agencies' and departments' programs and policies complement the national strategy. The DAG-CT must be kept apprised of any changes in the organization, management, or budgets of the Federal departments and agencies as they relate to combating domestic terrorism. The Committee therefore directs all agencies and departments involved in combating domestic terrorism to participate in an annual review process through which the DAG-CT will coordinate for the President through consultation

with the appropriate entities, agencies' policies, programs, and budgets for combating domestic terrorism as well as monitor their progress in implementing the national strategy.

The DAG-CT shall provide the Committee on Appropriations a plan for implementing the national strategy. The DAG-CT shall develop both the strategy and plan in consultation with the department and agency heads involved in combating domestic terrorism, the Congress, and the State and Local Advisory Group. They shall submit the strategy and plan to the President and Congress in the first year of each Presidential term.

It shall be the responsibility of the DAG-CT to oversee the general functioning of their office. This includes selecting, appointing, employing and determining the compensation of personnel to carry out the Office's primary purpose, to monitor the implementation of the national strategy and associated classified and unclassified plans, including conducting program and performance audits and evaluations.

Reorganization.—The National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO), formerly under the FBI, will be transferred to the DAG-CT. The Committee reaffirms the original mission of the NDPO, to serve as a point of contact for State and local governments. The NDPO will also assist in the development of effective classified and unclassified response plans before a WMD attack occurs. Current programs have not provided crisis and consequence managers at the Federal, State and local level with a systematic and comprehensive means to share lessons learned and best practices related to combating domestic terrorism. The NDPO will establish and maintain a database which will capture the lessons learned and best practices identified during terrorism-related responses, exercises and planning efforts. The DAG-CT will use this compendium to promulgate lessons and practices, and to establish performance measures for combating domestic terrorism programs, training and exercises. The Office of State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support (OSLDPS), formerly under the purview of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), will also be transferred to the DAG-CT. The OJP will continue to administer grants, however through the OSLDPS, the DAG-CT will be responsible for programmatic development of these grant programs and will have final approval authority of all grants related to counterterrorism equipment, training and preparedness activities. The Committee also believes that certain other national security policy entities within the Department of Justice should report to the DAG-CT, including the Executive Office of National Security, the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, and components of the Criminal Division. Finally, within the Department, all terrorism-related research, development, test, and evaluate programs will be funded under the DAG-CT. The funds will be passed through to National Institute of Justice (NIJ) with direction from the DAG-CT as to how they should be spent.

Budget Approval.—Currently, there is no mechanism to centrally manage Federal funds for combating domestic terrorism and domestic preparedness programs. There is no annual budget process by which leaders may determine what is lacking and what is redundant in our national strategy to combat terrorism.

The Committee directs the DAG-CT to develop for each fiscal year a budget to implement the national strategy. They shall do so in consultation with the departments and agencies and program managers with responsibility for combating domestic terrorism. The DAG-CT shall advise all departments and agencies in preparation of those departments' and agencies' budgets prior to submission.

The DAG-CT shall testify at a hearing before the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 7 days before budget submissions are due to OMB. The purpose of the hearing will be to determine whether agencies and departments are implementing the national strategy. The Attorney General shall then transmit a consolidated budget proposal with revised requests to the President when budget submissions are due to the OMB. The DAG-CT may generate reprogrammings within the Department of Justice under section 605 within the funding available for the national strategy.

Risk and Threat Assessments.—Several studies have indicated that Federal programs to combat terrorism are being initiated or expanded without the benefit of a sound threat and risk assessment process. Although it is not possible to reduce risk to all potential targets of terrorism, a rigorous and continuous assessment of risk can help ensure that training, equipment, and other safeguards are justified. They must be implemented based on a threat, the level of uncertainty regarding that threat, the vulnerability to attack, and the criticality of assets. They should not be based solely on the worst-case, but rather on a range of plausible threat scenarios. These scenarios should, to the extent possible, be developed with reference to past incidents, U.S. program experience, and current intelligence. Because the threat terrorists pose is dynamic and countermeasures may become outdated, risk assessments must be continually updated.

Risk management is the process of understanding risk and developing and implementing actions to reduce it. Threat analysis, the first step in determining risk, identifies and evaluates each threat on the basis of various factors, such as capability, intent, probability and potential consequences. Sound, detailed, and continuous assessments will help ensure that specific programs and related expenditures are justified and targeted according to the threat and risk of validated terrorist attack scenarios. A multidisciplinary team of experts selected by the DAG-CT will generate these objectives and a plan for ensuring their currency. Regularly scheduled exercises, such as TOPOFF, will serve as the means to demonstrate and validate the national strategy. This process is crucial to ensuring that countermeasures are based on reality and are proportional to the threat. Intelligence and law enforcement input, therefore, is crucial to the process. The Committee commends the FBI and OJP for their efforts to create protocols for threat assessments. Conducting such assessments by individual States is a good first step toward knowing and assessing the threat.

The Committee acknowledges the concern of the FBI regarding the inherent difficulties of conducting risk assessments. The FBI is limited by its law enforcement role in the collection and use of intelligence data. Second, the dissemination of certain information could potentially jeopardize ongoing investigations. A final dif-

ficuity is that the traditional focal point for combating domestic terrorism—the terrorist group—is not always well-defined or relevant in the current environment. Acts of terrorism are increasingly perpetrated by individuals. In spite of the above challenges, the Committee believes that risk and threat assessments are feasible and useful. The concerns of the FBI further highlight the need for a single leader to coordinate and oversee all of the elements of our national strategy.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER COMPLIANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	105,000,000
House allowance	278,021,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend additional funds for the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) account in fiscal year 2001. The Department of Justice forwarded a reprogramming request to the Committee in January 2000 for an additional \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 for this account. The reprogramming was denied by the Committee based on the source of the funds the Department chose to use as an offset for these funds. A subsequent fiscal year 2000 supplemental appropriation recently passed by Congress which, upon enactment, will make \$183,000,000 available for CALEA. This amount exceeds the requirement the Department requested for the program in fiscal years 2000 and 2001. With enactment of the supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 2000, a total of \$300,581,000 has been appropriated for CALEA.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

Appropriations, 2000	\$148,499,000
Budget estimate, 2001	164,549,000
House allowance	159,570,000
Committee recommendation	112,814,000

The Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR] includes the Board of Immigration Appeals, immigration judges, and administrative law judges who decide through administrative hearings whether to admit or exclude aliens seeking to enter the country, and whether to deport or adjust the status of aliens whose status has been challenged. Previously, this account included the Office of the Pardon Attorney [OPA]. In the wake of the offer of clemency to Puerto Rican terrorists, the Committee learned that the deliberations and recommendations of the OPA are shielded by Executive Privilege. Offices that answer only to the President are more appropriately funded elsewhere. Therefore, no funds are provided for the OPA. The Committee directs that the OPA be transferred out of the Department of Justice at the earliest convenience of the Attorney General, but not later than December 31, 2000.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$112,814,000. The recommendation is \$51,735,000 below the budget request. The recommendation assumes that \$49,741,000 in funds from the Immigration and Naturalization Service “immigration examinations fee” account will be made available for EOIR operations. Exam fees may be used for expenses in providing immigration adjudication.

Also, the recommendation adjusts the “annualization of 2000 pay raise” to correct an erroneous assumption.

Videoconferencing.—Within the funds available for EOIR, the Committee recommendation includes such sums as are necessary for point to point installation of videoconferencing equipment in the following cities: Phoenix and Tucson, AZ; Los Angeles and Mira Loma, CA; Hartford, CT; Bradenton, FL; Atlanta, GA; Chicago, IL; Detroit, MI; and Dallas, TX.

Translation and transcription.—Within funds available for EOIR, the Committee recommendation includes such sums as are necessary for translation and transcription services at immigration proceedings.

DETENTION TRUSTEE

Appropriations, 2000	
Budget estimate, 2001	\$26,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	

This new proposal funds the creation of a Detention Trustee reporting directly to the Deputy Attorney General. The Committee does not recommend an appropriation at this time.

The proposed Trustee would have management responsibility for detention, but funding would have remained with the various components. Without control of funds, the Trustee would find him or herself powerless. The Committee supports a strategy to centralize detention funding, facilities, and staff and urges the Department to pursue such a course as part of the fiscal year 2002 request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2000	\$40,275,000
Budget estimate, 2001	42,192,000
House allowance	41,825,000
Committee recommendation	42,192,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$42,192,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

Old cases.—The Committee is pleased to note that the Office of Inspector General [OIG] has sharply reduced the backlog of old, unresolved cases and urges the OIG to bring to a close as soon as possible all remaining cases opened before April 1, 1999.

Exoneration letters.—A major inequity of the OIG’s investigative process was the lack of exoneration letters for employees who were the victim of false, malicious, or unsubstantiated accusations of wrongdoing. The Committee commends the OIG for their pioneering work in developing such letters and expects Justice Department components to include these letters in the personnel jacket of those unjustly accused.

INS fees.—The OIG has been slowly reducing its dependence on INS fees. The Committee understands that the OIG will draw down up to \$1,500,000 in INS user fees in fiscal year 2001 to avoid reductions in force. The Committee further understands that the OIG will use attrition to bring staffing levels in line with funds appropriated in fiscal year 2001 by the end of the fiscal year.

U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$8,527,000
Budget estimate, 2001	9,183,000
House allowance	8,855,000
Committee recommendation	7,380,000

This Commission is an independent body within the Department of Justice which makes decisions regarding requests for parole and supervision of Federal prisoners.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,380,000. The recommendation is \$1,803,000 below the budget request.

The Parole Commission is scheduled to be phased out in 2002 as a result of the creation of sentencing guidelines. The Committee recommendation ensures timely close out of the Commission's operations.

Division of labor.—The Committee is aware that records for District of Columbia prisoners are fragmentary at best and that cooperation from city agencies is limited. This makes it difficult to measure the risks associated with the early release of D.C. prisoners. The Justice Department is directed to detail as many attorneys to the Commission as are necessary to litigate cases resulting from years of city government irresponsibility. The Department is further directed to detail whatever personnel are necessary to address the increase in warrant work expected this summer.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2000	\$504,945,000
Budget estimate, 2001	553,235,000
House allowance	523,228,000
Committee recommendation	494,310,000

This appropriation funds the establishment of litigation policy, conduct of litigation, and various other legal responsibilities, through the Office of the Solicitor General, the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Civil Division, the Environmental and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Rights Division, the Office of Legal Counsel, and Interpol.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$494,310,000. The recommendation is \$58,925,000 below the amended budget request and \$57,929,000 below the original budget request. The Committee recommendation does not include \$10,635,000 in one-time-only increases provided last year. The Committee was surprised by attempts to use some of those funds to acquire new office space, rather than address long-standing automation deficiencies. In fact, Justice tried to reduce what funds were available for automation to pursue other initiatives. The Committee requests a status report on the Justice Consolidated Office Network not later than August 1, 2000.

The Committee recommendations, by division or office, are displayed in the following table:

General Legal Activities

[In thousands of dollars]

Office of the Solicitor General	6,770
Tax Division	67,200
Criminal Division	104,477
Civil Division	147,616
Environment and Natural Resources	65,209
Office of Legal Counsel	4,698
Civil Rights Division	72,097
Interpol—USNCB	7,360
Legal Activities Office Automation	18,571
Office of Dispute Resolution	312
Total	494,310

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2001. Within available resources, the Committee directs the divisions to redouble efforts on computer crimes and domestic terrorism. No funds are provided for the Joint Center for Strategic Environmental Enforcement.

Professional standards.—Nine thousand Justice Department attorneys, nearly 80 percent of those currently employed, are part of a class action lawsuit seeking \$500,000,000 in unpaid overtime from the U.S. Government. With an average salary of \$95,000, Department attorneys are among the highest paid Federal employees. The Committee remains willing to rewrite Department policies concerning attorney compensation time, annual leave, and sick leave should the plaintiffs' lawyer reconsider the offer proposed prior to trial.

Office of Special Investigations.—The Office of Special Investigations [OSI] is responsible for originating, investigating, and prosecuting all denaturalization and deportation cases against Nazi war criminals. The Committee expects the OSI both to maintain the pace of prosecutions against Nazi war criminals and to expand efforts to uncover records on Japanese war criminals, especially those involved in germ warfare and other experiments on human subjects as members of the notorious Unit 731.

Civil Division.—The Committee is concerned that the “Winstar” and “A-12” cases are absorbing an inordinate share of Civil Division resources, crippling less well known efforts to defend the public fisc. The Division must maintain a balanced approach across the full spectrum of litigation under its jurisdiction. Committee recommendations, by specialized area, are displayed in the following table:

Civil Division

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Appellate Activity	10,342
Torts Litigation	28,639
Aviation & Admiralty	[9,589]
Federal Torts Claims Act	[6,216]
Environmental Torts	[5,012]
Constitutional & Specialized Torts	[5,965]
All other torts	[1,857]
Commercial Litigation	56,833
Federal Programs	18,648
Consumer Litigation	5,067
Immigration Litigation	16,158

Civil Division—Continued

Management & Administration	11,929
Total	147,616

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2001.

Center for Sex Offender Management.—The Committee directs the Center for Sex Offender Management, in coordination with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, to develop a training initiative for local law enforcement that will provide uniform policies in notifying communities about the release of sex offenders. The Justice Management Division is directed to submit a reprogramming, if necessary, to the Committees on Appropriations to fund this effort.

Spending decreases.—The Committee is alarmed by spending increases across object classes as high as 322 percent from fiscal years 1995 through 2000. These rates, far in excess of inflation, cannot be sustained. The Committee recommendation freezes spending at last year's level, with one exception described above.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2000	\$4,028,000
Budget estimate, 2001	4,028,000
House allowance	4,028,000
Committee recommendation	4,028,000

This account covers Justice Department expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986. The Committee recommends a reimbursement of \$4,028,000 for legal costs. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$110,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	134,000,000
House allowance	113,269,000
Committee recommendation (including carryover)	120,838,000

The Antitrust Division investigates potential violations of Federal antitrust laws, represents the interests of the United States in cases brought under these laws, acts on antitrust cases before the Supreme Court, and reviews decisions of regulatory commissions relating to antitrust law.

The Committee recommendation assumes a total of \$120,838,000 in budget (obligational) authority. The recommendation is \$13,162,000 below the budget request.

In addition to the \$95,838,000 that will be derived from anticipated offsetting fee collections in fiscal year 2001, \$25,000,000 will be made available to the Division in fiscal year 2001 as a result of an unexpected ruling by the Congressional Budget Office regarding fiscal year 2000 language.

Workload.—The Committee is concerned that the merger frenzy gripping increasingly massive industrial combines threatens to overwhelm the ability of the Anti-trust division to keep pace with

complex merger proposals. The value of merger activity in the United States jumped from \$959,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 to \$1,790,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1999. At the same time, international markets appear to be increasingly dominated by cartels. Recent successful Division prosecutions have run the gamut from vitamin to food and feed additive to chemical cartels. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$10,838,000 over fiscal year 2000 to combat international cartels and ensure the timely review of merger filings.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,161,957,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,292,633,000
House allowance	1,247,416,000
Committee recommendation	1,159,014,000

This account supports the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys [EOUSA] and the 94 U.S. attorneys offices throughout the United States and its territories. The U.S. attorneys serve as the principal litigators for the U.S. Government for criminal and civil matters.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,159,014,000. The recommendation is \$133,619,000 below the amended budget request and \$131,987,000 below the original budget request. The Committee is aware that the U.S. Attorneys will receive \$132,645,000 in reimbursements in fiscal year 2001. As in the past, Committee recommendations focus the efforts of the U.S. Attorneys on those crimes where the unique resources, expertise, or jurisdiction of the Federal Government can, or must, be most effective.

Professional standards.—Nine thousand Justice Department attorneys, nearly 80 percent of those currently employed, are part of a class action lawsuit seeking \$500,000,000 in unpaid overtime from the U.S. Government. With an average salary of \$95,000, Department attorneys are among the highest paid Federal employees. The Committee remains willing to rewrite Department policies concerning attorney compensation time and annual and sick leave should the plaintiffs’ lawyer reconsider the offer proposed prior to trial.

Firearms prosecutions.—Multi-agency task forces designed to keep firearms out of the hands of criminals by enforcing Federal gun laws are credited with slashing violent crime rates in cities where they operate. Within available funds, the EOUSA is directed to annualize the increases for gun prosecutions provided last year. Should the EOUSA wish to expand this initiative, the only districts that may be considered are Utah; Georgia, southern; and Arkansas, eastern.

An unintended consequence of Project Exile may be an explosive increase in panel attorney costs due to the higher fees associated with Federal versus State prosecutions. The EOUSA is directed to review, in cooperation with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts [AO], the impact of Federal gun prosecutions on panel attorney costs and report back to the Committee not later than February 15, 2001. The Committee expects the Directors of the EOUSA and AO to take personal charge of this study. Further-

more, the EOUSA shall not expand the gun prosecution initiative, with the exceptions noted above, until the cost impacts on the Federal judiciary are better understood.

Southwest Border.—The districts bordering Mexico have the largest criminal caseloads per Assistant U.S. Attorney [AUSA] in the country. In Texas, Western, the busiest, staff have an immense average criminal caseload of 90.7 cases per AUSA. By comparison, the slowest office in the country has an average criminal caseload of only 13.2 per AUSA. For several years, the Committee has sought unsuccessfully to convince the EOUSA to reallocate resources to reflect current crime rates and patterns. The EOUSA is directed to permanently transfer not less than five AUSA slots and two support slots from each of the 10 U.S. Attorney offices with the lowest average criminal caseload per AUSA to Texas, Western and California, Southern, the two most understaffed U.S. Attorneys offices on the Southwest border. The necessary staff adjustments shall be completed not later than December 1, 2000, and the EOUSA shall report on the actions it will take to implement this direction not later than September 1, 2000.

Missouri River valley.—The Committee is aware that significant disparities exist in the average criminal caseload per AUSA in the districts bordering the Missouri River valley. The EOUSA is directed to develop a plan for rationalizing staffing levels in these districts that shall be submitted to the Committee not later than December 1, 2000.

Western District of Kentucky.—The Committee notes that the U.S. Attorney's office serving the Western District of Kentucky has endured a significant increase in case-load. This added burden is a result of the significant increase in methamphetamine, crack and gun arrests in the western portion of Kentucky, as well as qui tam complaints alleging false claims arising out of the operation of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, a uranium enrichment facility operated by the Department of Energy and private contractors. While other Federal agencies including DEA, IRS and FBI have recently placed full-time employees in western Kentucky to address this added obligation, the U.S. Attorney's office has not been able to do so. Therefore, the Committee directs that \$200,000 of the funds in this account be used to place two attorneys and one full-time support employee in western Kentucky.

Courtroom technology.—U.S. attorneys have been experimenting with portable, off-the-shelf video and computer equipment for courtroom proceedings. The attorneys found that the equipment substantially improved the presentation of evidence, as well as rapidly accelerating the pace of trials. Users found that they saved the equivalent of one trial day in every five using video and computer equipment. Within available resources and manpower ceilings, the Committee recommendation provides \$2,612,000 for a courtroom technology pilot program involving 10 districts, including Kansas, Nevada, the western district of Virginia, Maryland, the eastern district of Washington, and Nebraska. The Committee urges the EOUSA to exploit opportunities created by attrition to add technical staff and further expand the pilot program, if possible. The Committee expects the EOUSA to report to the Committees on Ap-

propriations on its courtroom technology efforts not later than February 1, 2000.

Privatization.—The Committee is aware of an innovative proposal to privatize information technology services for the U.S. Attorneys. A company would be responsible for providing state-of-the-art workstations, software, and network infrastructure at a fraction of the cost of Justice-run information technology programs. This proposal could have Department-wide implications, if the promises of reduced operating costs are proven. The Committee also realizes that the U.S. Attorneys are just finishing a major computer upgrade as part of the Justice Consolidated Office Network [JCON] II program, and that the return on this investment must be protected. EOUSA, with Justice Management Division support, is directed to confer with West Virginia University [WVU] on the specifics of its proposal as it relates to implementation, costs, and operational issues such as reliability, availability, and maintainability [RAM]. The EOUSA may spend up to \$1,000,000 to initiate a pilot project if: (1) WVU's proposal is in compliance with JCON II architecture standards; (2) WVU's operating costs are at least 10 percent per year less than current and projected Justice Department costs; and (3) ownership, competition, and RAM questions can be resolved. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to initiation of the pilot.

Copyright enforcement.—The Committee has been informed that the U.S. Attorneys are failing to enforce Federal copyright laws protecting certain marketed software applications. The Committee directs the U.S. Attorneys to vigorously prosecute violations of Federal copyright law. The U.S. Attorneys shall report to the Committee not later than June 30, 2001 on the number of copyright law prosecutions undertaken in the preceding year, including those under Public Law 105–147, by type and location.

Legal education.—Within available resources and manpower ceilings, the Committee recommendation provides \$15,316,000 for legal education at the National Advocacy Center [NAC] as requested by the Administration. If merited, the NAC may expand cybercrime, cyberpiracy, and counterfeiting classes. In addition, also within available resources, the Committee recommendation provides \$2,300,000 to continue the establishment of a distance learning facility at the NAC. NAC State and local training funds are provided under the Office of Justice Programs.

Property flipping.—The Committee is aware that mortgage fraud in the form of “property flipping” is a growing problem in Baltimore, MD. Property flipping describes the purchase and immediate resale of low cost inner city housing units at a substantial mark up. This re-sale is often indicative of falsely inflated appraisals, sham second mortgages and deposits, phony gift letters, and loan applications littered with false credit and financial information. The U.S. Attorney for the Maryland district is directed to apply the necessary resources to combat property flipping. A report on the district's successes shall be delivered to the Committee not later than September 1, 2001.

Violent crime task forces.—Last year, the Conferees provided \$1,000,000 to broaden the mission of a violent crime task force to include investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of Internet sex-

ual exploitation of children. The Committee recommends an additional \$1,000,000 within available resources to continue and expand this effort under the auspices of Operation Streetsweeper, as well as to initiate an investigation into the participation of motor cycle gangs in drug running and other criminal activity.

Spending decreases.—The Committee is alarmed by spending increases across object classes as high as 99 percent from fiscal years 1995 through 2000. These rates, far in excess of inflation, cannot be sustained. The Committee recommendation freezes spending at last year's level, with one exception. The exception is the elimination of base funding for office relocations. Previous requests for moves have shown little regard for the costs or disruptions associated with relocations.

Federal Prisoner Detention.—In many instances, local law enforcement has turned cooperative agreements with the Federal Government for jailing pre-trial and pre-sentencing Federal detainees from a reimbursement for cost agreement into a source of profit. The Committee believes that it is in the best interest of States and localities that the accused be held, but also recognizes that the fees charged by local jurisdictions have, in many cases, exhausted Federal resources. Federal prosecutors are urged to explore all other avenues to pre-trial and pre-sentencing detention for non-violent defendants, particularly in high cost areas. The EOUSA is directed to adjust the guidelines for the pre-trial and pre-sentencing detention of non-violent defendants, to monitor detention periods for non-violent defendants, and to report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than March 1, 2001 on detention reforms and resultant cost savings.

The quarterly report requirement on Violent Crime Task Forces contained in Senate Report 103–317 is repealed.

U.S. TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$112,775,000
Budget estimate, 2001	127,202,000
House allowance	126,242,000
Committee recommendation	127,212,000

The U.S. trustee system provides administrative support to expeditiously move bankruptcy cases through the bankruptcy process and ensures accountability of private trustees appointed to administer bankruptcy estates.

The Committee recommends a total of \$127,212,000 in budget authority. The recommendation is \$10,000 above the budget request. The Committee has adjusted the “annualization of 2000 pay raise” to correct an erroneous assumption.

The Committee recommendation includes \$750,000 for the Bankruptcy Training Center at the National Advocacy Center. The Committee supports the Trustees' continuing education program.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,175,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,214,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,214,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,214,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request and fully provides for the adjudication of claims against: Germany relating to World War II; Cuba relating to the Castro regime; and Iraq relating to the U.S.S. *Stark* incident and Desert Shield/Storm.

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

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$543,365,000
Budget estimate, 2001	586,469,000
House allowance	560,438,000
Committee recommendation	550,472,000

The U.S. Marshals Service is made up of 94 offices with the responsibility for the apprehension of fugitives, protection of the Federal judiciary, protection of witnesses, execution of warrants and court orders, and the custody and transportation of unsentenced prisoners.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$550,472,000. The recommendation is \$35,997,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendation provides most of the requested base adjustments for this account, including \$1,735,000 to improve and maintain the Warrant Information Network and to continue subscriptions to various government and private networks and on-line services and \$725,000 for Electronic Surveillance Unit recurring costs. The Committee has adjusted the “annualization of 2000 pay raise” to correct an erroneous assumption. The recommendation also centralizes prisoner air transport funding under the “Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System” account.

Courthouse Security Personnel.—The Committee is aware that a significant share of Marshals Service manpower is dedicated to the service of process. The Committee is also aware that in all but the rarest of circumstances using a trained Marshal to serve papers is a gross misuse of an expensive law enforcement asset. Currently, a blue ribbon panel made up of representatives from affected agencies is crafting a series of reforms to reduce the burden of service of process on the Marshals. The manpower freed up by these reforms shall be used to augment existing judicial protection and court security missions. Additional staff, if required, should be drawn from personnel available for reassignment due to the defederalization of District of Columbia Superior Court operations, depending upon the progress of that initiative.

Courthouse security equipment.—This account funds security equipment, furnishings, relocations, and telephone systems and cabling. The Committee recommendation provides \$12,445,000 for courthouse security equipment. This equipment will outfit newly opening courthouses in the following locations:

USMS Courthouse Security Equipment

[In thousands of dollars]

<i>Detainee Facilities New Construction</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Las Vegas, NV	1,023
Cleveland, OH	1,012
Columbia, SC	1,122
Greenville, TN	353
Corpus Christi, TX	1,078
Laredo, TX	989
Providence, RI	920
Helena, MT	658
Wheeling, WV	245
Los Angeles, CA	280
San Diego, CA	11
Denver, CO	773
Durango, CO	150
Bridgeport, CT	160
Washington, DC	13
Miami, FL	265
Tallahassee, FL	17
Albany, GA	160
Fort Wayne, IN	8
Kansas City, KS	10
Wichita, KS	150
Flint, MI	82
Grand Rapids, MI	170
Buffalo, NY	151
Islip, NY	750
New York, NY	130
Harrisburg, PA	48
Johnstown, PA	7
Philadelphia, PA	420
Knoxville, TN	100
Nashville, TN	8
Sherman, TX	2
Harrisonburg, VA	55
Richland, WA	75
Bluefield, WV	108
Wheeling, WV	244
Casper, WY	4
Lander, WY	21
Minor repairs under \$1,500	30
ADT contract shortfall (nationwide)	643
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Total, USMS Security Equipment	12,445

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2001.

Command structure.—The Committee is concerned by the demoralizing effect of grade ceilings for senior managers in the field and “grade creep” for senior managers at headquarters. The Committee believes that the use of “super grades” (GS–16 thru GS–18) for Chief Deputies would reward performance and improve retention in the busiest and largest districts. Conversely, the Committee sees little justification for designating the heads of Human Resources, Seized Assets, and General Counsel as Senior Executive Service [SES] positions. Of those positions meriting SES status, the Committee believes that the heads of Budget and Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System require specialized knowledge outside the Marshals mainstream. Of those Assistant Directorships that may benefit from career Marshals experience, the Judicial Security, Prisoner Services, and Investigative Services Divisions, the Com-

mittee expects the Marshals Service to exercise its judgement in determining whether promotion opportunities should be limited only to "1811s". The Committee directs the Marshals to report on its approach to grading senior management positions not later than March 15, 2001.

Career paths.—The Marshals are using a mix of Deputy U.S. Marshals [DUSMs], so-called "082s", detention enforcement officers [DEOs], and criminal investigators ["1811s"] to accomplish its mission without compromising security, a move the Committee supports. To ensure the retention of these officers in a competitive market, the Marshals must offer DEOs and DUSMs the possibility of promotion. At a minimum, qualified DEO and DUSM applicants should be encouraged to compete for DUSM and criminal investigator openings. The Marshals are directed to report to the Committee on actions taken to establish a career path for DEOs and DUSMs not later than August 15, 2000.

Fugitive apprehensions.—At any given moment, 25,000 to 30,000 fugitives are prowling America's streets. With nothing to lose, these fugitives are particularly prone to violent crime. The Committee is aware that resources dedicated to fugitive apprehension are often diverted to courthouse security. The Committee directs the Marshals to establish not less than four task forces targeted at the most dangerous fugitives. The task forces shall be sited to maximize coverage of the continental United States. The task forces shall answer directly to the Director or his designee and team members will be deployed only at his direction. Membership of not less than a total of 12 supervisors, DUSMs, analysts, and support staff per team shall be drawn from the ranks and shall be volunteers. The recommendation includes \$7,328,000 to outfit and train the task forces and fund travel. In addition, the Committee recommendation provides an increase of \$6,284,000 over the fiscal year 2001 request for electronic surveillance unit [ESU] personnel, training, and equipment, including funding for surveillance vans and light aircraft, bucket trucks, a central signal collection system, secure communications equipment, various tracking systems, and night vision equipment.

Terrorism.—The World Trade Center bombing trials and a number of other high threat or special assignments have been a continuing, and unfunded, drain on the resources of the Marshals. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 over fiscal year 2000 for 24 hour protection of World Trade Center bombing trial judges and for other extraordinary costs associated with these trials. In addition, the recommendation includes an increase of \$2,965,000 over fiscal year 2000 for permanent change of station moves. This will reduce the number of costly temporary duty assignments required to staff high threat and special assignments and will provide the Marshals with the flexibility to transfer deputies between districts as workload dictates. Both amounts should be treated as permanent increases to the base.

Cost savings.—The Committee recommendation provides a \$150,000 increase over fiscal year 2000 for implementation and support of a variety of cost-reduction initiatives, with priority given to locations cited in the Senate Report 106-76. Should additional funds become available through savings achieved elsewhere, the

Marshals may use those funds for additional staff without consulting the Committee.

Protection.—The Committee notes that the Marshals Service provides the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy a protective vehicle based on quarterly threat assessments as mandated by Public Law 105–277. The Committee notes that since the fiscal year 1999 law, the domestic threat level of the Director has never been high. The Committee is acutely aware of the budgetary constraints faced by the Service and therefore directs that the protective vehicle be provided for those individuals deemed to have a high threat level. The Committee is strongly supportive and aware of the security needs of the Director when traveling abroad and also recognizes that when traveling along the Southwest border, the threat level of the Director may likely be high. Therefore, the Marshals Service is directed to continue to meet those security needs on an as needed basis. However, the Committee understands that the Marshals Service faces a shortage of these critical vehicles and deems it a better use of resources to utilize this vehicle for those with a high threat level rather than portal to portal service to the Director, who has a consistently low threat level in the DC metropolitan area. Should the threat level have a verifiable change, the Committee certainly expects that the Marshals would respond accordingly.

District of Columbia.—The election of the new Mayor of the District of Columbia has prompted a rush to restore “home rule” to the District. Last year, in support of this effort, the Committee directed the U.S. Marshals Service, in full cooperation with the Mayor’s Office, to develop a plan for the transition of duties and responsibilities associated with the operation of D.C. Superior Court from the Marshals Service to appropriate city agencies. Talks are on-going. The plan shall be delivered to the Committees on Appropriations not later than September 1, 2000 and implementation of the plan shall begin not later than December 1, 2000.

Elite units.—The Marshal’s Special Operations Group [SOG] has participated in everything from the Elian Gonzalez case to the Vieques protest. A cursory review of SOG deployments shows that this elite team often draws duties that make little use of its strengths: surprise, shock, and speed. This seems a gross misuse of an expensive and highly trained asset. Conversely, in certain situations where the SOG might have proven useful, the group has been slow to respond. The Committee believes that the SOG must deliver more return on investment, or the size of the group needs to be reduced to contain its drain on limited resources. The Marshals are directed to get the SOG out of low threat missions and into more situations that take advantage of their tactical expertise. If necessary, the Marshal’s should narrow and clarify those missions that are solely, largely, or not at all a part of the SOG’s responsibilities to focus the unit’s deployments.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2000	\$6,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	6,378,000
House allowance	6,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,100,000

This account funds construction, security, and furniture at existing courthouses. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,100,000. The recommendation is \$18,722,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is aware that a recently-conducted national survey of Federal courthouses revealed that 95 percent of prisoner holding and transit facilities have serious security deficiencies. Of 392 courthouses surveyed: 84 percent lack enough courtroom holding cells; 78 percent do not have secure prison elevators; 74 percent do not have enclosed sallyports; 72 percent lack enough interview rooms; 57 percent do not have adequate cellblock space; and 38 percent lack cameras, monitors, and alarms.

Years of neglect have created this deplorable situation, posing risks to the judicial family, the public, and the Marshals themselves. The Committee recommendations, by project, are displayed in the following table:

USMS Construction

[In thousands of dollars]

<i>Detainee Facilities Renovation</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Hartford, CT	200
Bowling Green, KY	300
Ann Arbor, MI	200
Detroit, MI	650
Wilmington, NC	810
Buffalo, NY	150
Norfolk, VA	3
Raleigh, NC	270
Beckley, WV	2
Fayetteville, NC	30
Kansas City, MO	20
Lincoln, NE	18
Jacksonville, FL	360
Omaha, NE	125
Miami, FL	65
Casper, WY	18
Tucson, AZ	1,100
Las Vegas, NV	150
Reno, NV	28
Great Falls, MT	1,000
New Albany, IN	20
Martinsburg, WV	500
Montgomery, AL	420
Prescott, AZ	270
El Centro, CA	550
Bridgeport, CT	460
Ocala, FL	900
Panama City, FL	520
Waycross, GA	635
Moscow, ID	185
Bay City, MI	845
Flint, MI	463
Grand Rapids, MI	1,180
Marquette, MI	440
Greenville, MS	1,187
Greensboro, NC	505
Statesville, NC	900
Albany, NY	415
New York, NY	825
Lawton, OK	685
Muskogee, OK	530
Pittsburgh, PA	550

<i>Detainee Facilities Renovation</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Providence, RI	790
Florence, SC	780
Spartanburg, SC	1,441
Columbia, TN	170
Amarillo, TX	835
Elkins, WV	1,320
Cheyenne, WY	670
Security Specialists/Construction Engineers	610
 Total, USMS Construction	 25,100

The Committee considers this the first step in reducing the backlog of critical security-related projects. As with courthouse security equipment, the Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2001.

JUSTICE PRISONER AND ALIEN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2000 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	.....
House allowance .....	.....
Committee recommendation	\$97,855,000

This account funds prisoner air transportation operations and maintenance, aircraft procurement, and facilities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$97,855,000. The recommendation is \$97,855,000 above the budget request.

Austerity.—The recommendation consolidates funding from the Marshals, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau of Prisons under this account. In a time of declining budgets, the Committee is concerned that components might be tempted to reduce prisoner movements in favor of higher priorities. This could prove very disruptive, particularly in terms of managing prison overcrowding. By providing direct appropriations for the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System [JPATS], rather than leaving JPATS dependent upon reimbursements from customers, the recommendation ensures that prisoner movements are properly funded.

Fleet safety.—The four Sabreliner-class aircraft in the JPATS fleet have reached the end of their useful service lives. The Committee is aware that a lack of funds is forcing the Marshals to enter into a lease agreement for two replacement aircraft that is disadvantageous to the government. Therefore, the recommendation includes the funds necessary to purchase two Sabreliner-class aircraft. The resultant out year savings shall be dedicated to fugitive apprehension activities.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2000	\$525,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	597,402,000
House allowance	597,402,000
Committee recommendation	539,022,000

Under this program, the U.S. marshals contract with State and local jails and private facilities to house unsentenced Federal prisoners for short periods of time. This is usually before and during trial and while awaiting transfer to Federal institutions after conviction.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$539,022,000. The recommendation is \$58,380,000 below the budget request. The recommendation reflects a refined estimate of requirements based on an extrapolation of actual obligation rates and should fully fund Federal prisoner detention. The Committee has created a mechanism for dealing with unexpected shortfalls in this account and will not entertain reprogrammings.

Reimbursements.—The Committee has not adopted a proposal to charge this account for costs incurred by Bureau of Prison personnel transporting Federal detainees to and from medical facilities. Instead, the Committee has provided \$35,000,000, the estimated reimbursement requirement, as a direct appropriation under “Salaries and Expenses, Federal Prison System”.

FEEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$95,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	156,145,000
House allowance	95,000,000
Committee recommendation	156,145,000

This account provides for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party, including fact and expert witnesses. These funds are also used for mental competency examinations as well as witness and informant protection.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$156,145,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

To improve financial management, the Committee recommendation includes a provision in the bill that makes up to \$77,067,000 available for transfer to the “Federal Prisoner Detention” account.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Appropriations, 2000	\$7,199,000
Budget estimate, 2001	9,829,000
House allowance	7,479,000
Committee recommendation	8,475,000

The Community Relations Service [CRS] provides assistance to communities and persons in the prevention and resolution of disagreements relating to perceived discriminatory practices.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,475,000. The recommendation is \$1,354,000 below the budget request. The Committee has provided most base increases, but has adjusted the “annualization of 2000 pay raise” line to correct an erroneous assumption.

Spending increases.—The Committee recommendation seeks to address several longstanding deficiencies in CRS operations by providing \$600,000 to develop, acquire, and deploy case management software, \$138,000 to augment an inadequate travel budget, and \$271,000 to fill critical staffing gaps. CRS has used special care in hiring, because of the sensitive nature of its work. The Committee urges CRS to continue that careful approach to ensure that new hires are appropriate for the task at hand.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$23,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	23,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	23,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,000,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request. This account provides funds to supplement existing resources to cover additional investigative expenses of the FBI, DEA, INS, and U.S. Marshals, such as awards for information, purchase of evidence, equipping of conveyances, and investigative expenses leading to seizure. Funds for these activities are provided from receipts deposited in the assets forfeiture fund resulting from the forfeiture of assets. Expenses related to the management and disposal of assets are also provided from the assets forfeiture fund by a permanent indefinite appropriation.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	2,000,000
House allowance	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request. This program was established to permit the payment of claims to individuals exposed to radiation as a result of atmospheric nuclear tests and uranium mining in accordance with the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990.

PAYMENT TO THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$3,200,000
Budget estimate, 2001	13,727,000
House allowance	3,200,000
Committee recommendation	14,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,400,000. The recommendation is \$673,000 above the budget request. This account funds payments to approved claimants under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990. The Committee recommendation does not include additional funding to administer or pay claims under the expansion of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act as provided for by Public Law 106-245. The Committee is concerned that a substantial unfunded requirement and a delay in the payment of claims to those qualified individuals as provided for by the original statute will result.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2000	\$316,792,000
Budget estimate, 2001	328,898,000
House allowance	328,898,000
Committee recommendation	316,792,000

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement Program, through its 9 regional task forces, utilizes the combined resources and expertise of its 11 member Federal agencies, in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors, to target and disband major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$316,792,000 as distributed in the following table. The recommendation is \$12,106,000 below the budget request.

Reimbursements by Agency

[In thousands of dollars]

Drug Enforcement Administration	\$104,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	108,544
Immigration and Naturalization Service	15,300
Marshals Service	1,900
U.S. Attorneys	83,300
Criminal Division	790
Tax Division	1,344
Administrative Office	1,614
 Total	 316,792

The Committee notes that the comprehensive review of the program, due January 15, 2000, is outstanding. The Committee understands that the report is completed and expects it to be delivered by August 1, 2000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$3,089,868,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,303,865,000
House allowance	3,229,505,000
Committee recommendation	3,077,581,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,077,581,000. The recommendation is \$226,284,000 below the amended budget request and \$199,981,000 below the original budget request. The Committee notes that \$50,000,000 in Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] base funding for radios was permanently transferred to the "Narrowband Communications" account this year. The Committee also notes that the FBI will receive \$514,758,000 in reimbursements in fiscal year 2001.

The Committee recommendations, by decision unit, are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Criminal, Security, & Other Investigations:	
Organized Criminal Enterprises	431,278
Language Services Program	[5,000]
White Collar Crime	453,882
Other Field Programs	1,239,020
National Infrastructure Protection Center	[27,809]
Infrastructure assurance (Thayer)	[1,250]
Special Technologies & Applications Unit:	
Equipment/software	[5,253]
Renovation	[3,000]
Internet services	[960]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
2002 Winter Olympics Security	[3,500]
Subtotal	2,124,180
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Law Enforcement Support:	
Training, Recruitment, & Applicant	121,953
Expand Classroom Opportunities	[2,800]
Interactive Multimedia Courses	[1,500]
Develop Analytical Capabilities	[1,000]
Electronics Tech./Technically Trained Agent	[1,195]
Forensic Services	137,347
Computer Analysis & Response Team (CART):	
Automated Computer Examination System (ACES)	[2,800]
Other CART equipment	[1,136]
Digital Storm	[15,000]
Mitochondrial DNA	[1,361]
National Integrated Ballistics Identification Network (NIBIN)	[5,564]
Information, Management, Automation & Telecommunica- tions	140,655
Information Sharing Initiative (ISI)	[20,000]
ISI base	(20,000)
Technical Field Support & Services	147,985
Digital Body Recorders	[2,000]
Counter-Encryption Equipment	[7,000]
Criminal Justice Services	221,604
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)	[72,000]
Crimes Against Children Initiative	[5,204]
Subtotal	769,544
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Program Direction Management & Administration	183,857
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Total, FBI	3,077,581

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Training.—Advances in technology are prompting the development within the FBI of increasingly specialized and sophisticated cadres of technicians and analysts, especially in the areas of surveillance, computers, and forensics. At the same time, the large number of agent retirements in recent years has resulted in a sharp decline in experience levels Bureau-wide. The Committee believes that continuous training, be it in basic law enforcement skills or in the most advanced investigative technique, must be the FBI's top priority. The recommendation provides a total increase of \$6,495,000 over fiscal year 2000 for training, including interactive multimedia courses. Particular emphasis should be placed on perishable skills and pioneering fields, such as computers and forensics. The Committee expects the FBI to deliver a refined spending plan to the Committees prior to release of more than 50 percent of these funds.

Victim/witness assistance.—The need for victim/witness assistance far exceeds the number of specialists available. The Committee recommendation makes available \$7,400,000 for 112 victim/witness specialists. The Committee expects the specialists to be distributed as follows: one for each field office (56); one for each of the 25 largest resident agencies (25); and the remainder for Indian

country (31). The Committee expects to be notified as to the final distribution of resident agency and Indian country specialists.

Jewelry and gem program.—Jewelry vendors, most of whom have taken little or no security precautions while carrying valuable merchandise, have proven easy targets for thieves, including organized South American gangs. The FBI already maintains a database to analyze trends and patterns that may not be apparent to local jurisdictions. Within funds available for organized criminal enterprises [OCE], the Committee recommendation includes up to \$2,200,000 (10 agents) for the jewelry and gem program. OCE is directed to focus the additional resources on developing strategies and methods for conveying precious stones more safely and securely. The results should be shared with industry on a regular basis.

2002 Winter Olympic Games.—The Committee recommends \$3,500,000 for crisis management and public safety planning at the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, Utah. The recommendation includes \$1,055,000 to lease space for a Joint Operations Center, \$1,293,000 to support readiness exercises, and \$1,152,000 for services, equipment, and supplies.

Field Computer Crime/Intrusion Squads.—The Committee continues to view field computer crime/intrusion squads as highly trained “flying squads”, evenly distributed, but deployable as necessary, to support joint investigations involving field offices. The intensive continuing education and training required to develop and maintain cybercrime expertise necessarily limits the number of personnel on squads to an elite cadre of computer specialists. The Committee expects central headquarters to develop promotion opportunities that will reward a career-long commitment to computer crime/intrusion squads and to provide sufficient training and travel funds to ensure existing squads are robust. The Bureau is directed to report to the Committee on training, promotion, and retention programs for computer crime/intrusion squad members not later than March 1, 2001.

Computer Analysis & Response Team [CART] Program.—CART examiners extract data from computer and network systems for use in FBI investigations. Using existing base resources already dedicated to CART examiners in the field, the FBI is directed to convert its 54 part-time examiners into at least 35 full-time examiners. The result would be a 7 percent increase in CART workyears at no additional cost. The Committee believes that the complexity of computer forensic examinations necessitates continuing education for examiners to allow them to remain current with the latest advances in the highly volatile information technology field. This, in turn, demands dedicated personnel whose career track allows them to specialize for extended periods, if not permanently, in this highly technical field. As with field computer crime/intrusion squads, the Bureau is directed to report to the Committee on training, promotion, and retention programs for CART members not later than March 1, 2001. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$2,800,000 over the fiscal year 2000 level for the Automated Computer Examination System [ACES], a key tool in the comprehensive analysis of computer evidence, and an increase of \$1,136,000 over fiscal year 2000 for other CART equipment.

Digital Storm.—Digital Storm describes the FBI's effort to replace antiquated analog Title III wire tap and other signals collection devices with the latest digital technology. Digital capability not only improves signal clarity and discrimination, but allows the rapid manipulation and examination of intelligence and investigative information in real or near-real time. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$15,000,000 over fiscal year 2000 to upgrade or replace equipment in the following locations: Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio, TX; Las Vegas, NV; Philadelphia, PA; Los Angeles, San Diego, and Sacramento, CA; Phoenix, AZ; Chicago, IL; Oklahoma City, OK; New York and Buffalo, NY; Memphis and Knoxville, TN; Detroit, MI; Miami, FL; San Juan, PR; and Indianapolis, IN.

Intelligence.—The Committee has made a significant investment in collection devices for the Bureau, an investment that will go to waste unless sufficient trained personnel are available to process, interpret, and disseminate intelligence and investigative information. In order to enhance both on-site, tactical analytical support of on-going cases and long-range, strategic planning, the FBI may convert up to 55 special agent positions to intelligence research specialists using attrition to affect the desired change in staff mix.

National Infrastructure Protection Center.—The Committee is aware that the National Infrastructure Protection Center [NIPC] is solely an FBI operation even though it was envisioned as an inter-agency clearinghouse. All referrals to the NIPC, whether involving critical infrastructure or not (94.7 percent of referrals in the last 30 months did not), are assigned to FBI field offices. Interagency participation is limited to details to the Center whose nominal responsibilities barely rise above observer status. This outcome, though regrettable, is, by now, too entrenched to be reversed without seriously disrupting on-going operations. Still, the Committee believes that FBI dominance of the NIPC unnecessarily limits access to computer specialists that could be quickly enlisted to counter attacks on critical infrastructure. Therefore, the Committee directs the NIPC to develop a talent pool of qualified, trained, pre-screened computer experts from other Federal, State, and local agencies, business, and academe that are on call in case of emergency. The Committee directs the NIPC to report to the Committee on its progress in developing such a pool not later than December 31, 2000.

The Committee recommendation provides \$27,809,000 for the NIPC, of which \$1,250,000 is to continue the national program for infrastructure assurance developed in cooperation with the Thayer School of Engineering, and of which \$9,213,000 is for Special Technologies and Applications Unit equipment, software, maintenance, Internet services, and renovation, including mass storage/database servers, routers/switches, and firewalls.

Copyright enforcement.—The Committee is aware that the FBI has launched an initiative to investigate violations of Federal copyright laws protecting certain marketed software applications. The Committee supports FBI efforts to vigorously pursue violations of Federal copyright law. The FBI shall report to the Committee not later than June 30, 2001 on the number of copyright law investiga-

tions that led to prosecutions in the preceding year, including those under Public Law 105–147, by type and location.

Counterterrorism.—The Committee expects the FBI to continue its collaboration with the Southwest Surety Institute.

Information Sharing Initiative [ISI].—The FBI has submitted a new strategy for the Information Sharing Initiative (ISI), now referred to as “eFBI”. eFBI is a 3-year, \$200,000,000 initiative. A side-by-side comparison of eFBI and ISI modules 1 through 6 reveals uncanny similarities. Unfortunately, the FBI has ignored Congressional direction to develop and test core software prior to wholesale procurement of equipment and to include advanced analytical capabilities in the baseline system. In fact, the FBI reduced the total program cost of eFBI by eliminating the advanced analytical capabilities and interagency data links envisioned in ISI modules 7 through 14. The requirements for these capabilities have been retained, however, and both efforts will be undertaken in the future as separate initiatives. Consensus being unachievable, the Committee has settled on an incremental, rather than comprehensive, approach to FBI computer modernization. Top priority has been given to re-establishing the pre-ISI level of investment in information technology. Therefore, in fiscal year 2000, the Committee has approved release of \$20,000,000 of prior year ISI funds for the following:

Commercial off-the-shelf software:

- \$5,500,000 for link & time analysis;
- \$4,871,000 for Oracle licenses/maintenance; and
- \$840,000 for telephone analysis.

Hardware:

- \$6,125,000 for new medium departmental servers and server upgrades; and
- \$1,813,000 for computer workstations and printers.

Training:

- \$761,000 for end-user training; and
- \$80,000 technical training.

Support:

- \$10,000 for Federal Acquisition Center acquisition support services.

The recommendation provides immediate analytical capabilities to the field and begins replacing the most antiquated computer equipment currently fielded. In fiscal year 2001, the Committee recommendation releases an additional \$20,000,000 of prior year ISI funds for the following:

Hardware:

- \$1,482,000 for 38 FASTLANE Asynchronous Transfer Mode encryptors with DS/3 capacity; and
- \$18,518,000 for computer workstations and printers.

The recommendation continues replacement of obsolete office equipment and moves the FBI in the direction of a 4-year replacement cycle for computers. All equipment installations are to be strictly limited to field offices, Quantico, and headquarters, though equipment replaced in field offices may trickle down to resident agent offices and other support facilities. The Committee expects to be notified as to the final distribution of equipment when installations are completed. The remaining \$40,000,000 in prior year ISI

funds have been redirected to higher priorities. No base funding has been provided.

Criminal Justice Services.—The Committee recommendation includes \$221,604,000 for Criminal Justice Services, including the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System.—The National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS] is the immediate source of information for Federal firearms licensees seeking to determine whether a given individual's purchase of a firearm would violate Federal or State law. The Committee recommendation does not adopt a proposal to establish fees to pay for operation of the NICS. Instead, the Committee provides \$72,000,000, the full amount required for NICS, from within available resources and manpower ceilings. The amount provided includes full funding of a "hot" backup for the Interstate Identification Index [III] and other system availability improvements. Problems with the III took both the NICS and the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System off-line for several days in May. The amount provided also covers the cost of States that have opted out of the "point of contact" program.

Mitochondrial DNA.—The Committee recommendation includes \$1,361,000 for the FBI Laboratory to continue research on the use of mitochondrial DNA to assist law enforcement in the identification of missing and abducted children and to operate a missing-persons database as part of the Combined DNA Identification System. The Committee expects the FBI Laboratory to work closely with the NCAVC on the application of mitochondrial-DNA technology as an aid in missing and abducted children investigations.

Northern New Mexico Anti-Drug Initiative.—The Committee acknowledges the need for a focused response to illegal drug trafficking in northern New Mexico and expects the FBI to devote sufficient resources to this problem in cooperation with other federal law enforcement agencies.

Crimes against children.—The Committee recommendation includes not less than \$5,204,000 to maintain the FBI's capabilities to combat child abductions and serial killings. Within this amount, at least \$3,439,000 is for: (1) the child abduction and serial killer unit, (2) a police fellows program for training local investigators, and (3) training for State and local law enforcement. Additionally, at least \$1,765,000 is recommended to enhance the staffing of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program to provide more timely assistance to State and local law enforcement requesting case analysis services.

National Integrated Ballistics Identification Network.—The National Integrated Ballistics Identification Network [NIBIN], born of the FBI's DRUGFIRE system and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' Integrated Bullet Identification System [IBIS], is the single Federal ballistics imaging system. NIBIN combines the best capabilities of both parent systems. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$1,364,000 over fiscal year 2000 for system connectivity.

Spending decreases.—The Committee is alarmed by spending increases across object classes as high as 74 percent from fiscal years 1995 through 2000. These rates, far in excess of inflation, cannot

be sustained. The Committee recommendation freezes spending at last year's level with exceptions, described above.

Elite units.—The Bureau's Hostage Rescue Team [HRT] and Special Weapons and Tactics [SWAT] teams have participated in everything from the Miss America pageant to the Olympics to the Pope's visit. A cursory review of HRT/SWAT deployments show that these elite teams often draw duties such as dignitary protection and event security that make little use of their strengths: surprise, shock, and speed. Even the pursuit of Eric Rudolph, which drew heavily on HRT/SWAT team resources, was nothing more than a rural manhunt for a single individual on the run. This seems a gross misuse of expensive and highly trained assets. Presumably, these diversions are undertaken due to the limited number of incidents that require the special skills of HRT/SWAT teams. The Committee believes that special forces must deliver more return on investment, particularly the HRT, or the size of special forces need to be reduced to contain their drain on limited resources. The Bureau is directed to get the HRT out of the dignitary protection and event security business and into more situations that take advantage of the HRT's tactical expertise. The Bureau should narrow and clarify those missions that are solely, largely, or not at all a part of the HRT's responsibilities to focus the unit's deployments.

Jurisdiction.—Twenty years of uncoordinated lawmaking has so blurred FBI responsibilities that its jurisdiction overlaps that of the DEA (drugs), Marshals (fugitives), Justice IG (police/public corruption), Secret Service (special events/dignitary protection), and Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (weapons/explosives) as well as State and local law enforcement agencies. Pulled in every direction, the quality of FBI investigations has declined. A study by Syracuse University of FBI conviction rates in fiscal year 1997 presented some interesting results:

- Only 44 percent of FBI criminal referrals had enough legal sufficiency and Federal interest to merit prosecution and only 30 percent of FBI criminal referrals resulted in convictions.
- "[O]ne half of all FBI convictions—6,251 of them—involved drugs, old fashioned bank robbery and fraud against banks, often by credit cards. Most of these crimes could have been handled by State and local police."

The reasons for the apparent weaknesses of FBI cases are unknown. Syracuse correctly divined, however, that FBI intrusion into State and local jurisdictions "means that the FBI has less time to investigate crimes where the FBI and the Federal Government have primary or exclusive responsibility: national security; official corruption; organized crime; white collar crimes . . . and serious abuses by police officers and prison guards." The FBI must resist the temptation to spread itself so thin. Instead, by focusing on core missions, the FBI can maintain its reputation as a premier law enforcement agency. The Bureau is directed to report on what areas of crime can the FBI hand back to other Federal or State and local law enforcement agencies so that it can focus on counter-terrorism, counter-intelligence, cybercrime, organized crime, and other truly FBI responsibilities.

Schoolbus driver background check.—The Committee is aware that many States require a Federal criminal background check for the hiring of schoolbus drivers, resulting in a seasonal increase in fingerprint submissions. The Committee directs the FBI to allocate sufficient personnel to ensure the timely processing of criminal background checks for schoolbus drivers.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,287,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,187,000
House allowance	1,287,000
Committee recommendation	42,687,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$42,687,000. The recommendation is \$39,500,000 above the budget request.

FBI Academy range modernization.—Phase III of the comprehensive range modernization at Quantico, VA, has been delayed by a lack of funds. Meanwhile, competing land claims on base may threaten the range expansion envisioned in Phase III. The Committee recommendation includes \$39,500,000 for range modernization. The Bureau should award the Phase III contract as quickly as possible.

Unfunded requirements.—The Committee is concerned by the Bureau's growing backlog of unfunded construction requirements. In addition to the range modernization addressed above, the Committee is aware of proposals to completely rebuild the Hazardous Devices School [HDS] at Redstone Arsenal, AL (\$21,400,000), build a new encryption facility at Quantico, VA (\$80,000,000 for the building shell; outfitting will be extra), and build, with Main Justice, a new data center of unknown cost at a location to be determined in Maryland. These new construction projects are in addition to the ever-increasing number of new FBI offices opening domestically and overseas. The Committee must address this unfunded construction "bow wave" before it grows so large that future Congresses are unable to pay all the bills coming due. Therefore, the following actions shall be taken. First, the Bureau is directed to return the HDS to the Army. The HDS is all but Army owned and operated, with only two FBI personnel on-site. Because the Army's construction budget will always greatly exceed that of the FBI, Army ownership should make HDS modernization more likely. Second, the FBI is directed to consolidate the Hoover building data center with the Justice data center in Rockville, MD. Negotiations should begin immediately to extend the present Rockville lease beyond 2005. Finally, the FBI is directed to survey existing Bureau facilities in Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. with the intent of locating the planned encryption lab in currently available space. The FBI shall report to the Committee on its progress on each of these initiatives not later than April 1, 2001.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,276,250,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,367,766,000
House allowance	1,362,309,000
Committee recommendation	1,345,655,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,345,655,000. The recommendation is \$22,111,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendation attempts to give DEA the tools it needs to properly wage the war on illegal drugs.

The Committee is concerned that the Federal agencies responsible for fighting the drug war are not coordinating their efforts and maximizing their effectiveness, particularly on the Southwest border. The Committee, therefore, directs the DEA, INS, and FBI to coordinate all of its operations, whenever practical, along the Southwest border. In addition, the Committee directs these agencies to co-locate their offices in the Southwest border States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas which will encourage operational efficiency and to report back to the Committees on Appropriations by February 1, 2001, on a plan to coordinate and on the estimated lease savings associated with this consolidation. The Committee recommendation provides funding for the following:

Methamphetamine Initiative.—The recommendation includes \$27,459,000, a \$3,000,000 increase over fiscal year 2000, to continue DEA's efforts of targeting and investigating methamphetamine trafficking, production, and abuse across the United States. The funding will allow DEA to continue investigations and stop methamphetamine traffickers; maintain the national clandestine laboratory data base; reduce the availability of precursor chemicals being diverted to clandestine laboratories in the United States and abroad; clean-up the hazardous waste generated by seized clandestine laboratories; and coordinate with the agency's Special Operation's Division.

The Committee notes that \$20,000,000 is provided through the COPS Methamphetamine/Drug "Hot Spots" Program to reimburse the DEA for the costs associated with assisting State and local law enforcement remove and dispose of the hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs.

Methamphetamine Training Initiative.—The Committee recommends \$3,500,000 for the equipment needed to train State and local officials to respond to, dismantle, and investigate clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. The recommendation is a \$2,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

Heroin Enforcement Operations.—The Committee is very concerned about the re-emergence of the use of heroin by teenagers. As disturbing, is the that the purity of the drug has increased dramatically while its cost continues to fall. To address this challenge the Committee recommendation provides \$30,291,000 for heroin enforcement efforts which includes an enhancement of 28 positions (17 agents) and \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee directs the DEA to continue its efforts against Black Tar heroin along the Southwest border.

Northern New Mexico Anti-drug Initiative.—The Committee acknowledges the need for a focused response to illegal drug trafficking in Northern New Mexico and expects the DEA to continue to devote sufficient resources to this problem in cooperation with other Federal law enforcement agencies.

Regional Drug Enforcement Teams [RET].—The Committee recommends a total of 81 positions (44 agents) and \$27,500,000 for DEA RET teams. The recommendation includes enhancement of 54

positions (30 agents) and \$8,000,000 which will enable the DEA to add two new RET Teams. RET team deployments have proven to be very successful at dismantling drug trafficking organizations in targeted areas at a very low cost per operation. RET teams are currently stationed in selected regions in the United States and have been given the flexibility to deploy agent resources and assets to meet emerging drug trends, specifically in our Nation's smaller cities. The teams direct their efforts toward combating specific drug problems as identified by intelligence sources and leads provided by DEA's Special Operations Division.

Mobile Enforcement Teams [MET].—The Committee recommends 309 positions (272 agents) and \$53,900,000 to continue the DEA MET team program. MET teams operate in communities at the request of local officials and since 1995 have targeted and dismantled drug trafficking organizations across the United States. The Committee believes that the DEA should increasingly focus personnel and resources on operations which target drug related crime and drug trafficking organizations within the United States.

Firebird/Merlin.—A total of \$58,330,000 is provided for the deployment, operations and maintenance, and the technology renewal of DEA's Firebird computer system. The recommendation includes a total of \$26,000,000 for Firebird Deployment as follows: \$21,570,000 in DEA's base funding and an enhancement of \$4,430,000. Base funding of \$23,330,000 and an enhancement of \$7,000,000 is recommended for the Operations and Management of the system. Finally, for technology renewal \$2,000,000 is provided to modernize and replace systems and system components as they become obsolete. When fully deployed, Firebird will provide all DEA domestic and international offices with an integrated information sharing and communications computer network.

Intelligence Initiative.—The recommendation includes an additional \$1,800,000 for the DEA's El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). Funding will be used in the collection, collation, and analysis of tactical intelligence used to target international drug syndicates. In addition, \$600,000 is provided to meet expanded Federal, State and local participation in DEA's National Drug Pointer Index (NDPIX) information system.

Special Operations Division [SOD].—The recommendation includes an additional 29 positions (18 agents) and \$5,150,000 to support the DEA's Special Operations Division as follows: 18 positions (11 agents) and \$3,100,000 for SOD's participation in the Southwest Border Initiative and financial investigations; 4 positions (3 agents) and \$950,000 for SOD related methamphetamine enforcement efforts; and 7 positions (4 agents) and \$1,100,000 for SOD related Latin America and Caribbean enforcement efforts. The SOD's mission is to establish strategies and operations between law enforcement agencies aimed at dismantling entire national and international drug trafficking organizations by attacking their communications systems.

Vetted Units.—The Committee recommends a total of \$20,000,000 for the DEA Vetted Unit program. No funding is provided for the Vetted Unit program in Mexico. The Committee believes that efforts in Mexico have been wholly ineffective because of endemic corruption at all levels of the government, making the

Vetted Units' mission unattainable. Realized savings should be transferred and used to establish a joint Haiti/Dominican Republic Vetted Unit on the island of Hispaniola. The Committee is encouraged by the successes of the Vetted Unit program in other participating countries and suggests that the DEA focus more of its international resources for that purpose. The DEA is reminded that the Committees on Appropriations are to be notified before this program is expanded to include additional countries.

International Operations.—In fiscal year 2000 the Committee provided funding for 2 positions (1 agent) for operations in Chile. These positions were never filled and the Committee understands that there are circumstances preventing the establishment of an office in Iquique, Chile. The Committee is aware that the area surrounding Iquique is an international transit point for precursor chemicals and a DEA presence in the area would be of benefit. The Committee encourages all parties involved to reexamine the current situation and the Committee directs the DEA to report to the Committees on Appropriations by no later than February 1, 2001, on the outcome.

Management and Administration.—The Committee recommendation provides \$83,289,000 for the management and administration of the DEA. No additional resources are provided for the Financial Management Division. Current resources should be sufficient to meet fiscal year 2001 requirements and the Committee encourages the DEA to adjust its Financial Management staff mix to handle its Federal Financial System and other requirements.

The Committee is discouraged over the lack of financial management expertise in DEA and has consistently been disappointed with the quality and timeliness of budget justifications, follow-up information, and the inability of DEA financial managers to provide detailed accounting of reprogramming actions and other basic financial information. The Committee believes it should be a top priority of senior management in both DEA and the Department of Justice that key vacancies in the financial management area be addressed. Therefore, the Committee directs DEA to fill the current vacant financial management positions not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act. The Committee expects DEA to consult with the Department on these selections.

“Drug Diversion Control Fee” Account.—The Committee has provided \$83,543,000 for DEA’s Drug Diversion Control Program. This is the full amount requested, and assumes that the level of balances in the Fee Account are sufficient to fully support diversion control programs in fiscal year 2001. As was the case in fiscal year 2000, no funds are provided in the DEA “Salaries and expenses” appropriation for the “Diversion control fee account” in fiscal year 2001.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2000	\$5,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	5,500,000
House allowance	5,500,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommends no appropriation for DEA construction. The recommendation is \$5,500,000 below the request. The

Committee is aware that \$19,500,000 in prior year carryover balances are available to cover planned fiscal year 2001 expenditures. The Committee supports the multi-year reconstruction effort of five of DEA's deteriorating laboratories and intends to continue to support that effort in future fiscal years.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

(INCLUDING OFFSETTING FEE COLLECTIONS)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$2,909,665,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,159,138,000
House allowance	3,121,213,000
Committee recommendation	2,895,397,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,895,397,000. The recommendation is \$263,741,000 below the amended budget request and \$224,883,000 below the original budget request. In lieu of the reimbursement for Assistant U.S. Attorneys for Immigration Matters or Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys, the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] may use up to \$10,000,000 to provide a pay raise to its own attorneys. The Committee expects to be notified, if the pay raise is implemented.

The Committee recommendations, by decision unit, are displayed in the following table:

INS S&E

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Enforcement:	
Inspections	181,834
Border Patrol	1,055,444
Investigations	297,539
Detention & Deportation	728,146
Intelligence	10,205
Citizenship & Benefits:	
Adjudications & Naturalization	86,896
International Affairs	10,831
Immigration Support:	
Training	17,936
Data & Communications	204,666
Information & Records Management	101,903
Legal Proceedings	64,328
Program Direction: Management & Administration	131,372
Subtotal, activity	2,891,100
Adjustments to Base: Centralizing of JPATS funds	(32,640)
Subtotal, adjustments to base	(32,640)
Transfers: S&E to Fees	(100,000)
Subtotal, S&E transfers to/from fees	(100,000)
Initiatives:	
Southwest Border	112,347
Northern Tier	19,290

Nationwide	<i>Committee recommendation</i> 5,300
Subtotal, initiatives	136,937
Total, INS S&E	2,895,397

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Border control.—The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$92,900,000 over fiscal year 2000 for 1,000 new Border Patrol agents, to continue the Border Patrol recruitment bonus program, and to annualize the pay increase for non-supervisory Border Patrol agents mandated in last year's conference report. Use of these funds for any other purpose than that described is subject to reprogramming.

Border Patrol equipment.—The effectiveness of the Border Patrol is threatened by crippling shortfalls of basic equipment. More importantly, agent safety is at risk. The chart below summarizes the current situation:

BORDER PATROL EQUIPMENT INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS

Ratio per agent/sector	Item	Projected total need	Present inventory	Percentage of requirement	Inventory required
1 per Agent	Pocket scopes	9,000	3,928	44	5,072
2 per 3 Agents	Night vision goggles	6,000	3,041	51	2,959
2 per Sector	Fiber optic scopes	350	110	31	240
100 per Sector	Hand-held searchlights	2,100	315	15	1,785
100 per Sector	IR scopes (LORIS)	2,000	475	24	1,525
1 per Agent	GPS	9,000	450	5	8,550
1 per 10 Agents	Vehicle IR cameras	900	114	13	786

To preserve the benefits of several years of massive investments to expand the Border Patrol, the Committee recommendation provides an increase of \$15,737,000 for high priority equipment, including \$780,000 for fiber optic scopes, \$580,000 for hand-held searchlights, \$550,000 for vehicle infrared cameras, \$523,000 for Global Positioning Systems, \$9,000,000 for infrared scopes, \$554,000 for night vision goggles, and \$3,750,000 for pocket scopes.

The Committee recommendation also includes increases over fiscal year 2000 for the following initiatives:

- \$13,000,000 for not less than 9 MD-500 helicopters and the desired number of unmanned aerial vehicles to replace Vietnam-era OH-6A Cayuses;
- \$10,000,000 for the Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System [ISIS], with all the systems deployed to the northern tier. The Committee expects the INS to give priority to system deployments in support of the ports of entry at Pembina, Portal, and Neche, ND;
- \$4,000,000 for the Law Enforcement Support Center [LESC]. The Committee expects the INS to build this increase, and the increase provided last year, into the base budget of the LESC; and

—\$484,000 for four fully-outfitted patrol boats, including trailers, for the Detroit Sector.

Equipment maintenance.—The Committee is aware of a proposal to establish a maintenance depot for the ISIS on the Southwest border. The Committee has no objection to this proposal, if it is a contractor-owned and operated facility.

Deployment of Border Patrol resources.—Following up on last year's initiative, not less than ten percent of new agents shall be deployed to the northern tier and the Southeast. This shall be accomplished through the competitive transfer of experienced agents by means of the existing merit promotion and reassignment plan. INS shall continue its consultation with the Committees on Appropriations before deployment of new Border Patrol agents.

Pacific Northwest.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of INS resources in Washington State, a situation that has been compounded by the recent assignment to the southwest border of Washington border patrol agents, and two planes, which has left the INS in Washington State without air support along the northern border. The Committee urges the INS to return the personnel and equipment to Washington State as soon as possible, not to divert any other personnel or equipment from Washington, and to increase the number of border patrol agents and inspectors in Washington State to address the burgeoning drug trade, the crossing of illegal aliens, increasing terrorist activities, and congestion at border crossings.

Quick Response Teams.—The Committee is aware that the initial deployment of Quick Response Teams [QRTs] has taken far longer than anticipated, in part due to continuing opposition within the Justice Department and in certain local communities designated to receive QRTs. The Committee is also aware of several areas that are very interested in QRTs. Because the Committee does not want to impose QRTs on a reluctant citizenry, the INS is directed to develop contingency plans for removing QRTs from communities where local opposition exists. Beginning August 1, 2000, QRTs may be reassigned from locations experiencing controversy to the following new sites: Bangor, ME; the low country region of South Carolina; and the upper Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. The Committee expects to be informed of any reassignments before moves are undertaken.

245(i).—The recommendation transfers a total of \$100,000,000 in base funding for data processing, legal proceedings, information and records management, and detention and deportation from this account to "Examinations Fees" and "Breached Bond/Detention Fund" as part of the restoration of section 245(i). This transfer releases additional resources in this account for higher priority border control, detention, and deportation initiatives.

Tuberculosis.—As noted elsewhere in the report, a potential public health crisis is one of the less discussed consequences of illegal aliens pouring out of Central and South America across the Southwest border. Tuberculosis is just one of a number of well known diseases that have joined the migration north. In coordination with a Pan American Health Organization initiative described in title IV, the INS is directed to spend such sums as are necessary to monitor tuberculosis at service processing centers and other Fed-

eral, State, and local detention facilities used to hold illegal aliens. The INS may expand upon the Port Isabel, TX, pilot where every detainee is given a chest x-ray or pursue other appropriate solutions it deems cost-effective, such as skin tests. The INS is directed to report back to the Committee on its efforts not later than April 1, 2001.

Local jails.—The Committee encourages the INS to consider designating Salt Lake County as part of the local jail program and directs INS to report to the Committee on its finding not later than September 15, 2000.

Training.—The current 8-week training course for Detention Enforcement Officers [DEOs] at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC] in Glynco, GA, is entirely inadequate in light of the increasingly violent and ruthless criminal alien population being detained in ever more crowded INS facilities. The Committee believes that a full 16-week training course is essential to ensure the security and safety of both DEOs and detainees. Therefore, the Committee directs that no funds be spent on training for new DEOs at FLETC or any other training facility for courses of less than 16 weeks in duration.

Peace, Rainbow, and Whirlpool bridges.—The Committee is aware that cross-border traffic in the Buffalo, NY area has grown steadily without a commensurate increase in inspectors. The Committee is also aware that: (1) land ports of entry [POEs] are woefully understaffed, (2) of 102 manned land POEs nationwide, the 4 largest New York land POEs rank 5th, 16th, 21st, and 67th in staffing levels versus requirements, and (3) Peace Bridge POE and Rainbow/Whirlpool bridges POE are ranked 3rd and 4th in staffed land POEs in New York. If merited based on traffic flows and staff shortfalls, the INS may move inspectors from less busy or better staffed POEs to the Peace Bridge and Rainbow/Whirlpool bridges POEs. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any move.

Naturalization.—The Committee is aware that the growing immigrant population in Tennessee and Nevada may warrant the establishment of a full service office in Nashville and a District Office in Las Vegas. The INS is directed to report to the Committee on the need for such offices not later than December 1, 2000. In addition, should the INS determine that it is merited based on N-400 and I-485 backlogs nationwide, the INS may transfer adjudication officers to the Fort Smith, AR, Omaha, NE, Milwaukee, WI, and Des Moines, IA offices. Also, of the total amount provided for naturalization and other benefits, such sums as are necessary shall be made available to sustain a 3-man office in Greer, SC, including 1 clerical position. Finally, of the total amount provided for naturalization and other benefits, such sums as are necessary shall be made available to open 1-man offices in Roanoke, VA and Adak, AK to improve services in those rural areas.

In addition, the recommendation includes \$1,300,000 over fiscal year 2000 for the Debt Management Center [DMC]. The Committee expects the INS to build this increase into the base budget of the DMC.

Spending decreases.—The Committee is alarmed by spending increases across object classes as high as 167 percent from fiscal years 1995 through 2000. These rates, far in excess of inflation,

cannot be sustained. The Committee recommendation freezes spending at last year's level with exceptions, described above. Furthermore, the recommendation centralizes prisoner air transport funding under the "Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System" account.

Casework.—The Washington District Office has one person attempting to address the avalanche of casework inquiries from local, State, and Federal officials. The Committee directs the INS to reassign not less than three personnel currently assigned at headquarters to the Washington District Office to augment its inquiries operation. INS shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the completed personnel transfer not later than November 1, 2000.

OFFSETTING FEE COLLECTIONS

Fees are paid by persons who are either traveling internationally or are applying for immigration benefits. The Committee recommends a total spending level of \$1,524,771,000. The recommendation is \$18,899,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendations, by major account, are provided below:

IMMIGRATION USER FEE

The Committee recommends a spending level of \$494,384,000. This is the full amount of receipts estimated to be available. The recommendation is \$34,719,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation does not include either of the fee increases proposed by the administration.

The immigration user fee account faces a crisis. Inspection costs have exceeded user fee receipts for the last few years. Insolvency is almost certain in the coming fiscal year. Congress is confronted with four options for restoring the financial health of this account: (1) reduce services, (2) eliminate the cruise ship exemption for ships, other than ferries, arriving at United States ports from Canada, Mexico, or adjacent Caribbean islands, (3) raise the airport fee, or (4) charge vessel and aircraft crews. The Committee recommendation maintains what current services it can until a clear consensus emerges as to the proper means of matching revenues to requirements in this account.

Reprogramming.—To avert the total collapse of the immigration inspection system at air-, sea-, and land ports of entry, the Committee has approved a \$20,455,000 reprogramming to maintain minimum services through the rest of the fiscal year. The reprogramming includes:

- \$4,235,000 for part-time inspectors and overtime;
- \$4,226,000 for reimbursements to the Public Health Service;
- \$1,612,000 for contract detention beds;
- \$569,000 for document fraud activities;
- \$2,646,000 for main frame operations and maintenance; and
- \$7,167,000 to operate, maintain, and improve corporate information technology systems.

The Committee expects to be notified prior to any deviation from the above plan. The Committee fully understands that relief in fiscal year 2000 simply exacerbates the looming crisis in fiscal year 2001.

Charlotte.—The Committee is aware that the expansion of daily service at the Charlotte-Douglas International Airport has occurred without a commensurate increase in inspectors. The Committee is also aware that: (1) air/sea ports of entry [POEs] are understaffed, (2) of 102 manned air/sea POEs worldwide, Charlotte ranks 57th in staffing levels versus requirements, and (3) Charlotte POE ranks 2nd in staffed air/sea POEs in North Carolina. If merited based on passenger flows and staff shortfalls, the INS may move inspectors from less busy or better staffed POEs to the Charlotte POE. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any move.

Detroit.—The Committee is aware that the expansion of daily service at the Detroit metro airport has occurred without a commensurate increase in inspectors. The Committee is also aware that: (1) air/sea ports of entry [POEs] are understaffed, and (2) of 102 manned air/sea POEs worldwide, Detroit ranks 80th in staffing levels versus requirements. If merited based on passenger flows and staff shortfalls, the INS may move inspectors from less busy or better staffed POEs to the Detroit POE. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any move.

IMMIGRATION EXAMINATIONS FEE

The Committee recommends a spending level of \$891,017,000. This is the full amount of receipts estimated to be available. The recommendation is \$8,800,000 below the budget request.

Reprogramming.—After INS assurances that exam fee revenues can sustain the proposal, the Committee has approved a \$37,000,000 reprogramming to accelerate the pace of efforts to reduce the naturalization backlog. The reprogramming includes:

- \$9,655,949 for replacement of permanent resident cards;
- \$3,500,000 for district and service center overtime;
- \$4,000,000 for CLAIMS 4 installation;
- \$14,044,051 for service center technology upgrades;
- \$3,000,000 for electronic fingerprint machines;
- \$1,800,000 for planning and implementation of process and system improvements nationwide; and
- \$1,000,000 for “Guide to Naturalization” printing costs.

The Committee expects to be notified prior to any deviation from the above plan. If the Committee has been misinformed about the financial impact on this account of front-loading these improvements and approval precipitates a funding crisis in fiscal year 2001, the INS will find the Committee unusually unsympathetic to appeals for relief.

Transfer to Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR].—The recommendation assumes that \$49,741,000 from this account are made available for EOIR operations. Exam fees may be used for expenses in providing immigration adjudication.

Naturalization.—The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 to install the CLAIMS 4 system in the Los Angeles, CA district office. This will complete the national network.

245(i).—As noted above, the recommendation transfers \$50,000,000 in data processing, legal proceedings, and information and records management base funds from “Salaries and Expenses” to this account as part of the restoration of section 245(i).

BREACHED BOND/DETENTION FUND

The Committee recommends a spending level of \$130,634,000. This is the full amount of receipts estimated to be available to support detention of criminal and illegal aliens. The recommendation is \$20,500,000 above the budget request. The increase is attributable to the restoration of 245i revenue.

245(i).—As noted above, the recommendation transfers \$50,000,000 in detention and deportation base funds from “Salaries and Expenses” to this account as part of the restoration of section 245(i).

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2000	\$99,664,000
Budget estimate, 2001	111,135,000
House allowance	110,664,000
Committee recommendation	133,302,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$133,302,000. The recommendation is \$22,167,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is concerned by the lack, or condition, of facilities on the Southwest border, described as the “worst” in the Federal Government in a recent assessment. The backlog of projects has reached unacceptable levels: \$941,000,000 in new construction; \$137,000,000 in one-time specialized construction (cells, booking stations, etc.); and \$186,000,000 in maintenance, repair, and alteration. Use of trailers or temporary or makeshift facilities is common, and even these expedients leave many new agents without a place to process arrestees. Not surprisingly, the result is agent attrition rates that are high and climbing. The Committee recommendation begins the long process of eliminating construction and maintenance backlogs.

The Committee recommendations, by project, are displayed in the following table:

INS construction

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee Recommendation</i>
Border Patrol:	
New Construction:	
Yuma, AZ:	
Sector HQ	4,000
Border Patrol Station	5,133
El Centro, CA—Border Patrol Station	4,000
Charleston, SC—Border Patrol Academy	5,000
Sanderson, TX—Border Patrol Station	3,880
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Subtotal	22,013
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Planning/Site Acquisition/Design:	
El Cajon, CA—Border Patrol Station	307
McAllen, TX—Border Patrol Station	813
Port Isabel, TX—Border Patrol Station	500
El Paso, TX—Border Patrol Station	865
Eagle Pass, TX—Border Patrol Station	834
McAllen, TX—Sector HQ	685

	<i>Committee Recommendation</i>
Tucson, AZ—Sector HQ	520
Subtotal	<u>4,524</u>
Detention:	
New Construction:	
San Pedro, CA—Service Processing Center	800
Port Isabel, TX—Service Processing Center	10,400
Krome, FL—Service Processing Center	<u>9,500</u>
Subtotal	<u>20,700</u>
Planning/Site Acquisition/Design:	
Port Isabel, TX—Service Processing Center	1,500
Krome, FL—Service Processing Center	1,184
El Centro, CA—Service Processing Center	300
El Paso, TX—Service Processing Center	<u>1,149</u>
Subtotal	<u>4,133</u>
Servicewide One-Time Build Out:	
Newark, NJ—District Office	561
Fresno, CA—Sub Office	1,608
Boise, ID—Sub Office	571
El Paso, TX—Port of Entry	336
El Paso, TX—Checkpoint	348
Sweetgrass, MT—Port of Entry	1,767
San Francisco, CA—District Office	6,484
Bakersfield, CA—Duty Station	263
Anchorage, AK—District Office	215
Phoenix, AZ—District Office	376
Laguna Niguel, CA—Administrative Center	1,346
Omaha, NE—District Office	1,330
Washington, DC—Headquarters	1,500
Minor Projects under \$250K	<u>8,000</u>
Subtotal	<u>24,705</u>
Servicewide Maintenance, Repair, & Alteration:	
Marfa, TX—BPS/Checkpoint	522
Port Isabel, TX—BPS/SPC	2,637
Chicago, IL—Staging Facility	424
Brownsville, TX—Border Patrol Station	500
Del Bonita, MT—PoE/BPS	316
Eagle Pass, TX—BPS/ASU	1,146
El Paso, TX—BPSH/SPC	5,073
Hebbronville, TX—Border Patrol Station	325
Los Fresnos, TX—Border Patrol Station	618
Truth or Consequences, NM—BPS	510
Uvalde, TX—Border Patrol Station	535
Willow Creek, MT—Port of Entry	302
Ysleta, TX—Border Patrol Station	364
Zapata, TX—Border Patrol Station	450
Aguadilla, PR—Service Processing Center	600
Batavia, NY—Federal Detention Center	256
Miami/Krome, FL—Service Processing Center	4,941
Altoona, PA—National Firearms Unit	375
Ramey, PR—Border Patrol Sector HQ	657
Trenton, MI—Border Patrol Station	270
Ajo, AZ—Border Patrol Station	465
Alpine, CA—Border Patrol Station	270
Brownfield, CA—Border Patrol Station	250
El Centro, CA—BPS/SPC	1,126
Florence, AZ—Service Processing Center	350
Imperial Beach, CA—Border Patrol Station	575
San Diego, CA—Border Patrol Sector HQ	1,510

	<i>Committee Recommendation</i>
San Pedro, CA—Service Processing Center	1,765
Del Rio, TX—BPS/BPSH	450
Warroad, MN—Border Patrol Station	250
Oroville, MT—Border Patrol Station	270
Sonoita, AZ—Border Patrol Station	625
Lancaster, MN—Port of Entry	250
Walhalla, ND—Port of Entry	250
Minor Projects under \$250K	19,250
Subtotal	48,477
Program Execution	8,750
Total, INS Construction	133,302

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2001.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2000	\$3,668,425,000
Budget estimate, 2001	4,381,429,000
House allowance	4,266,256,000
Committee recommendation	4,298,118,000

The Committee recommends total budgetary resources of \$4,298,118,000 for the Federal prison system for fiscal year 2001.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$3,111,634,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,545,769,000
House allowance	3,430,596,000
Committee recommendation	3,573,729,000

The Committee recommends total budgetary resources of \$3,573,729,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal prison system for fiscal year 2001.

Activation of new prisons.—The Committee recommendation includes funding for activation of four new facilities (3,806 beds): high and minimum security facilities in Pollock, LA; high and minimum security facilities in Atwater, CA; a high security facility in Coleman, FL and the detention center in Honolulu, HI. The Committee also supports expansions of existing facilities for secure beds and purchase of equipment for Lee County, VA USP and Petersburg, VA FCI which are preparing for activation.

The Committee recommendation includes funding to begin and or complete activation of the following facilities:

Victorville, CA	\$5,882,000
Houston, TX	637,000
Brooklyn, NY	8,131,000
Philadelphia, PA	5,718,000
Butner, NC	11,808,000
Loretto, PA expansion	613,000
Pollock, LA	33,511,000
Atwater, CA	22,316,000
Coleman, FL	10,235,000
Honolulu, HI	14,119,000
Ft. Dix, NJ expansion	4,893,000
Yazoo City, MS expansion	674,000
Lompoc, CA expansion	907,000
El Paso, TX expansion	2,357,000

Seagoville, TX expansion	1,208,000
Jesup, GA expansion	200,000
Lee County, VA equipment	4,059,000
Petersburg, VA equipment	4,058,000

Based on new activation estimates, the amount for the expansion of satellite low beds at existing facilities can be reduced by \$2,842,000.

In addition, the Committee recommendation includes funding for: 6,000 beds for short-term criminal aliens to be housed in contract facilities; and a contract population increase of 520 beds. Further, funding is provided to increase staff for education programming as requested.

The Committee recommendation reduces the request by \$23,725,000. This amount is for 1,000 INS Long Term Detainees. The transfer of these detainees has not occurred. The Committee supports the base funding adjustment of \$30,758,000 for 3,000 beds for short term criminal aliens.

Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$14,196,000 for centralization of prisoner air movements under Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System, in lieu of reimbursement.

Children of Prisoners.—Statistics show that children of prisoners are six times more likely than other children to be incarcerated at some point in their lives. The Department of Justice has ignored the fact that 70 percent of children of prisoners will become involved with the nation's prison system. To address this unique need the Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for the National Institute of Corrections to work with cooperative agreements to fund private sector or not for profit groups that have effective, tested programs to help children of prisoners. The Committee directs the Bureau to provide an implementation plan to the appropriate committees no later than November 15, 2000.

Internship Pilot.—The Committee recommends up to \$100,000 for the implementation of a pilot program that would offer temporary internship positions for college students at the Federal Correctional Institution in Yazoo City, Mississippi, to provide the students work experience in a law enforcement setting and a heightened interest in a career with the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Medical Expenses.—The Committee recommends \$35,000,000 from Federal Prisoner Detention for medical expenses for Federal detainees.

Female inmates.—Of the amounts provided, up to \$1,000,000 shall be for the National Institute of Corrections to work with correctional systems (State and Federal) to address the issue of staff sexual misconduct involving female inmates in correctional institutions through the provision of technical assistance, education and training, and other activities.

Pursuant to recommendations of the General Accounting Office, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons should develop systems and procedures to monitor and analyze allegations of staff sexual misconduct in Federal prisons and periodically report results to the Department of Justice's Office of the Inspector General and to appropriate BOP officials (e.g. senior managers and wardens).

These analyses and reports should be in sufficient detail to identify and monitor trends and to determine whether any corrective actions are needed. For instance, the analyses and reports should quantify all categories of alleged staff sexual misconduct, including allegations of unprofessional or noncriminal conduct, as well as allegations involving potentially criminal conduct.

Yazoo City, MS.—The Committee directs the Bureau to continue assessing the feasibility and anticipated need for the construction of a high security prison facility in Yazoo City, MS.

Finally, the Committee recognizes the BOP's tireless efforts to manage costs and hold down taxpayer expense in operating the Federal Prison System. The Committee directs the Bureau to examine its decision unit or budget activity structure for further consolidation of decision units or budget activities. Specifically, the Committee directs the Bureau to consider restructuring the Contract Confinement and Inmate Care and Programs decision units for optimum utilization of resources. The Bureau is directed to report to the appropriate Committees no later than December 31, 2000 on restructuring recommendations.

The Committee also recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous Appropriations Acts, which allows: (1) for the purchase of motor vehicles for police-type use and the purchase of uniforms; (2) for the provision of technical advice to foreign governments; (3) for transfer of funds to the Health Resources and Services Administration; (4) for the Director to enter into contracts to furnish health care; (5) up to \$6,000 for reception and representation expenses; (6) up to \$90,000,000 for necessary prison operations to remain available until September 30, 2002; (7) up to \$20,000,000 for contract confinement expenses for the care and security of Cuban and Haitian entrants; and (8) for the Federal Prison System to enter into contracts, and other agreements with private entities, for a multiyear period for the confinement of Federal prisoners.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2000	\$556,791,000
Budget estimate, 2001	835,660,000
House allowance	835,660,000
Committee recommendation	724,389,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$724,389,000 for fiscal year 2001 for the construction, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal prisoners. This amount is \$167,598,000 more than the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and \$111,271,000 less than the fiscal year 2001 budget request. The request for an advanced appropriation of \$1,326,000,000 is not approved.

The Committee continues to strongly support the BOP's construction program, designed to provide sufficient inmate beds to manage overcrowding in facilities and maintain them in a safe and secure manner for staff, inmates and surrounding communities. The Committee understands that the BOP needs the 17 facilities requested in the 2001 budget and even with these facilities, overcrowding is projected to be 33 percent in 2006. Thus, the Committee is providing \$570,000,000 for the new construction program. Further, the Committee directs the BOP to request the funds necessary to com-

plete these facilities in the 2002 budget. The funding provided for facilities includes:

Sentenced Capacity Projects

(In thousands of dollars)

Facilities with prior funding:	
FCI Yazoo City, MS	86,884
FCI Forrest City, AR	95,814
FCI Herlong/Sierra, CA	116,861
FCI Victorville, CA	116,838
Subtotal	416,397
Facilities with no prior funding:	
USP Western (California)	7,953
USP Coleman, FL	7,954
State of Alaska	7,954
FCI Marlboro, South Carolina	5,430
FCI Mid-Atlantic Northeast	5,430
FCI Midwestern (Michigan)	5,431
FCI Western (Arizona) & Camp	6,000
FCI Pollock, LA & Camp	5,000
FCI Northumberland & Camp	5,000
FCI Mid-Atlantic (West Virginia) & Camp	5,000
Hazelton, WV Secure Female Unit	2,000
Subtotal	63,152
Capacity To Absorb INS Long Term Detainees:	
USP Lompoc, CA	30,451
USP Terre Haute, IN	30,000
FCI Butner, NC	30,000
Subtotal	90,451
Total New Construction Program Increases	570,000

The Committee commends the BOP for working diligently to increase inmate housing capacity by expanding existing facilities within available funds. The Committee fully supports these cost effective efforts and expects the BOP to continue its reprogrammings and funds transfer requests in a timely manner to expedite these construction projects.

State of Alaska Prison.—The Committee understands that the State of Alaska is in great need of a new correctional facility as well as assistance in the design and construction of such a project. Thus, the Committee is providing funds in BOP's new construction program for transfer to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) to allow OJP to provide funding, under its authorities, for an Alaska prison. The Committee expects OJP to provide \$7,954,000 for the State of Alaska prison construction project. The Committee is including these funds in the BOP's budget because of their prison construction expertise and expects the BOP to consult with and assist Alaska in the design and construction of the prison. Finally, the Committee understands that there could be sufficient capacity for the BOP to house inmates in this facility, if needed, upon completion and would reimburse the State accordingly.

The Committee is aware that the BOP currently leases the facilities at the Oklahoma City Federal Transportation Center, and that the BOP requires lease authority to move expeditiously when other lease opportunities advantageous to the BOP and Federal Govern-

ment arise. The Committee notes that the BOP has multiyear operating lease authority, given language authorizing contracts, and other agreements with private entities, and can enter into such leases.

The Committee recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous Appropriation Acts, without the repetitive Oklahoma City lease language since it is already authorized, which allows: (1) for planning of facilities, acquisition of sites, and construction of facilities; (2) for acquisition, remodeling, and equipping facilities by contract or force account; (3) for up to \$14,000,000 to construct inmate work areas; (4) for use of prison labor; and (5) for up to 10 percent of this appropriation to be transferred to the "Salaries and expenses" account in accordance with section 605.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2000	\$3,429,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,429,000
House allowance	3,429,000
Committee recommendation	3,429,000

This Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of \$3,429,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for fiscal year 2001. This amount is equal to the amount requested and the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

The Committee continues to strongly support Federal Prison Industries [UNICOR] and recognizes its importance in the efficient and safe management of Federal prisons. UNICOR provides prison inmates with the opportunity to learn important work habits, participate in meaningful employment which keeps them productively occupied during work hours, and develop improved job skills which reduce recidivism. The Committee also recognizes the necessity for UNICOR to grow as the inmate population increases. Finally, UNICOR is a self-supporting revolving fund the resources of which are derived from sales of its products. In the future, the BOP is directed to submit only UNICOR's Appropriations language exhibit.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	\$3,457,158,000
Budget estimate, 2001	2,364,460,000
House allowance	3,452,158,000
Committee recommendation	2,254,578,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,254,578,000 for the various law enforcement assistance, juvenile justice, research, and statistics programs of the Office of Justice Programs [OJP].

Included in these amounts are funds to continue providing assistance to States and localities, such as the State and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, the Violence Against Women Grant Programs, the Byrne Grant Program, the Weed and Seed Program, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, and victims of child abuse programs.

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2000	\$307,611,000
Budget estimate, 2001	371,260,000
House allowance	307,611,000
Committee recommendation	426,403,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$426,403,000. The recommendation is \$55,143,000 above the budget request.

The funding provided for justice assistance includes funds to States for research, evaluation, statistics, information sharing, emergency assistance, missing children assistance, counterterrorism programs, and the management and administration of grants provided through the Office of Justice Programs.

Justice Assistance

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
National Institute of Justice	\$46,000,000
Defense/law enforcement technology transfer	(10,277,000)
Bureau of Justice Statistics	27,305,000
Missing children	25,473,000
Regional information sharing system	30,000,000
Counterterrorism activities	257,500,000
For consortium members:	
Center for Domestic Preparedness, Fort McClellan, AL	(15,000,000)
Management and Administration	(500,000)
National Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	(4,500,000)
National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center, Texas A&M University	(7,000,000)
National Center for Bio-Med Research and Training, Louisiana State University	(3,500,000)
National Exercise, Test and Training Center, Nevada test site	(4,500,000)
Domestic preparedness equipment grants	(120,000,000)
State and local domestic preparedness exercise grant program	(8,000,000)
TOPOFF II	(5,000,000)
Other training	(7,000,000)
Technical assistance	(8,000,000)
Nunn-Lugar-Domestic preparedness program	(31,000,000)
Research and Development (MIPT and ISTS)	(36,100,000)
Prepositioned equipment	(7,400,000)
Management and administration	40,125,000
 Total justice assistance	 426,403,000

National Institute of Justice (NIJ).—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$46,000,000. The recommendation is \$3,400,000 below the budget request. In addition, \$20,000,000 will be provided to NIJ in fiscal year 2001, as was provided in fiscal year 2000, from the local law enforcement block grant for assisting local units to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. NIJ is the Nation's primary source of research and development in the field of criminal justice. NIJ fosters innovation in law enforcement technologies and practices, investigates causes and patterns of crime, and informs the public of research and development findings.

Within total funding for the NIJ, the Committee directs that increased amounts over fiscal year 2000 be made available for computerized identification systems and the DNA Technology Research and Development Program.

Defense/law enforcement technology transfer.—Within the amounts provided for NIJ, \$10,277,000 is provided for NIJ management and oversight of this program to support joint efforts by the Justice Department and the Department of Defense to adapt defense technologies to law enforcement use, to field prototype systems for evaluation, to develop standards and test products, and to develop technologies that will minimize the risk of death or injury to law enforcers, corrections officers, and citizens.

Drug Detection.—The Committee is pleased with the progress the National Institute of Justice has made in initiating the evaluation of a non-toxic and non-carcinogenic reagent-based detection and identification aerosol designed to detect trace amounts of illegal drugs in school environments. In recognition of this progress, the Committee directs that from within the amounts provided for NIJ, \$500,000 shall be made available to continue this research with the same technology currently under evaluation. The Committee is particularly interested in other applications beyond the school environment. These applications should be considered by NIJ for other parts of the U.S. Government. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report on these other applications no later than February 1, 2001.

The Committee recognizes the need for a National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) in Alaska. The center would be dedicated to assisting law enforcement agencies that operate in cold-weather remote areas. The center would also be a test-bed for determining if any law enforcement technologies should be upgraded, modified, and conditioned to perform law enforcement functions in natural geographically challenging environments. From within the amounts provided to NIJ, \$1,500,000 shall be used to develop detailed plans for a NLECTC in Alaska and to provide the results to the Committees on Appropriations by February 1, 2001.

From within available funds, NIJ is directed to provide the following: \$500,000 for the Washington State Breaking the Cycle program; and \$100,000 for the perfluorocarbon chemical tracer improvement program.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,305,000. The recommendation is \$5,895,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes: \$1,000,000 for the collection of Computer Crime and Cyber-Fraud Statistics; \$500,000 for BJS to begin converting its paper-based collections to an Internet based format; and \$300,000 for BJS to enhance the National Victims of Crime Survey to measure the victimization of the disabled. The BJS is responsible for the collection, analysis, and publication of statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operations of the Nation's justice systems.

Missing children.—The Committee recommendation provides \$25,473,000 for the Missing Children Program to combat crimes against children, particularly kidnaping and sexual exploitation.

Within the amounts provided the Committee has included:

(1) \$8,798,000 for the Missing Children Program within the Office of Justice Programs, Justice Assistance, including the following: \$6,000,000 for State and local law enforcement to continue

specialized cyberunits and for units to investigate and prevent child sexual exploitation which are based on the protocols for conducting investigations involving the Internet and online service providers that have been established by the Department of Justice and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

(2) \$13,475,000 for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, of which \$2,125,000 is provided for the operation of the CyberTipline and to conduct Cyberspace training. The Committee expects the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to continue to consult with participating law enforcement agencies to ensure the curriculum, training, and programs provided with this additional funding are consistent with the protocols for conducting investigations involving the Internet and online service providers that have been established by the Department of Justice. The CyberTipline was created by this Committee in the fiscal year 1999 appropriation for the Center. The Committee supports and encourages businesses and organizations with websites to place a CyberTipline icon on their site making it easier for people around the world to locate and access the CyberTipline. This increased promotion will provide more leads on missing children. The Committee has included additional funding for staff increases and for the expansion of the CyberTipline, including added case analysts which are needed as a result of the increase in leads tied to the reports provided by Internet Service Providers. The Committee recommends that \$125,000 be provided for the Center to hire a person to be detailed to Interpol headquarters after appropriate training is provided. The purpose of this effort is to coordinate international search efforts for crimes against children. Additional funding is also provided for the continuation of a study regarding the victimization of children on the Internet, for a legal and technical assistance section at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and for efforts to develop a national training program to address child victimization. The Committee directs the Office of Justice Programs to work with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to identify law enforcement agencies which currently utilize computers in their patrol cars and to create a program to use the computers to disseminate information, including pictures, of newly reported missing children. In addition, \$1,800,000 is provided for the Virginia Department of State Police to continue its work to develop and implement a computerized digital mapping process that will enhance law enforcement efforts to identify computer images of missing and exploited children. Also, the Committee recommends \$100,000 for a case manager at the National Center to coordinate with medical examiners and coroners at both the State and local level to assist in identifying the remains of children. The case manager would use the National Center's database and other technical assistance. This effort would be to assist in identifying longterm and unidentified cases.

(3) \$3,200,000 for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center for training of State and local law enforcement officials investigating missing and exploited children cases. The Committee recommendation includes funding for the continuation of the Center's program which trains law enforcement officers, judges, and

prosecutors on Internet crimes against children and child exploitation.

Regional Information Sharing System (RISS).—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,000,000. The recommendation is \$10,000,000 above the budget request. The RISS program provides funds to maintain six regionally-based information sharing centers which allow for information and intelligence services to be disseminated nationwide addressing major, multi-jurisdictional crimes.

Domestic Preparedness Assistance to State and Local Jurisdictions.—The Committee recognizes the vital importance of the Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support's (OSLDPS) continued efforts to enhance the capabilities of State and local jurisdictions to better prepare for and respond to incidents of domestic terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction. These efforts include training, programs of educational instruction, and support for real life situational exercises. Also, it includes funding to enable the purchase of the specialized equipment needed by State and local agencies to respond to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction, and technical assistance for States, localities, and their emergency response agencies. OSLDPS' successful planning and conduct of the TOPOFF 2000 exercise was a major step towards the Department of Justice's development of a truly focused national program to build the capabilities of State and local governments to respond to terrorist attacks.

The Committee supports OSLDPS' strategy to enhance State and local emergency response capabilities based on a continued cycle of activity involving training, equipping, and exercising, and the ongoing involvement of the emergency response community. The Committee further supports OSLDPS' efforts to work with the States and the District of Columbia to develop individual comprehensive plans and strategies which assess their threats and risks and identify their requirements in the areas of equipment, training, exercises, and technical assistance.

These comprehensive plans will provide useful guidance to OSLDPS, other key Federal agencies, and the Congress on existing risks and threats and the current resource requirements of the States, the District of Columbia, and the nation. These comprehensive plans must be in place before OSLDPS may further distribute available resources to a given State or the District of Columbia.

For the continuation of the programs and activities of OSLDPS, a total of \$257,500,000 is recommended, of which \$6,600,000 may be used for associated management and administrative expenses, including support for up to 63 full time equivalent (FTE) positions. This level of support is necessitated by OSLDPS' requirement to work directly with the States and the District of Columbia to respond to the training and technical assistance needs identified in the comprehensive plans and strategies currently under development, to fulfill the requirements of the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program, and to implement and deliver a national-scope State and local exercise program.

Of the amount recommended, funds shall be distributed as follows:

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium.—A total of \$35,000,000 is recommended for the continued training efforts under OSLDPS' National Domestic Preparedness Consortium. Such training is to be provided under the direction of the Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support to ensure a fully-coordinated and integrated national training program. This effort will enable OSLDPS to expand this critically needed training to address the priorities as determined by the Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategic Plans begun in fiscal year 2000 as a requirement of OSLDPS' equipment block grant program. Of the \$35,000,000 recommended, funds shall be allocated among the Consortium's members as follows: (1) \$7,000,000 to the Texas Engineering Extension Service of the Texas A&M University, (2) \$4,500,000 to the Energetic Materials Research and Test Center of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, (3) \$3,500,000 to the Academy of Counterterrorist Education at the Louisiana State University, (4) \$4,500,000 to the U.S. Department of Energy's National Exercise, Test, and Training Center, Nevada Test Site, and (5) \$15,000,000 for OSLDPS' Center For Domestic Preparedness at Ft. McClellan, AL.

Exercises are a critical element in preparing State and local public safety personnel to respond to incidents of domestic terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Exercises provide a jurisdiction with a rare opportunity to forge and solidify partnerships among those public safety disciplines that will be required to work together when responding to a WMD incident. There is no substitute for practice when it comes to the preparedness of our nation to respond to a WMD terrorist incident. The Committee directs OSLDPS to establish the Center for Exercise Excellence at the Department of Energy's Nevada Test Site (NTS). The NTS' extensive physical plant can simulate rural, urban, and suburban environments and has the capability to use industrial chemicals and simulants during exercises. NTS will allow OSLDPS to train jurisdictions in the planning and conduct of exercises, tailored to the unique threats they face as determined by their participation in the State's strategic planning efforts. The Center will provide OSLDPS a critically needed new component of its overall training program to meet those special exercise needs as the States define their exercise priorities.

Domestic Preparedness Equipment Grants.—A total of \$120,000,000 is provided for equipment block grants to the States and District of Columbia to enable these jurisdictions to purchase specialized equipment required to respond to terrorist incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive weapons of mass destruction. This represents a significant increase over the administration's request of \$78,000,000. The Committee fully supports the position that our nation's success in responding to a WMD terrorist incident is dependent on the ability of local and State response personnel to respond in the critical first hours of an event. The availability of the necessary protective equipment, detection technology, decontamination equipment, and specialized communications equipment for the first response personnel in our cities and towns is a critical priority. The increase for this program will enable the States to strategically plan and be more responsive

to the needs of the nation's fire, Emergency Medical Service, law enforcement and emergency management agencies. It will also provide resources to enable our localities to acquire state-of-the-art equipment as our investments in technology development bring new and improved technologies to the market.

States receiving domestic preparedness equipment grant funds are directed to provide at least 80 percent of those funds to local communities with the greatest need, based on the State's review of the data provided by localities which documents their specific threats, vulnerabilities, needs and capabilities. Further, the Committee reiterates its past guidance that these resources are to be used to meet the needs of the States and the District of Columbia based on the comprehensive plans currently being developed, and that no funds will be available to States and localities without an approved plan.

Of those funds available for Domestic Preparedness Equipment Grants, up to \$2,000,000 shall be made available for the continued support of the Domestic Preparedness Equipment Technical Assistance Program—a partnership between OSLDPS and the Pine Bluff Arsenal. Under this program, jurisdictions receiving Domestic Preparedness Equipment Grant funds are eligible to receive training and technical assistance on the use, maintenance, repair, and calibration of equipment acquired under the Equipment Grant Program.

The Committee supports the Department's efforts to establish the Virtual Medical Campus to support national medical preparedness and readiness against weapons of mass destruction and similar events. This effort will provide education, training, and certification for disaster-related events and facilitate coordination of Federal, State and local planners for disaster event management. The Committee supports follow-on funding of this initiative in fiscal year 2001 if warranted.

State and Local Domestic Preparedness Exercise Grant Program.—The Committee recognizes and appreciates the role that realistic situational exercises play in any effort to better prepare State and local jurisdictions and their emergency response agencies to respond to incidents of domestic terrorism. Such exercises provide State and local agencies a means to integrate and test their training and response plans and to extract valuable lessons for future action. A total of \$8,000,000 is provided to enable OSLDPS to provide grants to State and local jurisdictions to assist them in the planning and conduct of tailored exercises to enhance their response capabilities and to test their response plans. These grants will only be provided to States with an approved statewide strategic domestic preparedness plan. The selection of participating jurisdictions will be coordinated with the States to only support exercises in those jurisdictions identified in the States' plans as most in need of an exercise.

TOPOFF II.—The Committee commends the planners and participants of TOPOFF, the largest counterterrorism exercise in United States history. State and local first responders, Federal departments and agencies, and their top officials cooperated in an unprecedented effort to demonstrate our decision-making and re-

sponse capabilities. It forced top officials to make decisions in situations fraught with chaos and mass casualties.

TOPOFF and exercises like it send a clear message to domestic and international terrorists: that the United States will not be passive about protecting its people and other interests. The Committee directs OJP to report on the objectives of this exercise, how well these objectives were met, and what was learned from this exercise. The report should include written assessments from the localities and States involved. The report should be provided to the Committees on Appropriations no later than December 1, 2000.

TOPOFF represents a tremendous step towards enhanced coordination of our efforts to combat terrorism. It demonstrated that individual agencies and departments have the personnel, expertise, and resources to contribute to the overall mission of combating terrorism. But there is still much to be done. While individual agencies expertly performed their tasks, there was a noticeable absence of an overarching national strategy.

TOPOFF marked the first time agency and department heads were asked to join with State and local response teams to work through a live exercise at multiple sites. This included responders and senior officials at each echelon of government (e.g., fire, law enforcement, public health). The fact that cooperation among Federal, State and local entities is just beginning to occur is a testament to the need for a single leader with the authority and jurisdiction to manage this cross-cutting national threat. The Committee believes that a comprehensive national strategy including integrated classified and unclassified plans and the leadership to implement the strategy are needed.

The Committee believes that the Nation will benefit from regular exercises. In order to ensure that the collective national preparedness, as tested for the first time by TOPOFF, is continuously improved and departments and agencies know their roles and responsibilities, a Department of Justice-led national-level exercise series shall be instituted.

This series of exercises, capitalizing on the lessons of TOPOFF, should include a regularly scheduled sequence of increasingly challenging exercise building blocks. This exercise cycle should strengthen preparedness through issue-oriented seminars, tabletop exercises, and command post exercises culminating in a bi-annual, national, full-scale TOPOFF exercise. It will feature the participation of key top officials at the Federal, State, and local levels. Each of the preliminary elements of this program will contribute to the design and planning of the TOPOFF full-scale exercise. This series of exercise components will also improve "crisis resistance" through opportunities to measure plans, policies and procedures required to effectively respond to a WMD terrorist incident.

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the planning, execution, and analysis of TOPOFF II, which is to be completed by the end of fiscal year 2002. This exercise will support the national strategy to combat terrorism, and include events which, like TOPOFF and NCR 2000, assess the Nation's crisis and consequence management capacity. It will include the involvement of Federal, State, and local top officials. The lead agency for TOPOFF II will be the Department of Justice, and the exercise will be de-

signed, developed and executed by the DOJ's Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support. All agencies with responsibility for combating terrorism are invited to participate.

Other Training.—A total of \$5,500,000 is made available to the Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support to meet continued, ongoing, training needs of State and local jurisdictions. The Committee is also aware of other training efforts, such as the State and Local Antiterrorism Training (SLATT) Program, currently conducted by OJP component agencies which are directly related to domestic preparedness. The Committee directs that all such programs shall be administered by the OSLDPS to ensure coordination of activities and to minimize the potential for confusion and conflicting training. Within OSLDPS, the Committee recommends \$1,000,000 to continue the SLATT Program as an integral element of its training program.

Also, the Committee recommends that \$500,000 be provided to support a domestic preparedness training program to be conducted in conjunction with the 2001 World Police and Fire Games to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana in June 2001. The purpose of the program is to share concepts and procedures in the area of preventing and responding to terrorism. OSLDPS is directed to work closely with the organizing committee for the 2001 games to develop this initiative.

Technical Assistance.—A total of \$8,000,000 is recommended for OSLDPS to provide a continuing program of technical assistance to States, the District of Columbia, and local jurisdictions in order to enhance their capabilities to better plan for and respond to incidents of domestic terrorism. Specific priorities should include technical assistance to the States to refine their Statewide Domestic Preparedness Equipment Strategies and assist State and local jurisdictions in the planning for and conducting of tailored local and regional exercises.

Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program.—On April 6, 2000, the President, pursuant to Section 1412(a)(2) and Section 1415(d) of Public Law 104–201, “the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997,” transferred responsibility for the authorities contained in Section 1412 and Section 1415 of that law (Public Law 104–201), from the Secretary of Defense to the Attorney General. Collectively, these sections are more commonly known as the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program. Under the President's designation, the Attorney General's responsibility for this program begins on October 1, 2000. The Committee directs the Department of Justice to designate OSLDPS as the administering agency for this program and that all program activities shall be under the direct administration of the Director, OSLDPS and that all staff for this program shall be located in Washington, DC.

Under its Section 1412 authorities, the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program charges the Federal Government with providing civilian personnel of Federal, State, and local agencies with training and expert advice regarding emergency responses to the use or threatened use of weapons of mass destruction or related materials. Under its Section 1415 authorities, the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program charges the

Federal Government with developing and carrying out a program for testing and improving the responses of Federal, State, and local agencies to emergencies involving biological weapons, chemical weapons, and related materials. Overall, the objective of this program is to enhance the capabilities of State and local jurisdictions, as well as Federal agencies, to respond to incidents of domestic terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction.

The transfer of this program from the Department of Defense to the Department of Justice provides the opportunity to more efficiently provide assistance to State and local jurisdictions by integrating these efforts into current State and local domestic preparedness programs and activities of OSLDPS. Such a consolidation will enhance the training and preparation of the nation's emergency response community for terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction. The Committee understands that a comprehensive plan for the transition and integration of the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program has been prepared by OSLDPS.

For the continued administration and implementation of the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program as detailed in Section 1412 and Section 1415 of Public Law 104-201, a total of \$31,000,000 is recommended to OSLDPS. This effort includes the emergency responder training activities authorized under Section 1412(e)(1), the "improved response" activities authorized under Section 1415(a)(1), and the "exercise activities," otherwise known as the "Federal, State and local" or "FSL" exercises, authorized under Section 1415(a)(2). The State and local "hot line" activities authorized under Section 1412(e)(2) shall be administered by the NDPO.

Coordination with Department of State.—The Committee recognizes the dual nature of OSLDPS domestic preparedness program activities in relation to enhancing our Nation's ability to respond to WMD terrorism internationally as well as domestically. The Committee directs OSLDPS to work jointly with the Department of State to prepare a comprehensive study on our response to both a domestic and international WMD terrorist incident. This effort should include how the United States would provide support to other countries experiencing one or more WMD incidents and how to ensure that prepositioned assets located outside the continental United States (CONUS) could be readily available if an incident occurred within CONUS.

Research and development.—The Committee is aware of the great need for research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) of equipment and concepts used in combating terrorism. The Committee directs that programs currently administered by the DOJ National Institute for Justice Office of Science and Technology for the development of combating terrorism technology be transferred to the DAG/NSI, and that the DAG/NSI work with the Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT), the Dartmouth Institute for Security Technology Studies (ISTS), the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG), and other entities charged with combating terrorism to create a process which follows the Department of Defense's system of RDT&E. This should be a pilot program which can be applied to any and all efforts to combat terrorism. The Committee recommends \$100,000 for

this effort. An implementation plan should be provided to the Committees on Appropriations by December 30, 2000.

MIPT and ISTS.—The Committee recommends \$18,000,000 for MIPT and \$18,000,000 for ISTS. The mission of MIPT is to deter and prevent domestic terrorism and to mitigate the results should it occur. ISTS serves as a center for counterterrorism technology RDT&E with a particular focus on cyber-security and the protection of telecommunications and critical information infrastructure. The Committee directs that up to \$4,000,000 be used by MIPT to support the development of performance standards in a biological and chemical environment for respirators and personal protective garments. MIPT shall coordinate this initiative with all appropriate Federal agencies, such as the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Other non-governmental organizations should be included as is deemed necessary by MIPT. The DAG/NSI may execute the necessary Memorandum of Agreement with these Federal agencies to develop the required performance standards. The DAG/NSI shall submit a plan for the development of these performance standards no later than June 1, 2001. The plan shall include a detailed task schedule and options for live agent testing of this equipment against the developed standards.

Distance Learning Network.—Last year the Committee encouraged OJP to collaborate with the National Guard to make use of their Distance Learning Network. The purpose of this effort was to deliver training programs and capitalize on investments made by the Department of Defense. The Committee has not observed any progress on this effort. The Committee directs the DAG/NSI to work with the Director of the National Guard to achieve these goals.

Standardization.—The Committee applauds the FBI's efforts towards standardization of WMD equipment. Various types of equipment are identified, researched, developed, tested, and evaluated by manufacturers as well as by the TSWG and other entities charged with combating terrorism. The Committee believes that this mission is critical to the safety of first responders and the accomplishment of their mission. This effort should not be influenced by the desire of manufacturers to generate income.

The Committee reiterates that the purpose of the MIPT and the ISTS is to research, develop, test, and evaluate technologies to combat terrorism. The Committee directs these two organizations to work with the TSWG and the DAG/NSI to develop and implement a new process whereby WMD equipment is standardized. The lead office in this effort shall be the DAG/NSI, who will ensure RDT&E standardization efforts are unified among all entities charged with combating terrorism. An implementation plan should be provided to the Committees on Appropriations by May 30, 2001.

Prepositioned equipment.—The Committee is aware that the unfunded requirement for equipment can never be completely addressed. Therefore, the Committee directs that prepositioned equipment be configured and placed in strategic locations that have been determined as a result of the threat assessment. This equipment should be configured in a form that is transportable by the Na-

tional Guard. Each pod should have a standardized set of equipment as determined by DAG/NSI. A pod should be provided for training to the Texas Engineering Extension Service of the Texas A&M University. Three other pods should be developed from off-the-shelf equipment. These pods should be prepositioned in secure National Guard facilities where there is an existing Community Support Team (CST). This equipment is specifically for first responders and not the CST. The Committee recommends \$7,400,000 for this effort.

Joint interoperability of communications.—The Committee commends the efforts of the Arapahoe County Sheriffs Office for implementing TRP 1000 in the TOPOFF exercise. This device allowed Federal, State, and local official to communicate within one system. The Committee directs that the prepositioned equipment within each pod should include a TRP-1000 or a similar device.

Management and administration.—The Committee recommendation provides \$40,125,000 for the management and administration [M&A] of the Office of Justice Programs. In addition, funding will be provided from transfers from the “Juvenile justice” account and from the “State and Local Assistance” account for the administration of grants under these activities.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2000	\$2,828,950,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,662,200,000
House allowance	2,823,950,000
Committee recommendation	1,475,254,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,475,254,000. This recommendation is \$186,946,000 below the budget request. These funds provide assistance to State and local governments in their drug control and other law enforcement efforts as follows:

Office of Justice Programs—State and local law enforcement assistance

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Local law enforcement block grant	\$400,000,000
Boys and Girls Clubs	(70,000,000)
Law Enforcement Technology	(20,000,000)
State Prison Grants	76,000,000
Cooperative agreement program	(35,000,000)
Indian Country	(34,000,000)
Offender Reentry	(7,000,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	50,000,000
Indian tribal courts program	5,000,000
Byrne grants:	
Discretionary	52,000,000
Formula	400,000,000
Drug courts	40,000,000
Juvenile accountability incentive block grant	100,000,000
Violence Against Women Act programs	284,854,000
Substance abuse treatment for state prisoners	63,000,000
Safe Return Program	900,000
Law enforcement family support programs	1,500,000
Senior citizens against marketing scams	2,000,000
Total, State and local law enforcement assistance	1,475,254,000

Local law enforcement block grant.—The Committee recommendation includes \$400,000,000 to continue the local law en-

forcement block grant program which provides grants to localities to reduce crime and improve public safety. Of the amounts provided, \$20,000,000 will be provided to NIJ to assist local units to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. The recommendation for funding for the local law enforcement block grant continues the commitment to provide local governments with the resources and flexibility to address specific crime problems in their communities.

Boys and Girls Clubs.—Within the amounts provided for the local law enforcement block grants, the Committee recommends \$70,000,000 for the Boys and Girls Clubs. The Committee commends Boys and Girls Clubs of America for its effort to reach all children who are in need of support and affirmation. Within the amounts provided for Boys and Girls Clubs, \$20,000,000 is for the hiring of teachers and other personnel; procurement of goods and services, including computer equipment; or such other purposes as are approved by the Attorney General. This funding will provide youth with access to technology and technology training during after-school hours, weekends, and school vacations. The Committee is aware that \$20,000,000 in matching funds from private sources has been offered to the Boys and Girls Clubs for this effort and, therefore, the \$20,000,000 provided by the Committee is contingent on the Boys and Girls Clubs securing documented commitments from those entities of at least \$15,000,000 before the Committee's matching contribution is rendered. This amount should be formulated from the cost of equipment provided.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee recommends the continuation of the program begun in fiscal year 2000 conducting Internet education directed toward targeted States. The content and research of this program is provided through the Center for Missing and Exploited Children which is developing a national Internet safety curriculum which will be disseminated to schools and youth-serving organizations across the United States.

State prison grants.—The recommendation provides \$76,000,000 for the State Prison Grant Program, which is \$1,000,000 above the budget request. Within the amounts provided, \$35,000,000 is for the Cooperative Agreement Program, \$34,000,000 for Indian tribes, and \$7,000,000 is for technical assistance to communities who wish to address their offender reentry needs. The Committee is aware of the public safety issues generated by the increasing number of offenders who have served their sentences and are returning from jails and prisons to our communities. This funding attempts to give municipalities the assistance they need to address their own offender reentry issues.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.—The recommendation provides \$50,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program [SCAAP] for the reimbursement to States for the costs of incarceration of criminal aliens. The Committee will also entertain a reprogramming request from the Department on this important issue addressing funding or administration requirements.

Indian Tribal Courts Program.—The Committee recommendation provides \$5,000,000 to assist tribal governments in the development, enhancement, and continuing operation of tribal judicial sys-

tems by providing resources for the necessary tools to sustain safer and more peaceful communities.

Edward Byrne Grants to States.—The Committee recommendation provides \$452,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, of which \$52,000,000 is for discretionary grants and is \$400,000,000 for formula grants.

Within the amount provided for formula grants, the Committee expects the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] to provide:

- \$15,000,000 for Project HomeSafe for safety packets which include a gun locking device and information on how to handle and store guns safely. These safety packets are distributed by the foundation at no charge to any municipality that adopts the program. This year the program will supply nearly 500,000 gunlocks to cities and States around the country. The committee recommendation shall be used to supplement current funding and allow the foundation to provide over 8,000,000 gun locks to municipalities in fiscal year 2001. The Committee is very concerned about incidents of children gaining access to a handgun, rifle, or shotgun in the home and either harming themselves or someone else. The Committee is aware that at least 80 percent of new guns sold in the United States are equipped with gunlocks, however, there are millions of guns already on the streets that are not so equipped and a danger to children. The Committee encourages municipalities to take advantage of this initiative.

Within the amount provided for BJA discretionary grants, the Committee expects the Bureau of Justice Assistance to provide:

- \$4,500,000 for the National Crime Prevention Council to continue and expand the National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign [McGruff];
- \$150,000 for the Ottawa County, MI, Sheriff's Department to support crime scene investigations, processing, and investigative work;
- \$750,000 to Sam Houston State University and Mothers Against Drunk Driving for the National Institute for Victims Studies;
- \$1,000,000 for the Tools for Tolerance Program;
- \$500,000 for the Littleton Area Learning Center;
- \$4,500,000 for the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys to support the National District Attorneys Association's participation in legal education training at the National Advocacy Center;
- \$550,000 to the Haymarket Center's Alternatives to Incarceration Program in Chicago, IL;
- \$2,000,000 for continued support for the expansion of Search Group, Inc. and the National Technical Assistance and Training Program to assist States, such as West Virginia, to accelerate the automation of fingerprint identification processes;
- \$2,000,000 for the Youth Safe Haven program;
- \$3,500,000 to continue and expand the Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE AMERICA] program. Within available funds an emphasis should be placed on expanding into middle schools;

- \$3,000,000 for the “Innovative Partnerships for High Risk Youth” demonstration;
- \$7,500,000 for the Youth ChalleNGe Program;
- \$2,500,000 for the Families and Schools Together (FAST) program;
- \$2,000,000 for an Achievable Dream program, in Newport News, VA;
- \$1,500,000 for Project Return in New Orleans, LA;
- \$3,000,000 for the Alaska Native Justice Center;
- \$400,000 for the Ridge House in Reno, NV;
- \$3,000,000 for a grant to the National Center for Justice and the Rule of Law at the University of Mississippi School of Law to sponsor research and produce judicial education seminars and training for judges, court personnel, prosecutors, police agencies, and attorneys;
- \$350,000 for a grant to the Turtle Mountain Community College’s Department of Justice for “Project Peacemaker”;
- \$300,000 for the Chattanooga Endeavors program;
- \$750,000 for a grant to the University of Kentucky College of Law for teleconferencing equipment for prosecutor training;
- \$1,000,000 for the Fels Center at the University of Pennsylvania for a demonstration fellowship project;
- \$1,400,000 for rural alcohol interdiction, investigations, and prosecutions in the State of Alaska;
- \$150,000 for the MUSC Innovative Alternatives for Women program;
- \$1,000,000 for the Nevada National Judicial College; and
- \$3,000,000 for a grant for the National Fatherhood Initiative.

The Committee supports the national motor vehicle title information system, authorized by the Anti-Car Theft Improvement Act. The Committee is aware that the program has sufficient carryover balances to cover fiscal year 2001 expenditures. The Committee looks forward to working with this program in future fiscal years. Within available resources for Byrne discretionary grants, BJA is urged to review proposals, and provide grants if warranted, to the Alaska Federation of Natives and the Alaska court system for an alcohol law offenders program using Naltrexone and other drug therapies.

Drug courts.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for drug courts. The Committee notes that localities can also access funding for drug courts from the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant.

The Committee recognizes there are currently over 480 drug courts in the United States. These drug courts play an important role in controlling the behavior and drug addiction of drug-using offenders across the Nation. Among these courts, the Committee notes there are only three comprehensive drug court systems in the country, one of which is in Denver, Colorado. Denver’s adult drug court was established in 1994 and recently a juvenile drug court was established. The Committee recognizes the Denver concept has demonstrated its efficacy and, with sufficient resources, could serve as a model for other drug courts. Therefore, the Committee requests the Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, to provide additional support for the Denver Drug Courts and iden-

tify ways to disseminate information about their concept and impact to support other court systems across the country.

Juvenile accountability incentive block grant.—The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at the State and local level. The Department has established guidelines for the implementation of the juvenile accountability incentive block grant.

Violence Against Women Act programs.—The Committee recommends \$284,854,000 for grants to support the Violence Against Women Act. Grants provided under this recommendation are for the following programs:

Violence Against Women Act programs

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
General formula grants	\$207,554,000
Civil Legal Assistance	(28,000,000)
National Institute of Justice	(5,200,000)
OJJDP-Safe Start Program	(11,000,000)
Violence on College Campuses	(11,000,000)
Grants to encourage arrest policies	33,500,000
Rural domestic violence	24,500,000
Training programs	4,900,000
Victims of child abuse programs:	
Court appointed special advocates (CASA)	11,500,000
Training for judicial personnel	2,000,000
Grants for televised testimony	900,000
 Total, VAWA programs	 284,854,000

The fiscal year 2001 funding will be used to develop and implement effective arrest and prosecution policies to prevent, identify, and respond to violent crimes against women, strengthen programs addressing stalking, and provide much needed victims services. This includes specialized domestic violence court advocates who obtain protection orders. In addition, programs should be strengthened to encourage reporting of domestic violence by providing assurances that law enforcement and attorney support systems would be available. This funding is to be distributed to States to significantly enhance the availability of services, prosecutors, and law-enforcement officials to women and children who are subjected to domestic violence. From within the amounts provided for VAWA programs the Committee recommends: \$1,500,000 for Operation Child Haven; and \$150,000 for the Samantha Reid Foundation.

Violence on college campuses.—Within the general formula grants, the Committee recommends \$11,000,000 for a discretionary grant program for institutions of higher learning to strengthen security and investigation efforts to combat violent crime against women on campuses. These institutions may enter into partnerships with local criminal justice organizations and victim services agencies to establish and administer a plan which may include increased personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and improved protocol development.

Within the funding for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies, the Committee recommendation includes \$400,000 for the Domestic Violence Services for Women in Substance Abuse Treatment and Substance Abuse Treatment for Women in Domestic Violence Shelters

project at the University of Northern Iowa. Within the funding for Rural Domestic Violence the Committee recommendation includes \$500,000 for the Sunflower House in Shawnee, KS.

Substance abuse treatment for State prisoners.—The Committee recommends \$63,000,000, for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for State Prisoners [RSAT]. The RSAT Program provides financial and technical assistance to assist State and local governments in developing and implementing residential treatment programs within State and local correctional and detention facilities in which inmates are incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment. Consistent with the authorizing statute, States must agree to require drug testing of individuals enrolled in the treatment program and give preference to projects that assist in the placement of program participants with community-based aftercare services, such as parole supervision, education and job training, and halfway houses. These aftercare programs cannot be funded with RSAT grant dollars.

Safe Return Program.—The Committee recommends \$900,000 to continue and expand training of law enforcement and other emergency response personnel to locate missing Alzheimer patients.

Law enforcement family support programs.—The Committee recommendation provides \$1,500,000 for this program to assist Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in developing and implementing policies and programs to reduce stress and provide appropriate support services for law enforcement officers and their families.

Senior citizens against marketing scams.—The recommendation provides \$2,000,000 for this program to assist law enforcement in preventing and stopping marketing scams against the elderly. The Committee requests that some program sessions be held at the National Advocacy Center. Also, the Committee directs that this effort be coordinated with the Federal Trade Commission. Within the amounts made available under this heading, OJP shall make an award of \$250,000 to the Hampshire County, MA, TRIAD project.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,000,000. The recommendation is \$2,000,000 below the budget request. Within the amounts provided, the Committee directs the Weed and Seed Office to provide \$250,000 to the Gospel Rescue Ministries.

The Committee also recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous fiscal years, making funds available for grants or agreements with State agencies or to reimburse Federal agencies in order to execute the weed and seed strategy, and also allows for the use of other Department of Justice funds to support the Weed and Seed Program.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	\$595,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,335,000,000
House allowance	595,000,000
Committee recommendation	812,025,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$812,025,000. The recommendation is \$522,975,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recognizes the need for law enforcement funding not only for hiring police officers, but also for equipment and technology. For this reason, the funding provided by the Committee is distributed as described below. COPS funds may be used to hire police officers as currently allowed under the Universal Hiring Program. Equipment that may be purchased with these funds is described in more detail below. COPS funds may also be used to fund grants to local, county, and State law enforcement agencies for technology. Technology that may be purchased with these funds includes, but is not limited to: computer hardware and software, mobile data units, communications technology, radios, and dispatch equipment. Technology funds used to procure communications technology shall be for the purchase of equipment that is in accordance with an applicable statewide strategy through which a State intends to achieve full interoperability of its communications systems. Computer hardware and software, including mobile data units, purchased with COPS funds shall meet statewide standards for information integration if applicable. Grants for equipment and technology shall not be contingent upon showing their effect on the numbers of police officers on the beat in a community. In addition, grants for equipment and technology, excluding the funding specifically delineated below, shall require a 25 percent match from the grant recipient unless the Attorney General determines that the agency does not have the means to provide such a match. The Committee recommends that the Attorney General maintain the simple, short application process for these grants as is currently used for Universal Hiring Program grants.

The funds provided by the Committee for assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies are as follows:

Police Hiring Initiatives.—Funds have been provided since fiscal year 1994 to support grants for the hiring of 100,000 police officers, a goal that was attained in May of 1999. The Committee recommends \$423,000,000 for police hiring initiatives as follows: \$180,000,000 for school resource officers; \$183,000,000 from direct appropriations for the universal hiring program (UHP); \$20,000,000 from unobligated carryover balances from the fiscal year 2000 universal hiring program to continue to be used for UHP; and \$40,000,000 for Indian Country.

Safe Schools Initiative (SSI).—The Committee continues to be concerned about the level of violence in our children's schools. To address this issue, \$230,000,000 is provided for the continuation of the Safe Schools Initiative (SSI), including funds for technology development, prevention, community planning, and school safety officers. Within this total, \$180,000,000 is from the COPS hiring program to provide school resource officers who will work in partnership with schools and other community-based entities to develop programs to improve the safety of elementary and secondary school children and educators in and around schools; \$15,000,000 is from the Juvenile Justice At-Risk Children's Program and \$15,000,000 is from the COPS program (\$30,000,000 total) for programs aimed at preventing violence in schools through partnerships with schools and community-based organizations; \$20,000,000 is provided from

the Crime Identification Technology Program to the NIJ to develop technologies to improve school safety.

Indian Country.—The Committee recommendation includes \$40,000,000 to be used to improve law enforcement capabilities on Indian lands and native villages, both for hiring uniformed officers, including village public safety officers, and for the purchase of equipment and training for new and existing officers.

Management and Administration.—The Committee recommendation includes a provision that provides that not to exceed \$29,825,000 shall be expended for management and administration of the program.

Non-Hiring Initiatives.—The Committee is aware that the COPS program reached its goal of funding 100,000 officers in May of 1999. Having reached its original goal, the Committee wants to ensure there is adequate infrastructure for the new police officers, similar to the focus that has been provided Federal law enforcement. The Committee believes this will enable police officers to work more efficiently, equipped with the protection, tools, and technology they need: to address crime in and around schools, to provide law enforcement technology for local law enforcement, to combat the emergence of methamphetamine in new areas and provide policing of ‘hot spots’ of drug market activity, and to provide bullet proof vests for local law enforcement officers and correctional officers. Specifically, the Committee directs the program to use \$358,150,000 to fund initiatives that will result in more effective policing. The Committee believes that these funds should be used to address these critical law enforcement requirements and directs the program to continue the following non-hiring grant programs:

1. *COPS Technology Program.*—The Committee provides \$100,000,000 to be used for continued development of technologies and automated systems to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in investigating, responding to, and preventing crime. In particular, there is recognition of the importance of the sharing of criminal information and intelligence between State and local law enforcement to address multi-jurisdictional crimes. Funds not otherwise obligated for COPS technology grants shall be distributed in accordance with the guidance provided at the beginning of this section. The COPS office is directed to confer with the Committees on Appropriations and provide a report by February 1, 2001, on the plan for the expenditure of any unobligated funds.

Within the amounts made available under this program, the Committee includes the expectation that the COPS office will award grants for the following technology proposals:

—\$5,000,000 to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to continue the program created in fiscal year 2000 that provides targeted technology to police departments for the specific purpose of child victimization prevention and response. The technology available to our law enforcement to help them find missing children is not at the level it needs to be. Most police departments across the United States do not have personal computers, modems, and scanners. The departments that do, rarely have them in areas focusing on crimes against children;

- Up to \$3,000,000 for the acquisition or lease and installation of dashboard mounted cameras for State and local law enforcement on patrol. One camera may be used in each vehicle which is used primarily for patrols. These cameras are only to be used by State and local law enforcement on patrol;
- \$800,000 for a grant to the National Center for Victims of Crime—INFOLINK;
- \$2,000,000 to the New Jersey State Police for a commercial vehicle and bus inspection program;
- \$5,400,000 to allow the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command to implement the public safety master plan for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games;
- \$400,000 for the Kansas City Community Security Initiative to continue its efforts to develop community policing models in Kansas City neighborhoods;
- \$250,000 for the establishment of a Computer Crime Unit within the Montana Board of Crime Control;
- \$1,500,000 to the New Hampshire Department of Safety to support Operation Streetsweeper;
- \$400,000 to the Western Missouri Public Safety Training Institute for classroom and training equipment to facilitate the training of public safety officers;
- \$3,500,000 to continue the Consolidated Advanced Technologies for Law Enforcement Program at the University of New Hampshire and the New Hampshire Department of Safety, in cooperation with the National Resource Center and the National Institute of Justice;
- \$400,000 for a grant to Mountain Village, CO, for public safety information management systems;
- \$500,000 for the Washington State electronic jail booking and reporting system;
- \$4,700,000 for a grant to the City of New York, NY, for anti-terrorism security measures related to the investigation and prosecution of the Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania African bombing suspects;
- \$850,000 for a grant to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division for a high technology crime investigative unit;
- \$500,000 for a grant to the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement in Little Rock, AR, to continue providing management education, research, forensics, computer, and technical assistance and training to rural law enforcement agencies, tribal police, and railroad police throughout the Nation;
- \$200,000 for a grant for technology upgrades for the Shreveport, LA, police training range;
- \$130,000 for a grant to Jackson County, MS, for public safety and automated system technologies;
- \$1,250,000 for grants to the Bennington, Brattleboro, Newport, Montpelier, and Winooski, VT, for police technology systems and equipment;
- \$90,000 for a grant to Oakland County, MI, for a shooting simulator for law enforcement training;
- \$1,200,000 for a grant to Billings, MT, for patrol car mobile data terminals;

- \$345,000 for a grant to Inglewood, CA, police department for technology systems;
- \$850,000 for telecommunications upgrades in rural areas of Montana to improve law enforcement response times;
- \$750,000 for a grant to the Macon, GA, Police Department for technology equipment and software;
- \$1,000,000 for a voice trunking system in eastern North Carolina;
- \$1,000,000 for a grant to the North Star Borough for centralized and computer aided dispatch equipment and a study of needs;
- \$100,000 for a grant to Monroe County, MI, for a data transmission mechanism for squad cars;
- \$750,000 for a grant to the State Police of Virginia for computers and related equipment;
- \$5,000,000 for the Utah Communications Agency Network (UCAN) for enhancements and upgrades of security and communications infrastructure to assist with the law enforcement needs arising from the 2002 Winter Olympics;
- \$250,000 for a grant to Lane County, OR, for an area information records system;
- \$2,000,000 to the Law Enforcement On-Line Program;
- \$200,000 for a grant to Oakland County, MI, for a driving simulator to assist with law enforcement training needs;
- \$550,000 for a grant to the Clearwater Economic Development Association to establish an emergency radio communications system;
- \$300,000 for grants to Missoula and Billings, MT, for hazardous duty robotic systems;
- \$200,000 for a grant to the Pawtucket, RI, Police Department for patrol car mobile data terminals;
- \$150,000 for a grant to Bolivar County, MS, for public safety equipment and automated system technologies to improve county law enforcement;
- \$500,000 for a grant to the Maine State Police to upgrade their police radio system;
- \$400,000 for a grant to Huntingdon County, PA, for rural law enforcement technology needs;
- \$2,500,000 for a grant to the Alaska Department of Public Safety for public safety technology, policing, and enforcement initiatives;
- \$3,026,000 for a grant to the Virginia Department of State Police to enhance domestic preparedness capabilities;
- \$250,000 for a grant to Clackamas County, OR, for emergency communications upgrades;
- \$200,000 for a grant to the Easley, SC, Police Department for policing equipment upgrades and computer enhancements;
- \$110,000 for a grant to the Scotts Bluff County, NE, consolidated communications center to improve law enforcement response times;
- \$500,000 for a grant to the Vermont State Police for computer and radio system upgrades and integration;
- \$3,000,000 for a grant for the Southeastern Law Enforcement Technology Center's Coastal Plain Police Communications ini-

- tiative for regional law enforcement communications equipment;
- \$1,300,000 for a grant to the Alaska Department of Public Safety for the law enforcement photo network;
 - \$250,000 for a grant to the Lawrence, MA, Police Department for a police identification management system;
 - \$450,000 for a grant to Grand Rapids, MI, for computer equipment for police officer vehicles;
 - \$3,500,000 for a grant to Milwaukee, WI, for communications infrastructure equipment;
 - \$500,000 for a grant to Nye County, NV, for computer upgrades and other technologies;
 - \$1,000,000 for a grant to the Vermont Department of Public Safety for mobile communications technology upgrades;
 - \$1,650,000 for a grant to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division for critical incidence response technology equipment, including datamasters;
 - \$500,000 for a grant to Delaware County, IN, to update mobile data terminals;
 - \$1,100,000 for a grant to Jackson, MS, for public safety and automated system technologies;
 - \$250,000 for a grant to Deschutes County, OR, for mobile data and radio communications upgrades;
 - \$1,000,000 for a grant to the City of Paducah and McCracken County, KY, for a Public Safety Mobile Data System;
 - \$750,000 for a grant to the Arkansas Crime Information Center to address software and hardware requirements;
 - \$1,000,000 for a grant to the City of Seattle and King County, WA, for technology upgrades and to assist with inter-jurisdictional investigations;
 - \$100,000 for a grant to Burrillville, RI, for an emergency relay system;
 - \$2,000,000 for a grant to the State of Alaska for the training of Village Public Safety Officers and the purchase of emergency response equipment;
 - \$750,000 for a grant to Madison, WI, for communications upgrades needed to address police radio transmitting capacity and inter-agency communications;
 - \$200,000 for a grant to the Yellowstone County, MT, Sheriff's office for shooting range technical upgrades;
 - \$2,000,000 for a grant to Baltimore, MD, for community policing efforts;
 - \$4,000,000 for a grant to Clark County, NV, to upgrade mobile and in-vehicle computers;
 - \$1,900,000 for a grant to the Virginia State Police's Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Division for technical equipment;
 - \$1,000,000 for a grant to the Johnson County, KS, Sheriff's Department for a countywide public safety radio network;
 - \$500,000 for a grant to the Montgomery, AL, Police Department for an integrated communications system;
 - \$400,000 for a grant to the Central Arkansas Resource and Conservation District for communications equipment;
 - \$165,000 for a grant to the Bozeman, MT, police department for high risk activity training equipment;

- \$220,000 for a grant to St. Clair County, MI, to assist with law enforcement data needs;
- \$1,000,000 for a grant to the Alabama Department of Public Safety for technology and automated systems; and
- \$5,000,000 for a grant for the continuation of the Southwest Border States Anti-Drug Information System, which will provide for the purchase and deployment of the technology network between all State and local law enforcement agencies in the four Southwest border States.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee urges the COPS office to consider funding for the Project Hoosier SAFE-T program, if warranted.

2. *Crime Identification Technology Program [CITA].*—The Committee recommends \$130,000,000 for the CITA program, to be used and distributed pursuant to the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998, Public Law 105–251. Under that Act, eligible uses of the funds are (1) upgrading criminal history and criminal justice record systems; (2) improvement of criminal justice identification, including fingerprint-based systems; (3) promoting compatibility and integration of national, State, and local systems for criminal justice purposes, firearms eligibility determinations, identification of sexual offenders, identification of domestic violence offenders, and background checks for other authorized purposes; (4) capture of information for statistical and research purposes; (5) developing multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency communications systems; and (6) improvement of capabilities of forensic sciences, including DNA. Within the amounts provided, the Office of Justice Programs is directed to provide grants to the following:

- \$500,000 for a grant to Hamilton County, OH, for a juvenile case management system and integrated automated fingerprint information system;
- \$250,000 for a grant to Kalamazoo County, MI, to integrate its criminal justice system data on-line;
- \$100,000 for a grant to Ogden, UT, for public safety and automated system technologies;
- \$3,000,000 to the Missouri State Court Administrator for the Juvenile Justice Information System to enhance communication and collaboration between juvenile courts, law enforcement, schools, and other agencies;
- \$1,250,000 for the a grant to the Alaska Department for Public Safety for the public safety information network;
- \$200,000 for a grant to Logan County, OH, to support a regional planning criminal information infrastructure system;
- \$4,000,000 to the State Police of NH, for a VHF trunked digital radio system; and
- \$4,000,000 for a grant to the State of Minnesota for a criminal justice integrated information system.

Safe Schools Technology.—Within the amounts available for crime identification technology, the Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for Safe Schools technology to continue funding NIJ's development of new, more effective safety technologies such as less obtrusive weapons detection and surveillance equipment and information systems that provide communities quick access to information they need to identify potentially violent youth. Within the

amounts provided for Safe Schools Technology, \$1,500,000 is for a competitive grant to a university based technology center to develop a comprehensive, web-based, menu-driven school safety curriculum with components for educators, school staff, parents, students, public safety professionals and concerned citizens, which can be accessed by the public via the Internet and which is supported by a training and technical assistance program to facilitate implementation through online and on-site services.

Upgrade Criminal History Records (Brady Act).—Within the amounts available for crime identification technology, the Committee recommends \$33,000,000, for States to upgrade criminal history records so that these records can interface with other data bases holding information on other categories of individuals who are prohibited from purchasing firearms under Federal or State statute. Additionally, the national sexual offender registry [NSOR] component of the Criminal History Records Upgrade Program has two principal objectives. The registry assists States in developing complete and accurate in-State registries. It will also assist States in sharing their registry information with the FBI system which identifies those offenders for whom special law enforcement interest has been noted.

DNA Backlog Grants/Crime Laboratory Improvement Program (CLIP).—Within the amounts available for crime identification technology, the Committee recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for CLIP/DNA Program to support State and local units of government crime laboratories to develop or improve the capability to analyze DNA in a forensic laboratory, as well as other general forensic science capabilities. Eliminating the DNA convicted offender backlog should be the program's first priority. This funding is provided to foster cooperation and mutual assistance among forensic DNA laboratories within States. Funds should be used for efforts between States that are seeking to match and exchange DNA identification records for law enforcement purposes using the FBI's combined DNA index system [CODIS]. Within the amounts provided under CITA, it is expected that the Office of Justice Programs will provide grants to the following programs: \$400,000 to the Southeast Missouri Crime Laboratory; \$450,000 to the Rhode Island State Crime Laboratory; \$650,000 to the Georgia State Crime Laboratory; \$950,000 for the Iowa Forensic Science Improvement Initiative; \$2,500,000 to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division's forensic laboratory; \$2,500,000 to the Marshall University Forensic Science program; \$5,000,000 to the West Virginia University Forensic Identification Program; \$500,000 to the Vermont Forensic Laboratory; \$1,900,000 to the National Center for Forensic Science at the University of Central Florida; \$500,000 for the National Academy for Forensic Computing and Investigation in Charlotte, NC; \$500,000 for Ohio forensic science laboratory improvements; and \$650,000 to the Bellevue, WA, Police Department's Forensic Services Unit.

The Committee understands that the criminal justice system relies heavily upon forensic science services as an integral part of the investigative and judicial process, and that the current requirements exceed the current budget and staff. In addition, the forensic science laboratories are often ill equipped and out of date. The

Committee is concerned that these conditions have resulted in serious delays in processing evidentiary materials, risking the credibility of our system of justice. Therefore, the Committee directs OJP to conduct a study of the funding requirements for the operation of forensic science laboratories given the caseload growth and backlog. The study should identify the funding needed to address such issues as laboratory technical equipment, forensic science training, laboratory accreditation, laboratory information management systems, facilities improvement, and personnel staffing. The study, however, is not limited to these issues. Within the amounts provided under CITA, \$250,000 is made available to conduct the study which results are to be provided to the Committee on Appropriations no later than February 1, 2001.

3. *COPS Methamphetamine/Drug 'Hot Spots' Program.*—The Committee directs \$41,700,000 to be used for State and local law enforcement programs to combat methamphetamine production, distribution, and use, and to reimburse the Drug Enforcement Administration for assistance to State and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs. The funding may also be used for policing initiatives in 'hot spots' of drug market activity. Within the amounts provided for the Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program, the Committee expects grants to be made for the following programs:

- \$20,000,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration to cover the costs associated with the cleanup and disposal of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories;
- \$3,000,000 to the Midwest (Missouri) Methamphetamine Initiative to train and provide related equipment to State and local law enforcement officers on the proper recognition, collection, removal, and destruction of methamphetamine;
- \$3,000,000 to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation to combat methamphetamine and to train officers in those types of investigations;
- \$1,000,000 to the Indiana State Police for a methamphetamine program to address training, equipment, and removal requirements;
- \$250,000 to the State Police of Virginia for an intensified methamphetamine enforcement program;
- \$1,000,000 to the Southern Utah law enforcement agencies to be used to purchase remote methamphetamine detection laboratories to identify infrastructure decay caused by the disposal of hazardous and toxic chemicals from such laboratories;
- \$1,000,000 for the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics to combat methamphetamine and to train officers on the proper recognition, collection, removal, and destruction of methamphetamine;
- \$600,000 for the South Dakota Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse to expand its Community Mobilization Project to include a methamphetamine prevention project;
- \$1,000,000 to the State of Illinois to combat methamphetamine and to train officers in those type of investigations;
- \$500,000 for the Merced County California Sheriff's Department for the Valley Anti-Methamphetamine Campaign;

- \$800,000 to the State of Idaho to train State and local law enforcement officers in the proper recognition, collection, removal, and destruction of methamphetamine;
- \$3,000,000 to the Washington State Methamphetamine Initiative for a comprehensive program to address methamphetamine enforcement, treatment, and cleanup efforts;
- \$1,000,000 for the Iowa Methamphetamine Clandestine Lab Task Force;
- \$1,500,000 for the Arkansas Methamphetamine Law Enforcement Initiative. Of which, \$150,000 is for the Arkansas State Crime Lab to hire three additional chemists and \$1,350,000 for the Arkansas State Police for training, enforcement, and cleanup efforts;
- \$350,000 to the Nebraska Clan Lab Team for the Nebraska Methamphetamine Fighting Initiative;
- \$1,000,000 for the Western Wisconsin Methamphetamine Law Enforcement Initiative;
- \$1,000,000 for personnel, equipment, and training for Arizona law enforcement to combat methamphetamine;
- \$250,000 for the Nye County, NV, Methamphetamine Initiative;
- \$800,000 to the Alabama Department of Public Safety to combat methamphetamine production and distribution;
- \$250,000 for the Hawaii Department of Public Safety, Narcotics Enforcement Division to address methamphetamine diversion, production, distribution, and enforcement efforts; and
- \$400,000 for the Vermont State Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force.

4. *COPS Safe Schools Initiative (SSI)/School Prevention Initiatives.*—The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 be used to provide grants to policing agencies and schools to provide resources for programs aimed at preventing violence in public schools, and to support the assignment of officers to work in collaboration with schools and community-based organizations to address crime and disorder problems, gangs, and drug activities. Within the amounts provided for the Safe Schools Initiative, the Committee expects the COPS office to award grants for the following programs:

- \$5,000,000 for training by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for law enforcement officers selected to be part of the Safe Schools Initiative;
- \$750,000 for a grant to the Milwaukee schools' Summer Stars program;
- \$250,000 for the Sioux Falls, SD, school district to expand an alternative educational support program for at-risk youth;
- \$250,000 for the Safe Schools program at the University of Montana;
- \$500,000 for the Kenosha County, WI, Sheriff's Department to address school resource officer needs;
- \$500,000 for Berkeley, CA, for an intercom and surveillance safety system;
- \$250,000 for the King County, WA, school resource officer program;
- \$750,000 to the University of Louisville Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence in Urban Schools;

- \$350,000 for a grant to Bennington, VT, for a teen delinquency prevention project;
- \$1,500,000 for the Youth Advocacy Program;
- \$400,000 for the Alaska Community in Schools Mentoring program;
- \$750,000 for Compton, CA, for the Youth Center and After School Initiative;
- \$2,000,000 for a grant to the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement for the school violence research center; and
- \$500,000 for the Waukesha, WI, Police Department to address school resource officer requirements.

5. *Bullet-proof Vests Grant Program.*—The Committee recommendation includes \$26,000,000 to continue this program for formula grants to States, local governments, and Indian tribes to be used for the purchase of armored vests for law enforcement officers in the jurisdiction of the grantee.

6. *Police Corps.*—The Committee recommendation includes \$29,500,000 to continue advanced police education and training in the Police Corps Program.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	\$287,097,000
Budget estimate, 2001	289,000,000
House allowance	287,097,000
Committee recommendation	279,697,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$279,697,000. The recommendation is \$9,303,000 below the budget request.

Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.—The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$271,597,000 for administrative expenses and grants to States and localities for projects in the areas of education, research, prevention, and rehabilitation including:

1. \$6,847,000 for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP] (Part A).
2. \$89,000,000 for formula grants for assistance to State and local programs (Part B).
3. \$42,750,000 for discretionary grants for national programs and special emphasis programs (Part C).

Within the amounts provided for Part C discretionary grants and all of the other funds provided under Juvenile Justice programs, the Committee directs OJJDP to provide the following grants:

- \$3,000,000 for Parents Anonymous, Inc., to develop partnerships with local communities to build and support strong, safe families and to help break the cycle of abuse and delinquency. To meet the needs of States and organizations who are no longer affiliated with Parents Anonymous, 10 percent or more of the funds provided by the Committee may be made available to the Child Welfare League of America and Prevent Child Abuse America for distribution in those States that choose not to use Parents Anonymous services. The Committee directs that Parents Anonymous travel reimbursements should be available only for those individuals employed at Parents Anonymous' headquarters office. Furthermore, overhead costs at the

- headquarters office are not to exceed 25 percent of available funding;
- \$1,500,000 for continuation of the Center for Research on Crimes Against Children which focuses on improving the handling of child crime victims by the justice system;
 - \$2,000,000 for equipment and programming costs at the Brown County, SD, Juvenile Detention Center;
 - \$750,000 for juvenile drug treatment services in Cook County, IL;
 - \$250,000 to the Low Country Children’s Center;
 - \$1,250,000 for the Teens, Crime, and the Community Program;
 - \$2,000,000 to expand the Milwaukee Safe and Sound Program to other Milwaukee neighborhoods;
 - \$200,000 for the Decatur Mentoring Project in Decatur, IL;
 - \$150,000 for the Mel Blount Youth Home;
 - \$1,900,000 for continued support for the law-related education program;
 - \$500,000 for the New Mexico PAL program;
 - \$250,000 for the juvenile assessment center in Billings, MT, for child and family intervention programs;
 - \$150,000 for Sioux Falls, SD, Turning Point locations including the Bowden Youth Center;
 - \$500,000 for the Crossroads program in New Brunswick, NJ;
 - \$500,000 for the New Mexico Cooperative Extension Service 4–H Youth Development Program;
 - \$1,000,000 for Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital for Project Escape;
 - \$400,000 for the Institute for Character Development, Civic Responsibility, and Leadership at Neumann College;
 - \$1,000,000 for Utah State University’s Youth and Families with a Promise program;
 - \$200,000 for the South Dakota Unified Judicial System to continue the Intensive Juvenile Probation program;
 - \$250,000 for the Hawaii Navigator Project;
 - \$750,000 for the North Eastern Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council;
 - \$250,000 for Allegheny County, PA, youth development program;
 - \$150,000 for the Vermont Coalition of Teen Centers;
 - \$400,000 for the Better Way program in Muncie, IN;
 - \$350,000 for drug prevention programs in Shelby County, KY;
 - \$1,000,000 to establish and enhance after-school programs in Baltimore, MD;
 - \$750,000 for the University of South Alabama for Youth Violence Prevention Research;
 - \$150,000 for the South Dakota Network Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault;
 - \$1,500,000 for the Stop Truancy Outreach program;
 - \$100,000 for the Alfred University Coordinating County Services for Families and Youth program;
 - \$3,000,000 for the National Council of Juvenile and Family Courts;
 - \$750,000 for the Kansas YouthFriends program;

- \$500,000 for the purposes of performing a national demonstration of the Learning for Life Program conducted by the Boy Scouts of the National Capital Area, which is then to be replicated by the Gulf Ridge Council and others;
 - \$1,000,000 for the Mobile County, AL, Juvenile Court network aftercare system;
 - \$1,500,000 to the State of Alaska for a child abuse investigation program;
 - \$1,500,000 for Aberdeen, SD, for a youth enrichment program;
 - \$200,000 for the Drug Free Pennsylvania program; and
 - \$438,000 to the National Association of State Fire Marshals for implementing a national juvenile fire setter intervention mobilization plan that will facilitate and promote the establishment of juvenile fire setter intervention programs based on existing model programs at the State and local level.
4. \$12,000,000 for the Youth Gangs (Part D) Program which provides grants to public and private nonprofit organizations to prevent and reduce the participation of at-risk youth in the activities of gangs that commit crimes.
5. \$10,000,000 for discretionary grants for State challenge activities (Part E). This program authorizes the OJJDP Administrator to award grants which could increase the amount of a State's formula grant by up to 10 percent, if that State agrees to undertake some or all of the 10 challenge activities included in this program. These challenge activities are designed to improve various aspects of a State's juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program.
6. \$16,000,000 for the Juvenile Mentoring Program [JUMP] (Part G). This program seeks to reduce juvenile delinquency, improve academic performance, and reduce the dropout rate among at-risk youth through the use of mentors. This program has proven successful in reaching at-risk youth and has significant support at the local level. The program brings together young people in high crime areas with law enforcement officers and other responsible adults who are willing to serve as long-term mentors. The Committee encourages OJP to focus on applications submitted by community based organizations with a proven history of providing effective and efficient one-on-one services. Within the amounts provided, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 for the Big Brothers/Big Sisters program to expand its capacity to serve more at-risk youth.
7. \$95,000,000 for the At Risk Children's Program (Title V). Under Title V of juvenile justice programs, the At Risk Children's Program provides funding to support comprehensive delinquency prevention plans formulated at the community level. The program targets truancy and school violence; gangs, guns, and drugs; and other influences that lead juveniles to delinquency and criminality.
- Safe Schools Initiative [SSI].*—The Committee includes \$15,000,000 within the Title V grants for the Safe Schools Initiative. This effort may include training and services such as: accountability and responsibility training; violence reduction training, including dispute resolution; juvenile mentoring; training for teachers and families to recognize troubled children; and parent accountability and family strengthening education. In addition, OJJDP is directed to provide a grant, if warranted, to the "I Have a Dream" Foundation for an at-risk youth program.

Tribal Youth Program.—The Committee includes \$12,500,000 within Title V grants for programs to reduce, control, and prevent crime both by and against tribal and Native youth; for interventions for court-involved tribal youth; for improvement to tribal and Native juvenile justice systems; and for prevention programs focusing on alcohol and drugs.

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program.—The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 within Title V grants to assist States in enforcing underage drinking laws. Within the amounts provided for underage drinking, OJP shall make an award of \$750,000 to expand Oregon Partnership programs.

Juvenile justice research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance.—The Committee recognizes that high quality research, evaluation, and statistical analysis are critical to understanding and addressing the causes of youth crime, understanding the scope of delinquency and its impact on the juvenile justice system, and identifying effective approaches to delinquency control that can be replicated at the State and local levels. The Committee recommendation allows the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs [OJJDP] to set aside 2 percent for training and technical assistance and 10 percent for research, evaluation, and statistics activities.

8. *Victims of Child Abuse Act.*—The Committee recommends \$8,100,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act [VOCA]. Funds, provided to establish regional and local children’s advocacy centers, may not be used to provide legal aid. The recommendation includes \$8,100,000 to improve investigations and prosecutions (subtitle A) as follows:

- \$1,100,000 to establish regional children’s advocacy centers, as authorized by section 213 of VOCA;
- \$4,900,000 to establish local children’s advocacy centers, as authorized by section 214 of VOCA;
- \$1,500,000 for a continuation grant to the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse for specialized technical assistance and training programs to improve the prosecution of child abuse cases, as authorized by section 214a of VOCA; and
- \$600,000 for a continuation grant to the National Network of Child Advocacy Centers for technical assistance and training, as authorized by section 214a of VOCA.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

Appropriations, 2000	\$32,541,000
Budget estimate, 2001	38,024,000
House allowance	33,224,000
Committee recommendation	33,224,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$33,224,000. The recommendation is \$4,800,000 below the budget request and provides all mandatory funding for death benefits under the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program. This program provides a lump-sum death benefit payment to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty. In addition, \$918,000 in prior year carryover balances are available to pay for disability benefits to public safety officers who are per-

manently disabled in the line of duty. Within the available carry-over balances, sufficient funding is available for the program which provides payments for education purposes to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty. No additional funding is provided to expand the education benefits program in fiscal year 2001.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends the following general provision:

Section 101 makes up to \$45,000 of the funds appropriated to the Department of Justice available for reception and representation expenses.

Section 102 makes permanent certain authorities included with Public Law 96-132.

Section 103 eliminates automated entry and exit control and student tracking requirements.

Section 104 restores fee revenue essential to maintaining INS operations.

Section 105 makes resources available should a judgment be lodged against the Justice Department for lost wages.

Section 106 allows the Department of Justice to spend up to \$10,000,000 for rewards for information regarding acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens or property at levels not to exceed \$2,000,000 per reward.

Section 107 allows the Department of Justice, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations, but limits to 10 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

Section 108 authorizes the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs to have final authority over all grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts for OJP and its component organizations.

Section 109 increases the amount available for civil debt collection activities.

Section 110 funds 112 victim/witness specialists nation-wide.

Section 111 amends 42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(14) to assist rural States.

Section 112 allows for the proper placement of Federal prisoners.

Section 113 treats Justice Department attorneys as professionals for the purpose of pay.

Section 114 allows the Department of Justice to provide additional funds for training and technical assistance.

Section 115 provides a transfer of funds to address critical offender incarceration needs.

Section 116 prohibits formula or discretionary grants to certain municipal jails.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,941,608,000 for the U.S. Trade Representative, the International Trade Commission, and the Department of Commerce for fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$818,568,000 below the total request. The fiscal year 2001 request contained advance appropriations for systems acquisitions which the Committee does not recommend. Also, the recommendation is \$2,817,425,000 below the total amount appropriated for these programs for fiscal year 2000.

TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee has included under this section of title II, the U.S. Office of the Trade Representative, the International Trade Commission, and the Department of Commerce agencies responsible for trade promotion and enforcement and economic infrastructure development.

RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$25,635,000
Budget estimate, 2001	29,600,000
House allowance	29,433,000
Committee recommendation	29,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,600,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] for fiscal year 2001, which is the requested level. The recommendation is an increase of \$3,965,000 over the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

The largest increase requested by USTR in its original fiscal year 2001 request was \$1,200,000 for personnel, including funds for 12 new full time equivalent (FTE) personnel. In past years the Committee has expressed concern that the agency should request the resources it needs to hire permanent personnel to achieve its mission rather than relying on detailees from other Federal departments and agencies. The USTR request for fiscal year 2001 requests funding for permanent positions in critical areas which had been covered in the past by detailees. For example, USTR is requesting funds to hire a Director for Central America and the Caribbean, an area which represents the seventh largest market for U.S. exports. During the past few years, State Department detailees have been carrying out responsibilities associated with this market area. In order to ensure consistent U.S. policy, particularly in the negotiation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas, USTR should have the staff resources to provide continuity and re-

sponsibility for promoting and protecting trade in this important market.

The original Administration budget submission requested \$1,300,000 to be provided to the USTR from funds appropriated to the Department of Commerce in fiscal year 2001. The Committee was concerned about this proposal, and believed the USTR was being penalized again by having its budget request included under the Executive Office of the President [EOP]. The seeming importance to the Executive Office of the President of having a flat or minimal increase in its budget request calls into question the agency's commitment to serious trade compliance activities while the EOP pursues a short-term public relations gimmick. There is little question that the USTR needs increased trade compliance personnel to monitor and enforce trade agreements and laws. These funds, however, should be requested by USTR and not funneled through another Executive Branch department if Congress is to reasonably conclude that this funding is a high priority for the Administration and USTR. The Administration submitted a budget amendment to Congress on March 31, 2000 which recognized the need to request these funds on behalf of USTR rather than passing the funds through the International Trade Administration. The Committee recommendation fully funds this request.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$44,495,000
Budget estimate, 2001	49,100,000
House allowance	46,995,000
Committee recommendation	49,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$49,100,000. This is equal to the budget request.

The International Trade Commission [ITC] is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related investigations, providing Congress and the President with independent technical advice relating to U.S. international trade policy, and performing other statutory responsibilities such as quasi-judicial determinations on trade matters filed with the Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$308,503,000
Budget estimate, 2001	352,147,000
House allowance	318,448,000
Committee recommendation	315,686,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$315,686,000 for the programs of the Commerce Department's International Trade Administration [ITA]. The amount provided is \$7,183,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation, and \$36,461,000 below the Administration's fiscal year 2001 request.

The Committee recommends the Administration's estimate of \$3,000,000 in fees during fiscal year 2001. As in past years, the

Committee expects ITA to continue working on efforts to structure its programs to enable the agency to increase fees for the services it provides.

The recommended funding levels are reflected in the following table:

ITA FUNDING			
[In thousands of dollars]			
	2000 enacted	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Trade development	62,376	62,395	65,347
Market access and compliance	19,755	26,655	25,655
Import Administration	32,473	44,070	40,645
U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service	186,693	202,703	170,715
Administration/executive direction	12,206	16,324	16,324
Fees/pay reforms	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Carryover restoration	(2,000)	.....	.....
ITA total appropriation	308,503	.....	315,686

Trade Development.—The recommendation includes \$65,347,000 for the International Trade Administration's Trade Development activities. The Committee does not recommend funding the e-commerce, clean energy export or cultural heritage initiatives requested in the budget submission. Of the new initiatives requested for fiscal year 2001, the Committee recommends \$500,000 for the enhancement of the agency's export database. The Committee does recommend continued funding for the National Textile Center at a level of \$10,000,000 and the Textile/Clothing Technology Center at a level of \$3,500,000. In addition, the Committee recommends continued funding for the Access Mexico project at a level of \$355,000.

The Committee, in past years, has recommended the transfer of international industry sector funding from the Department of State to the International Trade Administration. The Committee made this recommendation because the Department of State has been late in paying the U.S. contributions to these international industry sector groups. The Committee believed the ITA should be more attentive to the needs of the Nation's basic industries. However, the proposal met with strong objection from ITA, and the Committee has not recommended this transfer in fiscal year 2001. It has come to the Committee's attention that ITA personnel have not been permitted to travel to international negotiating sessions which have significant consequences for United States basic industries. The Committee has been told by ITA that a shortage of travel funds kept key personnel from attending these negotiations. The Committee has provided the base funding requested by the Administration for the line offices in ITA for fiscal year 2001, as well as the full funding requested for administration and executive direction. The Committee cannot justify funding new initiatives if the agency is unable or unwilling to support its core missions.

Market Access and Compliance.—The Committee recommends funding ITA's Market Access and Compliance (MAC) activities at a level of \$25,655,000 in fiscal year 2001. This is a \$5,900,000 increase over the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The Committee has

recommended fully funding the United States Trade Representative's request for increased compliance activities in fiscal year 2001, and is recommending increased funding of \$5,300,000 for the Import Administration's compliance initiative.

The Committee requests that the Market Access Cooperator program consider the efforts being made by the Mid America Regional Council and provide funding, if warranted.

The Committee has been advised that Israel may have terminated a cable television franchise and that the company has been informed that it will have to turn over its entire \$350,000,000 cable network or pay a fee of \$1,500,000,000 in order to continue using its own network. The Committee is concerned about these reports and requests that the Secretary of State initiate discussions with Israel to resolve this matter as quickly as possible. It further directs the Department of Commerce to determine whether such actions are in violation of international trade agreements and bilateral agreements with Israel.

Import Administration.—The Committee recommends \$40,645,000 in fiscal year 2001 for the ITA's Import Administration. This is an increase of \$8,172,000 over the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The Committee recommends funding the following trade compliance initiatives: \$1,250,000 for overseas compliance; \$2,225,000 for China and Japan trade compliance; and, \$3,000,000 for import surge monitoring and subsidy enforcement. The Committee does not recommend funding the request for a \$1,700,000 trade law technical assistance center or an \$800,000 for a World Trade Organization [WTO] enforcement rights initiative.

The Committee directs the Import Administration to station a senior official in Geneva to work with the USTR on issues related to antidumping and countervailing duties. This official will participate in the meetings of the Antidumping and Subsidies Committees, assist the USTR in Dispute Settlement proceedings that are relevant to the Antidumping and Subsidies Agreements, monitor developments in the Working Party on Trade and Competition Policy, and provide policy expertise on matters pertaining to the maintenance of strong antidumping and antisubsidy laws in the United States. As a cost saving measure, the Committee anticipates that the USTR's Geneva office will provide the necessary space within its offices for use by the Import Administration.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service [US&FCS].—The Committee recommends a level of \$170,715,000 for the US&FCS for fiscal year 2001, which is a decrease of \$15,978,000 over the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The Committee does not recommend funding for the \$7,000,000 e-exporting, cultural heritage or clean energy export initiatives.

The Committee is concerned about whether the \$41,510,000 being requested by the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service for Export Assistance Centers is being used efficiently, and provides \$30,000,000 for the agency's domestic operations in fiscal year 2001. In some instances, notably Miami and California, there are two centers in a metropolitan area. For example, Miami has two centers. In California, there are centers in San Jose and Santa Clara, even though they are adjoining towns. In addition to these two centers, there are centers located in Oakland, San Francisco,

and North Bay. At a minimum, some of these facilities should be consolidated. The Committee is also concerned about the agency's request for \$25,978,000 for personal services contracts. In order for the agency to do business overseas, such contracts are frequently necessary. An object class analysis, however, appears to indicate that the bulk of the funds being requested for these contracts are not for the agency's foreign operations. The Committee recommends no more than \$15,000,000 for this purpose in fiscal year 2001.

The Committee supports the Commercial Service's work on the Appalachian-Turkish Trade Project, a project to promote opportunities to expand trade, encourage business interests, stimulate foreign studies, and to build a lasting and mutually meaningful relationship between the Appalachian States and the Republic of Turkey, as well as the neighboring regions, such as Greece. The Committee expects the agency to support the project.

Administration and Executive Direction.—The Committee recommends the requested level of \$16,324,000 for the Administration and Executive Direction of the ITA in fiscal year 2001. This is an increase of \$4,118,000 over the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The Committee has learned that the agency has been taking funds from other line offices under this heading to pay for the travel and other expenses of the Under Secretary's office. The Committee created a line item for Administration and Executive Direction to provide a separate appropriation to provide funds for this office, and to end the practice of taking funds from other line offices. Bill language is included which prohibits certain offices from taking funds from other accounts. If additional funds are needed, a reprogramming request should be submitted to the Committee for approval.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$54,038,000
Budget estimate, 2001	71,554,000
House allowance	53,833,000
Committee recommendation	61,037,000

The Committee recommends a fiscal year 2001 appropriation of \$61,037,000 for the Bureau of Export Administration [BXA], which is a \$6,999,000 increase over the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and \$10,517,000 below the fiscal year 2001 request.

BXA is the principal agency involved in the development, implementation, and enforcement of export controls for dual-use technologies and weapons of mass destruction. The Export Enforcement Division detects, prevents, investigates, and assists in the sanctioning of illegal dual-use exports.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$388,379,000
Budget estimate, 2001	436,938,000
House allowance	388,378,000
Committee recommendation	249,542,000

The Economic Development Administration [EDA] provides grants to local governments and nonprofit agencies for public works, planning, and other projects designed to facilitate economic development.

The Committee recommends funding of \$249,542,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the EDA for fiscal year 2001. This is \$187,396,000 below the request and is \$138,837,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee expects EDA to use an estimated \$500,000 in funds carried over from fiscal year 2000 to support its programs in fiscal year 2001. Funding amounts for the two appropriations accounts under this heading are displayed below.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	\$361,879,000
Budget estimate, 2000	407,750,000
House allowance	361,879,000
Committee recommendation	218,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides total funding of \$218,000,000 for economic development assistance programs in fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$143,879,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and is \$189,750,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendation includes funding of \$30,000,000 for defense economic adjustment. In addition, the Committee recommendation provides \$144,000,000 for public works grants (title I), \$10,000,000 for planning assistance, \$24,000,000 for trade adjustment assistance, and \$10,000,000 for economic adjustment grants (title IX).

The Committee is aware of the economic distress that continues to be experienced by communities affected by the Base Realignment and Closures of 1996. The Committee strongly urges the continued use of defense conversion funds, as provided herein, to assist communities in addressing their economic needs resulting from these actions.

The Committee is aware of several proposals for economic development or adjustment assistance and strongly urges EDA to consider applications for the following proposals within applicable procedures and guidelines and provide a grant, if warranted: (1) Madisonville Community College, KY; (2) a proposal for wiring the Southwest Border in New Mexico; (3) Center for Emerging Technologies in St. Louis, MO; (4) Montana State University—Billings project for tourism-dependent communities; (5) Trenton, NJ Business Incubator project; (6) Seward Harbor, AK; (7) the Vermont Technology Incubator, Randolph, VT; and, (8) the NELHA Gateway project in Hawaii.

The Committee expects EDA to continue its efforts to assist communities impacted by economic dislocations relating to industry downswings as well as to assist communities impacted by downturns due to environmental concerns. This includes the timber and coal industries, United States-Canadian trade-related issues, communities in New England impacted by fisheries regulations, and communities in the Southeast impacted by downturns due to NAFTA.

The Committee continues its interest in the agency's university research program, and asks that the agency consider establishing programs in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$26,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	29,188,000
House allowance	26,499,000
Committee recommendation	31,542,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$31,542,000 for the salaries and expenses of the EDA. This amount is \$2,354,000 above the requested level for fiscal year 2001, and is \$5,042,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2000	\$27,314,000
Budget estimate, 2001	28,156,000
House allowance	27,314,000
Committee recommendation	27,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,000,000. The recommendation is \$1,156,000 below the budget request. The Committee notes that since its inception in 1969, neither the Minority Business Development Agency nor its predecessor, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, have ever been authorized.

ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee includes under this section of the bill the Department of Commerce agencies responsible for the Nation's basic economic and technical information infrastructure, as well as the administrative functions which oversee the development of telecommunications and information policy.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$49,499,000
Budget estimate, 2001	54,713,000
House allowance	49,499,000
Committee recommendation	53,992,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$53,992,000. The recommendation is \$721,000 below the budget request and includes \$3,000,000 to begin the necessary task of updating and improving statistical measurements of the U.S. economy, international transactions, and the effects of e-business.

The Economic and Statistics Administration is responsible for the collection, tabulation, and publication of a wide variety of economic, demographic, and social statistics and provides support to the Secretary of Commerce and other Government officials in interpreting the state of the economy and developing economic policy. The Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs are funded in this account.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2000	\$4,758,573,000
Budget estimate, 2001	719,205,000
House allowance	670,867,000
Committee recommendation	693,610,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$691,610,000 for the Bureau of the Census for fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$4,066,963,000 below the amount provided for fiscal year 2000 and \$22,595,000 below the President's request. The Committee's recommendations for the Census Bureau accounts are described in more detail below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$140,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	173,826,000
House allowance	140,000,000
Committee recommendation	158,386,000

The Committee recommendation the Bureau's salaries and expenses in fiscal year 2001 is \$158,386,000, an increase of \$18,386,000 over the fiscal year 2000 appropriation, and \$15,440,000 below the Administration's request. This account provides for the salaries and expenses associated with the statistical programs of the Bureau of the Census, including measurement of the Nation's economy and the demographic characteristics of the population. These programs are intended to provide a broad base of economic, demographic, and social information used for decision-making by governments, private organizations, and individuals.

The Committee's recommendation provides funding for current Bureau programs, and limited funding for a variety of new initiatives which were requested. Under the subactivity of current economic statistics, the Bureau requested \$10,000,000 to begin an annual survey of minority-owned business enterprises (\$1,500,000) and an electronic business initiative (\$8,500,000). Minority business data is collected every 5 years as part of the Bureau's economic census, which is to be conducted in fiscal year 2002. According to the Bureau's request, this new annual survey would include "questions that affect critical policy issues such as participation in electronic commerce, international trade and use of growth oriented technologies. This policy-oriented information will be at the national level only, with no industry detail." The design of this program seems to be at variance with the Bureau's mission to collect objective data. If such a "policy-oriented" survey is a high priority, the Committee believes it should be supported by funding from the Small Business Administration or the Minority Business Development Administration.

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for the initiation of an electronic business initiative which the Committee assumes will be part of the economic census conducted in fiscal year 2002. The Committee agrees that collecting data on the growth of e-commerce is a critical need and the funds provided will allow the Bureau to hire the personnel necessary to establish a measurement of electronic business in the United States.

The Committee has provided the fiscal year 2001 base funding for the key programs of the Census Bureau in fiscal year 2001. The

Committee is particularly concerned that key reports on manufacturing, general economic and foreign trade statistics are maintained and issued on a timely basis.

The Committee requests that the Bureau include in its budget submission in fiscal year 2002 a report on the reimbursements it has received for work requested by other Federal agencies or private organizations.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	\$4,618,573,000
Budget estimate, 2001	545,379,000
House allowance	530,867,000
Committee recommendation	535,224,000

The Committee recommends \$535,224,000 for periodic censuses and related programs for fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$4,078,058,000 below the amount provided for fiscal year 2000 and is \$10,155,000 below the fiscal year 2001 budget request.

This account provides for the constitutionally mandated decennial census, quinquennial censuses, and other programs which are cyclical in nature. Additionally, individual surveys are conducted for other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis. The Committee understands that Americans living overseas were not included in the 2000 census. The Committee directs the Bureau to work with the Department of State to include Americans living abroad in future censuses when appropriate.

For other programs under this account, the Committee recommends the requested levels of \$42,846,000 for economic censuses; \$3,082,000 for census of governments; \$5,583,000 for intercensal demographic estimates; \$6,000,000 for electronic information collection; \$35,108,000 for geographic support; and \$23,305,000 for data processing systems. The Committee also recommends \$4,769,000 for demographic survey sample redesign and \$21,615,000 for the continuous measurement program.

The Committee recommends \$3,200,000 for engineering and design for a new facility for the Bureau of the Census at the Suitland Federal Center. The current facility is substandard, and poses environmental hazards for employees working at the site. The Committee includes bill language requiring the Bureau and the General Services Administration to provide quarterly reports on the design and plans for this new facility.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$52,975,000
Budget estimate, 2001	423,009,000
House allowance	57,475,000
Committee recommendation	76,937,000

The Committee recommends \$76,937,000 in direct appropriations for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in fiscal year 2001. This level is \$23,962,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and \$346,072,000 below the fiscal year 2001 request. The request included an advance appropriation of \$197,500,000 for the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program [PTFP] which was not included in the Committee recommendation.

The Committee recommends language requiring NTIA to conduct a study of the uses of spectrum by public and private entities which provide energy, water and railroad services, including utilities, pipelines and railroads. In addition to the spectrum assessment, the study should consider technological developments available to enhance the use of current spectrum allocations. The Committee expects all Federal departments and agencies with an interest or regulatory responsibility for the safety and reliability of these industries to be consulted in the course of conducting the study.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$10,975,000
Budget estimate, 2001	20,315,000
House allowance	10,975,000
Committee recommendation	11,437,000

The Committee recommends \$11,437,000 in appropriations for the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA]. This amount is the requested base level for fiscal year 2001, and does not include any of the proposed programmatic increases.

The Committee retains language from previous years allowing the Secretary of Commerce to charge Federal agencies for a portion of the cost of coordination of spectrum management, analysis, and operations.

The Committee does not approve the requested funding for the critical infrastructure program, or for research and development costs associated with this program. The Committee agrees that protection of our nation's communications infrastructure is a high priority. The Administration continues to request funds for this program but does not give the Secretary of Commerce or his designees within the Department the ability to control the use and expenditure of these funds. The Committee cannot appropriate funds for a program which is controlled by an entity outside of the Department. Since the Secretary is unable to account for the use of these funds within the Department, the Committee believes it is unwise, if not a dereliction of fiscal responsibility, to appropriate funds for this program.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING FACILITIES, PLANNING, AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2000	\$26,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	110,075,000
House allowance	31,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for planning and construction grants for public television, radio, and non-broadcast facilities for fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$23,500,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and \$60,075,000 below the requested level. The Administration also requested an advance appropriation for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 of \$197,500,000 for this program. The Committee does not recommend this advance appropriation. Public broadcasters face a significant challenge in making the transition from analog to digital broadcasting. The public broadcasters, as well as commercial broadcasters, are required to make the

change from analog to digital broadcasting by 2005. This is an expensive task, and is going to be particularly challenging for public broadcasters whose networks include numerous translator stations.

These challenges are particularly great for those broadcasters who are located in, or who serve, largely rural areas. As in past years, the Committee continues to urge the agency to place emphasis on the needs of these stations, and to support focusing resources on distance learning initiatives targeting rural areas.

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2000	\$15,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	45,119,000
House allowance	15,500,000
Committee recommendation	15,500,000

The Committee recommends \$15,500,000 for the Information Infrastructure Grant [IIG] Program in fiscal year 2001, a decrease of \$29,619,000 from the fiscal year 2001 request and identical to the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The Committee expects NTIA to limit eligibility for this program. The administration's fiscal year 2001 request changes the name of this program to Technology Opportunity Grants. By either name, the program has never been authorized by Congress.

The regional information sharing system [RISS] under the Department of Justice provides funding for law enforcement entities which have traditionally obtained funding from the IIG Program. The Committee recommendation excludes law enforcement entities eligible for the RISS Program from applying for IIG funds. The Committee expects NTIA to give preference to applications from consortia and for purposes such as public safety or other uses for which there is no other funding source available.

The Committee is aware of several proposals for information infrastructure grants and strongly urges NTIA to consider applications for the following proposals within applicable procedures and guidelines and provide a grant, if warranted: (1) an electronic commerce initiative at the University of Missouri-Columbia; (2) phase III of the Marshall University, WV infrastructure program; (3) North Dakota State University education technology partnership program; (4) a technology and training initiative proposal by Morgan State University; and (5) Vermont Interactive Television.

HOME INTERNET ACCESS

Appropriations, 2000	
Budget estimate, 2001	\$50,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend funding for the fiscal year 2001 request for \$50,000,000 for Home Internet Access. Funds for this program were not requested or appropriated in fiscal year 2000. There is no authorization for this program.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$871,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,038,732,000
House allowance	904,924,000
Committee recommendation	1,038,732,000

The Committee recommends the administration's request of \$1,038,732,000 for the Patent and Trademark Office [PTO] in fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$167,750,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

The Patent and Trademark Office [PTO] is charged with administering the patent and trademark laws of the United States. PTO examines patent applications, grants patent protection for qualified inventions, and disseminates technological information disclosed in patents. PTO also examines trademark applications and provides Federal registration to owners of qualified trademarks. The Patent and Trademark Office Efficiency Act was enacted on November 29, 1999 and under its provisions, PTO is subject to the policy direction of the Secretary of Commerce, but the agency has independent control of its budget, expenditures, personnel, procurement and other administrative and management functions of the agency.

The PTO has experienced significant growth in recent years due to the increase in applications for patents and trademarks. Trademark applications have exploded due to the number of Internet entities seeking to register their website names, and the high technology and biotechnology industries have accounted for the growth in patent applications. The Committee has provided the amount requested by the administration for the PTO in fiscal year 2001, but there is some concern that this funding level may be inadequate for the agency's needs. The Office of Management and Budget has determined that some of the fees collected by the agency should be withheld for 1 fiscal year and unavailable for expenditure. The withholding of fees has increased over the past 5 years, and in fiscal year 2001, it is estimated that 32 percent of the agency's fee collections will be unavailable for expenditure until fiscal year 2002.

The ability of the administration to formulate an adequate budget for PTO is further complicated by the failure of PTO to forecast its workload. The President's budget has underestimated the annual growth for patent and trademark applications for each of the past five fiscal years. The PTO has informed the Committee that they expect trademark applications to increase 40 percent over the number of applications received in 1999. In order to improve the accuracy of these critical forecasts and to ensure that an adequate funding level is requested for the agency, the Committee directs PTO to work in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget to develop a workload forecast for the agency with advice from a representative sample of industry and the inventor community. The Committee directs that this forecast be used as a benchmark for future PTO budget forecasts just as OMB now uses the average of the 50 blue-chip economic forecasts as the benchmark for economic assumptions contained in the President's budget.

The PTO recently completed a study entitled “Official Insignia of Native American Tribes.” The study recommended that PTO create, maintain and update an accurate and comprehensive database containing official insignias of all State- and Federally-recognized Native American tribes. The Committee directs that the PTO comply with its own recommendations and create such a database.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee has included under this section of Title II the Department of Commerce agencies involved in technology research and development, scientific assessment and prediction of environmental phenomena, and the administrative and policy functions providing oversight for these activities.

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

UNDER SECRETARY FOR TECHNOLOGY/OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$7,972,000
Budget estimate, 2001	8,716,000
House allowance	7,945,000
Committee recommendation	8,216,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,216,000. The recommendation is \$500,000 below the budget request and will fully fund the current operations of the Technology Administration.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2000	\$638,982,000
Budget estimate, 2001	712,991,000
House allowance	422,892,000
Committee recommendation	596,619,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$596,619,000 for the three appropriations accounts under the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is \$116,372,000 below the budget request. A description of each account and the Committee recommendation follows:

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES [STRS]

Appropriations, 2000	\$283,132,000
Budget estimate, 2001	337,508,000
House allowance	292,056,000
Committee recommendation	305,003,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$305,003,000. The recommendation is \$32,505,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

Electronics and Electrical Engineering	\$40,127,000
Manufacturing Engineering	20,821,000
Chemical Science and Technology	33,360,000
Physics	31,556,000
Material Science and Engineering	54,658,000
Building and Fire Research	15,932,000
Computer Science and Applied Mathematics	47,551,000
Technology Assistance	17,349,000

National Quality Program	5,205,000
Research Support Activities	38,444,000
Total, STRS	305,003,000

Within the amounts provided, the Committee approves the following increases: (1) \$1,000,000 in the Manufacturing Engineering Program for the development of standards pertaining to the exchange of electronic data; (2) \$2,000,000 in the Physics program to provide measurements, standards, and test methods for the development of advanced nanotechnologies; (3) \$2,000,000 in the Computer Science and Applied Mathematics program to develop new measurements, test methods, and guidelines for the protection of the Nation's critical infrastructures. No funding is provided for Commerce Department expert review teams. Presidential Decision Directive #63 clearly suggests that every department and agency of the Federal Government shall be responsible for protecting its own critical infrastructure, especially its cyber-based systems. While the program is laudable, it is clearly not the responsibility of the Department of Commerce to provide computer security to other Federal agencies; and, (4) under the Wind Research Program, the Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to continue funding an existing cooperative agreement between NIST and Texas Tech University.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2000	\$247,436,000
Budget estimate, 2001	339,604,000
House allowance	104,836,000
Committee recommendation	262,737,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$262,737,000. The recommendation is \$76,867,000 below the budget request.

Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP].—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$109,137,000. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 below the budget requests and fully funds all MEP centers. No funding is provided for the Department's election commerce outreach or manufacturing interoperability programs. The rapid expansion of the Internet to individuals and businesses in the United States has been extraordinary, and a myriad of private sector resources are available to businesses who wish to access e-commerce technologies. The marketplace is providing e-commerce solutions at such a pace that efforts by the Federal Government in this area would be slow and inadequate. The Committee supports the efforts of the Northern Great Plains Initiative for Rural Development to expand the MEP e-commerce project to rural areas to assist small manufacturers for marketing and business development purposes.

Advanced Technology Program [ATP].—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$153,600,000. The recommendation is \$45,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee has been advised that approximately \$45,000,000 in prior-year deobligations and unobligated balances will carry forward from fiscal year 2000. The recommendation, when combined with the carryover amount, will provide a total funding level of \$198,600,000, the full amount requested. Within the amounts made available, \$45,200,000 shall be used for administrative costs, internal laboratory support, and

for Small Business Innovation Research Program [SBIR] requirements.

Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection [IIIP].—The Committee does not recommend funding for the Institute for Information Protection. The Committee is very concerned about protecting the Nation’s critical infrastructures and commends the administration for its efforts to coordinate the numerous Federal agencies involved in this area. The importance of this area necessitates unprecedented coordination and cooperation, yet it appears that there is ongoing debate within the administration as to what is envisioned for the IIIP project in particular. With no clear plan to implement or administer the IIIP the potential for mission overlap with other Federal agencies is of particular concern.

The Committee notes that funding for critical infrastructure requirements are addressed by the Committee in the Department of Justice account.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2000	\$108,414,000
Budget estimate, 2001	35,879,000
House allowance	26,000,000
Committee recommendation	28,879,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,879,000. The recommendation is \$7,000,000 below the budget request and fully funds the highest priority safety, capacity, maintenance, and repair projects at NIST. Within the amounts provided, \$500,000 is to address electrical service issues at NIST’s Boulder, CO, campus. In addition, \$4,000,000 is provided for a grant and a cooperative agreement.

No funding is provided for the outfitting and relocation costs associated with the Advanced Measurement Laboratory. Funds for these activities will be provided when the building nears completion.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2000	\$2,343,736,000
Budget estimate, 2001	2,761,181,000
House allowance	2,230,959,000
Committee recommendation	2,687,070,000

The Committee recommends discretionary appropriations of \$1,958,046,000 for operations, research, and facilities for fiscal year 2001. The “Operations, research, and facilities” account of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], encompasses spending for the Agency’s five line offices which administer coastal and ocean research programs, fisheries programs, weather forecasting, and atmospheric research. For the “Procurement, acquisition, and construction” account and other NOAA accounts, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$669,542,000. The total Committee recommendation for NOAA in fiscal year 2001 is \$2,687,070,000. During this time of continued budgetary constraint,

the Committee recommendation continues to make funding for ocean, coastal, fisheries, and atmospheric programs a high priority.

As in past years, the Committee expects NOAA and the Department of Commerce to adhere to the direction given in this section of the Committee report and to observe the reprogramming procedures detailed in section 605 in the general provisions of the accompanying bill.

The Committee is concerned about the future of the nation's living marine resources. The competing demands being placed on the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under a variety of statutes, including the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the National Environmental Protection Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and the Endangered Species Act among others, may begin to impair the ability of the agency to balance these demands while conducting the research necessary to maintain healthy fisheries, rebuild stocks and manage them effectively. The Committee has included \$3,000,000 in the fiscal year 2001 budget to review the ability of NMFS to adequately meet its legal mission and requirements. The Committee expects this review to be headed by an individual from outside of the agency who is familiar with oceans and fishery management issues. The Committee expects the individual selected, with the concurrence of Congress, to seek the assistance of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Society for Public Administration in conducting a top to bottom review of NMFS' programs, budgetary requirements management and constituent relations. The Committee anticipates that the issues to be addressed would include, but not be limited to, the following: the ability of the agency to meet the scientific and technical challenges of fishery management after the passage of the Sustainable Fisheries Act; the relationship of the Regional Fishery Management Councils to its constituents and the agency; whether the agency effectively incorporates or considers independent peer-reviewed research in its own science; and, whether the science and management functions of the agency are sufficiently separated in such a manner as to ensure the confidence of all participants in the management process. Finally, the Committee requests that the relationship of the agency with its constituency should be examined to determine whether there are actions which could be taken to improve relationships between the agency and the fishing industry, the environmental and the university research communities, as well as State and local governments. The Committee expects this review to take 9 months to a year to complete, and expects to receive regular progress reports prior to receiving the final written report which shall outline findings and recommendations for the future.

In addition, the Committee provides within the funds available for NOAA \$3,000,000 to be used by the NOAA Administrator for conservation and management of corals under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management and Conservation Act, including completion and implementation of the coral reef ecosystem fishery management plan being developed by Western Pacific Fishery Management Council. The Committee has provided this funding to clarify and express its full support for the Department of Commerce's authority to manage corals in Federal waters under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The Committee does not support efforts

of the Department of the Interior to expand its jurisdiction into ocean and coastal management activities conducted by the Department of Commerce under its existing authorities.

The Committee recommendations by program are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appropriation	2001 budget request	Committee recommendation
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE			
Navigation Services:			
Mapping and Charting	35,298	38,456	40,256
Address Survey Backlog	18,900	18,000	22,000
Geodesy	20,159	20,206	21,134
Tide and Current Data	12,390	15,089	12,293
Acquisition of Data	15,546	17,246	19,246
Total, Navigation Services	102,293	108,997	114,929
Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment:			
Ocean Assessment Program	44,846	41,465	49,515
Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab (GLERL)	6,825	6,085	7,000
Response and Restoration	15,329	20,149	19,884
Oceanic and Coastal Research	8,470	8,500	10,500
Subtotal, Estuarine and Coastal Assessment	68,645	76,199	86,899
Coastal Ocean Program	17,200	18,232	19,432
Total, Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment ..	85,845	94,431	106,331
Ocean and Coastal Management:			
Coastal Zone Management Grants	54,700	147,400	60,000
Estuarine Research Reserve System	6,000	12,000	12,000
Nonpoint Pollution Control	2,500	4,500	.....
Program Administration	4,500	6,608	4,500
Subtotal, Coastal Management	67,700	170,508	76,500
Marine Sanctuary Program	23,000	32,000	23,500
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management	90,700	202,508	100,000
Total, National Ocean Service	278,838	405,936	321,260
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE			
Information Collection and Analysis:			
Resource Information	108,348	101,989	117,995
Antarctic Research	1,234	1,200	2,000
Chesapeake Bay Studies	[1,890]	1,500	2,500
MARFIN	2,750	2,750	3,500
SEAMAP	1,200	1,200	1,200
Alaskan Groundfish Surveys	900	661	900
Bering Sea Pollock Research	945	945	945
West Coast Groundfish	820	780	780
New England Stock Depletion	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hawaii Stock Management Plan	500	.....	500

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appro- priation	2001 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Yukon River Chinook Salmon	1,200	700	1,800
Atlantic Salmon Research	710	710	710
Gulf of Maine Groundfish Survey	567	567	567
Dolphin/Yellowfin Tuna Research	250	250	250
Pacific Salmon Treaty Program	17,431	10,587	10,587
Hawaiian Monk Seals	750	500	800
Red Snapper Monitoring			7,500
Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan	4,000	1,440	12,300
Hawaiian Sea Turtles	285	248	300
Halibut/Sablefish	1,200	1,200	1,200
Subtotal	146,980	128,427	167,334
Fishery Industry Information:			
Fish Statistics	13,000	18,871	21,871
Alaska Groundfish Monitoring	5,500	5,200	7,100
PACFIN/Catch Effort Data	3,000	3,000	3,700
AKFIN (Alaska Fishery Information Network)	2,500		3,400
RECFIN	3,700	3,100	3,700
GULF FIN Data Collection Effort	3,500		
Subtotal	31,200	30,171	39,771
Information Analyses and Dissemination	20,900	21,403	21,403
Computer hardware and software	3,500	3,500	3,500
Subtotal	24,400	24,903	24,903
Total, Information, Collection and Analyses	202,580	183,501	232,008
Conservation and Management Operations:			
Fisheries Management Programs	39,060	40,325	72,595
Columbia River Hatcheries	12,055	15,212	15,743
Columbia River Endangered Species	288	288	288
Regional Councils	13,150	13,100	15,100
International Fisheries Commissions	400	400	400
Management of George's Bank	478	478	478
Pacific Tuna Management	2,300	1,250	3,000
Fisheries Habitat Restoration	2,000	4,000	2,000
NE Fisheries Management	6,000	11,980	8,980
Transfers from USDA		20,000	20,000
Subtotal, Fisheries Management Programs	75,731	112,033	145,284
Protected Species Management	6,200	8,988	11,288
Driftnet Act Implementation	3,439	3,278	5,250
Marine Mammal Protection Act	7,583	7,225	9,225
Endangered Species Act Recovery Plan	43,500	55,450	47,765
Dolphin Encirclement	3,300	3,300	3,300
Native Marine Mammals	950	700	1,200
Observers/Training	2,650	4,500	4,925
Subtotal	67,622	83,441	82,953
Habitat Conservation	9,200	11,079	11,079

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appro- piation	2001 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Enforcement and Surveillance	17,950	22,354	22,354
Total, Conservation, Management and Operations	170,503	228,907	261,670
State and Industry Assistance Programs:			
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2,600	2,590	2,590
Anadromous Grants	2,100	2,100	2,100
Interstate Fish Commissions	7,750	4,000	8,750
Subtotal	12,450	8,690	13,440
Fisheries Development Program:			
Product Quality and Safety/Seafood Inspection	9,500	8,328	9,078
Hawaiian Fisheries Development	750	.....	750
Subtotal	10,250	8,328	9,828
Total, State and Industry Programs	22,700	17,018	23,268
Acquisition of Data	25,943	25,944	26,944
Total, NMFS	421,726	455,370	543,890
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH			
Climate and Air Quality Research:			
Interannual and Seasonal	16,900	14,986	14,986
Climate and Global Change Research	67,000	67,095	68,895
Climate Observations and Services .....	.....	24,000	14,000
GLOBE	3,000	5,000	.....
Subtotal	86,900	111,081	97,881
Long-term Climate and Air Quality Research	30,000	30,525	33,025
High Performance Computing	12,750	12,750	12,750
Subtotal	42,750	43,275	45,775
Total, Climate and Air Quality Research	129,650	154,356	143,656
Atmospheric Programs:			
Weather Research	37,350	37,075	38,075
STORM	1,000	.....	1,000
Wind Profiler	4,350	4,350	4,350
Subtotal	42,700	41,425	43,425
Solar Terrestrial Services and Research	7,000	6,182	6,182
Total, Atmospheric Programs	49,700	47,607	49,607
Ocean and Great Lakes Programs:			
Marine Research Prediction	27,325	22,595	30,245
Sea Grant Program	59,250	59,250	64,750
National Undersea Research Program	[13,800]	.....	17,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appro- piation	2001 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Total, Oceans and Great Lakes Program	107,200	87,595	111,995
Acquisition of Data	12,952	12,952	12,952
Total, Ocean and Atmospheric Research	300,502	302,510	318,210
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE			
Operations and Research:			
Local Warnings and Forecasts	444,487	466,471	463,237
Susquehanna River flood system	1,125	619	1,500
Aviation forecasts	35,596	35,596	35,596
Advanced Hydrological Prediction System	1,000	1,000	1,000
WFO Maintenance	3,250	5,250	5,250
Subtotal	485,458	508,936	506,583
Central Forecast Guidance	37,081	38,001	38,001
Atmospheric and Hydrological Research	3,000	3,068	3,068
Total, Operations and Research	525,539	550,005	547,652
Systems Acquisition:			
Public Warnings and Forecast Systems:			
NEXRAD	38,836	38,802	38,802
ASOS	7,345	7,423	7,423
AWIPS/NOAA Port	32,150	38,642	38,642
Total, Systems Acquisition	78,331	84,867	84,867
Total, National Weather Service	603,870	634,872	632,519
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE			
Satellite Observing Systems:			
Ocean Remote Sensing	4,000	4,000	4,000
Global Disaster Information Network .....	.....	5,500	.....
Environmental Observing Systems	53,300	53,912	56,412
Total, Satellite Observing Systems .....	.....	63,412	60,412
Environmental Data Management Systems:			
Data and Information Services	12,335	12,335	12,335
Regional Climate Centers	2,750	.....	3,600
Total, Environmental Data Management Systems	53,785	44,789	51,689
Total, NESDIS	111,085	108,201	112,101
PROGRAM SUPPORT			
Administration and Services:			
Executive Direction and Administration	19,387	19,902	19,902
Systems Acquisition Office	712	712	712

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appro- priation	2001 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Subtotal	20,099	20,614	20,614
Central Administrative Support	36,350	33,132	36,350
Minority Serving Institutions		17,000	
Retired Pay, Commissioned Officers			
Total, Administration and Services	56,449	70,746	56,964
Aircraft Services	10,760	11,009	14,309
Rent Savings	-4,656		
Total, Program Support	62,553	81,755	71,273
Fleet maintenance and planning	13,243	9,294	19,004
Facilities:			
NOAA Facilities Maintenance	1,809	1,941	1,941
Environmental Compliance	2,000	3,899	7,899
Suitland Facility			14,700
Columbia River Facilities	3,365		3,465
Boulder Facilities Operations	3,850	5,350	4,000
NERRS Construction			3,000
NARA Records Management		262	262
Total, Facilities	11,024	11,452	35,267
Offset for Fee Collections	4,000		4,000
Mandatory Payment, NOAA Corps Retirement			14,400
Total, direct obligations	1,802,841	2,009,389	2,071,924
Reimbursable obligations	195,767	204,400	204,400
Fiscal Year 2000 Magnuson Fee Collections Offsetting Collec- tions (data sales)	3,600	3,600	3,600
Total, direct obligations	2,002,208	2,217,389	2,279,924
Financing:			
Deobligations	-36,000	-36,000	
Unobligated Balance transferred, net	-36,000	-36,000	-10,000
Offsetting Collections (data sales)	-3,600	-3,600	-3,600
Offsetting Collections (fish fees/IFQ,CDQ)	-4,000		
Anticipated Offsetting Collections (Fish fees)		-20,000	
Anticipated Offsetting Collections (navigation fees)		-14,000	
Mandatory Payment, NOAA Corps Retirement	-14,400	-14,400	
Federal Funds	-134,927	-147,700	-147,700
Non-Federal Funds	-60,640	-56,700	-56,700
Subtotal, Financing	-242,019	-244,000	-218,000
Budget authority	1,760,189	1,973,389	2,061,924
Financing from:			
Promote and Develop American Fisheries	-68,000	-68,000	-66,278
Damage Assessment Revolving Fund		-2,162	

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appro- priation	2001 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Coastal Zone Management Fund	- 4,000	- 3,200	- 3,200
NOAA Corps Retirement			- 14,400
Transfer from USDA, Disaster Research			- 20,000
Total, ORF	1,688,189	1,848,189	1,958,046
PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION, AND CONSTRUCTION			
Systems Acquisition:			
AWIPS	16,000	17,300	17,300
ASOS	3,855	5,125	5,125
NEXRAD	8,280	9,580	9,580
Computer Facilities Upgrades	11,100	15,085	15,085
Polar Spacecraft and Launching	190,979	213,639	213,639
Geostationary Spacecraft and Launching	266,615	290,824	290,824
Radiosonde Replacement	7,000	7,000	7,000
GFDL Supercomputer	5,000	7,000	7,000
CAMS		15,823	17,823
Evansville Doppler Radar		5,500	
National Data Archive		4,000	4,000
Weather Radio Expansion/Enhancement		6,244	6,244
Subtotal, Systems Acquisition	508,829	597,120	593,620
Construction:			
Boulder Lab Above Standard Costs:			
WFO Construction	9,526	9,526	9,526
NERRS Construction	13,250	8,000	15,000
Folly Beach			2,000
Botanical Gardens	[1,500]		
Alaska Facilities	9,750	1,000	19,000
CSC Wing			4,000
Pribilof Island Cleanup			3,000
Marine Sanctuaries	3,000	3,000	
Suitland Facility	3,000		
Western Region Consolidation		200	200
LaJolla Bluffs		4,600	4,600
Norman Consolidation Project		3,000	3,000
Subtotal, Construction	41,571	29,326	60,326
Fleet Replacement:			
Naval Surplus Vessels	51,567		6,800
Fisheries Research Vessel Replacement		8,300	8,300
Adventurous Refurbishment		8,000	8,000
Subtotal, Fleet Replacement	51,567	8,000	23,100
Deobligations (PAC)	- 7,400	- 7,504	- 7,504
Total, PAC	594,567	635,222	669,542
Pacific Coastal Salmon Funds	58,000	160,000	58,000
Pacific Salmon Treaty	20,000	100,000	
Coastal Impact Assistance Fund		100,000	
Fisherman's Contingency	953	951	953

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appro- piation	2001 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Foreign Fish. Observer Fund	189	191	191
Fisheries Finance Program	338	6,628	338
Total, NOAA	2,343,736	2,761,181	2,687,070

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee recommendation provides a total of \$321,260,000 for activities of the National Ocean Service [NOS] for fiscal year 2001, a decrease of \$84,676,000 below the request.

The request included the assumption of fees to be imposed on navigation services, a proposal which was to be developed in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard. The fees, estimated to total \$14,000,000 in fiscal year 2000, would be used to offset NOAA's overall budget authority in fiscal year 2000. The Committee has not received a proposal from the administration in support of this fee initiative, and, therefore, does not recommend its adoption in fiscal year 2001.

For navigation services, the Committee recommends a total of \$114,929,000, an increase of \$5,932,000 over the fiscal year 2001 request and \$28,182,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. Included in this amount is: an increase of \$1,500,000 above the administration's request for shoreline mapping; an increase of \$4,000,000 above the request for funds to address survey backlogs; \$500,000 to continue the South Carolina geodetic survey; \$500,000 to continue the National Height Modernization Survey; and \$2,880,000 to continue funding for the evaluation and interpretation of innovative equipment and techniques for the acquisition of survey data at the University of New Hampshire's joint hydrographic center. The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 above the request for data acquisition for building NOAA Corps officer strength and days at sea.

Under the "Ocean resources conservation and assessment" account, the Committee recommends a level of \$49,515,000 to fund pfiesteria and harmful algal blooms research and monitoring, hypoxia research, ecosystem monitoring in south Florida, and other activities supporting clean water initiatives. Included in this funding is \$5,800,000 to support NOAA's cooperative agreement with the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology and \$20,000,000 for the Coastal Services Center, of which \$1,250,000 shall be made available for a Pacific Coastal Services Center in Hawaii. The recommendation contains a total of \$5,175,000 for pfiesteria and other harmful algal bloom research and monitoring, of which \$1,000,000 is for a pilot project to preemptively address emerging problems prior to the occurrence of harmful algal blooms to be carried out by the South Carolina Department of Marine Resources. The Committee funds the South Florida Ecosystem line item under this account at \$900,000, which

is \$1,000,000 below the request and equal to the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The Committee has moved funding for coral reefs from the "Response and Restoration" line item to the Ocean Assessment program. Under this heading, the Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to support critical research at the National Coral Reef Institute and to continue Hawaiian coral reef monitoring and assessment by the University of Hawaii. The recommended level also funds the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) at a level of \$7,000,000, an increase of \$915,000 above the request. Of the funds made available for GLERL, the Committee recommends increased research efforts on the "fishhook flea" in the Great Lakes Basin, including Lake Champlain. Under the "Response and Restoration" line of this account, the Committee recommends a total of \$19,884,000, which includes: base funding of \$10,000,000; \$2,674,000 for estuarine and coastal assessment, \$5,210,000 for damage assessment, \$1,000,000 for the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and \$1,000,000 for coastal resource coordination. In addition, the Committee supports an increase of \$1,000,000 above the requested level for the "Oceanic and coastal research" line item for operational costs of the Marine Environmental Health Research Laboratory, an increase of \$500,000 for continued fish forensics, enforcement and pfiesteria as well as \$280,000 for the Southeast Fisheries laboratory. The recommendation also includes \$250,000 for a coastal urbanization study consistent with the direction contained in the fiscal year 2000 report. Under funding for the Coastal Ocean Program, the Committee directs the program to work with and continue its current levels of support for the Baruch Institute's research and monitoring of small, high-salinity estuaries. The recommended funding level also supports \$1,200,000 for continuation of the 1995 competitively approved land use-coastal ecosystem study, and funding at the requested level for ECOHAB pfiesteria, hypoxia, and the South Florida ecosystem.

The Committee is concerned about the national overhead costs associated with managing the missions and operations of the research facilities funded in the Oceanic and Research account. Therefore, the Committee recommends a pilot initiative whereby oversight for the budget and management operations for the Marine Environmental Health Research Lab and the Charleston Lab would be provided by the Coastal Services Center in an effort to reduce program management costs and enhance program effectiveness. The Committee intends that the full funding level appropriated within the Oceanic and Coastal Research account for these two labs also be transferred to the Coastal Services Center.

Under the "Ocean and coastal management" account, the Committee recommends an overall funding level of \$100,000,000. The recommendation of \$60,000,000 increases support for coastal zone management grants by \$5,300,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and is \$87,400,000 below the request. Program administrative expenses are funded at \$4,500,000, which is last year's level, and \$2,108,000 below the request. The administration's request for over a twofold increase in funding for the coastal zone management grant program is based on enactment of legislation which has not been approved by Congress. The Committee funds the National Estuarine Research Reserve System [NERRS] Pro-

gram at \$12,000,000, which is the requested level. The Committee recommends funding of \$23,500,000 for the Marine Sanctuary Program in fiscal year 2001, which is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation, and is \$8,500,000 below the request. The recommendation includes \$500,000 for the continued funding for the Northwest Straits Commission. The Committee encourages the agency to continue its work with the Mariner's Museum and the Navy on efforts to recover and preserve the *Monitor*. The Committee does not recommend funding the section 6217 nonpoint pollution control program.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee recommendation provides a total of \$543,890,000 for the programs of the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] for fiscal year 2001, instead of \$455,370,000 as requested. The Committee recommends funding, as shown in the preceding table, for a variety of important research and information programs which are designed to promote a sustainable use of valuable marine resources.

The administration's request for NMFS contained proposed new fees totaling \$20,000,000 in fiscal year 2001. Of this amount, \$4,000,000 are authorized to be collected under the Magnuson-Stevens Act to support the Community and Individual Fishery Quota Program. The Committee directs NOAA to spend these fees to support this program during fiscal year 2001. The Committee recommends \$500,000 for the Hawaiian Community Development Program and fishery demonstration projects for native fisheries development as authorized under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The remaining fees to be collected were to be derived from an ex-vessel tax on the value of fish caught by commercial fishing vessels. The Committee is concerned that NMFS has become overburdened by lawsuits regarding a variety of issues related to fisheries and protected species, for example, steller sea lions and the Northern right whale. In order to assist the Committee in assessing this trend, NMFS is directed to provide a quarterly status report on pending litigation.

Like the fees discussed elsewhere in this report, the administration has based its budget submission on the adoption of a fee proposal which does not exist and which has been promised to Congress for 3 years. The Committee has, in the past, expressed its willingness to consider a well-reasoned fee proposal developed in conjunction with interested parties. The failure of the administration to forward a fee proposal, yet base its budget request on the collection of the fees, could be overlooked if it were done in one fiscal year. The decision to pursue such a scheme year after year is a cynical abuse of the budgeting process.

Information Collection and Analysis.—Under NMFS' "Information Collection and Analysis" account, the Committee makes several recommendations, the majority of which are to continue funding for existing programs. The Committee recommends \$117,995,000 in the resource information line item under this account. Within the base resource information funds, the Committee recommends \$250,000 for the harvest technology unit. This will provide onsite technical assistance to the National Warmwater

Aquaculture Research Center at Stoneville until sufficient harvest technology expertise can be transferred from NMFS to the staff at the center. The Committee directs that \$6,500,000 be used to implement the Magnuson-Stevens Act off the coast of Alaska, including the survey of Gulf of Alaska stocks, in-season fishery monitoring improvements, implementation of the license limitation program and preparation of an environmental impact statement on steller sea lions. The recommendation includes \$4,000,000 for West Coast groundfish of which the Committee recommends that NMFS make available a total of \$3,250,000 to the base budget of the Northwest Fisheries Science Center to perform groundfish research. The Committee further recommends West Coast groundfish research currently performed by the Alaska and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers not be shifted to the Northwest center without additional funding in excess of the \$3,250,000 base funding recommended by the Committee; \$2,500,000 for the Gulf of Mexico stock enhancement consortium; \$1,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery Partnership; \$1,250,000 for Alaska near shore fisheries; \$200,000 to conduct sampling of the lobster population in State waters in New England; \$200,000 for a Kotzebue Sound test fishery for king crab and sea snail research; \$400,000 to continue research on shrimp pathogens in the southeastern United States; \$300,000 to continue a study of the status and trends of southeastern sea turtles; \$300,000 for research on the Charleston bump, an offshore bottom feature which attracts large numbers of fish; \$200,000 for research on Atlantic herring and mackerel; \$500,000 for the South Carolina Taxonomic Center; \$600,000 for bluefin tuna tagging; \$500,000 for the Chesapeake Bay multi-species management strategy; \$3,600,000 for a Tri-Coastal Marine Stock Assessment; \$1,500,000 for Bering Sea crab; and \$200,000 for the Northeast Fisheries Science Center for the Virginia Institute for Marine Science to continue participation in the Cooperative Marine Education and Research Program. The Committee recommends funding Chesapeake Bay Studies at a level of \$2,500,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the request. The Committee recommends a level of \$2,000,000 for Antarctic Research, an increase of \$800,000 above the request. Funding for MARFIN is increased by \$750,000 above the request to initiate a red snapper monitoring program. Alaskan Groundfish Surveys are funded at \$900,000; the Hawaii Stock Management Plan at \$500,000; the Yukon River Chinook Salmon at \$1,800,000, with funding being made available to the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association to continue habitat restoration, monitoring projects, stock assessments, and bycatch research. Funding for NMFS' work in support of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Program is funded at a level of \$8,743,000, which is the request for the base program. The request for the Pacific Salmon Treaty funds is provided within the appropriation for the Department of State. The recommendation assumes the requested funding for the Chinook Salmon Agreement. Out of funds provided for this account, NMFS is directed to provide \$25,000 to support the organizational meeting of the North Pacific Research Board which is planning to provide additional marine research resources in the North Pacific. In addition to the MARFIN enhancement, \$7,500,000 is recommended for red snapper monitoring and research. Funding

of \$300,000 is included to continue Hawaiian Sea Turtle studies and \$800,000 for Hawaiian monk seal research.

The Committee is greatly concerned by the administration's proposed reduction of funding for Steller sea lion recovery off Alaska. The cause of the Steller sea lion decline is still unknown, and costly limitations which could seriously impede the Nation's most productive fisheries are being implemented. Lawsuits are being filed which challenge the agency's data on the Steller sea lion, and more resources are needed to enable the agency to produce the science and data to keep these fisheries open while protecting the sea lion population. The Committee, therefore, has provided a total of \$12,300,000 including \$7,000,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service, \$2,500,000 for the State of Alaska, \$1,000,000 for the Alaska SeaLife Center; \$1,000,000 for the Gulf Apex Predator study at the University of Alaska; and, \$800,000 for the North Pacific Marine Mammal Consortium, to address this pressing concern.

The Committee recommends \$3,500,000 for computer hardware and software, which is the requested level for fiscal year 2001. The Committee cautions NMFS to pay careful attention to guidance provided in the fiscal year 2000 report with regard to involving affected States in the development of software.

Fishery Industry Information.—The Committee recommends a level of \$39,771,000 for NMFS' Fishery Industry Information programs. The recommendation includes funding for two new initiatives: the effort to collect information in support of Magnuson-Stevens Act National Standard 8, and research and data collection on fishing communities and economics. A General Accounting Office (GAO) report, conducted at the request of the Committee, found that NMFS did not have the economic data or statistics to make credible judgements regarding the impact of fisheries disasters on fishing communities. The Committee recommendation includes a base increase of \$2,000,000 for the Atlantic States Marine Fishery Commission (ASMFC), of which \$1,750,000 is for their statistics work and \$250,000 is for lobster disease research. The Committee has provided \$7,100,000 for Alaska groundfish monitoring. Of this amount, \$1,600,000 is for the State of Alaska to implement new obligations required by the American Fisheries Act and the crab/scallop license limitation programs; \$850,000 is for crab management, \$800,000 is for rock fish research by the State of Alaska, \$350,000 is for NMFS rock fish research, \$300,000 is for the Bering Sea Fisherman's Association, \$225,000 is for the Gulf of Alaska Coastal Communities Coalition, and \$450,000 for the NMFS Alaska region to implement an in-the-field fishery monitoring program to meet Magnuson-Stevens Act requirements. The Committee recommends \$3,700,000 for PACFIN, the Pacific fishery information network. The Committee directs NOAA to ensure that Hawaii receives an appropriate share of PACFIN resources. The recommendation provides \$3,400,000 for the Alaska fishery information network, AKFIN. The Committee has provided \$3,700,000 for the recreational fishing information network [RecFIN] program, and expects that the Pacific, Atlantic, and gulf States shall each receive one-third of these funds with funding for inshore recreational species assessment and tagging efforts in South Carolina. The Committee expects that \$250,000 will be used to continue the effort to

enhance the annual collection and analysis of economic data on marine recreational fishing.

Conservation, Management, and Operations.—The Committee recommends \$261,670,000 for NMFS conservation, management, and operations. Within this account the Committee includes base funds for fisheries management programs and the maintenance of several existing NMFS facilities. The Committee recommendation funds the requested level for Atlantic salmon recovery, Chinook Salmon management, and the State of Maine recovery plan; \$3,000,000 for the Pelagic Fisheries Research Program, of which \$400,000 is for swordfish research at the NMFS Honolulu laboratory, and \$2,600,000 is for JIMAR. The Committee recommends \$15,743,000 for Operations and Management of the Mitchell Act Columbia River hatcheries. Of this total, \$12,000,000 is provided for base operations and maintenance, \$1,287,000 for conservation marking, and \$1,839,800 for monitoring and evaluation, reform of hatchery broodstocks, and reform of release protocols. In light of the importance of fall chinook for the lower Columbia in-river and ocean fisheries, \$600,000 for fall chinook rearing is to be added to the base funding of \$4,792,000 for Washington State. Administration and overhead costs are not to exceed 3 percent of the total funds provided. Funds are to be spent consistent with the Pacific Northwest Power Planning Council's "Artificial Production Review" and requirements under the Endangered Species Act. Production programs will be reviewed by the Independent Scientific Review Panel (ISRP) as part of the provincial review process as currently proposed by the NWPPC. Funding for the Mitchell Act Fishway and Irrigation Diversion Screen Program is in addition to funding for the Hatchery Program and is provided separately under the NOAA Construction Account. The Committee recommendation also provides \$6,700,000 for the implementation of the American Fisheries Act, of which not less than \$500,000 shall be available to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and of which \$500,000 shall be available to the State of Alaska. The recommendation assumes the requested funding of \$4,407,000 for NMFS facilities at Santa Cruz (\$800,000), Kodiak (\$1,500,000) and Sandy Hook (\$2,107,000).

The Committee continues to be concerned about the deteriorating State of the Gulf of Maine groundfish fishery and has provided \$8,980,000 to NMFS for cooperative research, management, and enforcement to address this issue. Included in this amount is \$5,000,000 for the Northeast Consortium to continue cooperative research and development of selective gear technologies and for initiation of a program to utilize commercial fishing vessels as research platforms. The Committee further requests NMFS to work with the New England Fisheries Management Council and affected stakeholders to develop a long-term, comprehensive strategy to rebuild the Northeast groundfish stocks and provide for viable and stable fisheries

Protected Species Management.—Under the "Protected species management" account, the Committee recommends a total of \$82,953,000 for fiscal year 2001. The recommendation includes funding for Driftnet Act implementation and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The recommendation includes \$3,500,000 to provide

assistance for the State of Maine Atlantic salmon recovery effort. The Committee recommends \$5,250,000 for implementation of the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act, North Pacific Anadromous Stocks Convention Act, Central Bering Sea Fisheries Enforcement Act, for the expenses of U.S. advisers and scientific observer coverage relating to these matters. Within this amount, \$225,000 is intended to be divided evenly between the State of Alaska and State of Washington for their participation in these three important areas. Also included under the Driftnet Act implementation is \$1,700,000 for scientific observer coverage on vessels in the Russian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to stop interceptions of U.S.-origin salmon, and an additional \$150,000 to provide operating costs for the Pacific Rim Fisheries Program, which provides unique information to Federal and State governments, as well as to the fishing industry that promotes fisheries commerce in Pacific rim countries. The Committee recommends \$8,225,000 for the Marine Mammal Protection Act, of which \$1,000,000 is provided to the State of Alaska to continue harbor seal research. Within the amount provided for Endangered Species Recovery Plans, the Committee has included the Administration's request of \$850,000 for the Alaska NMFS Region for Stellar sea lion recovery, \$750,000 for California sea lions, and dolphin encirclement studies. The Committee expects NMFS to continue its right whale research and provides \$5,000,000 for this purpose, an increase of \$900,000 above the fiscal year 2001 request. Of this amount, the Committee directs NMFS to make \$2,900,000 available to the Northeast Consortium to administer a competitive grants program with an independent review panel of experts and scientists in the field to fund research on gear modification and operations. The Committee directs NMFS to use \$1,100,000 of these funds to work with the fishing and shipping industries to design and conduct programs in disentanglement methods, aerial surveys, habitat monitoring, tagging, and stranding response studies. The Committee expects NMFS to continue funding acoustic studies and reproductive research. The Committee was dismayed at the agency's lack of responsiveness to the Committee's direction on the allocation of right whale funds in fiscal year 2000, and directs the agency to report to the Committee no later than November 30, 2000 with a spending plan for fiscal year 2001.

The Committee does not recommend the \$12,900,000 request for 41 new employees at the Northwest Regional office for the purpose of salmon recovery work. The Committee is concerned that the work of the staff has not focused on obtaining and analyzing scientific data on the status of the stocks, but more on regulatory and enforcement activities. The Committee sees no utility in providing more staff until the agency can provide a plan for salmonid recovery which is based on sound scientific data and analyses. Of the funds provided for the Endangered Species Recovery Plan for salmon, the Committee directs that at least \$3,000,000 be used only by the Northwest Fisheries Science Center's Cumulative Risk Initiative in Seattle for a coordinated ocean estuarine and ecology research program to improve the understanding of factors, such as the Pacific Decadal Oscillation phenomenon, which may control ocean recruitment, mortality, and habitat of salmon from the Co-

lumbia River estuary into the Pacific Ocean. The implementation by the agency of any regulations for threatened salmonid species under section 4(d) of the Endangered Species without a careful review of these factors is of concern to the Committee.

The Committee recommends funding the native marine mammal commissions line item at a level of \$1,200,000. Included under native marine mammal commissions are funding for the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (\$400,000), the Beluga Whale Committee (\$250,000), the Harbor Seal Commission (\$200,000), the Bristol Bay Native Association (\$100,000), and the Aleut Marine Mammal Commission (\$250,000). The fishery observers/training line includes: \$1,875,000 for North Pacific marine resource observers; \$2,275,000 to enhance observer coverage for vessels working in overfished fisheries on the West Coast; \$425,000 for the North Pacific Fishery Observer Training Center; and \$350,000 for east coast observers. Under enforcement and surveillance, the Committee recommends continued support at last year's level for marine forensics and southeast fisheries' law enforcement, and the Committee expects continued cooperative laboratory activities between NMFS and State and local governments and the academic community.

State and Industry Assistance Programs.—For State and industry programs, the Committee recommends \$2,590,000 for the interjurisdictional fisheries grants and \$2,100,000 for anadromous fishery grants. Of the \$8,750,000 provided for the interstate fisheries commissions, \$8,000,000 shall be provided to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission for the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Fisheries Management Act, and the remainder shall be provided to each of the three interstate fisheries commissions (including the ASMFC).

Fisheries Development Program.—The Committee recommends \$10,128,000 for the "Fisheries Development Program" account. Within this amount, the Committee recommends \$750,000 for the Hawaiian Fisheries Development Program. As in prior fiscal years, the Committee expects the Hawaii Stock Enhancement and Hawaiian Fisheries Development Programs to be administered by the Oceanic Institute. The Committee also recommends \$300,000 for the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation [AFDF] for its operational costs relating to the goals and objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$318,210,000 for oceanic and atmospheric research for fiscal year 2001, instead of \$302,510,000 as requested and \$300,502,000 as funded in fiscal year 2000.

The Committee recommends a fiscal year 2001 level of \$143,656,000 for climate and air quality research. Within this account, the Committee recommendation provides the requested level of \$14,986,000 for interannual and seasonal climate research, which includes \$2,000,000 for the Climate Change Research Center at the Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space. The Committee recommends \$68,895,000 in fiscal year 2001 for the Climate and Global Change Program. The Committee has restored \$750,000 to the funding for the International Research Institute for

Climate Prediction (IRI), bringing the fiscal year 2001 funding level to \$8,000,000, as was provided in the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. This restoration of funding at the fiscal year 2000 level will permit the IRI to continue important work in experimental climate modeling and end-to-end, seasonal-to-interannual forecasting. It will also permit IRI to further develop applications in the areas of water, agriculture and public health.

The fiscal year 2001 request contains a new line item entitled Climate Observation and Services. Of the \$24,000,000 requested by the Administration for this new initiative, the Committee provides funding of \$14,000,000 for ocean observations. Of this amount, \$1,250,000 shall be made available for ice physics research at the Thayer School of Engineering.

The Committee does not include funding for the GLOBE Program. Since its inception, \$58,000,000 in Federal funds have been expended for the GLOBE Program. In the fiscal year 2000 report, the Committee directed NOAA to submit a report about the steps taken to make the program self-sustaining. The report sent to the Committee in response to this request indicated that the agency has no plans to make the program self-sustaining, even though Congress was told when the program was started that a sustained effort to seek private funding would be initiated. The level of funding the program has received to date exceeds the funding for many NOAA research programs in a comparable time period. The apparent unwillingness of the program to seek private contributions, as originally promised, and the tough decisions this Committee must make on funding decisions, places this program at a lower priority compared to other research programs.

The Committee recommends fiscal year 2001 funding for long-term climate and air quality research at a level of \$45,775,000. Within this amount, \$12,750,000 funds the request for high-performance computing. Included in the base funding for this account is \$500,000 to match an investment of State, local, and private resources of over \$8,600,000 for the Central California Ozone Study.

For the atmospheric programs, the Committee recommends a fiscal year 2001 level of \$43,425,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the request. The recommendation provides \$37,075,000 in base funding for weather research, of which \$2,000,000 is for the U.S. Weather Research Program. The Committee provides continued funding of \$1,000,000 to be used by OAR to incorporate wind-profile data into its operational forecast models and evaluate wind-profile measurements for improving the accuracy of weather forecasts. This data is being collected by NESDIS as a pilot project. The Committee directs that \$1,000,000 be made available to the Science Center for Teaching, Outreach and Research on Meteorology [STORM] for the collection and analysis of weather data in the Midwest. The Committee recommends the requested level of \$6,182,000 for fiscal year 2001 for solar terrestrial services and research.

The Committee recommends a level of \$111,995,000 for the ocean and Great Lakes programs for fiscal year 2001. The Committee has several recommendations within this account: \$1,500,000 shall be provided for southeast Atlantic marine monitoring and prediction at the University of North Carolina; \$500,000 for continued hy-

poxia research; \$2,100,000 for the VENTS Program; \$1,650,000 for Arctic research; \$1,000,000 for National Invasive Species Act implementation; \$850,000 for ballast water research and small boat portage zebra mussel dispersion problems in the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes, including Lake Champlain; \$200,000 for a Champlain Canal barrier demonstration; \$500,000 for the Pacific Tropical ornamental fish program; \$200,000 for the New England airshed pollution study; \$300,000 for the Lake Champlain study; and, \$6,400,000 for marine aquaculture, of which \$2,400,000 is for the Open Ocean Aquaculture Program, and \$2,000,000 is for an ocean exploration initiative. The Committee also funds tsunami mitigation at a level of \$3,300,000, of which \$1,000,000 will be used for the Tsunami Warning and Environmental Observatory in Alaska (TWEAK). The Committee expects OAR to honor its commitment under the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective to provide \$1,000,000 to the International Pacific Research Center at the University of Hawaii.

The Committee recommends \$64,750,000 for the Sea Grant Program in fiscal year 2001. Of this amount, the Committee recommends: \$3,000,000 for aquatic nuisance species research; \$1,500,000 for oyster disease research; and, \$1,000,000 for the Gulf of Mexico oyster initiative.

For the National Undersea Research Program [NURP], the Committee recommends a level of \$17,000,000, an increase of \$6,050,000 above the fiscal year 2001 request. The Committee expects the funds to be equally divided of which \$7,500,000 is to be used for research conducted through east coast NURP centers and of which \$7,500,000 is to be used for research conducted through west coast NURP centers, including the Hawaii and Pacific center and the west coast and polar regions center. The remaining \$2,000,000 shall be used to work with the National Center for Natural Products for the development of biomedical products using sea resources.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$632,519,000 for the National Weather Service [NWS] for operations, acquisitions, and research, which is \$2,353,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommends a total of \$547,652,000 in fiscal year 2001 for NWS operations and research. Of this amount, \$463,237,000 will support local warnings and forecasts. The Committee makes several recommendations: \$2,300,000 requested for the Cooperative Observers Network; \$1,000,000 for the advanced hydrological prediction system initiative in fiscal year 2001 and \$1,500,000 for the Susquehanna River basin flood system. The Committee recommendation also provides \$3,650,000 for coastal data buoys and \$35,596,000 for aviation forecasts. Of the funds provided for operations and research in fiscal year 2001, the Committee directs the NWS to provide \$590,000 to the NOAA Cooperative Institute for Regional Prediction at the University of Utah to implement data collection and automated weather station installation in preparation for the 2002 Winter Olympic games and \$500,000 for the Mt. Washington Observatory. The Committee further directs the NWS to provide the following amounts for NOAA

weather transmitters: \$125,000 for New Hampshire; \$100,000 for South Dakota; \$855,000 for new and replacement transmitters for Kentucky, including back up power for Elizabethtown; and, \$270,000 for the North Dakota agricultural weather network. The Committee also directs the National Weather Service to expedite delivery and installation of radio transmitters for Grant, Ellis and Dickinson Counties, Kansas. The "1995 Secretary's Report to Congress on Adequacy of NEXRAD Coverage and Degradation of Weather Services" requested further studies of several sites, including Williston, ND and Erie, PA. The Committee provided funds to begin mitigation in fiscal year 1999 at these sites. The Committee has provided \$4,790,000 for the Secretary's mitigation line to continue current operations at these sites. In addition, the Committee directs the NWS to make appropriate arrangements to maintain a local presence for the maintenance of the NOAA weather radio antenna in Erie, PA and develop a strategy to adequately address the prediction of lake-effect snow in the area. The Committee also funds the requested levels of \$38,001,000 for central forecast guidance and, \$3,068,000 for atmospheric and hydrological research.

The Committee recommends a total of \$84,867,000 for systems acquisition in fiscal year 2001. Included in this amount are: \$38,802,000 for the NEXRAD radar system and \$7,423,000 for the advanced surface observing system [ASOS]. The Committee recommends funds for the advanced weather interactive processing system [AWIPS/NOAA Port] at a level of \$38,642,000.

For the NWS' portion of the "Procurement, acquisition, and construction [PAC]" account, the Committee recommends funding for the following requested items: \$9,580,000 for the NEXRAD radar system; \$5,125,000 for the ASOS system; \$17,300,000 for AWIPS/NOAA Port; \$15,085,000 for computer facilities upgrades; \$7,000,000 for Radiosonde Replacement; \$7,000,000 for the GFDL Supercomputer; and, \$6,244,000 for weather radio expansion and enhancement. Under the construction account, the Committee recommends the requested \$3,000,000 for the Norman consolidation project.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Committee recommendation provides funds for the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service [NESDIS] at a level of \$112,101,000 for fiscal year 2001. Of the funds made available in this recommendation for fiscal year 2001, \$60,412,000 is for satellite observing systems, which is \$3,000,000 below the request. Of this amount, \$4,000,000 is to continue ocean remote sensing and \$56,412,000 is for environmental observing systems, of which \$2,500,000 is to continue the wind demonstration pilot project at the Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space initiated in fiscal year 1998.

The Committee recommends fiscal year 2001 funding of \$35,754,000 for environmental data management systems. This amount is \$3,300,000 above the request and \$2,946,000 below the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. Within this account, the Committee recommends: \$2,500,000 for the Center for Spatial Data Rescue;

\$26,754,000 for Weather Records Data Rescue; and \$6,000,000 for the National Coastal Ocean Data Development and Management Center in Bay St. Louis, MS. The Committee recommendation also includes the requested level of \$500,000 for the cooperative network modernization. For data and information services, the Committee recommends \$12,335,000, which is the requested level. The Committee directs that \$3,600,000 from available funds be used to fund regional climate centers.

The Committee recommends a total of \$504,463,000 for the "Procurement, acquisition, and construction [PAC]" account for NESDIS, of which: \$136,985,000 is recommended for the "Polar K-N" and \$232,209,000 for the "GOES N-Q" accounts; polar convergence [NPOESS] is funded at a level of \$76,654,000; and GOES I-M is funded at a level of \$58,615,000.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

The Committee recommendation provides \$71,273,000 for the NOAA program support functions. This level is \$8,720,000 above current year funding and \$10,482,000 below the request. The recommendation includes \$14,309,000 for aircraft services in fiscal year 2001. The Committee does not recommend funding for a \$17,000,000 initiative to provide funding to historically black colleges and universities to train scientists. While the Committee believes that more women and minorities should be encouraged to seek careers in mathematics and sciences, funding for this purpose should be provided by the Department of Education, the National Academy of Sciences or the National Science Foundation. Within the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction account, the Committee provides the requested \$17,823,000 for the Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS) an increase of \$2,000,000 above the request. The Committee requests quarterly reports from the agency on the implementation of CAMS. The initial report should include an overview of planned CAMS implementation, including milestones, and cost estimations for each stage of the project deployment. All subsequent reports should outline progress in meeting the milestones and spending targets.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

This fund consists of loan repayments arising from the former Coastal Energy Impact Program which are transferred to the "Operations, research, and facilities" account for program grants.

The Committee recommendation includes \$3,200,000 from the coastal zone management [CZM] fund for CZM program management and other purposes authorized by section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act.

FLEET MAINTENANCE AND PLANNING

The Committee recommendation provides the requested level of \$19,004,000 for the "Fleet maintenance and planning" account.

FACILITIES

The Committee recommends a total of \$35,267,000 for NOAA facilities during fiscal year 2001. This account includes: facilities

maintenance funding and space planning environmental compliance; Boulder facilities operations; and National Archives and Records Administration records management.

The Committee is concerned about the 39 percent increase in the rent for the Boulder facility, and believes the General Services Administration (GSA) is overcharging the agency for this facility. The Committee directs the agency to continue working with the GSA to negotiate a reasonable rent level for this facility. The recommendation provides \$4,000,000 for the Boulder facility in fiscal year 2001, which is an increase of \$150,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and is \$1,350,000 below the request.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION, AND CONSTRUCTION

Funding for the "Procurement, acquisition, and construction" account has been described in the narrative regarding systems acquisition projects associated with the major line offices of NOAA. The total amount for this account in fiscal year 2001 is \$669,542,000. Within the "Construction" account, the Committee recommends a total of \$60,326,000, of which: \$9,526,000 is for Weather Forecast Office construction; \$15,000,000 is for National Estuarine Research Reserve construction (of which \$5,000,000 is for Great Bay and \$5,000,000 is for Kachemak Bay); \$19,000,000 is for Alaska facilities (of which \$15,000,000 is for Juneau and \$4,000,000 is for the Sealife Center); \$2,000,000 is for the Folly Beach Seabrook Tract; \$3,000,000 is for Pribilof Island cleanup; \$200,000 is for Western region consolidation; \$4,000,000 is for the Coastal Services Center; and, \$4,600,000 is for LaJolla bluffs stabilization. The Committee directs NOAA to plan, design, and construct the Juneau facility in a manner that allows the University of Alaska (UA) to connect to critical systems, including the sea water and waste water systems, provides adequate access to the NOAA/UA facilities, allows the efficient addition of the UA building, and avoids unnecessary duplication without increasing costs. For "Fleet Replacement", the Committee recommends a fiscal year 2001 level of \$23,100,000. Of this amount, \$6,800,000 is for the acquisition and refurbishment of navy surplus vessels for use as research ships for the agency; \$8,300,000 is for continued construction of a new fishery research vessel; and \$8,000,000 is to be used to refurbish the *Adventurous* and the *Fairweather*."

OTHER

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

Appropriations, 2000	\$58,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	160,000,000
House allowance	58,000,000
Committee recommendation	58,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$58,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Account, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation, and is \$102,000,000 below the request. The recommendation allocates these funds according to the levels contained in last year's appropriation: \$18,000,000 for Washington; \$14,000,000 for Alaska; \$9,000,000 each for Oregon and California; \$6,000,000 for coastal tribes; and, \$2,000,000 for river

tribes. Of the funds made available to the State of Washington, \$4,000,000 shall be allocated through the Salmon Recovery Funding Board directly to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and other State and Federal agencies for purposes of implementing the State of Washington's Forest and Fish Report. The monies shall be spent in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Forest and Fish Report and consistent with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act. Of the funds made available to the State of Alaska, \$6,650,000 shall be allocated for a salmon research center at Ship Creek, and \$350,000 shall be used to continue the operation of the Crystal Lake hatchery in Petersburg, and \$1,000,000 for the Metlakatla hatchery.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$953,000
Budget estimate, 2001	951,000
House allowance	951,000
Committee recommendation	953,000

The Committee recommends the requested amount of \$953,000 for the fishermen's contingency fund, which is at the level appropriated for fiscal year 2000.

The fishermen's contingency fund provides compensation to U.S. fishermen for damage or loss of fishing gear and any resulting loss because of natural or man-made obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production on the Outer Continental Shelf. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish an area account within the fund for any area within the Outer Continental Shelf. A holder of a lease, permit, easement, or right-of-way in such area is required to pay a fee into the appropriate area account in the fund. Each area account, if depleted, will be replenished by assessment. The authorization stipulates that amounts available in each area account can be disbursed only to the extent provided by appropriations acts. Since receipts collected may not be sufficient for this appropriation, the Committee has included language which provides that the sums necessary to eliminate the insufficiency may be derived from the general fund of the Treasury.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$189,000
Budget estimate, 2001	191,000
House allowance	189,000
Committee recommendation	191,000

The Committee recommends \$191,000 for the foreign fishing observer fund for fiscal year 2001, as requested.

Fees paid into the fund are collected from owners and operators of certain foreign fishing vessels that fish within the U.S. fishery conservation zone. The fund supports salaries of U.S. observers and program support personnel, other administrative costs, and the cost of data management and analysis.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2000	\$338,000
Budget estimate, 2001	6,628,000
House allowance	238,000
Committee recommendation	338,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$338,000 for the fisheries finance program account. This amount is \$6,290,000 below the fiscal year 2001 request and at the level of the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. Of the funds provided, \$100,000 is for entry level and small vessel individual fishery quota (IFQ) obligation guarantees in the halibut and sablefish fisheries off Alaska pursuant to section 1104A(a)(7) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. These funds are provided for IFQ loans in accordance with section 303(d)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and section 108(g) of the Sustainable Fisheries Act.

DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$31,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	51,408,000
House allowance	28,392,000
Committee recommendation	48,140,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$48,140,000 for Departmental Management in fiscal year 2001. This account used to be entitled "General Administration", and included salaries and expenses for the Department of Commerce, including the Office of the Secretary, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, General Counsel, Congressional and Public Affairs. For this purpose in fiscal year 2001, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,340,000 for salaries and expenses.

The fiscal year 2001 budget submission included separate funding requests entitled "Digital Department" and "Security". These matters should not be considered separately from the overall administration of the Department of Commerce, and are included under this new heading, "Departmental Management". The request for the "Digital Department" is to provide \$5,800,000 to update the wiring and cable in the Department's main building. The rewiring of this building is needed, but the Committee is concerned about the lack of specificity about the Department's plans in carrying out this project. The Committee requires a spending plan for these funds not later than December 1, 2000.

The Department also requested \$13,268,000 for Departmental security for fiscal year 2001. The Committee recommends funding \$10,000,000 of this request, but also requires the submission of a spending plan by December 1, 2000. These funds should be used only for Department-specific activities and are not to be used to fund counterintelligence activities or programs outside of the Department.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2000	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	22,726,000
House allowance	21,000,000
Committee recommendation	19,000,000

The Committee recommends \$19,000,000 for the Commerce Department's Office of the Inspector General for fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$1,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and \$3,726,000 below the fiscal year 2001 request.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee includes the following general provisions for the Department of Commerce that were included in the fiscal year 2000 appropriations act. Sections 201 through 208 are continuations of language included in previous appropriations acts.

Section 201 makes Commerce Department funds available for advanced payments only upon certification of officials designated by the Secretary that such payments are considered to be in the public interest.

Section 202 makes appropriations for salaries and expenses available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for services, uniforms, and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 203 prohibits any funds to be used to support hurricane reconnaissance aircraft and activities that are under the control of the U.S. Air Force or the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

Section 204 prohibits the use of Commerce Department funds in this or any previous act from being used for the purpose of reimbursing the unemployment trust fund or any other account of the Treasury to pay unemployment compensation for temporary census workers for services performed after April 20, 1990.

Section 205 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce accounts. The language provides that no account may be decreased by more than 5 percent or increased by more than 10 percent. The language also makes the transfers subject to the Committee's standard reprogramming procedures.

Section 206 allows the Secretary to award contracts for certain mapping and charting activities in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act.

Section 207 allows the Department of Commerce franchise fund to retain a percentage of earnings from services provided for capital investments.

Section 208 permits the Department of Commerce franchise fund to retain a percentage of earnings from services provided for capital investments.

Section 209 provides funding for a grant and a cooperative agreement.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The funds provided in title III of the accompanying bill are for the operation and maintenance of the U.S. courts and include the salaries of judges, magistrates, supporting personnel, and other expenses of the Federal judiciary.

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$4,236,991,000 for the judiciary. The recommendation is \$184,996,000 below the budget request. The Committee is aware that a total of \$79,642,000 in fees, reimbursables, and carryover is available in various accounts across the title.

Steady growth in costs associated with Defender Services, court security, GSA rental payments, and pay and benefits at a time of declining resources is putting serious pressure on the judiciary budget. The Committee urges the judiciary to make every effort to contain mandatory costs.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Appropriations, 2000	\$43,494,000
Budget estimate, 2001	45,275,000
House allowance	44,312,000
Committee recommendation	45,121,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,121,000. The total amount is provided in two separate appropriation accounts as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$35,492,000
Budget estimate, 2001	37,745,000
House allowance	36,782,000
Committee recommendation	37,591,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$37,591,000 for the Justices, their supporting personnel, and the costs of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The recommendation is \$154,000 below the budget request. A cost-of-living adjustment for the Justices is addressed by section 304.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2000	\$8,002,000
Budget estimate, 2001	7,530,000
House allowance	7,530,000
Committee recommendation	7,530,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,530,000 for personnel and other services relating to the Supreme Court building and grounds, which is supervised by the Architect of the Capitol. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

Building renovations.—Included in the recommendation, \$1,971,000 is made available until expended, to be used to complete

design efforts and begin construction documentation on which future Supreme Court building improvements will be based.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$16,797,000
Budget estimate, 2001	19,533,000
House allowance	17,846,000
Committee recommendation	17,930,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,930,000. The recommendation is \$1,603,000 below the budget request. Certain mandatory increases for judicial officers are provided. The recommendation includes additional funding requested by the Court to hire two additional technical assistants. No funding is provided for additional staff in the Clerk's Office or for courtroom renovations. A cost-of-living adjustment for the judges is addressed by section 304.

U.S. COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$11,957,000
Budget estimate, 2001	12,506,000
House allowance	12,299,000
Committee recommendation	12,456,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,456,000. The recommendation is \$50,000 below the budget request. Certain mandatory increases for judicial officers are provided. A cost-of-living adjustment for the judges is addressed by section 304.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$3,114,677,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,498,694,000
House allowance	3,328,778,000
Committee recommendation	3,359,725,000

This account provides for the salaries of judges, magistrates, and all other officers and employees of the Federal judiciary not otherwise provided for, and for all necessary expenses, including charges for space and facilities.

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$3,359,725,000 for salaries and expenses of the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services. The recommendation is \$138,969,000 below the budget request. The recommendation reflects a refinement of anticipated funding requirements which is \$50,730,000 below the budget request. In addition, as noted at the beginning of the title, the Committee understands that up to \$79,642,000 in carryover, reimbursables, and fees will be available to apply to this account, if necessary. Certain mandatory increases for judicial officers are provided. A cost-of-living adjustment for judges is addressed by section 304.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Appeals court:	
Judicial officers:	
Article III judges:	
Active	24,546
Senior	16,815
Court staff:	
Article III judges' staff	64,159
Circuit executives	21,251
Clerks offices	36,980
Staff and prearguement attorneys	35,465
Librarians	17,490
Bankruptcy appellate panels	1,358
Subtotal	<u>218,064</u>
District courts:	
Judicial officers:	
Article III judges:	
Active	99,238
Senior	56,972
Magistrate judges	70,352
Court of Federal Claims judges	2,454
Court staff:	
Article III judges' staff	192,145
Magistrate judges' staff	68,524
Federal claims judges' staff	3,989
Clerks offices	359,532
Court reporters	47,215
Court interpreters	6,125
Subtotal	<u>906,546</u>
Bankruptcy courts:	
Judicial officers: Bankruptcy judges	50,365
Court staff:	
Bankruptcy judges' staff	47,265
Clerks	274,125
Bankruptcy administrators	3,750
Subtotal	<u>375,505</u>
Probation/pretrial services:	
Investigations and supervision	626,018
Drug dependent offenders	33,802
Mental health	4,447
Subtotal	<u>664,267</u>
Services, supplies, and equipment	<u>441,534</u>
Rental payment to GSA	<u>754,610</u>
Fiscal year 2001 initiatives: State Justice Institute	<u>8,000</u>
Spending reductions: Section 304	<u>8,801</u>
Total, courts	<u>3,359,725</u>

The Committee recommendations are discussed in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Southwest Border.—The Committee is concerned about the shortage of personnel and resources on the Southwest border and has tried to address this issue, in part, by redirecting funds from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The Committee expects that those savings will be transferred and utilized by the five Federal districts on the Southwest border that now handle 26 percent of all criminal court filings in the United States. In addition, the Committee encourages the Judiciary to utilize the funding provided in excess of current services to address Southwest border requirements.

Courtroom Sharing.—An April 2000 review by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) indicated that the sharing of courtrooms by judges should not cause trial delays for more than 95 percent of the trials, and that for the few that might be delayed, the waiting time would be less than half a day. The CBO study also found that courtrooms were in use only 54 percent of the available workdays. A study recently completed by Ernst and Young of the Judiciary's space and facilities program, however, suggested that requiring judges to share courtrooms is not practical and that current court records do not adequately track courtroom usage making it difficult to determine if courtroom sharing by Federal judges is a viable option. The Committee directs CBO to work with Ernst and Young to reconcile their reports and provide the Committees on Appropriations with the results no later than February 1, 2001. This issue is of great importance to the Committee because the cost savings associated with the reduction in the number of courtrooms and associated court space could significantly reduce rental payments which continue to consume an inordinate amount of the Judiciary's available resources. The Committee notes that in order to accommodate rental payments, the Committee recommendation necessitates a downward adjustment for support staff.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2000	\$2,515,000
Budget estimate, 2001	2,602,000
House allowance	2,600,000
Committee recommendation	2,602,000

The Committee recommends a reimbursement of \$2,602,000 from the special fund to cover expenses of the claims court associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2000	\$385,095,000
Budget estimate, 2001	440,351,000
House allowance	420,338,000
Committee recommendation	416,368,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$416,368,000. The recommendation is \$23,983,000 below the budget request. The recommendation reflects a refinement of anticipated funding requirements.

This account funds the operations of the Federal public defender and community defender organizations and the compensation, reimbursement, and expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under the Criminal Justice Act, as amended.

The Committee is aware that Defender Services has \$35,604,000 in fiscal year 1999 carryover available which the Committee expects will be used to offset fiscal year 2001 funding requirements. No funding is provided to increase panel attorney rates of compensation beyond what was provided in fiscal year 2000. In addition, as noted at the beginning of the title, the Committee understands that up to \$79,642,000 in carryover, reimbursables, and fees will be available to apply to this account, if necessary.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 2000	\$60,918,000
Budget estimate, 2001	60,821,000
House allowance	60,821,000
Committee recommendation	59,567,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$59,567,000. The recommendation is \$1,254,000 below the budget request and is a refined estimate of fiscal year 2001 requirements. This account provides for the fees and allowances of grand and petit jurors and for the compensation of land commissioners and jury commissioners.

COURT SECURITY

Appropriations, 2000	\$193,028,000
Budget estimate, 2001	215,353,000
House allowance	198,265,000
Committee recommendation	199,575,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$199,575,000. The recommendation is \$15,778,000 below the budget request. The recommendation is based on an estimate by the U.S. Marshals Service of court security requirements and funds court security personnel, equipment, and perimeter enhancements. The Committee is aware that this account has \$7,889,000 in carryover available which should be used to offset fiscal year 2001 funding requirements.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$55,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	61,215,000
House allowance	58,340,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000,000. The recommendation is \$11,215,000 below the budget request.

In 1997, the Chief Justice of the United States noted that the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts [AO] has "enabled each court to make decisions locally about how to achieve economies and where to devote its limited resources most productively." In addition, "decentralized judicial administration has been the key to the success of the Federal judiciary's ability to bring innovation and

economy to the courts' operations." The Committee recommends that this decentralization continue by redirecting \$5,000,000 from the AO to the Federal courts where funds are critically needed, especially along the United States Southwest border. The Committee believes that providing Federal judges with greater autonomy over their limited resources would prove beneficial in every judicial district.

This appropriation provides funds for the administration and management of the U.S. courts, including the probation and bankruptcy systems, but excluding the Supreme Court.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	19,337,000
House allowance	18,777,000
Committee recommendation	19,215,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,215,000. The recommendation is \$122,000 below the budget request. The recommendation provides for adjustments to base and for a requested increase for the Judicial Center's distance education initiatives.

The Federal Judicial Center improves the management of Federal judicial dockets and court administration through education for judges and staff and research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the judicial conference.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

PAYMENT TO JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2000	\$39,700,000
Budget estimate, 2001	35,700,000
House allowance	35,700,000
Committee recommendation	35,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,700,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

These funds cover the estimated annuity payments to be made to retired bankruptcy judges and magistrate judges, claims court judges, and spouses and dependent children of deceased judicial officers.

U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$8,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	10,600,000
House allowance	9,615,000
Committee recommendation	9,931,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,931,000. The recommendation is \$669,000 below the budget request.

The purpose of the Commission is to establish, review, and revise sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices for the Federal criminal justice system. The Commission is also required to monitor the

operation of the guidelines and to identify and report necessary changes to the Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the judiciary, all of which were included in previous appropriations acts.

Section 301 permits funds for salaries and expenses for the judiciary to be available for employment of experts and consultant services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 302 permits up to 10 percent of any appropriation made available for fiscal year 2001 to be transferred between judiciary appropriation accounts with the proviso that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than 10 percent or increased by more than 20 percent by any such transfer. In addition, the language provides that any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 in the general provisions of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

Section 303 limits official reception and representation expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States to no more than \$11,000.

Section 304 authorizes a cost-of-living adjustment for Justices and judges in fiscal year 2001.

Section 305 amends section 501 of 5 U.S.C. App.

TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,558,856,000. The recommendation is \$3,754,676,000 below the budget request. The reduction from the request in this account is largely attributable to the Committee’s denial of the \$3,350,000,000 advance appropriation.

Historically, the Department has emphasized staffing levels at the expense of investments in security, technology, and infrastructure. The Committee recommendation continues the reversal of this trend. Security, technology, and infrastructure accounts have received the maximum funding deemed prudent.

Budget justification books.—The budget justification books (“J books”) accompanying this year’s budget request were not helpful to the process, yet the Department clearly puts considerable effort into assembling the two-volume set. As a result, the Committee wastes valuable time extracting readily available budget information from the Department, information that should have been included in the J books. The Committee looks forward to working with the Department to improve the quality of the J books in preparation for the fiscal year 2002 budget cycle.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	\$2,823,825,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,104,325,000
House allowance	3,089,325,000
Committee recommendation	3,148,494,000

This appropriation account provides for the formulation and execution of U.S. foreign policy, including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries, diplomatic relations with international organizations, and related activities. This account primarily funds the overseas programs and operations of the Department of State.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,148,494,000. The recommendation is \$44,169,000 above the budget request. Within the amount provided, the Committee recommendation includes \$175,000 to support the United States’ membership in the Arctic Council and \$40,000 for the Bering Straits Commission. The former includes funds for representation expenses and travel for U.S. delegates.

The Committee recommendations, by bureau or operation, are displayed in the following table:

Diplomatic & Consular Programs

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Overseas Bureaus:	
African Affairs	173,238
Near Eastern Affairs	133,759
South Asian Affairs	47,326
East Asian & Pacific Affairs	210,100
East-West Center	12,500
European Affairs	489,875
Western Hemispheric Affairs	222,439
International Organization Affairs	43,357
International Conferences	5,999
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	6,211
Subtotal	<u>1,344,804</u>
Functional Bureaus:	
Consular Affairs	46,233
Economic & Business Affairs	20,256
Intelligence & Research	33,599
International Information Programs	40,461
Oceans/Int'l Environmental/Scientific Affs	18,663
Pacific Salmon Treaty	60,000
Political-Military Affairs	20,631
NonProliferation	17,196
Arms Control	14,380
Verification & Compliance	8,177
Diplomatic Security	222,952
Information Resource Management	72,844
Information Technology Pilot Program	17,000
Democracy, Human Rights, & Labor	10,707
Population, Refugees, & Migration	543
Legislative Affairs	7,580
Finance Management & Policy	54,458
Bureau of Public Affairs	19,568
All Other Bureaus, Offices, and Operations	66,000
Subtotal	<u>751,248</u>
Management Programs	144,030
Diplomatic Telecommunications Service	[43,452]
Administrative Programs	560,576
Enhance Management Training	3,000
Continuing Language Training Overseas	10,000
Subtotal	<u>717,606</u>
Initiatives:	
World Trade Organization	5,000
Cultural preservation	1,000
CWC inspections	6,000
Letelier FOIA requests	1,000
APO shortfall	7,000
East Africa security shortfall	1,500
Security re-investigations	1,200
Security training	1,400
Classified LAN	25,000
Post assignment travel shortfall	8,000
Transit subsidy	5,000
Subtotal	<u>62,100</u>
Worldwide Security Upgrades:	
Domestic/Local Guards	141,420
Physical Security Equipment	10,368

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Physical Security Technical Support	49,862
Armored Vehicles	4,538
Personnel/Training	65,548
Radio Replacements	1,000
Subtotal	<u>272,736</u>
Total, Diplomatic & Consular Programs	3,148,494

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Southern Cone.—Posts located in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Sao Paulo, Brazil are well run, language skills are uniformly excellent, and personnel are genuinely enthusiastic about, and deeply involved in, the local government, community, and culture. The Committee believes these posts serve as a model embassies to be emulated. The recommendation adjusts funding for the Western Hemispheric Affairs bureau to reflect the high caliber of operations in the Southern Cone.

In addition, lesser increases have been provided to the Near Eastern Affairs bureau in anticipation of increased workload associated with the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the change of regime in Syria and the Consular Affairs bureau in anticipation of increased immigrant and non-immigrant workload worldwide.

Worldwide security upgrades.—Last year, the Committee noted that a chance accident revealed potential deficiencies in so-called Inman facilities. They were considered state-of-the-art facilities. In addition, the Committee noted that the maintenance costs associated with certain security systems have proven far greater than anticipated. Finally, the Committee noted that the police forces of some host governments have enthusiastically embraced embassy protection, but lack the funds for such basics as gasoline for patrol cars. None of these problems are addressed in the administration's request. Moreover, the Committee lacks a final accounting of the over \$1,000,000,000 in additional security funds provided in fiscal years 1999 and 2000. The Committee recommendation includes \$272,736,000 for worldwide security upgrades, a decrease of \$137,264,000 from the request. Part of the decrease is due to the transfer of construction funds to the appropriate account. None of the funds provided here for security may be obligated until a complete and thorough accounting of prior year security funds has been forwarded to the Committee. In addition, the Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee on the problems cited above not later than December 31, 2000.

Bomb detection equipment.—The Committee has long been concerned with the high false positive rate of explosive trace detection equipment being procured for overseas embassies and is aware of possible irregularities associated with the sole source procurement of this equipment. The matter has been referred to the Inspector General.

Office of Defense Trade Controls.—The Committee is alarmed by the administration's recent proposal to relax export controls on sensitive technologies destined for "allies". At one time or another in the last decade, almost all of our allies have been found to re-ex-

port sensitive technology to hostile powers. The Committee continues to expect the Office of Defense Trade Controls to review applications, regardless of identified end user, with the utmost scrutiny.

Biotechnology.—The Office of Agricultural and Textile Trade Affairs [ATTA], Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, is playing a critical role in promoting abroad an understanding of the benefits and safety of biotechnology. The Committee is aware that the European Union [EU] has launched a misinformation campaign aimed at scaring regulators and policy makers in the developing world into opposing biotechnology. These scare tactics are intended to help protect the EU's increasingly uncompetitive agricultural sector. The Bureau is directed to provide the support to posts necessary to refute the EU's calumnies regarding biotechnology. Furthermore, the Department is directed to increase the manpower of the ATTA to the level needed both to prepare U.S. negotiators on trade related and food safety talks and to thoroughly educate foreign governments on the importance of biotechnology. In support of the latter, the Committee expects the Department to increase funding for the speaker's program promoting plant biotechnology. Program enhancements should be targeted exclusively at Southeast Asia, Latin America, Africa, and India. The Committee directs the Department, in coordination with the Foreign Commercial Service, to submit a comprehensive plan for supporting biotechnology overseas not later than December 31, 2000.

Influence.—Too often, U.S. assistance to underdeveloped nations is either invisible to all but a handful of bureaucrats or appears to benefit us at the expense of the recipient country. The Committee believes that cultural preservation offers an opportunity to show a different American face to other countries, one that is non-commercial, non-political, and non-military. By taking a leading role in efforts to preserve cultural heritage, we show our respect for other cultures by protecting their traditions. The Committee recommendation includes \$1,000,000 out of available funds to create an Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation. U.S. Ambassadors from underdeveloped countries may submit competitive proposals for one-time or recurring projects with awards based on the importance of the site, the country's need, and the ability to make a meaningful contribution to the preservation of a site, object, or form of expression. The Department is directed to submit a report to the Committees on winning projects on an annual basis.

Continuing language education.—Language skills are central to the effectiveness of State Department employees abroad, regardless of assignment. As important, language skills ensure dependents are not overwhelmed by feelings of isolation and alienation, resulting in lowered post morale. The Committee applauds Department efforts to revive continuing language education programs at posts. Within available funds, the Committee recommendation directs that \$10,000,000 shall be available only for continuing language education programs for both employees and dependents at posts worldwide. Language classes should also be open to non-State Department (Federal) employees on a space available, reimbursable basis. The Department is directed to report to the Committee on the final distribution of funds not later than June 1, 2001.

Tour length.—The Committee is aware that the Bureau of Personnel and the Inspector General [IG] are still arguing over the performance and cost benefits of longer tours, especially at incentive language posts. Assuming it takes at least 1 year in-country to master the language and get oriented to the government, society, and culture, 2 year tours seem unreasonably short, with the exception of truly hardship posts, and 3 year posts hardly seem to pose the threat of staff falling into a rut. The Committee continues to believe that 4 year posts may result in real improvements in effectiveness while limiting costs associated with permanent change of station moves. Therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau of Personnel to modify the criteria by which promotions are determined to create opportunities for staff to serve extended tours, particularly at incentive language posts. The Department is directed to report back to the Committee on proposed changes in promotion criteria not later than February 15, 2001.

Details.—In its recent report, the Overseas Presence Advisory Panel identified the shortage of competent managers as a serious deficiency of the Foreign Service. In fact, the Department is spending millions of dollars to develop leadership and management courses for officers at all levels. The Committee is unwilling to have an undermanned State Department subsidize the senior management of other agencies. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes a provision that would limit detailees serving at the Senior Executive Service level to no longer than 2 years out of any 5 outside the Department to ensure that outside assignments are for the training of Foreign Service Officers and not a means of augmenting the management of other organizations.

International conservation of sea turtles.—The Secretary of State shall, on an expedited basis, act to protect sea turtles, particularly those listed under CITES, through strong, enforceable management and reporting measures (including economic measures) negotiated under regional management agreements for living marine resources, particularly in the Pacific region. The Secretary of State shall focus on reducing bycatch mortality of turtles as part of the current negotiations on the draft Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (the Multilateral High Level Conference). These measures shall be comparable to those imposed upon the Hawaii longline fishery for turtle protection. In addition, the Secretary is urged to ensure that the provisions of the Inter-American Sea Turtle Conservation Treaty and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Convention are sufficiently protective of sea turtles with respect to both fishery impacts and protection of nesting habitat. The State Department shall report back to the Committee on the status of these international turtle conservation efforts and accomplishments within 90 days of enactment.

Pacific salmon treaty implementation.—The Committee has provided \$60,000,000 to implement the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement. Of this amount, \$20,000,000 is for further capitalizing the Northern Boundary Fund, \$20,000,000 is for further capitalizing the Southern Boundary Fund, and \$20,000,000 is to retire certain permits pursuant to the 1999 Agreement.

The Committee is concerned that National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) continues to consider further harvest restrictions in Alaska in its efforts to recover some stocks of Pacific salmon. The Committee believes Alaska has made sufficient harvest reductions under the Treaty, and that any further recovery efforts should address other impacts to listed stocks.

Out of funds provided for this purpose, NMFS should continue to work with the State of Alaska in monitoring the effects of the decline of Pacific Northwest-origin salmon on the harvest off Alaska of Alaska-origin salmon.

Overseas trade compliance and monitoring.—The State Department is proposing to undertake an overseas trade compliance and monitoring initiative. The Committee believes this proposal duplicates on-going U.S. Foreign Commercial Service and U.S. Trade Representative efforts. The Committee notes that this is the second year in a row that the Department has sought to pursue initiatives traditionally the domain of the Department of Commerce. The push by the State Department to expand its portfolio seems inexplicable, considering the lack of progress it has made in resolving the many intractable foreign policy crises confronting the United States. No funding is provided for this initiative.

Misallocation of resources.—The merger of State, the U.S. Information Agency, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has created an inordinately top heavy management structure. With a \$5,900,000,000 budget and 18,000 employees, State boasts a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, 6 Under Secretaries (with another requested), a Counselor, 37 Assistant Secretaries or Assistant Secretary equivalents, and 94 Deputy Assistant Secretaries or Deputy Assistant Secretary equivalents. Each has a staff “tail”. A host of Coordinators, Ambassadors-at-Large, Special Representatives, and Special Advisers add to the list of senior policymakers. By comparison, Justice, with almost four times the budget and more than seven times the employees, has 31 percent fewer senior managers. With embassies and consulates desperately short of staff, it is unconscionable that this situation has been allowed to develop. The Secretary is directed to undertake a position by position review of senior management positions. Recommendations on consolidation shall be submitted not later than December 1, 2000.

Sierra Leone.—The Committee is aware that certain political appointees in the Africa Bureau appear to be actively undermining the 5-point plan for Sierra Leone transmitted to Congress by the United States U.N. Ambassador. The apparent support of these appointees for Liberia’s ill-concealed attempt to annex the diamond rich areas of Sierra Leone is inconceivable, especially considering the barbaric record of Liberia’s proxies in Sierra Leone, the Revolutionary United Front. The recommendation eliminates funding for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, various special assistants, and the numerous offices that, through action or inaction, have not stopped the current butchery in Sierra Leone.

Equatorial Guinea.—Three years ago, the Committee funded a consular agent in Equatorial Guinea to meet the demands of universal representation. The Committee has been pleased with the result, but realizes that the dynamism of events in Africa, and budget constraints, merit the periodic review of our presence there.

If the Department determines, based on workload, that a consular agent is unwarranted, the Department is directed to terminate the services of the agent. If the Department determines that a consular agent remains appropriate, the Department is directed to ensure proper training of the agent and to recommend additional locations in Africa where a consular agent may be of value. If the Department determines that the consular agent lacks the necessary authorities to properly execute the job, the Department is directed to explore the establishment, within resources currently available to the Africa Bureau, of an American Presence Post. The Committee believes U.S. companies operating in Equatorial Guinea would be willing to provide space for such a post. The Committee expects a report on our presence in Equatorial Africa to be provided not later than November 1, 2000.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$80,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	97,000,000
House allowance	79,670,000
Committee recommendation	104,000,000

This account provides resources for needed investments in information and communications systems. Until recently, the Department's information and communications systems were totally inadequate to meet critical mission requirements. Even today, many of the Department's radios, computers, and telephones are obsolete and in need of replacement.

The Committee recommends \$104,000,000. The recommendation is \$7,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommendations, by initiative, are displayed in the following table:

Capital investment fund

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Diplomatic Telecommunications Service	25,000
Mainframe computer centers	9,937
Central management functions	7,935
Subtotal, infrastructure systems	42,872
Core foreign affairs systems	22,102
Financial systems	6,224
Administrative systems	13,212
Subtotal, corporate information systems & services	41,538
Office automation	14,390
Training	5,200
Total, capital investment fund	104,000

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Diplomatic Telecommunications Service.—The Diplomatic Telecommunications Service [DTS] was established in 1992 to create a global telecommunications network for all agencies overseas. A sin-

gle network was intended to reduce duplication in equipment, staffing, training, and operations, as well as achieve cost savings through economies of scale. The Department's co-partner has sought to undermine this partnership since its inception and has tried to divorce itself from Department of State operations. Should the joint program office be abolished, the Committee recommends that the co-partner abandon all DTS equipment without reimbursement in cash or in kind to those agencies that continue to participate in the network. Furthermore, Department recoveries shall not be limited to communications.

Despite the failure of the Department's co-partner to provide DTS funds in fiscal years 1999 and 2000, the Committee recommendation provides an increase of \$7,000,000 over the budget request for DTS to maintain program momentum.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2000	\$27,495,000
Budget estimate, 2001	29,502,000
House allowance	28,490,000
Committee recommendation	29,395,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,395,000. The recommendation is \$107,000 below the budget request.

Exoneration letters.—A major inequity of the OIG's investigative process is the lack of exoneration letters for employees who are the victim of false, malicious, or unsubstantiated accusations of wrongdoing. The Committee is aware that the Justice Department OIG has done pioneering work in developing such letters. The Committee directs the State OIG to adopt the practice of sending exoneration letters, when appropriate, and expects the Bureau of Personnel to include these letters in the personnel jacket of those unjustly accused.

Bomb detection equipment.—The Committee is concerned with the high false positive rate of explosive trace detection equipment being procured and is aware of possible irregularities associated with the sole source procurement of this equipment. Considering the importance of this equipment to the security of overseas embassies, the Committee considers resolution of this issue a top priority. The Committee directs the OIG to report back to the Committee on its findings not later than January 31, 2001.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	\$205,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	225,000,000
House allowance	213,771,000
Committee recommendation	225,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$225,000,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Committee recommendations, by program, are displayed in the following table:

Cultural and Educational Exchanges

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Academic Programs:	
Fulbright Program:	
Students, Scholars, Teachers	112,350
Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program	6,097
Subtotal	<u>118,447</u>
Other Academic Programs:	
Educational Advising & Student Services	3,200
English Language Programs	2,600
Subtotal	<u>5,800</u>
Other Special Academic Programs:	
American Overseas Research Centers	2,280
Subtotal, Academic Programs	<u>126,527</u>
Professional & Cultural Programs:	
International Visitors Program	51,337
Citizen Exchange Program	14,440
Cultural Exchanges to Africa	750
Subtotal	<u>66,527</u>
Other Professional & Cultural Programs:	
Mike Mansfield Fellowships Programs	2,200
Montana State U. International Business Exchange	100
U. of Akron Global Business Exchange	100
North/South Center	1,750
Irish Institute	500
Olympics/Paralympics/Special Olympics	2,600
Subtotal	<u>7,250</u>
Subtotal, Professional & Cultural	<u>73,777</u>
Exchanges Support:	
Employee Compensation & Benefits	22,549
Program Direction & Administration	2,147
Subtotal	<u>24,696</u>
Total, Cultural & Educational Exchanges	225,000

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Ireland.—The Committee is aware that Atlantic Corridor USA in Buffalo, NY and the Irish Institute in Boston, MA are pursuing many of the same initiatives in Ireland. The Committee believes a coordinated approach by these two organizations would improve conditions on both sides of the Atlantic. The Committee directs the Irish Institute to prepare, in full cooperation with Atlantic Corridor USA, a master plan for business, academic, and citizen exchanges between Ireland and the United States. The report shall be delivered to the Committee not later than February 15, 2001.

Cultural Exchanges to Africa.—Performances by touring U.S. dance and music troupes have afforded our diplomats unusual access to oft-times elusive senior policymakers in Africa. The Com-

mittee has provided \$750,000 to revive Federal support for touring companies as a means of expanding and deepening diplomatic contacts throughout the continent.

Fulbright.—Reductions from the budget request shall not be applied to the number of U.S. participants proposed for fiscal year 2001.

Overseas educational advising centers.—The Committee strongly supports the essential mission of overseas educational advising centers [OEACs] in recruiting international students to study at U.S. colleges and universities. The Committee notes that modest funding for OEACs helped leverage \$11,000,000,000 in spending by international students and their dependents in communities and higher education institutions throughout the United States in the academic year 1998–99. In the Committee’s view, OEACs must receive adequate funding to keep pace with increasing competition from other nations to attract foreign students. The Committee directs the State Department to use the increase in funding for OEACs to conduct a study to develop a coordinated international student marketing and recruitment strategy, to improve technology at OEACs, and to provide advanced professional training and resources for overseas advisors.

Foreign policy priority.—The Committee recognizes that international education—imparting global literacy to students and other citizens as an integral part of their education—is important to ensure our nation’s ability to meet key challenges, including national security and the management of global conflict, competitiveness in the global market, and an increasingly multi-cultural society. The Committee urges the Department of State, in cooperation with the Department of Education and other agencies with exchange programs, to give higher priority to international education and raise its level of importance on the national agenda.

Seed programs.—The Committee has continued a very modest program begun last year to provide one-time funding to international exchange start-ups. The Committee intends to track the survival rates of new starts to determine the success of this initiative.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 2000	\$5,850,000
Budget estimate, 2001	5,973,000
House allowance	5,826,000
Committee recommendation	6,773,000

Representation allowances provide partial reimbursement to Foreign Service officers for expenditures incurred in their official capacities abroad in establishing and maintaining relations with officials of foreign governments and appropriate members of local communities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,773,000. The recommendation is \$800,000 above the budget request.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Appropriations, 2000	\$8,100,000
Budget estimate, 2001	10,490,000
House allowance	8,067,000
Committee recommendation	10,490,000

This account reimburses local governments and communities for the extraordinary costs incurred in providing protection for international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries under certain circumstances.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,490,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Committee directs that local jurisdictions which incur such costs submit a certified billing for such costs in accordance with program regulations. The Committee also recommends that in those circumstances where a local jurisdiction will realize a financial benefit from a visit from a foreign dignitary through increased tax revenues, that such circumstances should be taken into account by the Department in assessing the need for reimbursement under this program. The Committee expects the Department to treat such submissions diligently and provide reimbursement to local jurisdictions on a timely basis if claims are fully justified.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

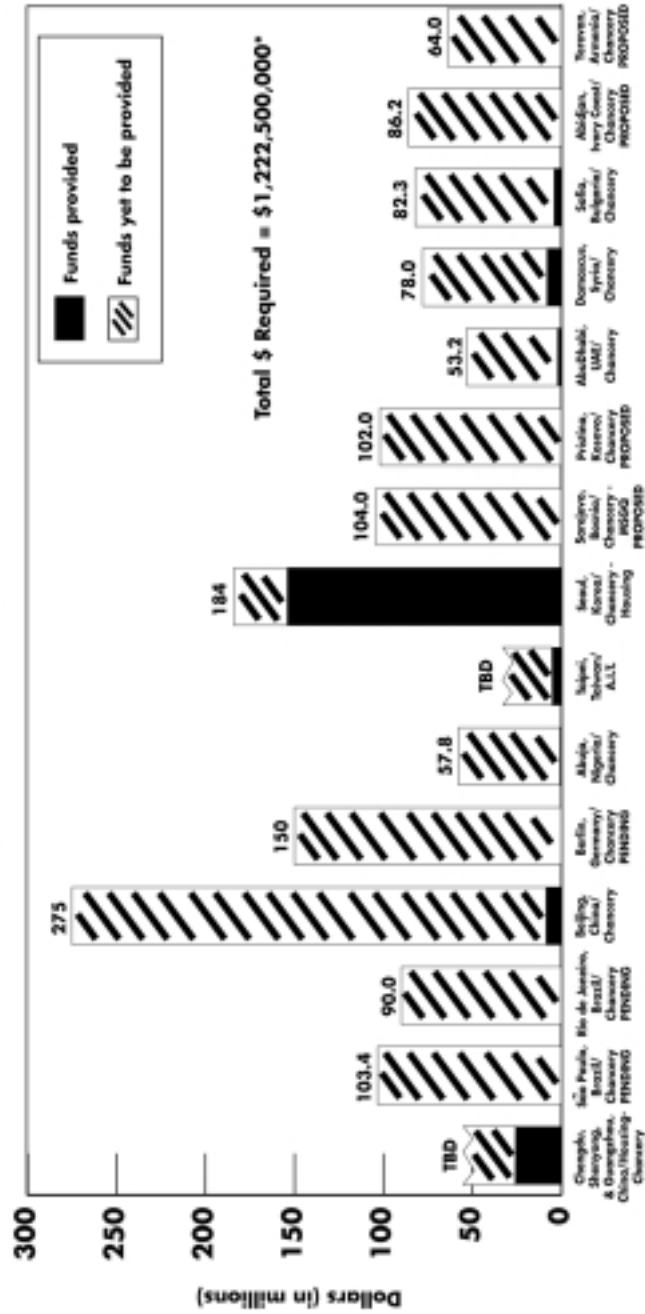
Appropriations, 2000	\$742,178,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,079,178,000
House allowance	1,064,976,000
Committee recommendation	782,004,000

This account provides the funding that allows the Department to manage U.S. Government real property in over 200 countries worth an estimated \$12,500,000,000 and to maintain almost 14,000 residential, office, and functional properties, not only for the Department of State, but for all U.S. employees overseas.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$782,004,000. The recommendation \$297,174,000 below the budget request.

Funding "bow wave".—The Committee is concerned by the growing unfunded construction requirement for embassies, consulates, housing, and other facilities. Land acquisition, site preparation, and building design are relatively inexpensive, allowing the State Department to pursue a large number of projects at a very modest up front cost. The problem comes when multiple projects begin to transition to construction. Today, due largely to security requirements, the average new embassy or consulate costs \$100,000,000. As of April 25, 2000, the unfunded construction requirement was \$1,222,500,000. This does not count housing and chancery projects at multiple sites in China and Taiwan. Unfunded construction requirements are displayed, by project, in the following bar chart:

State Department Current Unfunded Construction Requirements (Current as of April 25, 2000)



* not including China housing or A/E

The Committee, in its recommendation, has found it necessary to limit the number of new starts and, where possible, fully fund on-going projects to prevent the construction funding “bow wave” from growing to the point where this or future Congresses are completely unable to pay bills coming due.

The Committee recommendations by project or program are displayed in the following table:

Security and maintenance of U.S. missions

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Capital Program:	
Housing:	
Acquisition:	
Chengdu, China	6,700
Shenyang, China	6,400
Marine Houses—worldwide	5,450
Subtotal, housing	<u>18,550</u>
Facilities:	
Planning/Site Acquisition/Design:	
Beijing, China—chancery	19,900
Guangzhou, China—COB/CGR/MSGQ	13,500
Taipei, Taiwan—American institute	20,000
Construction:	
Sofia, Bulgaria—chancery	78,300
Yerevan, Armenia—chancery	64,000
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire—chancery	6,200
Damascus, Syria—chancery	69,700
Subtotal, facilities	<u>271,600</u>
Leasehold Program	<u>109,692</u>
Functional programs:	
Buyout of uneconomic leases	19,011
Physical security upgrade	5,800
Safety and fire programs	8,643
Energy, conservation, and investment	3,778
Power Support Program	6,615
Seismic Program	720
Post communications support	6,000
Maintenance of buildings	80,800
Facility rehabilitation	59,610
Istanbul, Turkey—chancery	[500]
Moscow, Russia—consular space	[3,800]
Improve Marine houses	[5,450]
Facility maintenance assistance	41,096
Program execution	31,942
Construction security	22,985
Subtotal	<u>287,000</u>
Administration	<u>20,412</u>
Other worldwide security projects:	
Perimeter security enhancements	74,750
Post housing	[5,000]
Marine housing	[2,500]
Overseas American schools	[1,250]
Subtotal	<u>74,750</u>
Total, security and maintenance	<u>782,004</u>

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Joint ventures.—The Committee is aware of a proposal to exploit very desirable, but not invulnerable, downtown locations in several major cities. American non-governmental organizations and businesses, in some combination, would build, refurbish, or occupy center city office buildings. State Department would reserve space, on a reimbursable basis, for a ceremonial Ambassador's suite, for representational events, and, where appropriate, for consular activities. The Committee believes that this model may be applicable to Berlin, Germany; Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Istanbul, Turkey. The Department is directed to assess the viability of this proposal as it relates to these four cities, and any other location the Department chooses, and to report back to the Committee not later than October 1, 2000.

Cost savings.—The Committee is aware of several innovative approaches that would allow the Department to sharply reduce the cost of new embassies by building "open" posts. Many of these approaches also are applicable to existing posts. The Committee enthusiastically endorses these cost saving measures and urges immediate implementation.

People's Republic of China (PRC).—After several years of delay, the Committee understands that the Department is prepared to close on the Liang Ma He site for the new embassy in Beijing. Unfortunately, site acquisition has been delayed by the PRC government over the mistaken bombing of the their embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The PRC government also appears to be awaiting the outcome of the trade normalization vote in the Senate. While we are forced to wait, post personnel languish in an unhealthy and inadequate chancery. The recommendation provides \$19,900,000 to either begin design of a new chancery or, if the Liang Ma He site has not been acquired by January 1, 2001, continue refurbishment of the present chancery, Marine security guard quarters, consular facilities, and the Ambassador's residence or acquire additional Western-style housing for post personnel.

Germany.—Last year, the Committee was briefed by the Ambassador on a proposal to build American-style apartments in Berlin, referred to as "stadtvillas". The Committee approved the plan in spite of its initial objections, in part, because it was led to believe that the post could have the necessary paperwork completed, permits approved, and housing sold (for a total of \$9,600,000) within 30 days of approval of the plan. The Committee notes that more than 1 year later the permits are still months from approval. Had, at any time, the State Department or the post followed the Committee's recommendation to renovate the existing Pueckler and "Duck Pond" housing, a recommendation it has been making since July 1998, the housing situation in Berlin would be well on its way to resolution by now. If the post is unable to manage a \$12,000,000 housing project, the Committee can have no confidence in its ability to run a \$150,000,000 chancery project. No design or construction funding for a chancery in Berlin will be provided or approved until the housing for embassy staff is completed.

Also, the Committee is aware that the proposed location for the new embassy in Berlin fronts streets on two sides with no set-back.

The Pariser Platz lot will never meet security standards. Therefore, unless the joint venture proposal discussed above is successful, the Committee recommends the sale of this unusable downtown site. Considering the importance of Germany to U.S. security and economic interests, the Committee expects the Under Secretary for Management to take personal charge of the effort to locate and acquire a secure site for the new embassy. The Under Secretary or her designee shall also provide monthly updates on the progress of the land sale and purchase. The Committee expects a new site to be acquired not later than December 1, 2000.

France.—The Committee has received an uncredited report from the Department on the merits of selling a one acre lot in downtown Paris used for parking. The lot has an estimated value of \$1,000,000 or more. The author-less one page study claims that the lot is required for setback for the Ambassador's residence. The Committee believes that the lot is a convenience and nothing more. To finally resolve this issue, the General Accounting Office [GAO] is directed to report on the need of this lot for security purposes. GAO shall report to the Committee not later than November 1, 2000.

Turkey.—The Palazzo Corpi, the first consulate purchased by the United States Government and home to the American mission in Istanbul, was famous for its beautiful frescoes of mythological scenes. In the 1930s, the wife of a Consul General, offended by nude figures in the frescoes, had most of them painted over, badly marring otherwise magnificent representational spaces. The post has begun a painstaking restoration effort that the Committee strongly endorses. Within the funds available for facility rehabilitation, not less than \$500,000 shall only be available to restore frescoes at the Istanbul consulate. The Committee directs that regular updates on the progress of the project be provided.

Moscow, Russia.—The Committee is aware of the robust and increasing case load handled by the Moscow Consular office. Over 11,000 immigrant visa cases, 100,000 non-immigrant visa cases and 4,000 special consular services cases were handled in 1999. Of the immigrant visa cases handled, almost half were American adoption cases. Poor planning for the new office building that recently opened and significant construction and security problems during the past two decades has resulted in inadequate space for providing these critical services. The Committee provides \$3,800,000 to renovate the existing facility to accommodate the large number of individuals who stand unprotected on the street for hours waiting for assistance.

Family security.—As overseas embassies, consulates, and other government facilities are hardened against terrorist attack, so-called soft targets such as homes and schools become increasingly vulnerable. Soft targets are highly visible and those who operate them work on very predictable schedules. Nothing could be more detrimental to the performance of personnel overseas than the fear that their families were at risk of harm. Therefore, as part of the overall response to the worldwide security threat to U.S. personnel abroad, the Committee recommendation includes \$6,250,000 to enhance the security of post housing and overseas American schools.

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to the release of these funds.

Buyout of uneconomic leases.—High lease costs are a drain on Department resources. The Committee supports efforts by the Department to selectively acquire properties in cities with volatile rental markets, thus generating significant out-year savings. The Committee recommendation provides \$19,011,000 for opportunity purchases.

Marine security guards.—The Committee recommendation does not include funding to expand the number of embassies with Marine security guards. Instead, the requested amount of \$10,900,000 shall only be used to repair and improve existing Marine houses and posts, the condition of which are often deplorable, or acquire new housing. In addition, recognizing that the high profile of Marine contingents abroad make them ideal targets for terrorists, the Committee recommendation provides \$2,500,000 to improve the security of Marine houses.

In a break from the past, the Department is directed to submit, and receive approval for, only those projects or subaccounts funded under this account, whether from direct appropriations or proceeds of sales, that deviate from the financial plan outlined above. Any proposed deviations shall include project-level detail, and shall be provided to the Appropriations Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Any deviation from the above plan shall be treated as a reprogramming in the case of an addition greater than \$500,000 or as a notification in the case of a deletion, a project cost overrun exceeding 25 percent, or a project schedule delay exceeding 6 months. Notification requirements also extend to the “rebaselining” of a given project’s cost estimate, schedule, or scope of work.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Appropriations, 2000	\$5,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	11,000,000
House allowance	5,477,000
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

This account provides resources for the Department of State to meet emergency requirements while conducting foreign affairs. The Committee recommendation provides funds for: (1) travel and subsistence expenses for relocation of American, U.S. Government employees and their families from troubled areas to the United States and/or safe-haven posts; (2) allowances granted to State Department employees and their dependents evacuated to the United States for the convenience of the Government; (3) payment of rewards for information concerning terrorists and war criminals; and (4) representation expenses for senior administration officials.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,000,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,200,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,200,000
House allowance	1,195,000
Committee recommendation	1,200,000

This account provides emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,200,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Committee has neither the desire nor the resources to subsidize irresponsibility when less than 20 percent of repatriation loans are ever repaid. The Committee strongly endorses efforts by consular services to limit assistance only to victims of unforeseen circumstances or travelers whose mental instability presents a risk to themselves or others.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Appropriations, 2000	\$15,375,000
Budget estimate, 2001	16,345,000
House allowance	16,345,000
Committee recommendation	16,345,000

The Taiwan Relations Act requires that programs concerning Taiwan be carried out by the American Institute in Taiwan [AIT]. The Institute administers programs in the areas of economic and commercial services, cultural affairs, travel services, and logistics. The Department of State contracts with the AIT to carry out these activities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,345,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Committee notes with pleasure the first peaceful transition of power from one political party to another in Taiwanese history. The Committee is aware that security deficiencies will force the relocation of the Institute and has provided site acquisition funds for that project elsewhere in the bill.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$128,541,000
Budget estimate, 2001	131,224,000
House allowance	131,224,000
Committee recommendation	131,224,000

This appropriation is authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 which provides for an appropriation to the fund in 30 equal annual installments of the amount required for the unfunded liability created by new benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, or increased salaries on which benefits are computed.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$131,224,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations, 2000	\$885,203,000
Budget estimate, 2001	946,060,000
House allowance	880,505,000
Committee recommendation	943,944,000

This account funds payment of the obligations of U.S. membership in international organizations as authorized by treaties or specific acts of Congress.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$943,944,000. The recommendation is \$2,116,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendations, by organization, are displayed in the following table:

Contributions to international organizations

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
United Nations and affiliated agencies:	
Food and Agriculture Organization	82,388
International Atomic Energy Agency	53,015
International Civil Aviation Organization	12,446
International Labor Organization	59,387
International Maritime Organization	1,318
International Telecommunications Union	6,606
United Nations—Regular	299,608
United Nations—War Crimes Tribunals	36,000
Cambodia War Crimes Commission	[3,000]
Iraq War Crimes Commission	[4,000]
Universal Postal Union	1,354
World Health Organization	108,109
World Intellectual Property Organization	974
International Intellectual Property Institute	[100]
World Meteorological Organization	10,223
Subtotal	<u>671,428</u>
Inter-American organizations:	
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,560
Organization of American States	54,196
Pan American Health Organization	65,258
Southwest Border Initiative	[13,000]
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324
Subtotal	<u>136,338</u>
Regional organizations:	
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	601
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	14
North Atlantic Assembly	770
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	113,390
NATO HQ Replacement	[64,800]
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	56,926
South Pacific Commission	1,214
Subtotal	<u>172,915</u>
Other international organizations:	
Customs Cooperation Council	3,252
Hague Conference on Private International Law	110
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,670
International Bureau/Permanent Court of Arbitration	23
International Bureau/Publication of Customs Tariffs	101
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	925
International Copper Study Group	68
International Cotton Advisory Committee	238
International Center/Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	755
International Hydrographic Organization	93
International Institute/Unification of Private Law	111
International Lead & Zinc Study Group	62

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
International Natural Rubber Organization	193
International Office of Epizootics	86
International Organization of Legal Metrology	110
International Office of the Vine & Wine	58
International Rubber Study Group	108
International Seed Testing Association	7
International Tropical Timber Organization	105
International Union/Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	255
International Grains Council	490
International Union/Protection of New Varieties of Plants	177
Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons	13,543
World Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	13,210
Subtotal	35,750
Spending reductions:	
Exchange rate savings	(23,482)
U.N. buydown	(44,664)
Administrative overhead	(4,341)
Subtotal	(72,487)
Total, international organizations	943,944

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Pan American Health Organization.—A potential public health crisis is one of the less discussed consequences of the avalanche of people pouring out of Central and South America across the Southwest border. Measles, tuberculosis, malaria, and dengue fever are just some of the better known diseases that have joined the migration north. The Pan American Health Organization is well positioned to combat the spread of these diseases. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$13,000,000 to initiate a disease prevention and control program south of the border based on the paper submitted to the Committee April 12, 2000.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization.—The Committee recommendation includes the full State Department share of the total U.S. contribution to replace the decrepit North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. Structurally and functionally, the current complex of buildings has more than reached the end of its useful service life. The Committee appreciates the generous donation of land by the Belgian people, and commends the Departments of State and Defense on the thoroughness of the cost-benefit analysis underlying the decision to replace, rather than renovate, existing facilities.

War crimes.—The Committee endorses the efforts of the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. to force efficiencies on the tribunals. The State Department is directed to report to the Committee not later than September 1, 2000 on the establishment, mission, and activities of the Iraq and Cambodia tribunals and on the prospects for a Sierra Leone tribunal. The Department is further directed to provide to the Committee not later than March 1, 2001 an itemized accounting of war crimes tribunal funding, from all sources, United States or otherwise, for the period 1996 through 2000.

Spending decreases.—The recommendation assumes exchange rate savings due to the continuing strength of the U.S. dollar, savings realized from withdrawal from the Interparliamentary Union and the Bureau of International Expositions, and savings attributable to denial of membership on the Inter-American Indian Institute. The recommendation also anticipates approval of a reprogramming involving \$19,759,000 in fiscal year 2000 “Contribution to International Organizations” [CIO] funds that will be used to partially prepay UN regular budget assessments for calendar year 2000 by a like amount. In addition, the Committee directs the Department to provide \$24,905,000 out of funds made available in fiscal year 2000 for peacekeeping to also partially prepay U.N. regular budget assessments for calendar year 2000.

Excessive administrative overhead.—The Committee endorses the efforts of the new Director of the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization [UNESCO] to streamline and reform an entrenched and self-serving bureaucracy. The Committee recommendation reflects efficiencies achieved by the Director. The Committee also has imposed reductions on international organizations with inordinately high administrative costs.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.—In 1996, the United States withdrew from the Development Center of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Events since then have heightened sensitivities to the potential for problems in developing countries to impinge on the healthy functioning of the global economy. The Committee requests a report from the Secretary of State by April 30, 2001, on the potential utility for the United States to reconsider membership in the Development Center.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2000	\$500,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	738,666,000
House allowance	498,100,000
Committee recommendation	500,000,000

This account funds U.S. payments for contributions for international peacekeeping activities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000,000. The recommendation is \$238,666,000 below the budget request. The Committee is aware that \$20,000,000 in carryover is available in this account. The amount provided has been distributed to peacekeeping missions based on U.S. foreign policy priorities, demonstrated successes, and proven management expertise.

The Committee recommendations, by mission, are displayed in the following table:

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
U.N. Disengagement Observer Force—UNDOF	17,800
U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon—UNIFIL	55,000
U.N. Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission—UNIKOM	4,500
U.N. Operations in Angola—MONUA	1,000
U.N. Mission in Bosnia/Herzegovina—UNMIBH/U.N. Mission of Observers Prevlaka—UNMOP	45,000

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
U.N. Mission in Kosovo—UNMIK	50,000
U.N. Force in Cyprus—UNFICYP	6,500
U.N. Observer Mission in Georgia—UNOMIG	7,800
War Crimes Tribunals—Yugoslavia, Rwanda & Sierra Leone	30,000
U.N. Mission in Sierra Leone—UNAMISL	87,000
U.N. Transitional Administration in East Timor—UNTAET	142,400
U.N. Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo—MONUC	44,000
U.N. Operations in Ethiopia/Eritrea	29,000
Total, Peacekeeping	520,000

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Spending adjustments.—The Committee commends the U.N. on the successful conclusion of the mission to Tajikistan. Also, the shift from a Chapter VI to Chapter VII mission in Sierra Leone, and the intervention of a regional force outside the U.N. mandate, has reduced the requirement for purely peacekeeping funds there. Finally, longstanding objections to funding the peacekeeping mission in Western Sahara and smaller than projected forces in Kosovo and East Timor has eased funding pressure on this account. The account total has been adjusted accordingly.

War crimes.—The Committee continues to be concerned by slow spending by the war crimes tribunals, noting that \$6,000,000 in unobligated balances were transferred to more efficient organizations in fiscal year 2000. As late as May 8, 2000, the Cambodia and Iraq tribunals were still not operational. Yet, the various war crimes tribunals are receiving funds from four separate accounts in this bill and the Foreign Operations appropriations bill. The fiscal year 2000 budget for the Yugoslavia panel alone was almost \$111,000,000. At least one high level official at State has characterized the tribunals as “fat” to the Committee. The recommendation reflects concern that the budgets of the tribunals are out of control.

Also, the Committee is aware that the chief prosecutor for the war crimes tribunals initiated an investigation of charges against those responsible for the planning and execution of the air war over Serbia and Kosovo. The Committee understands that the probe was suppressed. The Department is directed to report to the Committee on the nature and scope of the charges, the resources and man hours expended in the preliminary review, and the findings of that review prior to its abrupt termination not later than December 15, 2000.

Rwanda.—The Committee is aware of the finding in a U.N. panel report that the United States, the U.N., France, and the Catholic Church were indirectly responsible for the massacre of more than 500,000 Rwandans in 1994. The Committee is also aware that the panel recommended that a commission be established to determine what reparations are due Rwanda. The Committee reminds the U.N. Secretary-General, who endorsed the report, that the United States is not responsible for the slaughter in Rwanda. Nor is France. Nor the Catholic Church. Rwandan Hutus alone are responsible for the wholesale extermination of Rwandan Tutsis. The Committee is concerned that such blatant accusations undermine legitimate efforts by the United States to fund ongoing peacekeeping operations and war crime tribunals on the Continent.

Until some African nations accept responsibility for their own actions, tragedies such as the genocide in Rwanda, the continuing atrocities in Sierra Leone, and the looting of the Congo will continue.

ARREARAGE PAYMENTS

Appropriations, 2000	\$351,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	102,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$102,000,000. The request is \$102,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is aware that Congress and the administration have a difference of opinion regarding the total amount of arrears due the United Nations. The Committee has provided the disputed amount in support of efforts by the United States U.N. Ambassador to reduce U.S. regular and peacekeeping assessments.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
AND MEXICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$19,551,000
Budget estimate, 2001	7,142,000
House allowance	19,470,000
Committee recommendation	7,142,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,142,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2000	\$5,939,000
Budget estimate, 2001	26,747,000
House allowance	6,415,000
Committee recommendation	26,747,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,747,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Committee recommendations, by project, are displayed in the following table:

International Boundary & Water Commission Construction

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Boundary-wide construction:	
Facilities renovation construction	425
Heavy equipment replacement	1,000
Land mobile radio systems replacement	500
Hydrological data collection system rehabilitation	500
Subtotal, boundary-wide construction	2,425
Rio Grande construction:	
Rio Grande American Canal extension	200
Rio Grande canalization continuation	200
Rio Grande flood control system rehabilitation	1,285

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Safety of dams rehabilitation	1,000
Subtotal, Rio Grande construction	2,685
Colorado River construction: Colorado River boundary/capacity preservation	805
Subtotal, construction	5,915
Operations & maintenance	20,832
Total	26,747

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2001.

Should delays in other construction projects free up the necessary funds, the Committee urges the Commission to give full consideration to the proposed feasibility study of in-channel and flood plain habitat restoration projects for the Rio Grande River from the Elephant Butte Dam to Fort Quitman.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 2000	\$5,733,000
Budget estimate, 2001	8,891,000
House allowance	5,710,000
Committee recommendation	6,741,000

This account funds the U.S. share of expenses of the International Boundary Commission [IBC], the International Joint Commission [IJC], and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission [BECC].

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,741,000. The recommendation is \$2,150,000 below the budget request. The Committee adjusted its recommendation to compensate for an increase provided in the fiscal year 2000 supplemental.

The Committee recommendations, by commission, are displayed in the following table:

American Sections, International Commissions

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
International Boundary Commission:	
Commission operations	457
Maine-Quebec project	129
Washington-British Columbia	229
Montana-Alberta, British Columbia	155
Subtotal, IBC	970
International Joint Commission:	
United States Section	3,295
Studies & investigations	[210]
U.S. Geological Survey	476
Subtotal, IJC	3,771
Border Environment Cooperation Commission:	
Studies & investigations/solid waste projects	400

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
All other operations	1,600
Subtotal, BECC	2,000
Total, American sections	6,741

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2001.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 2000	\$15,549,000
Budget estimate, 2001	19,392,000
House allowance	15,485,000
Committee recommendation	19,392,000

This account funds the U.S. share of the expenses of international fisheries commissions; participation in the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea; participation in the North Pacific Marine Sciences Organization; travel expenses of the U.S. commissioners and their advisors; and salaries of non-Government employees of the Pacific Salmon Commission for days actually worked as commissioners and panel members and alternates.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,392,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Committee recommendations, by commission, organization, or council, are displayed in the following table:

International Fisheries Commissions

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	2,132
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	12,353
Pacific Salmon Commission	2,151
International Pacific Halibut Commission	1,881
International Whaling Commission	90
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission	97
Int'l Commission/Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	118
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization	143
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	55
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization	27
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Seas	139
North Pacific Marine Science Organization	66
Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention Commission	50
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	90
Total	19,392

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2001.

Of the amount provided for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission [GLFC], not less than \$300,000 shall be used to treat Lake Champlain with lampricide. The GLFC is directed to give priority to States that have provided matching grants when distributing lampricide funds.

OTHER

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$8,250,000
Budget estimate, 2001	10,000,000
House allowance	8,216,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend funding for the Asia Foundation. The recommendation is \$10,000,000 less than the budget request.

The Asia Foundation is a nongovernmental grantmaking organization that Congress has repeatedly urged to aggressively pursue private funds to support its activities. The Committee believes that the time has come for the Asia Foundation to transition to private funding.

OTHER

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$465,000
Budget estimate, 2001	500,000
House allowance	500,000
Committee recommendation	500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 in interest and earnings in the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund, authorized by the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-454). The recommendation is equal to the budget request.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program. The act established the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund in the U.S. Treasury for these purposes. A total of \$7,500,000 has been provided to establish a permanent endowment for the program, from which interest and earnings in the fund are appropriated to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.

ISRAELI-ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2000	\$340,000
Budget estimate, 2001	375,000
House allowance	375,000
Committee recommendation	375,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of interest and earnings for the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Endowment Fund estimated to be \$375,000. The recommendation is equal to the budget request.

A permanent endowment of \$4,978,500 for the fund was established in fiscal year 1992 with funds made available to the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) under section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, as amended. The obligations of the now dissolved USIA are handled by the Department of State. The income from the endowment is to be used for a program of scholarships for Israeli-

Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States.

EAST-WEST CENTER

Appropriations, 2000	\$12,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	12,500,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	13,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,500,000. The recommendation is \$1,000,000 above the request. The Committee is aware that another \$12,500,000 is available to the Center from the "Diplomatic and consular programs" account.

NORTH/SOUTH CENTER

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,750,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,750,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee has included funds for the North/South Center under the "Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs" account.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Appropriations, 2000	\$31,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	32,000,000
House allowance	30,872,000
Committee recommendation	30,999,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,999,000. The recommendation is \$1,001,000 below the budget request.

Nation-building.—In conjunction with peacekeeping efforts described elsewhere in the report, the recommendation includes not less than \$1,500,000 each for National Endowment for Democracy programs designed to assist in the reconstitution of civil governments in Kosovo, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and East Timor. The Committee expects the Endowment to coordinate closely with the State Department, the U.N., and relevant non-governmental organizations. A master plan for each country shall be submitted to the Committee not later than February 1, 2001.

RELATED AGENCIES

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2000	\$388,421,000
Budget estimate, 2001	405,056,000
House allowance	419,777,000
Committee recommendation	388,421,000

This account funds the operating and engineering costs of Voice of America [VOA], Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty [RFE/RL], Radio Free Asia [RFA], Worldnet Television, and the Broadcasting Board of Governors [BBG].

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$388,421,000. The recommendation is \$16,635,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Broadcasting Board of Governors	2,871
International Broadcasting Bureau:	
Voice of America	111,787
Worldnet Television and Film Service	3,683
Engineering and technical operations	109,011
Program support	14,641
Administrative support	52,125
Subtotal	<u>294,118</u>
Independent grantee organizations:	
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty	69,533
Radio Free Asia	24,770
Uyghur	[1,000]
Subtotal	<u>94,303</u>
Total, international broadcasting operations	388,421

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

China.—The Committee recommendation includes a \$1,000,000 increase over the budget request for Radio Free Asia to increase daily Uyghur broadcasts from 1 hour to 2 hours. Uyghur, a Turkic language, is spoken by minorities in northwest China.

Mission.—VOA is charged with: (1) providing comprehensive and balanced news; (2) explaining American values, institutions, and thought; and (3) presenting U.S. foreign policy and responsible discussion of it. The Committee believes it essential that these three requirements receive equal priority in terms of resource allocation, regularly scheduled programming, and affiliate and placement efforts. The introduction of the News Now format and concomitant efforts to eliminate American experience and American foreign policy programming calls into question VOA's compliance with its own Charter, which has the standing of law and which has been reaffirmed in legislation related to international broadcasting. Therefore, the Committee directs the BBG, the Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau, and the Director of VOA to take immediate steps to: (1) increase the type and amount of VOA programming, whether radio, TV, or Internet streaming, devoted to fulfilling the American foreign policy requirement of the VOA Charter, including, but not limited to, the daily Editorial, the weekly foreign policy talk show "On the Line", and the International Crime Alerts (including abducted children alerts), until such programming achieves a proportionate and reasonable share of total VOA programming, and (2) establish an American Interests Division, using funds from the current VOA News Now budget, the mission of which shall be to produce programming that fulfills the American experience mandate of the VOA Charter.

VOA TV.—Voice of America [VOA] has been piloting a television/Internet initiative that the Committee believes has real promise. The Committee directs that the 23 Worldnet employees currently detailed to VOA for the TV pilot be permanently transferred to

VOA. The transfer shall include all associated equipment and supplies.

Worldnet.—Worldnet, the television arm of international broadcasting, features the interactive talk show, “Dialogues”, produces a limited amount of original programming, and airs selected documentaries. This past year, the Committee rejected a merger of VOA and Worldnet for cost and other reasons. This year, the Committee recommendation distributes Worldnet personnel and assets to VOA, as mentioned above, the State Department, and grantees on an as-needed, as-desired basis. The Committee expects qualified Worldnet employees to have right of first refusal for openings across the international broadcasting community. The recommendation provides \$3,683,000 to transition and close out Worldnet operations. Exchange rate savings and carryover may also be used for this purpose.

Shifting requirements.—The Committee believes an opportunity exists to reach important and isolated minorities in the Northern Caucasus. RFE/RL has in the past broadcast in native languages to this region. The Committee believes that doing so today would not be financially prohibitive, and further believes that the Chechen crisis has created a genuine need in this region for objective, uncensored information. The Committee directs RFE/RL to expand broadcasting to the Northern Caucasus and to develop programming in Avar, Chechen, and Circassian. To the degree desirable, RFE/RL should exploit TV assets discussed under Worldnet. RFE/RL shall report back to the Committee on this effort not later than February 14, 2001.

BROADCASTING TO CUBA

Appropriations, 2000	\$22,095,000
Budget estimate, 2001	23,456,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	22,095,000

This account funds the operating and engineering costs of Radio and Television Marti.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,095,000. The recommendation is \$1,361,000 below the budget request.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2000	\$11,258,000
Budget estimate, 2001	19,760,000
House allowance	18,358,000
Committee recommendation	31,075,000

This account funds necessary maintenance, improvements, replacements, and repairs of broadcasting sites; satellite and terrestrial program feeds; and engineering support activities, broadcast facility leases, and land rentals.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,075,000. The recommendation is \$11,315,000 above the budget request.

Worldwide security upgrades.—The Broadcasting Board of Governors has delivered the report requested by the Committee on worldwide security requirements. The recommendation includes \$1,315,000 above the requested level to upgrade security at various

locations. The Committee expects to be notified of the planned use of these funds prior to release.

Coverage.—The Committee recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for two rotatable transmitting antennas at the IBB transmitting site in Greenville, NC, an initiative proposed last year that could not be acted upon due to budget constraints. These antennas will allow broadcasts to be sent around the world and will replace antennas that only broadcast to Central and South America.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Committee recommends the following general provisions:

Section 401 permits funds appropriated in this act for the Department of State to be available for allowances and differentials, services, and hire of passenger transportation.

Section 402 permits up to 5 percent of any appropriation made available in the bill for the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency to be transferred between their respective appropriations. The language also provides that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than 5 percent or increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfer. In addition, the language provides that any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

Section 403 allows the Department of State to recover the costs of administering munitions export controls.

Section 404 prohibits the use of Department of State funds to support the Palestinian Broadcasting Corp.

Section 405 prohibits the U.N., or any of its specialized agencies, from imposing a tax on the Internet.

Section 406 requires that a consulate or diplomatic facility in Jerusalem be under the supervision of the U.S. Ambassador to Israel.

Section 407 requires government publications to list Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Section 408 allows Israel to be recorded as the place of birth on registrations of birth, certifications of nationality, and passport applications for U.S. citizens born in Jerusalem.

Section 409 limits the fundraising ability of criminal groups trafficking in “conflict” diamonds.

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$178,082,000
Budget estimate, 2001	185,119,000
House allowance	197,915,000
Committee recommendation	203,340,000

The Maritime Administration [MarAd] in the Department of Transportation is responsible for administering several programs for the maritime industry relating to U.S. foreign and domestic commerce and for national defense purposes.

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$203,340,000, which is \$18,221,000 above budget request. The Committee's recommendations for specific accounts are described below.

MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2000	\$96,200,000
Budget estimate, 2001	98,700,000
House allowance	98,700,000
Committee recommendation	98,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$98,700,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Maritime Security program maintains a U.S.-flag merchant fleet crewed by U.S. citizens who serve both the commercial and national security needs of the United States. The Committee's recommendation fully funds the 47 ships authorized to participate in this program.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 2000	\$72,073,000
Budget estimate, 2001	80,240,000
House allowance	84,799,000
Committee recommendation	80,240,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,240,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

This account funds operations of the Maritime Administration [MarAd], the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, and provides grants to State maritime academies.

The recommendation includes \$37,236,000 for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and \$9,484,000 for the State maritime schools. Within the amounts provided for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, \$3,000,000 is included to reduce the maintenance and repair backlog at the Academy, and to begin to make needed capital improvements. Within the amounts for State maritime schools, \$1,200,000 shall be for student incentive payments, and \$2,511,000

is provided for the rehabilitation of the EMPIRE STATE. The Committee notes that MarAd anticipates using \$2,000,000 in Ready Reserve funds to support the schoolship maintenance and repair program.

MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2000	\$9,809,000
Budget estimate, 2001	6,179,000
House allowance	14,416,000
Committee recommendation	24,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,400,000. The recommendation is \$18,221,000 above the budget request and assumes administrative expenses of \$4,179,000.

The Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program (title XI) provides subsidies for guaranteed loans for purchasers of vessels built in U.S. shipyards and includes the guarantee for facilities or equipment pertaining to marine operations related to any of those vessels.

The Committee is concerned that the amount of subsidy requested by the Administration is inadequate to meet the needs of MarAd for fiscal year 2001. Projects currently under consideration, and many future maritime projects could be in jeopardy. The recommended subsidy amount, when combined with \$28,700,000 in anticipated carryover balances, should provide sufficient funding to cover expected out-year requirements. In addition, the Committee recommendation eliminates the \$1,000,000,000 program limitation. The Committee believes the Title XI cap is no longer necessary because of Federal Credit Reform Act protections and because the cap actually discourages the approval of low risk loans.

CENSUS MONITORING BOARD

Appropriations, 2000	
Budget estimate, 2001	\$4,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend funding in fiscal year 2001 for the Census Monitoring Board. The recommendation was funded within the Bureau of the Census in fiscal year 2000.

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE
ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$490,000
Budget estimate, 2001	390,000
House allowance	390,000
Committee recommendation	490,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$490,000. This amount is \$100,000 more than the budget request. The recommendation will allow the Commission to fund its administrative expenses through appropriated funds while relying on privately donated funds for the actual purchase and restoration of property.

The purpose of the Commission is to encourage the preservation of cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings associated with the foreign heritage of the American people.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$8,900,000
Budget estimate, 2001	11,000,000
House allowance	8,866,000
Committee recommendation	8,900,000

The Committee recommends \$8,900,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights. The amount recommended is \$2,100,000 less than the budget request and is equal to the current year appropriation.

The Committee recommends bill language which provides: (1) \$50,000 to employ consultants; (2) a prohibition against reimbursing commissioners, including the Chairman, for more than 75 billable days; (3) a limitation of four full-time positions under schedule C of the Excepted Service exclusive of one special assistant for each Commissioner; and (4) a prohibition on hiring any additional Senior Executive Service personnel.

COMMISSION ON OCEAN POLICY

Appropriations, 2000 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	.....
House allowance .....	.....
Committee recommendation	\$1,000,000

The Committee recommends that \$1,000,000 be appropriated in fiscal year 2001 for the Commission on Ocean Policy. Legislation is pending directing the President to establish a Commission on Ocean Policy, as the successor to the objective, science-based 1966 Stratton Commission. The Committee is concerned that the Nation's long-term interests are being undermined by the ever increasing efforts of private or special interest groups. Ocean policy issues are selectively chosen in an effort to subjectively influence national decisions regarding ocean management. In addition, the current disarray is being exacerbated by the administration's whimsical and disjointed ocean policy announcements designed more for short-term public consumption than for achieving long-term national goals. The Committee believes the best way to responsibly address the numerous issues associated with management and conservation of our ocean resources is through a balanced, independent and comprehensive review that includes input from all affected interests. To date \$4,500,000 has been appropriated for the Commission.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,182,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,370,000
House allowance	1,182,000
Committee recommendation	1,370,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,370,000. This is equal to the budget request.

The Commission was established in 1976 to ensure compliance with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation

in Europe with particular regard to provisions dealing with humanitarian affairs.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$282,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	322,000,000
House allowance	290,928,000
Committee recommendation	294,800,000

The Committee recommends \$294,800,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] in fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$27,200,000 less than the request and \$12,800,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. During the past 3 years, the EEOC has received increases significantly higher than most of the agencies funded under this bill. No new initiatives are funded under this year's recommendation, but it does provide the requested adjustments to base funding for fiscal year 2001.

The Committee recommendation includes \$31,000,000 to fund fair employment practices agencies. This should permit the EEOC to increase the contract rate for cases closed to \$575. In order to ensure the EEOC understands the importance the Committee places on the work of State and local fair employment practices agencies, bill language is included to direct the agency to increase funding for the charge rate paid to these agencies.

The Committee expects the agency to use its anticipated fiscal year 2000 carryover funds and the remainder not used for the above purposes to modernize its computer systems.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$210,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	237,188,000
House allowance	207,909,000
Committee recommendation	237,188,000

The Committee recommends the requested fiscal year 2001 program level of \$237,188,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission [FCC], of which \$200,146,000 is to be derived from collection of existing fees. The remaining \$37,042,000 is provided from direct appropriations. The recommendation is \$27,188,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

The FCC is an independent agency charged with regulating interstate and foreign communications, including radio, television, wire, wireless, cable, and satellite.

From within the funds recommended, the Committee directs the FCC to support public safety, security, emergency preparedness and telecommunications functions of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

The bill contains language which prohibits the FCC from expending funds to grant a license or operating authority to any entity in which a foreign entity has more than a 25 percent direct or indirect ownership or interest.

Section 309(j) of the Communications Act prohibits the FCC from utilizing competitive bidding to award a broadcast license to a non-commercial educational or public station to operate on a non-reserved channel. This statutory exemption for public broadcasters was enacted because of the unique public service they provide, particularly in rural and underserved areas, and because these stations are financially unable to compete in the competitive bidding process. Congress did not intend publicly funded stations to use public funds to pay for a Federal asset to provide a public service.

The Committee believes the Commission misinterpreted the law and the underlying congressional intent when it decided to subject public broadcast stations to the competitive bidding process against commercial broadcast stations. See MM Docket No. 95-31 at 101-111 (rel. April 21, 2000). The Commission's decision to subject mutually exclusive broadcast applications for non-reserved spectrum to competitive bidding when one of the applicants has proposed a non-commercial educational television or radio station could result in the shutdown of the poorest public stations or the denial of new service.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, public broadcasters would have to pay approximately a quarter of a billion dollars to acquire the spectrum they will need for digital conversion through a competitive bidding process if the Commission's decision is upheld. The Committee therefore directs the FCC to reconsider the non-commercial non-reserved spectrum auction portion of its Report and Order and adopt another approach that does not subject public broadcasters to auction when they apply for broadcast spectrum not specifically reserved for non-commercial educational use. The Committee further understands that this matter is currently pending in the Court of Appeals and urges the Court to take notice of Section 309(j), congressional intent, and the public policy goals underpinning the statute.

The Committee is concerned about the declining standards of broadcast television and the impact this decline is having on America's children. An analysis of all prime-time programming has found that overall sexual content, foul language and violence have nearly tripled over the past decade. In December 1999, the FCC issued a notice of inquiry regarding the public interest obligations of broadcasters during and after the transition to digital transmission. The Committee directs the FCC to report to Congress on the issues associated with resurrecting a broadcast industry code of conduct for content of programming that, if adhered to by the broadcast industry, would protect against the further erosion of broadcasting standards. By June 1, 2001, the FCC is directed to report its findings to the Appropriations Committee.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$14,150,000
Budget estimate, 2001	16,222,000
House allowance	14,097,000
Committee recommendation	16,222,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,222,000. The recommendation is identical to the budget request.

The Federal Maritime Commission is an independent regulatory agency charged with administering several laws relating to the waterborne domestic and foreign offshore commerce of the United States.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$125,024,000
Budget estimate, 2001	164,600,000
House allowance	134,807,000
Committee recommendation	159,500,000

The Federal Trade Commission [FTC] administers a variety of Federal antitrust and consumer protection laws. Activities in the antitrust area include detection and elimination of illegal collusion, anticompetitive mergers, unlawful single-firm conduct, and injurious vertical agreements. The FTC regulates advertising practices, service industry practices, marketing practices, and credit practices as it addresses fraud and other consumer concerns.

The FTC requested, as part of their fiscal year 2001 budget, language which would restructure the fee schedule for Hart-Scott-Rodino pre-merger filings pursuant to section 605 of Public Law 101-162, as amended. These filing fees are used to offset the cost of the merger reviews which are conducted by the FTC or the Department of Justice Antitrust Division. Pre-merger filing fees are evenly divided between the two agencies. The Committee has incorporated this request in the bill. Current law requires a pre-merger filing fee of \$45,000 on all merger transactions in excess of \$15,000,000. The FTC proposes changing the minimum threshold for filing from \$15,000,000 to \$35,000,000. In addition, the request would establish a three-tiered fee schedule. Businesses filing merger transactions valued up to \$99,999,999 would pay the current pre-merger filing fee of \$45,000; businesses filing merger transactions valued from \$100,000,000 to \$199,999,999 would pay \$100,000; and, businesses filing merger transactions valued over \$200,000,000 would pay \$200,000. The number of pre-merger filings has tripled since 1991. This restructuring would provide relief to small businesses, and would eliminate filing fees for approximately 40 percent of current filers. Transactions at higher valuations are complex and require significant staff time to review; thus, a higher fee for pre-merger filings more accurately reflects the cost of the review. The language in the bill also permits agencies to seek civil penalties or any other appropriate remedy as provided for under 15 U.S.C. section 18a(g) for misrepresenting the size of a transaction in a pre-merger notification filing.

Competition.—The FTC's mission is divided between consumer protection and maintaining competition. For fiscal year 2001, the FTC is seeking increases for both of the agency's missions. The agency is seeking an additional 69 full-time equivalent [FTE] personnel and \$15,600,000 to maintain its Hart-Scott-Rodino merger reviews and continue to monitor and enforce non-merger matters effectively. The number of merger reviews have increased signifi-

cantly over the past 5 years. Staff regularly assigned to non-merger business reviews have been diverted to merger reviews in order to meet statutorily imposed deadlines for the completion of merger investigations. The Committee recommends the agency's request for the additional resources to ensure completion of merger reviews on a timely basis, while maintaining the staff necessary to review non-merger business practices, including monitoring, enforcement and compliance.

Of the funds recommended for the Bureau of Competition, the Committee expects the FTC to expend up to \$900,000 for the completion of its investigation into slotting allowances in order to ensure fair competition in the retail grocery business.

Consumer Protection.—The FTC is requesting an additional \$16,500,000 in fiscal year 2001 and 69 [FTE] for its consumer protection activities. The FTC has responsibility for the newly-enacted Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act, and is developing a database to meet its statutory requirements under this law. The other major area of consumer protection activity is prevention and prosecution of Internet fraud. In 1999, consumers are estimated to have spent \$20,200,000,000 on-line. This amount is expected to grow almost exponentially during the next 4 years. The FTC expects to expand its toll-free consumer hotline, established during fiscal year 1998, to handle 45,000 calls per month. In addition, the agency expects to expand its Consumer Sentinel database to make it available to international law enforcement officials to create data sharing arrangements. The Committee does not approve of \$5,100,000 of the requested increase in funding for consumer education and outreach. The agency's plans for the deployment of mobile information kiosks with interactive CD-ROMs as a method of reaching the public does not seem cost-effective. While there is a need to educate consumers to protect themselves from fraud, the agency should seek to network with public and private sector entities to get the agency's message to the public. It should be in the interest of legitimate businesses to help the FTC educate the public about using credit wisely and to spot deceptive advertising.

Internet.—The FTC has brought 100 cases against 300 companies and individuals for Internet fraud. Internet fraud is proliferating as rapidly as on-line sales. The agency is also charged with monitoring compliance with the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act. The Committee's recommendation ensures the agency is adequately prepared to meet the challenges of increased fraud on the Internet and the agency's recognition that Internet fraud is an international phenomenon since the Internet has no borders.

The Committee has reviewed the FTC's May 2000 report entitled "Privacy Online: Fair Information Practices in the Electronic Marketplace." Many of the Commission's findings raise legitimate concerns in the areas of consumer privacy and security. However, the report concludes that legislation and agency rulemaking are necessary to ensure that privacy and security are maintained. Five years ago, a small percentage of the population accessed the Internet. Few new technologies have been adopted as quickly as using a personal computer to access the Internet, and its use is changing the way Americans live and work. Industry is aware that privacy and security in using the Internet are concerns of its users. The in-

dustry knows full well that if these concerns are not addressed, people will cease to purchase products and services on-line. In this regard, the Committee encourages the industry to develop and implement effective self regulatory measures, which the Committee believes will improve consumer confidence in the Internet.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$305,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	340,000,000
House allowance	275,000,000
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000,000. This is \$40,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes \$289,000,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts, \$8,900,000 for management and administration, and \$2,100,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG]. The Committee is aware that LSC released statistics stating its grantees received over \$605,000,000 in total funding during 1999.

The Committee is concerned by the amount spent on travel costs and on past Board of Directors' meetings held at four star hotels and resort spas which are not on the Federal Government's approved list. Federal funding is being provided for the program's core mission: to provide basic legal aid to poor individuals. With this in mind, the Committee recommends a less indulgent approach in these areas. Furthermore, from available funds, the Committee recommends five additional investigators for the Compliance and Enforcement Division to investigate field grantees' compliance with the limited regulations grantees agreed to abide by when accepting Federal taxpayer funding.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommendation continues the administrative provisions contained in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations act (Public Law 105-119) regarding operation of this program to provide basic legal services to poor individuals, including provisions relating to distribution of funding by formula according to the number of poor people residing in an area, with adjustments for certain isolated States and territories, and for native American communities.

The Committee recommendation continues administrative provisions restricting the use of Legal Services Corporation funds. As in the past, grantees must agree not to engage in litigation and related activities with respect to a variety of matters including (1) re-districting; (2) class action suits; (3) representation of illegal aliens; (4) political activities; (5) collection of attorney fees; (6) abortion; (7) prisoner litigation; (8) welfare reform; (9) representation of charged drug dealers during eviction proceedings; and (10) solicitation of clients.

The Committee recommendation continues the exception to the restrictions in a case where there is imminent threat of physical harm to the client or prospective client.

Also, it extends the language providing for the manner in which LSC grantees are audited, the manner in which they contract with certified public accountants for financial and compliance audits, and the provisions on recompetition and debarment.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,270,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,400,000
House allowance	1,700,000
Committee recommendation	1,700,000

The recommendation provides \$1,700,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission in fiscal year 2001. This is \$430,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and is \$300,000 above the fiscal year 2001 request.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$367,800,000
Budget estimate, 2001	422,800,000
House allowance	392,624,000
Committee recommendation	489,652,000

The Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] is an independent agency responsible for administering many of the Nation's laws regulating the areas of securities and finance.

The Committee recommendation provides total budget (obligational) authority of \$489,652,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission for fiscal year 2001. The recommended amount of budget authority is \$66,852,000 above the fiscal year 2001 total request and is \$121,852,000 above the fiscal year 1999 funding level.

The recommendation reduces the section 6(b) registration fees to a pro rata rate of \$250 per \$1,000,000 (roughly $\frac{1}{40}$ of 1 percent) for fiscal year 2001. In fiscal year 2000, the fee rate was $\frac{1}{38}$ of 1 percent. The recommendation assumes that \$295,000,000 in fees collected in fiscal year 1999 and \$194,652,000 in fees collected in fiscal year 2001 will be available as offsetting collections.

For fiscal year 2001 the Committee continues to emphasize the importance of the Office of Economic Analysis within the Commission and expects adequate funds be provided in order to carry out these functions. The Committee recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous appropriations acts, which: (1) allows for the rental of space; (2) makes up to \$3,000 available for official reception and representation expenses; (3) makes up to \$10,000 available for a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions; and (4) makes up to \$100,000 available for governmental and regulatory officials.

Financial Controls.—In October 1999, the SEC's Office of Inspector General reported that the "overall control structure" over the collection of fees remained inadequate. The Committee understands that a new fee system is being developed. The Committee directs the Chairman of the SEC to report to the Committees on Appro-

priations on the status of implementation of this new computerized system no later than December 1, 2000. The report should include a description of any new financial controls that will be put into place and when.

Civil Penalties.—The Securities Enforcement Remedies and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 allows the SEC to seek civil monetary penalties in enforcement actions in Federal district court or administrative proceedings against any individual or firm in the securities industry. The district court has the discretion to determine the civil penalty to be imposed in judicial proceedings. Depending on the seriousness of the violation, the SEC has the statutory authority to seek penalties that range from \$5,500 to \$1,100,000 or up to 3 times the gross amount of the pecuniary gain to the defendant as a result of the violation. If these penalties are not paid within a prescribed time, the SEC may request contempt proceedings in Federal district court. It appears these penalties are no longer dissuading perpetrators from committing these acts of fraud. The Committee directs the SEC to provide recommendations for increased penalties which will deter future criminal intent. These recommendations should be provided to the Committees on Appropriations no later than December 1, 2000.

Investing on the Internet.—The Committee continues to be concerned about fraud related to stock transactions via the Internet. Our markets have been transformed by far-reaching and fast-paced innovation. More Americans than ever before invest in the securities markets, and today many are investing through the Internet.

While the Internet has had many positive effects on the practice of investing—lowering brokerage commissions, increasing the flow of information, and increasing public participation in the market place—the growth of online investing and increased access to investment-related information also has created some significant dangers for unwary investors. The Internet, along with surging markets, has brought millions of relative novices to the markets, while also providing simple, effective and essentially anonymous ways for fraudulent operators to exploit them.

Increases in securities fraud could potentially place a significant burden on regulators' limited resources. Customized software must be developed at the State level to search out and detect Internet fraud. The Internet does not recognize jurisdictional boundaries. Consequently, cooperation among international, Federal, and State securities regulators is critical. Well defined partnerships must be established among our foreign regulatory counterparts and the SEC as well as between individual States. This coordination should include information sharing about surveillance techniques, questionable transactions that suggest fraud, and successful prosecutorial approaches. Such partnerships will better enable the SEC to obtain evidence necessary to initiate enforcement actions.

The Committee acknowledges that the most effective countermeasure against securities fraud is an educated investing public. Given the potential for fraud, investment decisions should not be based solely on information obtained over the Internet. Rather, investors should take a number of independent steps to ensure the accuracy of information provided about a stock over the Internet. These steps include reviewing financial information about the com-

pany that may be available from independent sources, determining whether the company is in fact developing a technology as advertised over the Internet, and contacting companies that are alleged to be in the process of signing contracts with the company in question.

The Congress provided additional resources to the Commission in the fiscal year 2000 appropriation to address the rapidly expanding area of securities fraud on the Internet. The Committee is pleased with the Commission's progress to date in applying these funds to enhance its Internet fraud efforts. The SEC's request for fiscal year 2001 continues the program at the fiscal year 2000 level and is based on information available in the early stages of implementation of the enhanced program. The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 above the request for additional information systems support to help the SEC investigate and prosecute these cases more efficiently and to fund the full cost of required information systems improvements.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$877,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,057,820,000
House allowance	860,699,000
Committee recommendation	887,465,000

The Committee recommends total funding of \$887,465,000 for the Small Business Administration. This amount is \$524,000 below the fiscal year 2000 enacted amount and a decrease of \$170,355,000 from the budget request. The total funding is distributed among the five SBA appropriation accounts as described below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$322,800,000
Budget estimate, 2001	163,000,000
House allowance	304,094,000
Committee recommendation	143,475,000

The Committee recommendation provides a direct appropriation of \$143,475,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Small Business Administration. This amount is \$19,525,000 below the fiscal year 2001 request and \$179,325,000 below the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. In fiscal year 2001, the SBA request for salaries and expenses was divided into two accounts. Those costs, which are directly attributable to some of the agency's "non-credit business assistance programs", are shown in a new account with that name. The new salaries and expenses account includes funds wholly devoted to the administrative operations of the agency. Among the activities included in this account are the agency's request for: a systems modernization initiative; workforce transition; information technology infrastructure; the New Markets program administration; and, an asset sales financial advisor. Of these, the Committee recommends funding \$8,000,000 for the SBA's systems modernization initiative. The Committee has, in past years, provided \$24,000,000 for this purpose.

The Committee is concerned about reports from the General Accounting Office (GAO) that the SBA plans to undertake a prototype development without the completion of the necessary systems anal-

ysis. The Committee is concerned that this lack of planning greatly increases the risk to the success of the project. Not later than December 31, 2000, the SBA is directed to submit a plan, in accordance with section 605 of this Act, for the expenditure of these funds, including evidence that the agency has completed, to the satisfaction of GAO, the eight planning steps set forth in the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997.

The Committee recommendation does not include funding for workforce transition. The agency has not completed a workforce transition plan, and the Committee sees no utility in funding this request until a coherent plan has been developed and Congress has had the opportunity to review it. The Committee recommendation includes requested language authorizing \$3,500 for official reception and representation expenses and language authorizing SBA to charge fees to cover the cost of publications and certain loan servicing activities. The Committee assumes SBA will offset its operations in fiscal year 2001 by collecting \$3,000,000 in fees. In addition, the Committee expects SBA to transfer funds from the business loan and disaster loan programs, a total of \$162,000,000, to cover the salaries and expenses associated with those programs. With the combination of these funds, the agency has \$308,475,000 available for the administrative operations of the agency in fiscal year 2001.

NON-CREDIT BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	
Budget estimate, 2001	\$256,050,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	153,690,000

For SBA's non-credit business assistance programs, the Committee recommends a total of \$153,690,000. This amount is \$102,360,000 below the fiscal year 2001 request. The Committee recommends the following amounts for these programs:

Small Business Development Centers	\$90,000,000
USEAC Program	3,100,000
Business LINC	1,500,000
SCORE	4,000,000
BICs	500,000
Women's Business Centers	9,000,000
Women's Council	600,000
WOBE Census	790,000
7(j) Technical Assistance	5,000,000
One Stop Capital Shops	3,100,000
Advocacy Research/Database	1,100,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	10,000,000
Veteran's Outreach	4,000,000
Pro-Net	500,000
Regulatory Fairness Board	500,000
SBIR Technical Assistance	5,000,000
HubZone Program	5,000,000
PRIME Technical Assistance	10,000,000

The Committee believes the Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) provide useful services to small businesses nationwide. The Committee, however, is concerned that there is an expectation that Federal funds for these centers will continue to increase annually. The original law creating the SBDCs envisioned ever-increasing funding from outside the Federal sector to permit the cen-

ters to grow. Most SBDCs raise significant funds from the private sector as well as State and local governments. The Federal share of funding for SBDCs is not likely to grow as dramatically as in previous years, and the SBDC community must consider this possibility in planning for the future.

The Committee has provided funding of \$10,000,000 for each of the Microloan and PRIME technical assistance programs. The Committee believes the PRIME program has great promise for providing assistance to the entrepreneurs who have no access to capital and has a training component for assisting these small businesses which is missing in some of the other SBA assistance programs.

A concern about the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program has been the geographic concentration of awards. This issue was most recently highlighted in a GAO report released on June 4, 1999, which found that companies in one-third of the States received 85 percent of the SBIR awards from fiscal year 1993 through 1996. The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the Federal and State Technology Partnership Program to encourage organizations in States to assist in the development of small high-technology businesses. The Committee believes that increasing the overall participation in the SBIR program by high-technology small businesses will ultimately lead to an overall increase in the quality of SBIR proposals and completed projects.

The Committee has provided the \$4,000,000 requested for veterans' outreach. The Committee directs that the \$4,000,000 go to the National Veterans' Business Development Corporation, as authorized by Public Law 106-50.

The Committee funded the Women's Business Centers program at the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee is concerned about a General Accounting Office report from September 1999 about the SBA's management of the program, and believes expansion of the program would be unwise until the agency improves its ability to maintain complete and accurate financial data on the availability and disbursement of funds to these centers. Semiannual financial reports are required for all currently funded centers, and the GAO found these reports missing in 11 of the 35 files they reviewed at the SBA. The GAO found that there was a "lack of understanding between the Office of Women's Business Ownership and the Office of Procurement and Grants Management regarding their responsibilities for the financial reports." The GAO also conducted a report for the authorizing committees in September in response for their request for information in anticipation of reauthorizing the program. The GAO was unable to provide complete data for this report because of incomplete files maintained by the SBA on the program. The Committee expects the GAO to do a follow-up study for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 to determine whether the agency has improved its management of the program.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2000	\$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	14,315,000
House allowance	10,905,000
Committee recommendation	13,000,000

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration. This amount is an increase of \$2,000,000 over current funding and \$1,315,000 below the request. The Committee directs the Inspector General's office to continue the activities outlined in the fiscal year 2000 Senate report, and expects the office to report on its progress in reviewing and auditing the agency's financial management systems. The bill contains language making \$500,000 available to the Inspector General's office from funds made available to the disaster loan program for its activities.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2000	\$266,800,000
Budget estimate, 2001	328,355,000
House allowance	269,300,000
Committee recommendation	296,200,000

The Committee recommends \$296,200,000 for the business loans program account including \$130,800,000 for administrative expenses related to this account. The administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with SBA salaries and expenses to cover the common overhead expenses associated with the business loan programs.

The Committee recommendation funds the 7(a) loan program subsidy budget authority at a level of \$134,000,000, which is \$26,500,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and is \$8,600,000 below the request. The Committee's recommendation would support a 7(a) program level of \$10,800,000,000, assuming a subsidy rate in fiscal year 2001 of 1.24 percent. The Senate includes bill language requiring the SBA to submit a reprogramming under section 605 if the agency wishes to exceed a program level of \$10,800,000,000. The recommendation includes \$2,600,000 in subsidy budget authority for the Microloan program, which will support a program level of approximately \$29,050,000 in fiscal year 2001, assuming a subsidy rate of 8.95 percent. There was no request for funds for the Microloan guarantee program, which is proposed to sunset at the end of fiscal year 2000. The administration originally requested an appropriation for the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) debentures program, but a subsequent budget amendment submitted by the administration withdrew that request. The Committee recommends providing \$26,200,000 in subsidy budget authority for the SBIC participating securities program in fiscal year 2001. This level will support a program level of \$2,000,000,000 assuming a subsidy rate of 1.31 percent. The Committee does not recommend funding for the New Market venture capital program, since funds were made available in the fiscal year 2000 appropriation contingent on the authorization of this program. An authorization has not been enacted, thus further funding is not recommended.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2000	\$276,400,000
Budget estimate, 2001	296,100,000
House allowance	276,400,000
Committee recommendation	281,100,000

The Committee recommends a disaster loan program funding level of \$281,100,000 for fiscal year 2001. Of this amount, \$142,100,000 is for direct loan subsidies, for a program level of \$871,134,000. The remaining \$139,000,000 is made available for administrative expenses for the program, and can be merged with the agency's salaries and expenses account.

The Committee notes that the disaster loans program expects to receive \$10,000,000 in recoveries during fiscal year 2001, and the Committee expects the agency to use all recovered funds in support of the loan program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee wishes to underscore the reprogramming requirements outlined in section 605. This recommendation includes an administrative provision in the bill language, as in last year's bill, providing the authority to transfer funds between the Small Business Administration's appropriations accounts. The language provides that no account may be decreased by more than 10 percent or increased by more than 20 percent. The language also makes the transfers subject to the Committee's standard reprogramming procedures under section 605. In addition, a reprogramming notification is required in any proposed organization, whether or not funding transfers will be associated with the proposed reorganization.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$6,850,000
Budget estimate, 2001	6,850,000
House allowance	4,500,000
Committee recommendation	6,850,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,850,000. This is equal to the budget request. The Committee is aware that \$8,000,000 is available to the Institute from the "Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services" account.

The Institute was created in 1984 to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in State courts. This goal is to be reached by providing grants for programs which (1) create a national program of assistance to assure a fair and effective system of justice, (2) foster coordination with the Federal Judiciary in areas of mutual concern, (3) promote recognition of the separation of powers, or (4) provide education to judges and support personnel through national organizations.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments and agencies funded in the accompanying bill.

Section 601 prohibits any appropriation act from being used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by law.

Section 602 prohibits any appropriation contained in the act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current year unless expressly so provided.

Section 603 provides that the expenditure for any appropriation contained in the act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 604 establishes new position within the Department of Justice.

Section 605 stipulates Committee policy concerning the reprogramming of funds. Section 605(a) prohibits the reprogramming of funds which: (1) create new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates offices or employees; (5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees—unless the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate are notified 15 days in advance.

Section 605(b) prohibits a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is more, that (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from any general savings due to a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress unless the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate are notified 15 days in advance.

Section 606 prohibits construction, repair, overhaul, conversion, or modernization of NOAA ships outside of the United States.

Section 607 provides availability of funds for certain Commission employees.

Section 608 prohibits funds in the bill from being used to implement, administer, or enforce any guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission covering harassment based on religion similar to proposed guidelines published by the EEOC in October 1993.

Section 609 limits the use of funds for diplomatic facilities in Vietnam unless certain conditions are met.

Section 610 credits fees as offsetting collections.

Section 611 limits obligation rates in the last 2 months of the fiscal year.

Section 612 prohibits the use of funds to provide certain amenities and personal comforts in the Federal prison system.

Section 613 provides that any closing or downsizing costs incurred by a Department or agency funded under this act resulting from funding reductions in the act shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the Department or agency. The language also provides transfer of authority between appropriation accounts to carry out the provision subject to the reprogramming procedures outlined in section 605 of this act.

Section 614 limits the availability of pornography to Federal prisoners.

Section 615 prohibits funds from being used to issue a visa to any alien involved in extrajudicial and political killings in Haiti.

Section 616 prohibits a user fee from being charged for background checks conducted pursuant to the Brady Handgun Control Act of 1993 and prohibits implementation of a background check system that does not require and result in the immediate destruction of certain information.

Section 617 addresses the allocation of funds under the bill to certain National Estuarine Research Reserve Sanctuaries.

Section 618 addresses FCC interests in cases including insolvencies or receiverships.

Section 619 delays obligation of some receipts deposited into the Crime Victim Fund.

Section 620 redefines the terms of employment for certain Justice Department employees.

Section 621 ties visa issuance to cooperation on so-called "non-returnables".

Section 622 corrects various agencies' misinterpretation of the budget process.

Section 623 broadens the cap on medical costs to suspects in FBI custody.

Section 624 establishes a permanent moratorium on hunting Cook Inlet Beluga whales unless such hunting occurs under a co-management agreement with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The current moratorium expires on October 1, 2000.

Section 625 authorizes the Pacific Salmon Treaty and the Pacific Salmon Recovery fund.

Section 626 prohibits the misuse of Social Security numbers.

TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(RESCISSION)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

WORKING CAPITOL FUND

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$76,698,000 from the unobligated balances available in the “Working Capitol Fund”.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

ASSET FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$96,383,000 from the unobligated balances available in the “Asset Forfeiture Fund”.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$40,000,000 from the unobligated balances available for the Information Sharing Initiative in the “Salaries and Expenses” account.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

DRUG DIVERSION CONTROL FEE ACCOUNT

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$8,000,000 from the amounts otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2001 for the “Drug Diversion Control Fee Account”.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

(RECISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$212,744,000 from the unobligated balances available in the "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities" account.

TITLE VIII—SOUTHWEST BORDER INITIATIVE

The Committee recommendations, by item or location, are displayed in the following table:

Southwest Border Initiative

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee Recommendation</i>
U.S. Marshals:	
Courthouse Security Equipment:	
Phoenix, AZ	200
Tucson, AZ	75
El Centro, CA	200
Los Angeles, CA	283
Oakland, CA	100
Riverside, CA	25
San Francisco, CA	180
Albuquerque, NM	200
Las Cruces, NM	325
Brownsville, TX	150
Del Rio, TX	550
El Paso, TX	595
Houston, TX	675
Laredo, TX	725
Tyler, TX	260
Waco, TX	725
Subtotal, Courthouse security equipment	5,268
Construction:	
El Centro, CA	350
Oakland, CA	400
San Francisco, CA	150
Las Cruces, NM	1,025
Del Rio, TX	1,200
El Paso, TX	1,300
Houston, TX	1,200
Subtotal, Construction	5,625
Justice Prisoner & Alien Transportation System: Large Body Aircraft	52,000
Drug Enforcement Administration:	
Twin-Engine Aircraft/Helicopter	10,500
Tucson, AZ—Satellite Forensic Laboratory	3,100
MERLIN Computer Workstations	3,300
Firebird Deployment	3,800
EPIC Information System Enhancements	1,800
Subtotal, DEA	22,500
Immigration & Naturalization Service: Equipment:	
Border Patrol:	
Light Helicopters	36,111
Fiber Optic Scopes	1,560
Hand-Held Searchlights	1,160

	<i>Committee Recommendation</i>
Vehicle Infrared Cameras	1,100
Global Positioning Systems	1,046
Infrared Scopes	18,000
Night Vision Goggles	1,108
Pocket Scopes	7,500
Subtotal, INS equipment	<u>67,585</u>
Immigration & Naturalization Service: Construction:	
Border Patrol:	
Douglas, AZ—Border Patrol Station	12,000
El Paso, TX—Checkpoints	2,872
Laredo, TX—Checkpoints	5,341
Temecula, CA—Border Patrol Station	9,373
Naco, AZ—Border Patrol Station	8,961
Presidio, TX—Border Patrol Station	6,372
McAllen, TX—Border Patrol Station	10,477
Fort Hancock, TX—Border Patrol Station	4,939
Comstock, TX—Border Patrol Station	5,000
Del Rio, TX—Checkpoints	5,273
Tucson, AZ—Border Patrol Station	500
Sanderson, TX—Border Patrol Station	3,880
El Centro, CA:	
Border Patrol Sector Headquarters	6,050
Border Patrol Station	6,000
Falfurrias, TX—Border Patrol Station	4,905
Hebbronville, TX—Border Patrol Station	3,688
Rio Grande City, TX—Border Patrol Station	4,420
Sierra Blanca, TX—Border Patrol Station	2,486
Yuma, AZ—Border Patrol Sector Headquarters	2,000
Alpine, TX—Border Patrol Station	1,252
Brownsville, TX—Border Patrol Station	4,004
Chula Vista, CA—Border Patrol Station	9,333
Santa Teresa, TX—Border Patrol Station	800
Campo, CA—Border Patrol Station	11,800
Detention & Deportation:	
Krome, FL—Service Processing Center	24,552
San Pedro, CA—Service Processing Center	4,630
El Centro, CA—Service Processing Center	3,300
Aguadilla, PR—Service Processing Center	6,600
Port Isabel, TX—Service Processing Center	10,400
Florence, AZ—Service Processing Center	7,000
El Paso, TX—Service Processing Center	7,000
Buffalo, NY—Federal Detention Center	6,600
Stockton, TX—Service Processing Center	52,200
Subtotal, INS construction	<u>254,008</u>
Judiciary:	
Office Expansions, Relocations, Forced Moves, & Build-Outs	4,392
CSOs, X-Ray Machines, Metal Detectors, & Radios	2,562
Subtotal, Judiciary	<u>6,954</u>
Total, SWB initiative	413,940

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2001.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify items of appropriation not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The following appropriations have not been authorized either in whole or in part and fall under this rule:

Title I—Department of Justice: General administration, salaries and expenses; administrative review and appeals, Office of the Inspector General; United States Parole Commission, salaries and expenses; general legal activities, salaries and expenses; National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act; Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses; U.S. attorneys, salaries and expenses; Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; fees and expenses of witnesses; Federal Bureau of Investigation, salaries and expenses; Drug Enforcement Administration, salaries and expenses; Drug Enforcement Administration, construction; Immigration and Naturalization Service, salaries and expenses; Federal Prison System, salaries and expenses; Federal Prison System, building and facilities; Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; limitation on administrative expenses; Federal Prison Industries Inc.; juvenile justice programs; juvenile justice delinquency prevention; State and local law enforcement assistance block grants; Weed and Seed Program; Missing Children's Program; and Victims of Child Abuse Act Program.

Title II—Department of Commerce and related agencies: Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, salaries and expenses; International Trade Commission, salaries and expenses; Export Administration, operations and administration; International Trade Administration, operations and administration; economic development assistance programs; Patent and Trademark Office; National Institute of Standards and Technology, scientific and technical research and services; NIST industrial technology services; NIST construction of research facilities; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operations, research, and facilities; NOAA construction; and Minority Business Development Agency.

Title V—Related agencies: Department of Transportation; Maritime Administration, operations and training; Commission on Civil Rights; Federal Communications Commission (except offsetting fee collections); Legal Services Corporation; and Securities and Exchange Commission.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the Committee ordered reported en bloc, H.R. 4733, the fiscal year 2001 Energy and Water

Development Appropriations bill, and H.R. 4690, the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill, both subject to amendment and subject to the section 302 budget allocation, with the exception of an amendment repealing three provisions in Public Law 106-246, by a recorded vote of 28-0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Stevens	
Mr. Cochran	
Mr. Specter	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Bond	
Mr. Gorton	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Burns	
Mr. Shelby	
Mr. Gregg	
Mr. Bennett	
Mr. Campbell	
Mr. Craig	
Mrs. Hutchison	
Mr. Kyl	
Mr. Byrd	
Mr. Inouye	
Mr. Hollings	
Mr. Leahy	
Mr. Lautenberg	
Mr. Harkin	
Ms. Mikulski	
Mr. Reid	
Mr. Kohl	
Mrs. Murray	
Mr. Dorgan	
Mrs. Feinstein	
Mr. Durbin	

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of the rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by this bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES

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PART III—EMPLOYEES

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Subpart B—Employment and Retention

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CHAPTER 31—AUTHORITY FOR EMPLOYMENT

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SUBCHAPTER II—THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE

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§ 3132. Definitions and exclusions

(a) * * *

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(A) * * *

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(C) the Federal Election Commission; **[or]**

(D) the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Federal Housing Finance Board, the Resolution Trust Corporation, the Farm Credit Administration, the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the National Credit Union Administration; *or*

(E) *the Securities and Exchange Commission.*

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Subpart D—Pay and Allowances

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CHAPTER 53—PAY RATES AND SYSTEMS

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SUBCHAPTER VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

* * * * *

§ 5373. Limitation on pay fixed by administrative action

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(2) section 831b of title 16; **[or]**

(3) sections 403a–403c, 403e–403h, and 403j of title 50**[.]**

; or

(4) *section 4(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.*

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TITLE 5—APPENDIX

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ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1978

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TITLE V—GOVERNMENT-WIDE LIMITATIONS ON OUTSIDE
EARNED INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

SEC. 501. OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME LIMITATION

(a) OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME LIMITATION.—

(1) Except as provided by paragraph (2), a Member or an officer or employee who is a noncareer officer or employee and who occupies a position classified above GS-15 of the General Schedule or, in the case of positions not under the General Schedule, for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of the General Schedule, may not in any calendar year have outside earned income attributable to such calendar year which exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as of January 1 of such calendar year.

(2) In the case of any individual who during a calendar year becomes a Member or an officer or employee who is a non-career officer or employee and who occupies a position classified above GS-15 of the General Schedule or, in the case of positions not under the General Schedule, for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of the General Schedule, such individual may not have outside earned income attributable to the portion of that calendar year which occurs after such individual becomes a Member or such an officer or employee which exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as of January 1 of such calendar year multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of days such individual is a Member or such officer or employee during such calendar year and the denominator of which is 365.

(3) *Honorarium shall not be included in outside earned income.*

(b) HONORARIA PROHIBITION.—An individual may not receive any honorarium while that individual is a Member, officer or employee. *This subsection shall not apply to any individual while that individual is a justice or judge of the United States.*

(c) TREATMENT OF CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(1) Any honorarium which, except for subsection (b), might be paid to a Member, officer or employee, but which is paid instead on behalf of such Member, officer or employee to a charitable organization, shall be deemed not to be received by such Member, officer or employee. No such payment shall exceed \$2,000 or be made to a charitable organization from which such individual or a parent, sibling, spouse, child, or dependent relative of such individual derives any financial benefit.

“(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), any honorarium which might be paid to a justice or judge of the United States but which is paid instead on behalf of such justice or judge to a charitable organization, shall be deemed not to be received by such justice or judge. No such payment shall be made to a charitable organization from which the justice or judge or a parent, sibling, spouse, child, or dependent relative of such justice or judge derives any financial benefit.”

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TITLE 12—BANKS AND BANKING

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CHAPTER 16—FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

* * * * *

§ 1833b. Comparability in compensation schedules

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency, the National Credit Union Administration Board, the Federal Housing Finance Board, [the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board of the Resolution Trust Corporation,] the Farm Credit Administration, and the Office of Thrift Supervision, in establishing and adjusting schedules of compensation and benefits which are to be determined solely by each agency under applicable provisions of law, shall inform the heads of the other agencies and the Congress of such compensation and benefits and shall seek to maintain comparability regarding compensation and benefits.

(b) *In establishing and adjusting schedules of compensation and additional benefits for employees of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which are to be determined solely by the Commission under applicable provisions of law, the Commission shall inform the heads of the agencies referred to under subsection (a) and Congress of such compensation and benefits, and shall seek to maintain comparability with such agencies regarding compensation and benefits.*

* * * * *

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND TRADE

CHAPTER 1—MONOPOLIES AND COMBINATIONS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE

* * * * *

§ 18a. Premerger notification and waiting period

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(3) * * *

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(A) * * *

(B) an aggregate total amount of the voting securities and assets of the acquired person in excess of ~~[\$15,000,000]~~ \$50,000,000.

* * * * *

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF FILING FEES

Pub. L. 101-162, title VI, Sec. 605, Nov. 21, 1989, 103 Stat. 1031, as amended by Pub. L. 101-302, title II, May 25, 1990, 104 Stat. 217; Pub. L. 102-395, title I, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1847; Pub. L. 103-317, title I, Aug. 26, 1994, 108 Stat. 1739, provided that: "Five working days after enactment of this Act [Nov. 21, 1989] and thereafter, the Federal Trade Commission shall assess and collect filing fees established at ~~[\$45,000 which]~~ (a) \$45,000, if as a result of the acquisition, the acquiring person would hold an aggregate total amount of the voting securities and assets of the acquired person in excess of \$35,000,000 but not exceeding \$99,999,999; (b) \$100,000, if as a result of the acquisition, the acquiring person would hold an aggregate total amount of the voting securities and assets of the acquired person equal to or in excess of \$100,000,000 but not exceeding \$199,999,999; or (c) \$200,000, if as a result of the acquisition, the acquiring person would hold an aggregate total amount of the voting securities and assets of the acquired person equal to or in excess of \$200,000,000. Such fees shall be paid by persons acquiring voting securities or assets who are required to file premerger notifications by the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a) and the regulations promulgated thereunder. For purposes of said Act, no notification shall be considered filed until payment of the fee required by this section. Any misrepresentation of the aggregate total amount of the voting securities and assets to be held as a result of the acquisition would subject the acquiring person to civil penalties and any other appropriate remedy as provided for under 15 U.S.C. section 18(a)(g). Fees collected pursuant to this section shall be divided evenly between and credited to the appropriations, Federal Trade Commission, 'Salaries and Expenses' and Department of Justice, 'Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division': *Provided*, That fees in excess of \$40,000,000 in fiscal year 1990 shall be deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States: *Provided further*, That fees made available to the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division herein shall remain available until expended."

* * * * *

CHAPTER 2B—SECURITIES EXCHANGES

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§ 78d. Securities and Exchange Commission

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(b) Appointment and compensation of staff and leasing authority

[(1) Appointment and compensation

【The Commission is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such officers, attorneys, examiners, and other experts as may be necessary for carrying out its functions under this chapter, and the Commission may, subject to the civil-service laws, appoint such other officers and employees as are necessary in the execution of its functions and fix their salaries in accordance with chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5.

[(2) Economists

[(A) Commission authority

Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 51 of title 5, the Commission is authorized—

【(i) to establish its own criteria for the selection of such professional economists as the Commission deems necessary to carry out the work of the Commission;

(ii) to appoint directly such professional economists as the Commission deems qualified; and

(iii) to fix and adjust the compensation of any professional economist appointed under this paragraph, without regard to the provisions of chapter 54 of title 5, or subchapters II, III, or VIII of chapter 53, of title 5.

[(B) Limitation on compensation

【No base compensation fixed for an economist under this paragraph may exceed the pay for Level IV of the Executive Schedule, and no payments to an economist appointed under this paragraph shall exceed the limitation on certain payments in section 5307 of title 5.

[(C) Other benefits

【All professional economists appointed under this paragraph shall remain within the existing civil service system with respect to employee benefits.】

(1)(A) The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such officers, attorneys, economists, examiners, and other employees as may be necessary for carrying out its functions under this Act.

(B) Rates of basic pay for all employees of the Commission may be set and adjusted by the Commission without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 or subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code.

(C) The Commission may provide additional compensation and benefits to employees of the Commission if the same type of compensation or benefits are then being provided by any agency referred to under section 1206(a) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (12 U.S.C. 1833b(a)), or, if not then being provided, could be provided by such an agency under applicable provisions of law, rule, or regulation.

(D) In setting and adjusting the total amount of compensation and additional benefits for employees, the Commission shall consult with, and seek to maintain comparability with, the agencies referred to under section 1206(a) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (12 U.S.C. 1833b).

[(3)] (2) Leasing authority

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission is authorized to enter directly into leases for real property for office, meeting, storage, and such other space as is necessary to carry out its functions, and shall be exempt from any General Services Administration space management regulations or directives.

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TITLE 18—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

* * * * *

PART III—PRISONS AND PRISONERS

* * * * *

CHAPTER 301—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * *

§ 4006. Subsistence for prisoners

(a) **In general.**—The Attorney General shall allow and pay only the reasonable and actual cost of the subsistence of prisoners in the custody of any marshal of the United States, and shall prescribe such regulations for the government of the marshals as will enable him to determine the actual and reasonable expenses incurred.

(b) **Health care items and services.**—

(1) **In general.**—Payment for costs incurred for the provision of health care items and services for individuals in the custody of the United States Marshals Service, *the Federal Bureau of Investigation* and the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall not exceed the lesser of the amount that would be paid for the provision of similar health care items and services under—

(A) the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act; or

(B) the medicaid program under title XIX of such Act of the State in which the services were provided.

(2) **Full and final payment.**— Any payment for a health care item or service made pursuant to this subsection, shall be deemed to be full and final payment.

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TITLE 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

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PART II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

* * * * *

CHAPTER 31—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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§ 504. Deputy [Attorney] Attorneys General

The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Deputy Attorney General and a Deputy Attorney General for Combating Domestic Terrorism.

* * * * *

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

* * * * *

CHAPTER 72—JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER II—PROGRAMS AND OFFICES

* * * * *

PART B—FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

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§ 5633. State plans

(a) Requirements

* * * * *

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(14) provide that no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults, except that the Administrator shall, through 1997, promulgate regulations which make exceptions with regard to the detention of juveniles accused of non-status offenses who are awaiting an initial court appearance pursuant to an enforceable State law requiring such appearances within [twenty-four] 48 hours after being taken into custody (excluding weekends and holidays) provided that such exceptions are limited to areas that are in compliance with paragraph (13) and—

* * * * *

CHAPTER 112—VICTIM COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE

* * * * *

§ 10601. Crime Victims Fund

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(d) * * *

* * * * *

(3) Of the sums remaining in the Fund in any particular fiscal year after compliance with paragraph (2), such sums as may be necessary shall be available for the United States Attorneys Offices and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to im-

prove services for the benefit of crime victims in the Federal criminal justice system.

* * * * *

COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

* * * * *

SEC. 309. APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(j) USE OF COMPETITIVE BIDDING.—

(1) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—

* * * * *

(8) TREATMENT OF REVENUES.—

(A) * * *

* * * * *

(C) * * *

(D) PROTECTION OF INTERESTS.—

(i) Title 11, United States Code, or any otherwise applicable Federal or state law regarding insolvencies or receiverships, or any succeeding Federal law not expressly in derogation of this subsection, shall not apply to or be construed to apply to the Commission or limit the rights, powers, or duties of the Commission with respect to (a) a license or permit issued by the Commission under this subsection or a payment made to or a debt or other obligation owed to the Commission relating to or rising from such a license or permit, (b) an interest of the Commission in property securing such a debt or other obligation, or (c) an act by the Commission to issue, deny, cancel, or transfer control of such a license or permit.

(ii) Notwithstanding otherwise applicable law, the Commission shall be deemed to have a perfected, first priority security interest in a license or construction permit issued by the Commission under this subsection and the proceeds of such a license or permit for which a debt or other obligation is owed to the Commission under this subsection.

(iii) This paragraph shall apply retroactively, including to pending cases and proceedings whether on appeal or otherwise.

* * * * *

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

* * * * *

SEC. 245. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(i)(1) [Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (c) of this section, an alien physically present in the United States—

[(A) who—

[(i) entered the United States without inspection; or
 [(ii) is within one of the classes enumerated in sub-
 section (c) of this section; and
 [(B) who is the beneficiary (including a spouse or child of
 the principal alien, if eligible to receive a visa under section
 203(d)) of—

[(i) a petition for classification under section 204 that
 was filed with the Attorney General on or before January
 14, 1998; or

[(ii) an application for a labor certification under sec-
 tion 212(a)(5)(A) that was filed pursuant to the regulations
 of the Secretary of Labor on or before such date;

[may apply to the Attorney General for the adjustment of his or
 her status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent resi-
 dence. The Attorney General may accept such application only if
 the alien remits with such application a sum equalling \$1,000 as
 of the date of receipt of the application, but such sum shall not be
 required from a child under the age of seventeen, or an alien who
 is the spouse or unmarried child of an individual who obtained
 temporary or permanent resident status under section 210 or 245A
 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or section 202 of the Immi-
 gration Reform and Control Act of 1986 at any date, who—

[(i) as of May 5, 1988, was the unmarried child or spouse
 of the individual who obtained temporary or permanent resi-
 dent status under section 210 or 245A of the Immigration and
 Nationality Act or section 202 of the Immigration Reform and
 Control Act of 1986;

[(ii) entered the United States before May 5, 1988, resided
 in the United States on May 5, 1988, and is not a lawful per-
 manent resident; and

[(iii) applied for benefits under section 301(a) of the Immi-
 gration Act of 1990. The sum specified herein shall be in addi-
 tion to the fee normally required for the processing of an appli-
 cation under this section.]

*Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (c) of this sec-
 tion, an alien physically present in the United States who—*

(A) entered the United States without inspection; or

*(B) is within one of the classes enumerated in sub-
 section (c) of this section, may apply to the Attorney Gen-
 eral for the adjustment of his or her status to that of an
 alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.*

(2) Upon receipt of such an application and the sum hereby re-
 quired, the Attorney General may adjust the status of the alien to
 that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if—

(A) the alien is eligible to receive an immigrant visa and
 is admissible to the United States for permanent residence;
 and

(B) an immigrant visa is immediately available to the alien
 at the time the application is filed.

(3)(A) The portion of each application fee (not to exceed \$200)
 that the Attorney General determines is required to process an ap-
 plication under this section and is remitted to the Attorney General
 pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall be dis-

posed of by the Attorney General as provided in subsections (m), (n), and (o) of section 286.

[(B) Any remaining portion of such fees remitted under such paragraphs shall be deposited by the Attorney General into the Breached Bond/Detention Fund established under section 286(r).]

(B) *One-half of any remaining portion of such fees remitted under such paragraphs shall be deposited by the Attorney General into the Immigration Examination Fee Account established under section 286(m), and one-half of any remaining portion of such fees shall be deposited by the Attorney General into the Breached Bond/Detention Fund established under section 286(r).*

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SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

TITLE XI—GENERAL PROVISIONS, PEER REVIEW, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SIMPLIFICATION

* * * * *

SEC. 1150. * * *

* * * * *

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN MISUSES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

SEC. 1150A. (a) LIMITATION ON DISPLAY.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person may display to the public any individual’s social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, without the affirmatively expressed consent, electronically or in writing, of such individual.

(b) PROHIBITION OF WRONGFUL USE AS PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER.—No person may obtain any individual’s social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, for purposes of locating or identifying an individual with the intent to physically injure, harm, or use the identity of the individual for illegal purposes.

(c) PREREQUISITES FOR CONSENT.—In order for consent to exist under subsection (a), the person displaying, or seeking to display, an individual’s social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, shall—

(1) inform the individual of the general purposes for which the number will be utilized and the types of persons to whom the number may be available; and

(2) obtain affirmatively expressed consent electronically or in writing.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—Except as set forth in subsection (b), nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(1) prohibit any use of social security numbers permitted or required under section 205(c)(2), section 7(a)(2) of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a note; 88 Stat. 1909), section 6109(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), or the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (Public Law 106–102; 113 Stat. 1338);

(2) prohibit or limit the use of a social security number for purposes of retrieval of other information by professional and commercial users who appropriately use the information in the

normal course and scope of their business or profession so long as such number (or any identifiable derivative of such number) is not displayed to the public;

(3) prohibit or limit the use of the social security number for purposes of law enforcement, including investigation of fraud or as required under subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, and chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91-508 (12 U.S.C. 1951-1959); or

(4) prohibit or limit the use of a social security number obtained from a public record or document lawfully acquired from a governmental agency.

(e) CIVIL ACTION IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT; DAMAGES; ATTORNEYS FEES AND COSTS; REGULATORY COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any individual aggrieved by any act of any person in violation of this section may bring a civil action in a United States district court to recover—

(A) such preliminary and equitable relief as the court determines to be appropriate; and

(B) the greater of—

(i) actual damages;

(ii) liquidated damages of \$2,500; or

(iii) in the case of a violation that was willful and resulted in profit or monetary gain, liquidated damages of \$10,000.

(2) ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS.—In the case of a civil action brought under paragraph (1)(B)(iii) in which the aggrieved individual has substantially prevailed, the court may assess against the respondent a reasonable attorney's fee and other litigation costs and expenses (including expert fees) reasonably incurred.

(3) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—No action may be commenced under this subsection more than 3 years after the date on which the violation was or should reasonably have been discovered by the aggrieved individual.

(4) NONEXCLUSIVE REMEDY.—The remedy provided under this subsection shall be in addition to any other lawful remedy available to the individual.

(f) CIVIL MONEY PENALTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who the Commissioner of Social Security determines has violated this section shall be subject, in addition to any other penalties that may be prescribed by law, to—

(A) a civil money penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each such violation, and

(B) a civil money penalty of not more than \$50,000, if violations have occurred with such frequency as to constitute a general business practice.

(2) DETERMINATION OF VIOLATIONS.— Any willful violation committed contemporaneously with respect to the social security numbers of 2 or more individuals by means of mail, telecommunication, or otherwise shall be treated as a separate violation with respect to each such individual.

(3) ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.—The provisions of section 1128A (other than subsections (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), and (m),

and the first sentence of subsection (c) and the provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 205 shall apply to civil money penalties under this subsection in the same manner as such provisions apply to a penalty or proceeding under section 1128A(a), except that, for purposes of this paragraph, any reference in section 1128A to the Secretary shall be deemed a reference to the Commissioner of Social Security.

(4) COORDINATION WITH CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT.—The Commissioner of Social Security shall take such actions as are necessary and appropriate to ensure proper coordination of the enforcement of the provisions of this section with criminal enforcement under section 1028 of title 18, United States Code (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents). The Commissioner shall enter into cooperative arrangements with the Federal Trade Commission under section 5 of the Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act of 1998 (18 U.S.C. 1028 note) for purposes of achieving such coordination.

(g) LIMITATION ON REGULATION BY STATES.—No requirement or prohibition may be imposed under the laws of any State with respect to any subject matter regulated under this section.

(h) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “display to the public” means the intentional placing of an individual’s social security number, or identifying portion thereof, in a viewable manner on a web site that makes such information available to the public, or otherwise intentionally communicating an individual’s social security number, or an identifying portion thereof, to the public.

* * * * *

**DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1994, PUBLIC LAW 103-121**

AN ACT making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994 and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND RELATED AGENCIES

* * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

* * * * *

SEC. 108. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 or any other statute affecting the crediting of collections, the Attorney General may credit, as an offsetting collection, to the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund, for fiscal year 1994 and thereafter, up to three percent of all amounts collected pursuant to civil debt collection litigation activities of the Department of Justice, *except that, for fiscal year 2001 and thereafter, the Attorney General may credit up to six percent of all amounts collected.* Such amounts in the Working Capital Fund shall remain available until expended and shall be subject to the terms and conditions of that fund, and shall be used **[only]** *first* for paying the costs of processing and tracking

such litigation, *and thereafter for other personnel, administrative, and litigation expenses of civil debt collection litigation activities.*

* * * * *

**OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997,
PUBLIC LAW 104-208**

**DIVISION C—ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION
REFORM AND IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY
ACT OF 1996**

* * * * *

[SEC. 110. AUTOMATED ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL SYSTEM.

[(a) SYSTEM.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall develop an automated entry and exit control system that will—

[(1) collect a record of departure for every alien departing the United States and match the records of departure with the record of the alien's arrival in the United States; and

[(2) enable the Attorney General to identify, through on-line searching procedures, lawfully admitted nonimmigrants who remain in the United States beyond the period authorized by the Attorney General.

[(b) REPORT.—

[(1) DEADLINE.—Not later than December 31 of each year following the development of the system under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate on such system.

[(2) INFORMATION.—The report shall include the following information:

[(A) The number of departure records collected, with an accounting by country of nationality of the departing alien.

[(B) The number of departure records that were successfully matched to records of the alien's prior arrival in the United States, with an accounting by the alien's country of nationality and by the alien's classification as an immigrant or nonimmigrant.

[(C) The number of aliens who arrived as nonimmigrants, or as a visitor under the visa waiver program under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, for whom no matching departure record has been obtained through the system or through other means as of the end of the alien's authorized period of stay, with an accounting by the alien's country of nationality and date of arrival in the United States.

[(c) USE OF INFORMATION ON OVERSTAYS.—Information regarding aliens who have remained in the United States beyond their authorized period of stay identified through the system shall be integrated into appropriate data bases of the Immigration and Natu-

ralization Service and the Department of State, including those used at ports of entry and at consular offices.】

* * * * *

【SEC. 641. (a) SECTION 1—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 8(a)(1) of the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5509 note, Public Law 101–12, April 10, 1989, 103 Stat. 34, as amended Public Law 103–424, Section 1, October 29, 1994, 108 Stat. 4361), is amended by striking the words: “1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997,” and inserting in lieu thereof “1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002”.

【(b) SECTION 2—EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall take effect on October 1, 1998.】

* * * * *

1999 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, PUBLIC LAW 106–31

TITLE I—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

* * * * *

TITLE III—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

* * * * *

CHAPTER 11

GENERAL PROVISIONS, THIS TITLE

* * * * *

SEC. 3022. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the taking of a Cook Inlet beluga whale under the exemption provided in section 101(b) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)) 【between the date of the enactment of this Act and October 1, 2000,】 shall be considered a violation of such Act unless such taking occurs pursuant to a cooperative agreement between the National Marine Fisheries Service and affected Alaska Native organizations.

* * * * *

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999, PUBLIC LAW 106–113

DIVISION A

* * * * *

APPENDIX A—H.R. 3421

* * * * *

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * *

SEC. 623. (a) NORTHERN FUND AND SOUTHERN FUND.—

(1) As provided in the June 30, 1999, Agreement of the United States and Canada on the Treaty Between the Govern-

ment of the United States and the Government of Canada Concerning Pacific Salmon, 1985 (hereafter referred to as the "1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement") there are hereby established a Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration and Enhancement Fund (hereafter referred to as the "Northern Fund") and a Southern Boundary Restoration and Enhancement Fund (hereafter referred to as the "Southern Fund") to be held by the Pacific Salmon Commission. The Northern Fund and Southern Fund shall be invested in interest bearing accounts, bonds, securities, or other investments in order to achieve the highest annual yield consistent with protecting the principal of each Fund. [The Northern Fund and Southern Fund shall each receive \$10,000,000, of the amounts authorized by this section.] Income from investments made pursuant to this paragraph shall be available until expended, without appropriation or fiscal year limitation, for programs and activities relating to salmon restoration and enhancement, salmon research, the conservation of salmon habitat, and implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty and related agreements. Amounts provided by grants under this subsection may be held in interest bearing accounts prior to the disbursement of such funds for program purposes, and any interest earned may be retained for program purposes without further appropriation. The Northern Fund and Southern Fund are subject to the laws governing Federal appropriations and funds and to unrestricted circulars of the Office of Management and Budget. Recipients of amounts from either Fund shall keep separate accounts and such records as are reasonably necessary to disclose the use of the funds as well as to facilitate effective audits.

* * * * *

[(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

[(1) For capitalizing the Northern Fund and the Southern Fund, there is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 2000, \$20,000,000.

[(2) For salmon habitat restoration, salmon stock enhancement, salmon research, and implementation of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement and related agreements, there is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 2000, \$50,000,000 to the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. The State of Alaska may allocate a portion of any funds it receives under this subsection to eligible activities outside Alaska.

[(3) For salmon habitat restoration, salmon stock enhancement, salmon research, and implementation of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement and related agreements, there is authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 to the Pacific Coastal tribes (as defined by the Secretary of Commerce) and \$2,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 to the Columbia River tribes (as defined by the Secretary of Commerce).]

“(d)(1) *PACIFIC SALMON TREATY.*—

“(A) *For capitalizing the Northern Fund there is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 a total of \$75,000,000.*

“(B) For capitalizing the Southern Fund there is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 a total of \$65,000,000.

“(C) To permanently retire commercial salmon permits pursuant to the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement, there is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002 a total of \$30,000,000.

“(2) PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY.—

“(A) For salmon habitat restoration, salmon stock enhancement, and salmon research, including the construction of salmon research and related facilities, there is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, \$90,000,000 to the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subparagraph shall be made available as direct payments. The State of Alaska may allocate a portion of any funds it receives under this subsection to eligible activities outside Alaska.

“(B) For salmon habitat restoration, salmon stock enhancement, salmon research, and supplementation activities, there is authorized to be appropriated in each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, \$10,000,000 to be divided between the Pacific Coastal tribes (as defined by the Secretary of Commerce) and the Columbia River tribes (as defined by the Secretary of Commerce).”

* * * * *

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
General Administration							
Salaries and expenses	79,328	91,553	84,177	83,713	+ 4,385	- 7,840	- 464
Joint automated booking system	1,800	1,800	1,800	15,915	+ 14,115	+ 14,115	+ 14,115
Public key infrastructure .....	.....	4,376	.....	.....	.....	- 4,376	.....
Narrowband communications	10,625	188,000	95,445	205,000	+ 194,375	+ 17,000	+ 109,555
(By transfer)	(92,545)	.....	.....	.....	(- 92,545)	.....	.....
Counterterrorism fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	- 5,000	- 5,000	- 5,000
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund	7,000	105,000	136,771	.....	- 7,000	- 105,000	- 136,771
Defense function	8,000	.....	141,250	.....	- 8,000	.....	- 141,250
Administrative review and appeals:							
Direct appropriation	98,136	164,549	159,570	112,814	+ 14,678	- 51,735	- 46,756
Crime trust fund	50,363	.....	.....	.....	- 50,363	.....	.....
Total, Administrative review and appeals	148,499	164,549	159,570	112,814	- 35,685	- 51,735	- 46,756
Detention trustee .....	.....	26,000	1,000	.....	.....	- 26,000	- 1,000
Office of Inspector General	40,275	42,192	41,825	42,192	+ 1,917	.....	+ 367
(Transfer out)	(- 40)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 40)	.....	.....
Total, General administration	305,527	633,470	671,838	464,634	+ 159,107	- 168,836	- 207,204
Appropriations	(255,164)	(633,470)	(671,838)	(464,634)	(+ 209,470)	(- 168,836)	(- 207,204)
Crime trust fund	(50,363)	.....	.....	.....	(- 50,363)	.....	.....
United States Parole Commission							
Salaries and expenses	8,527	9,183	8,855	7,380	- 1,147	- 1,803	- 1,475

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Legal Activities							
General legal activities:							
Direct appropriation	357,016	553,235	523,228	494,310	+ 137,294	- 58,925	- 28,918
Crime trust fund	147,929	.....	.....	.....	- 147,929	.....	.....
Total, General legal activities	504,945	553,235	523,228	494,310	- 10,635	- 58,925	- 28,918
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	4,028	4,028	4,028	4,028	.....	.....	.....
Antitrust Division	110,000	134,000	113,269	95,838	- 14,162	- 38,162	- 17,431
Offsetting fee collections—carryover	- 28,150	- 29,034	- 36,098	.....	+ 28,150	+ 29,034	+ 36,098
Offsetting fee collections—current year	- 81,850	- 104,966	- 77,171	- 95,838	- 13,988	+ 9,128	- 18,667
Direct appropriation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Attorneys: Direct appropriation	1,161,957	1,292,633	1,247,416	1,159,014	- 2,943	- 133,619	- 88,402
United States Trustee System Fund:							
Current year fee funding	106,775	127,202	126,242	127,212	+ 20,437	+ 10	+ 970
Fees and interest (legislative proposal)	6,000	.....	.....	.....	- 6,000	.....	.....
Total, United States trustee system fund	112,775	127,202	126,242	127,212	+ 14,437	+ 10	+ 970
Offsetting fee collections	- 106,775	- 121,202	- 120,242	- 121,202	- 14,427	.....	- 960
Offsetting fee collections—legis. proposal	- 6,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 6,000	.....	.....
Interest on U.S. securities .....	.....	- 6,000	- 6,000	- 6,000	- 6,000	.....	.....
Total, U.S. trustee offsetting fee collections	- 112,775	- 127,202	- 126,242	- 127,202	- 14,427	.....	- 960
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,175	1,214	1,000	1,214	+ 39	.....	+ 214
United States Marshals Service:							
Direct appropriation	333,745	586,469	560,438	550,472	+ 216,727	- 35,997	- 9,966

(Transfer out)	(-2,762)				(+2,762)		
Crime trust fund	209,620				-209,620		
Construction	6,000	6,378	6,000	25,100	+19,100	+18,722	+19,100
Justice Prisoner and Alien transportation system				97,855	+97,855	+97,855	+97,855
Total, United States Marshals Service	549,365	592,847	566,438	673,427	+124,062	+80,580	+106,989
Federal prisoner detention	525,000	597,402	597,402	539,022	+14,022	-58,380	-58,380
Fees and expenses of witnesses	95,000	156,145	95,000	156,145	+61,145		+61,145
Community Relations Service	7,199	9,829	7,479	8,475	+1,276	-1,354	+996
Assets forfeiture fund	23,000	23,000		23,000			+23,000
Total, Legal activities	2,871,669	3,230,333	3,041,991	3,058,645	+186,976	-171,688	+16,654
Appropriations	(2,514,120)	(3,230,333)	(3,041,991)	(3,058,645)	(+544,525)	(-171,688)	(+16,654)
Crime trust fund	(357,549)				(-357,549)		
Radiation Exposure Compensation							
Administrative expenses	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund	3,200	13,727	3,200	14,400	+11,200	+673	+11,200
Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation	5,200	15,727	5,200	16,400	+11,200	+673	+11,200
Interagency Law Enforcement							
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	316,792	328,898	328,898	316,792		-12,106	-12,106
Federal Bureau of Investigation							
Salaries and expenses	2,044,542	2,977,089	3,070,282	2,676,931	+632,389	-300,158	-393,351
(Transfer out)	(-50,000)				(+50,000)		
Counterintelligence and national security	292,473	326,776	159,223	400,650	+108,177	+73,874	+241,427
Direct appropriation	2,337,015	3,303,865	3,229,505	3,077,581	+740,566	-226,284	-151,924
Crime trust fund	752,853				-752,853		
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	3,089,868	3,303,865	3,229,505	3,077,581	-12,287	-226,284	-151,924
Construction	1,287	3,187	1,287	42,687	+41,400	+39,500	+41,400
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	3,091,155	3,307,052	3,230,792	3,120,268	+29,113	-186,784	-110,524
Appropriations	(2,338,302)	(3,307,052)	(3,230,792)	(3,120,268)	(+781,966)	(-186,784)	(-110,524)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Crime trust fund	(752,853)	.....	.....	.....	(- 752,853)	.....	.....
Drug Enforcement Administration							
Salaries and expenses	1,013,330	1,451,309	1,445,852	1,429,198	+ 415,868	- 22,111	- 16,654
(Transfer out)	(- 20,733)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 20,733)	.....	.....
Diversion control fund	- 80,330	- 83,543	- 83,543	- 83,543	- 3,213	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	933,000	1,367,766	1,362,309	1,345,655	+ 412,655	- 22,111	- 16,654
Crime trust fund	343,250	.....	.....	.....	- 343,250	.....	.....
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	1,276,250	1,367,766	1,362,309	1,345,655	+ 69,405	- 22,111	- 16,654
Construction	5,500	5,500	5,500	.....	- 5,500	- 5,500	- 5,500
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,281,750	1,373,266	1,367,809	1,345,655	+ 63,905	- 27,611	- 22,154
Appropriations	(938,500)	(1,373,266)	(1,367,809)	(1,345,655)	(+ 407,155)	(- 27,611)	(- 22,154)
Crime trust fund	(343,250)	.....	.....	.....	(- 343,250)	.....	.....
Immigration and Naturalization Service							
Salaries and expenses	1,642,440	3,159,138	3,121,213	2,895,397	+ 1,252,957	- 263,741	- 225,816
(Transfer out)	(- 18,510)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 18,510)	.....	.....
Enforcement and border affairs	(1,107,429)	(2,580,890)	(2,547,899)	.....	(- 1,107,429)	(- 2,580,890)	(- 2,547,899)
Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direction	(535,011)	(539,390)	(573,314)	.....	(- 535,011)	(- 539,390)	(- 573,314)
Crime trust fund	1,267,225	.....	.....	.....	- 1,267,225	.....	.....
Subtotal, Direct and crime trust fund	2,909,665	3,159,138	3,121,213	2,895,397	- 14,268	- 263,741	- 225,816
Fee accounts:							
Immigration user fee	(446,151)	(529,103)	(478,879)	(494,384)	(+ 48,233)	(- 34,719)	(+ 15,505)

Land border inspection fund	(1,548)	(1,641)	(1,641)	(1,670)	(+ 122)	(+ 29)	(+ 29)
Immigration examinations fund	(708,500)	(899,817)	(874,717)	(891,017)	(+ 182,517)	(- 8,800)	(+ 16,300)
Breached bond fund	(110,423)	(110,134)	(80,600)	(130,634)	(+ 20,211)	(+ 20,500)	(+ 50,034)
Immigration enforcement fines	(1,850)	(1,850)	(1,850)	(5,593)	(+ 3,743)	(+ 3,743)	(+ 3,743)
H-1b Visa fees	(1,125)	(1,125)	(1,125)	(1,473)	(+ 348)	(+ 348)	(+ 348)
Subtotal, Fee accounts	(1,269,597)	(1,543,670)	(1,438,812)	(1,524,771)	(+ 255,174)	(- 18,899)	(+ 85,959)
Construction	99,664	111,135	110,664	133,302	+ 33,638	+ 22,167	+ 22,638
Immigration services capital investment		34,800				- 34,800	
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(4,260,416)	(4,848,743)	(4,670,689)	(4,553,470)	(+ 293,054)	(- 295,273)	(- 117,219)
Appropriations	(1,742,104)	(3,305,073)	(3,231,877)	(3,028,699)	(+ 1,286,595)	(- 276,374)	(- 203,178)
Crime trust fund	(1,267,225)				(- 1,267,225)		
(Fee accounts)	(1,269,597)	(1,543,670)	(1,438,812)	(1,524,771)	(+ 255,174)	(- 18,899)	(+ 85,959)
Federal Prison System							
Salaries and expenses	3,179,110	3,545,769	3,500,596	3,573,729	+ 394,619	+ 27,960	+ 73,133
Prior year carryover	- 90,000		- 70,000		+ 90,000		+ 70,000
(Transfer out)	(- 500)				(+ 500)		
Direct appropriation	3,089,110	3,545,769	3,430,596	3,573,729	+ 484,619	+ 27,960	+ 143,133
Crime trust fund	22,524				- 22,524		
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	3,111,634	3,545,769	3,430,596	3,573,729	+ 462,095	+ 27,960	+ 143,133
Buildings and facilities	556,791	835,660	835,660	724,389	+ 167,598	- 111,271	- 111,271
Advance appropriations, fiscal years 2002-2003		1,326,000				- 1,326,000	
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,429	3,429	3,429	3,429			
Total, Federal Prison System	3,671,854	5,710,858	4,269,685	4,301,547	+ 629,693	- 1,409,311	+ 31,862
Appropriations	(3,649,330)	(4,384,858)	(4,269,685)	(4,301,547)	(+ 652,217)	(- 83,311)	(+ 31,862)
Advance appropriations		(1,326,000)				(- 1,326,000)	
Office of Justice Programs							
Justice assistance	307,611	371,260	307,611	426,403	+ 118,792	+ 55,143	+ 118,792
(By transfer)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
State and local law enforcement assistance:							
Direct appropriations:							
Local law enforcement block grant	523,000	.....	523,000	400,000	- 123,000	+ 400,000	- 123,000
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(50,000)	.....	(50,000)	(70,000)	(+ 20,000)	(+ 70,000)	(+ 20,000)
State prison grants	686,500	75,000	686,500	76,000	- 610,500	+ 1,000	- 610,500
State criminal alien assistance program	420,000	600,000	420,000	50,000	- 370,000	- 550,000	- 370,000
Indian tribal courts program	5,000	15,000	.....	5,000	.....	- 10,000	+ 5,000
Drug interdiction .....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	- 75,000	.....
Indian grants .....	.....	21,000	.....	.....	.....	- 21,000	.....
Byrne grants (formula) .....	.....	400,000	500,000	400,000	+ 400,000	.....	- 100,000
Byrne grants (discretionary) .....	.....	59,500	52,000	52,000	+ 52,000	- 7,500	.....
Juvenile crime block grant .....	.....	.....	250,000	100,000	+ 100,000	+ 100,000	- 150,000
Drug courts .....	.....	50,000	40,000	40,000	+ 40,000	- 10,000	.....
Violence Against Women grants .....	.....	296,000	283,750	284,854	+ 284,854	- 11,146	+ 1,104
State prison drug treatment .....	.....	65,000	63,000	63,000	+ 63,000	- 2,000	.....
Other crime control programs .....	.....	5,700	5,700	4,400	+ 4,400	- 1,300	- 1,300
Subtotal, Direct appropriations	1,634,500	1,662,200	2,823,950	1,475,254	- 159,246	- 186,946	- 1,348,696
Crime trust fund:							
Byrne grants (formula)	500,000	.....	.....	.....	- 500,000	.....	.....
Byrne grants (discretionary)	52,000	.....	.....	.....	- 52,000	.....	.....
Juvenile crime block grant	250,000	.....	.....	.....	- 250,000	.....	.....
Drug courts	40,000	.....	.....	.....	- 40,000	.....	.....
Violence Against Women grants	283,750	.....	.....	.....	- 283,750	.....	.....
State prison drug treatment	63,000	.....	.....	.....	- 63,000	.....	.....
Other crime control programs	5,700	.....	.....	.....	- 5,700	.....	.....
Subtotal, Crime trust fund	1,194,450	.....	.....	.....	- 1,194,450	.....	.....

Total, State and local law enforcement	2,828,950	1,662,200	2,823,950	1,475,254	-1,353,696	-186,946	-1,348,696
Weed and seed program fund	33,500	42,000	33,500	40,000	+6,500	-2,000	+6,500
Community oriented policing services:							
Direct appropriations:							
Hiring program	344,500	614,000	389,500	510,500	+166,000	-103,500	+121,000
Management administration	29,825	36,000	29,825	29,825		-6,175	
Crime identification technology	130,000	350,000	130,000	130,000		-220,000	
Safe schools technology	(15,000)			(15,000)		(+15,000)	(+15,000)
Upgrade criminal history records	(35,000)	(70,000)		(33,000)	(-2,000)	(-37,000)	(+33,000)
DNA identification/crime lab	(30,000)	(50,000)		(30,000)		(-20,000)	(+30,000)
Methamphetamine	35,675		45,675	41,700	+6,025	+41,700	-3,975
Community prosecutors	10,000	200,000			-10,000	-200,000	
Crime prevention		135,000				-135,000	
COPS technology				100,000	+100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Subtotal, Direct appropriations	550,000	1,335,000	595,000	812,025	+262,025	-522,975	+217,025
Crime trust fund: Hiring program	45,000				-45,000		
Total, Community oriented policing services	595,000	1,335,000	595,000	812,025	+217,025	-522,975	+217,025
Juvenile justice programs	287,097	289,000	287,097	279,697	-7,400	-9,303	-7,400
(Transfer out)	(-7,000)	(-7,000)	(-7,000)	(-7,000)			
Public safety officers benefits program:							
Death benefits	32,541	33,224	33,224	33,224	+683		
Federal law enforcement dependents assistance		4,800				-4,800	
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	32,541	38,024	33,224	33,224	+683	-4,800	
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,084,699	3,737,484	4,080,382	3,066,603	-1,018,096	-670,881	-1,013,779
Appropriations	(2,845,249)	(3,737,484)	(4,080,382)	(3,066,603)	(+221,354)	(-670,881)	(-1,013,779)
Crime trust fund	(1,239,450)				(-1,239,450)		
Total, title I, Department of Justice	18,646,502	21,651,344	20,237,327	18,726,623	+80,121	-2,924,721	-1,510,704
Appropriations	(14,613,288)	(20,325,344)	(20,237,327)	(18,726,623)	(+4,113,335)	(-1,598,721)	(-1,510,704)
Crime trust fund	(4,033,214)					(-4,033,214)	
Advance appropriations		(1,326,000)				(-1,326,000)	
(Transfer out)	(-99,545)	(-7,000)	(-7,000)	(-7,000)	(+92,545)		
(Limitation on administrative expenses)							

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(By transfer)	(99,545)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(- 92,545)	.....	.....
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES							
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT							
Office of the United States Trade Representative							
Salaries and expenses	25,635	29,600	29,433	29,600	+ 3,965	.....	+ 167
International Trade Commission							
Salaries and expenses	44,495	49,100	46,995	49,100	+ 4,605	.....	+ 2,105
Total, Related agencies	70,130	78,700	76,428	78,700	+ 8,570	.....	+ 2,272
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
International Trade Administration							
Operations and administration	311,503	355,147	321,448	318,686	+ 7,183	- 36,461	- 2,762
Offsetting fee collections	- 3,000	- 3,000	- 3,000	- 3,000	.....	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	308,503	352,147	318,448	315,686	+ 7,183	- 36,461	- 2,762
Export Administration							
Operations and administration	52,161	66,416	51,963	56,787	+ 4,626	- 9,629	+ 4,824
CWC enforcement	1,877	5,138	1,870	4,250	+ 2,373	- 888	+ 2,380
Total, Export Administration	54,038	71,554	53,833	61,037	+ 6,999	- 10,517	+ 7,204

Economic Development Administration							
Economic development assistance programs	361,879	407,750	361,879	218,000	- 143,879	- 189,750	- 143,879
Salaries and expenses	26,500	29,188	26,499	31,542	+ 5,042	+ 2,354	+ 5,043
Total, Economic Development Administration	388,379	436,938	388,378	249,542	- 138,837	- 187,396	- 138,836
Minority Business Development Agency							
Minority business development	27,314	28,156	27,314	27,000	- 314	- 1,156	- 314
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	848,364	967,495	864,401	731,965	- 116,399	- 235,530	- 132,436
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE							
Economic and Statistical Analysis							
Salaries and expenses	49,499	54,713	49,499	53,992	+ 4,493	- 721	+ 4,493
Bureau of the Census							
Salaries and expenses	140,000	173,826	140,000	158,386	+ 18,386	- 15,440	+ 18,386
Periodic censuses and programs	142,320	545,379	530,867	535,224	+ 392,904	- 10,155	+ 4,357
Emergency appropriations	4,476,253	.....	.....	.....	- 4,476,253	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of the Census	4,758,573	719,205	670,867	693,610	- 4,064,963	- 25,595	+ 22,743
National Telecommunications and Information Administration							
Salaries and expenses	10,975	20,315	10,975	11,437	+ 462	- 8,878	+ 462
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	26,500	110,075	31,000	50,000	+ 23,500	- 60,075	+ 19,000
Advance appropriations, fiscal years 2002-2003 .....	.....	197,500	.....	.....	.....	- 197,500	.....
Technology opportunity grants	15,500	45,119	15,500	15,500	.....	- 29,619	.....
Home internet access .....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	- 50,000	.....
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	52,975	423,009	57,475	76,937	+ 23,962	- 346,072	+ 19,462
Appropriations	(52,975)	(225,509)	(57,475)	(76,937)	(+ 23,962)	(- 148,572)	(+ 19,462)
Advance appropriations .....	.....	(197,500)	.....	.....	.....	(- 197,500)	.....
Patent and Trademark Office							
Current year fee funding	755,000	783,843	650,035	783,843	+ 28,843	.....	+ 133,808

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(Prior year carryover)	(116,000)	(254,889)	(254,889)	(254,889)	(+ 138,889)	.....	.....
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	(871,000)	(1,038,732)	(904,924)	(1,038,732)	(+ 167,732)	.....	(+ 133,808)
Offsetting fee collections	- 785,976	- 783,843	- 650,035	- 783,843	+ 2,133	.....	- 133,808
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	4,830,071	1,196,927	777,841	824,539	- 4,005,532	- 372,388	+ 46,698
Appropriations	(353,818)	(999,427)	(777,841)	(824,539)	(+ 470,721)	(- 174,888)	(+ 46,698)
Advance appropriations .....	.....	(197,500)	.....	.....	.....	(- 197,500)	.....
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY							
Technology Administration							
Under Secretary for Technology/Office of Technology Policy							
Salaries and expenses	7,972	8,716	7,945	8,216	+ 244	- 500	+ 271
National Institute of Standards and Technology							
Scientific and technical research and services	283,132	337,508	292,056	305,003	+ 21,871	- 32,505	+ 12,947
(Transfer out) .....	.....	(- 6,200)	.....	(- 6,200)	(- 6,200)	.....	(- 6,200)
Industrial technology services	247,436	339,604	104,836	262,737	+ 15,301	- 76,867	+ 157,901
(Transfer out) .....	.....	(- 100)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 100)	.....
Construction of research facilities	108,414	35,879	26,000	28,879	- 79,535	- 7,000	+ 2,879
Working capital fund (by transfer) .....	.....	(6,300)	.....	(6,200)	(+ 6,200)	(- 100)	(+ 6,200)
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	638,982	712,991	422,892	596,619	- 42,363	- 116,372	+ 173,727
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration							
Operations, research, and facilities	1,688,189	1,882,189	1,608,125	1,958,046	+ 269,857	+ 75,857	+ 349,921
Offsetting collections (fisheries) (proposed) .....	.....	- 20,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 20,000	.....

Offsetting collections (navigations) (proposed)		- 14,000				+ 14,000	
Direct appropriation	1,688,189	1,848,189	1,608,125	1,958,046	+ 269,857	+ 109,857	+ 349,921
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)			
(By transfer from Coastal zone management)		3,200		3,200	+ 3,200		+ 3,200
Total, Operations, research and facilities	1,688,189	1,851,389	1,608,125	1,961,246	+ 273,057	+ 109,857	+ 353,121
Procurement, acquisition and construction	596,067	635,222	563,456	669,542	+ 73,475	+ 34,320	+ 106,086
Advance appropriations, fiscal years 2002–2019		6,417,495				- 6,417,495	
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	58,000	160,000	58,000	58,000		- 102,000	
Fisheries assistance		10,000				- 10,000	
Coastal impact assistance		100,000				- 100,000	
Coastal zone management fund	4,000		4,000		- 4,000		- 4,000
Mandatory offset	- 4,000	- 3,200	- 4,000	- 3,200	+ 800		+ 800
Fishermen's contingency fund	953	951	951	953		+ 2	+ 2
Foreign fishing observer fund	189	191	189	191	+ 2		+ 2
Fisheries finance program account	338	6,628	238	338		- 6,290	+ 100
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	2,343,736	9,178,676	2,230,959	2,687,070	+ 343,334	- 6,491,606	+ 456,111
Appropriations	(2,343,736)	(2,761,181)	(2,230,959)	(2,687,070)	(+ 343,334)	(- 74,111)	(+ 456,111)
Advance appropriations		(6,417,495)				(- 6,417,495)	
Total, Science and Technology	2,990,690	9,900,383	2,661,796	3,291,905	+ 301,215	- 6,608,478	+ 630,109
Departmental Management							
Salaries and expenses	31,500	32,340	28,392	32,340	+ 840		+ 3,948
Digital department		5,800		5,800	+ 5,800		+ 5,800
Security		13,268		10,000	+ 10,000	- 3,268	+ 10,000
Total, Departmental management	31,500	51,408	28,392	48,140	+ 16,640	- 3,268	+ 19,748
Office of Inspector General							
Office of Inspector General	20,000	22,726	21,000	19,000	- 1,000	- 3,726	- 2,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration							
Fisheries promotional fund (rescission)	- 1,187				+ 1,187		
Total, Department of Commerce	308	12,060,239	4,277,002	4,836,849	- 3,812,459	- 7,223,390	+ 559,847

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Appropriations	(4,174,242)	(5,445,244)	(4,277,002)	(4,836,849)	(+ 662,607)	(- 608,395)	(+ 559,847)
Emergency appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rescissions	(- 1,187)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 1,187)	.....	.....
Advance appropriations .....	.....	(6,614,995)	.....	.....	.....	(- 6,614,995)	.....
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	8,719,438	12,138,939	4,353,430	4,915,549	- 3,803,889	- 7,223,390	+ 562,119
Appropriations	(4,244,372)	(5,523,944)	(4,353,430)	(4,915,549)	(+ 671,177)	(- 608,395)	(+ 562,119)
Emergency appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rescissions	(- 1,187)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 1,187)	.....	.....
Advance appropriations .....	.....	(6,614,995)	.....	.....	.....	(- 6,614,995)	.....
(Transfer out) .....	.....	(- 6,300)	.....	(- 6,200)	(- 6,200)	(+ 100)	(- 6,200)
(By transfer)	(68,000)	(74,300)	(68,000)	(74,200)	(+ 6,200)	(- 100)	(+ 6,200)
TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY							
Supreme Court of the United States							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of justices	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	.....	.....	.....
Other salaries and expenses	33,794	36,047	35,084	35,893	+ 2,099	- 154	+ 809
Total, Salaries and expenses	35,492	37,745	36,782	37,591	+ 2,099	- 154	+ 809
Care of the building and grounds	8,002	7,530	7,530	7,530	- 472	.....	.....
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	43,494	45,275	44,312	45,121	+ 1,627	- 154	+ 809
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges	1,945	2,021	2,021	2,021	+ 76	.....	.....

Other salaries and expenses	14,852	17,512	15,825	15,909	+ 1,057	- 1,603	+ 84
Total, Salaries and expenses	16,797	19,533	17,846	17,930	+ 1,133	- 1,603	+ 84
United States Court of International Trade							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges	1,525	1,525	1,525	1,525			
Other salaries and expenses	10,432	10,981	10,774	10,931	+ 499	- 50	+ 157
Total, Salaries and expenses	11,957	12,506	12,299	12,456	+ 499	- 50	+ 157
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	240,375	248,000	248,000	248,000	+ 7,625		
Other salaries and expenses	2,717,763	3,250,694	3,080,778	3,111,725	+ 393,962	- 138,969	+ 30,947
(Transfer out)				(- 8,000)	(- 8,000)	(- 8,000)	(- 8,000)
Direct appropriation	2,958,138	3,498,694	3,328,778	3,359,725	+ 401,587	- 138,969	+ 30,947
Crime trust fund	156,539				- 156,539		
Total, Salaries and expenses	3,114,677	3,498,694	3,328,778	3,359,725	+ 245,048	- 138,969	+ 30,947
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,515	2,602	2,600	2,602	+ 87		+ 2
Defender services	358,848	440,351	420,338	416,368	+ 57,520	- 23,983	- 3,970
Crime trust fund	26,247				- 26,247		
Fees of jurors and commissioners	60,918	60,821	60,821	59,567	- 1,351	- 1,254	- 1,254
Court security	193,028	215,353	198,265	199,575	+ 6,547	- 15,778	+ 1,310
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services ..	3,756,233	4,217,821	4,010,802	4,037,837	+ 281,604	- 179,984	+ 27,035
Administrative Office of the United States Courts							
Salaries and expenses	55,000	61,215	58,340	50,000	- 5,000	- 11,215	- 8,340
Federal Judicial Center							
Salaries and expenses	18,000	19,337	18,777	19,215	+ 1,215	- 122	+ 438
Judicial Retirement Funds							
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	39,700	35,700	35,700	35,700	- 4,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
United States Sentencing Commission							
Salaries and expenses	8,500	10,600	9,615	9,931	+ 1,431	- 669	+ 316
General Provisions							
Judges pay raise (sec. 304)	9,611	.....	.....	8,801	- 810	+ 8,801	+ 8,801
Total, title III, the Judiciary	3,959,292	4,421,987	4,207,691	4,236,991	+ 277,699	- 184,996	+ 29,300
Appropriations	(3,776,506)	(4,421,987)	(4,207,691)	(4,236,991)	(+ 460,485)	(- 184,996)	(+ 29,300)
Crime trust fund	(182,786)	.....	.....	.....	(- 182,786)	.....	.....
TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
Administration of Foreign Affairs							
Diplomatic and consular programs	2,569,825	2,694,325	2,679,325	2,875,758	+ 305,933	+ 181,433	+ 196,433
(Transfer out)	(- 1,162)	(- 1,162)	.....	.....	(+ 1,162)	(+ 1,162)	.....
(Transfer out)	(- 4,000)	(- 4,000)	(- 4,000)	(- 4,000)	.....	.....	.....
Worldwide security upgrade	254,000	410,000	410,000	272,736	+ 18,736	- 137,264	- 137,264
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	2,823,825	3,104,325	3,089,325	3,148,494	+ 324,669	+ 44,169	+ 59,169
Capital investment fund	80,000	97,000	79,670	104,000	+ 24,000	+ 7,000	+ 24,330
Office of Inspector General	27,495	29,502	28,490	29,395	+ 1,900	- 107	+ 905
Educational and cultural exchange programs	205,000	225,000	213,771	225,000	+ 20,000	.....	+ 11,229
Representation allowances	5,850	5,973	5,826	6,773	+ 923	+ 800	+ 947
Protection of foreign missions and officials	8,100	10,490	8,067	10,490	+ 2,390	.....	+ 2,423
Embassy security, construction and maintenance	428,561	431,178	416,976	417,104	- 11,457	- 14,074	+ 128
Worldwide security upgrade	313,617	648,000	648,000	364,900	+ 51,283	- 283,100	- 283,100
Advance appropriations, fiscal years 2002-2005 .....	.....	3,350,000	.....	.....	.....	- 3,350,000	.....
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	5,500	11,000	5,477	11,000	+ 5,500	.....	+ 5,523

(By transfer)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	.....	.....	.....
(Transfer out)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	.....	.....	.....
Commission on Holocaust Assets in U.S. (by transfer)	(1,162)	(1,162)	.....	.....	(-1,162)	(-1,162)	.....
Repatriation Loans Program Account:							
Direct loans subsidy	593	593	591	593	.....	.....	+2
Administrative expenses	607	607	604	607	.....	.....	+3
(By transfer)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	.....	.....	.....
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,200	1,200	1,195	1,200	.....	.....	+5
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	15,375	16,345	16,345	16,345	+970	.....	.....
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	128,541	131,224	131,224	131,224	+2,683	.....	.....
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	4,043,064	8,061,237	4,644,366	4,465,925	+422,861	-3,595,312	-178,441
Appropriations	(4,043,064)	(4,711,237)	(4,644,366)	(4,465,925)	(+422,861)	(-245,312)	(-178,441)
Advance appropriations .....	.....	(3,350,000)	.....	.....	.....	(-3,350,000)	.....
International Organizations and Conferences							
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	885,203	946,060	880,505	879,144	-6,059	-66,916	-1,361
New NATO headquarters .....	.....	.....	.....	64,800	+64,800	+64,800	+64,800
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	500,000	738,666	498,100	500,000	.....	-238,666	+1,900
Arrearage payments	351,000	.....	.....	102,000	-249,000	+102,000	+102,000
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,736,203	1,684,726	1,378,605	1,545,944	-190,259	-138,782	+167,339
International Commissions							
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:							
Salaries and expenses	19,551	7,142	19,470	7,142	-12,409	.....	-12,328
Construction, operations, and maintenance	5,939	26,747	6,415	26,747	+20,808	.....	+20,332
American sections, international commissions	5,733	8,891	5,710	6,741	+1,008	-2,150	+1,031
International fisheries commissions	15,549	19,392	15,485	19,392	+3,843	.....	+3,907
Total, International commissions	46,772	62,172	47,080	60,022	+13,250	-2,150	+12,942
Other							
Payment to the Asia Foundation	8,250	10,000	8,216	.....	-8,250	-10,000	-8,216
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund	465	500	500	500	+35	.....	.....
Israeli Arab scholarship program	340	375	375	375	+35	.....	.....
East-West Center	12,500	12,500	.....	13,500	+1,000	+1,000	+13,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
North/South Center	1,750	1,750	.....	.....	- 1,750	- 1,750	.....
National Endowment for Democracy	31,000	32,000	30,872	30,999	- 1	- 1,001	+ 127
Total, Department of State	5,880,344	9,865,260	6,110,014	6,117,265	+ 236,921	- 3,747,995	+ 7,251
Appropriations	(5,880,344)	(6,515,260)	(6,110,014)	(6,117,265)	(+ 236,921)	(- 397,995)	(+ 7,251)
Advance appropriations .....	.....	(3,350,000)	.....	.....	.....	(- 3,350,000)	.....
RELATED AGENCY							
Broadcasting Board of Governors							
International Broadcasting Operations	388,421	405,056	419,777	388,421	.....	- 16,635	- 31,356
Broadcasting to Cuba	22,095	23,456	.....	22,095	.....	- 1,361	+ 22,095
Broadcasting capital improvements	11,258	19,760	18,358	29,060	+ 17,802	+ 9,300	+ 10,702
Worldwide security upgrade .....	.....	.....	.....	2,015	+ 2,015	+ 2,015	+ 2,015
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	421,774	448,272	438,135	441,591	+ 19,817	- 6,681	+ 3,456
Total, related agencies	421,774	448,272	438,135	441,591	+ 19,817	- 6,681	+ 3,456
Total, title IV, Department of State	6,302,118	10,313,532	6,548,149	6,558,856	+ 256,738	- 3,754,676	+ 10,707
Appropriations	(6,302,118)	(6,963,532)	(6,548,149)	(6,558,856)	(+ 256,738)	(- 404,676)	(+ 10,707)
Advance appropriations .....	.....	(3,350,000)	.....	.....	.....	(- 3,350,000)	.....
(Transfer out)	(- 6,162)	(- 6,162)	(- 5,000)	(- 5,000)	(+ 1,162)	(+ 1,162)	.....
(By transfer)	(6,162)	(6,162)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(- 1,162)	(- 1,162)	.....

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION							
Maritime Administration							
Maritime Security Program	96,200	98,700	98,700	98,700	+ 2,500	.....	.....
Operations and training	72,073	80,240	84,799	80,240	+ 8,167	.....	- 4,559
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:							
Guaranteed loans subsidy	6,000	2,000	10,621	20,221	+ 14,221	+ 18,221	+ 9,600
Administrative expenses	3,809	4,179	3,795	4,179	+ 370	.....	+ 384
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	9,809	6,179	14,416	24,400	+ 14,591	+ 18,221	+ 9,984
Total, Maritime Administration	178,082	185,119	197,915	203,340	+ 25,258	+ 18,221	+ 5,425
Census Monitoring Board							
Salaries and expenses		4,000	.....	.....	.....	- 4,000	.....
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad							
Salaries and expenses	490	390	390	490	.....	+ 100	+ 100
Commission on Civil Rights							
Salaries and expenses	8,900	11,000	8,866	8,900	.....	- 2,100	+ 34
Commission on Ocean Policy							
Salaries and expenses .....		.....	.....	1,000	+ 1,000	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
Commission on Electronic Commerce							
Salaries and expenses	1,400	.....	.....	.....	- 1,400	.....	.....
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe							
Salaries and expenses	1,182	1,370	1,182	1,370	+ 188	.....	+ 188
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission							
Salaries and expenses	282,000	322,000	290,928	294,800	+ 12,800	- 27,200	+ 3,872
Federal Communications Commission							
Salaries and expenses	210,000	237,188	207,909	237,188	+ 27,188	.....	+ 29,279

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Offsetting fee collections—current year	-185,754	-200,146	-200,146	-200,146	-14,392	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	24,246	37,042	7,763	37,042	+12,796	.....	+29,279
Federal Maritime Commission							
Salaries and expenses	14,150	16,222	14,097	16,222	+2,072	.....	+2,125
Federal Trade Commission							
Salaries and expenses	125,024	164,600	134,807	159,500	+34,476	-5,100	+24,693
Offsetting fee collections—carryover	-21,000	-7,000	-13,709	-1,900	+19,100	+5,100	+11,809
Offsetting fee collections—current year	-104,024	-157,600	-121,098	-157,600	-53,576	.....	-36,502
Direct appropriation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal Services Corporation							
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	305,000	340,000	275,000	300,000	-5,000	-40,000	+25,000
Marine Mammal Commission							
Salaries and expenses	1,270	1,400	1,700	1,700	+430	+300	.....
Securities and Exchange Commission							
Current year fees	173,800	282,800	252,624	194,652	+20,852	-88,148	-57,972
1998 fees	194,000	.....	.....	.....	-194,000	.....	.....
1999 fees .....	.....	140,000	140,000	295,000	+295,000	+155,000	+155,000
Direct appropriation	367,800	422,800	392,624	489,652	+121,852	+66,852	+97,028

Small Business Administration							
Salaries and expenses	322,800	163,000	304,094	143,475	- 179,325	- 19,525	- 160,619
Non-credit business assistance programs		256,050		153,690	+ 153,690	- 102,360	+ 153,690
Office of Inspector General	11,000	14,315	10,905	13,000	+ 2,000	- 1,315	+ 2,095
Business Loans Program Account:							
Direct loans subsidy		5,370	2,500	2,600	+ 2,600	- 2,770	+ 100
Guaranteed loans subsidy	137,800	190,460	137,800	162,800	+ 25,000	- 27,660	+ 25,000
Administrative expenses	129,000	132,525	129,000	130,800	+ 1,800	- 1,725	+ 1,800
Total, Business loans program account	266,800	328,355	269,300	296,200	+ 29,400	- 32,155	+ 26,900
Disaster Loans Program Account:							
Direct loans subsidy	140,400	142,100	140,400	142,100	+ 1,700		+ 1,700
Administrative expenses	136,000	154,000	136,000	139,000	+ 3,000	- 15,000	+ 3,000
Total, Disaster loans program account	276,400	296,100	276,400	281,100	+ 4,700	- 15,000	+ 4,700
Total, Small Business Administration	877,000	1,057,820	860,699	887,465	+ 10,465	- 170,355	+ 26,766
State Justice Institute							
Salaries and expenses	6,850	6,850	4,500	6,850			+ 2,350
(by transfer)				(8,000)	(+ 8,000)	(+ 8,000)	(+ 8,000)
United States Commission on International Religious Freedom							
Salaries and expenses		3,000				- 3,000	
Total, title V, Related agencies	2,068,370	2,409,013	2,055,664	2,248,831	+ 180,461	- 160,182	+ 193,167
TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS							
Section 604				23,000	+ 23,000	+ 23,000	+ 23,000
TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS							
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Working capital fund (rescission)		- 10,000		- 76,698	- 76,698	- 66,698	- 76,698
Legal Activities							
Asset forfeiture fund				- 96,383	- 96,383	- 96,383	- 96,383

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Federal Bureau of Investigation							
Information sharing initiative (rescission)				- 40,000	- 40,000	- 40,000	- 40,000
Drug Enforcement Administration							
Drug diversion fund (rescission)	- 35,000			- 8,000	+ 27,000	- 8,000	- 8,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service							
Immigration emergency fund (rescission)	- 1,137				+ 1,137		
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
Contributions for International Peacekeeping activities (rescission)				- 212,744	- 212,744	- 212,744	- 212,744
Broadcasting Board of Governors							
International broadcasting operations (rescission)	- 15,516				+ 15,516		
RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION							
Maritime Administration							
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account: Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)			- 7,644				+ 7,644
Small Business Administration							
Business Loans Program Account: Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)	- 13,100				+ 13,100		
Total, title VII, Rescissions	- 64,753	- 10,000	- 7,644	- 433,825	- 369,072	- 423,825	- 426,181

TITLE VIII—SOUTHWEST BORDER INITIATIVE							
United States Marshals Service							
Direct appropriation (contingent emergency appropriations)				5,268	+ 5,268	+ 5,268	+ 5,268
Construction (contingent emergency appropriations)				5,625	+ 5,625	+ 5,625	+ 5,625
Justice prisoner and Alien transportation system (contingent emergency appropriations)				52,000	+ 52,000	+ 52,000	+ 52,000
Total, United States Marshal Service				62,893	+ 62,893	+ 62,893	+ 62,893
Drug Enforcement Administration							
Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)				22,500	+ 22,500	+ 22,500	+ 22,500
Immigration and Naturalization Service							
Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)				67,585	+ 67,585	+ 67,585	+ 67,585
Construction (contingent emergency appropriations)				254,008	+ 254,008	+ 254,008	+ 254,008
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service				321,593	+ 321,593	+ 321,593	+ 321,593
Judiciary							
Court of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services							
Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)				4,392	+ 4,392	+ 4,392	+ 4,392
Court Security (contingent emergency appropriations)				2,562	+ 2,562	+ 2,562	+ 2,562
Total, Judiciary				6,954	+ 6,954	+ 6,954	+ 6,954
Total, title VIII, Southwest Border Initiative: New budget (obligational) authority				413,940	+ 413,940	+ 413,940	+ 413,940
Contingent emergency appropriations				(413,940)	(+ 413,940)	(+ 413,940)	(+ 413,940)
Grand total:							
New budget (obligational) authority	39,630,967	50,924,815	37,394,617	36,689,965	- 2,941,002	- 14,234,850	- 704,652
Appropriations	(31,004,654)	(39,633,820)	(37,402,261)	(36,536,769)	(+ 5,532,115)	(- 3,097,051)	(- 865,492)
Contingent emergency appropriations				(413,940)	(+ 413,940)	(+ 413,940)	(+ 413,940)
Emergency appropriations	(8,692,253)				(- 8,692,253)		
Advance appropriations		(11,290,995)				(- 11,290,995)	
Rescissions	(- 65,940)		(- 7,644)	(- 260,744)	(- 194,804)	(- 260,744)	(- 253,100)
Crime trust fund	(8,692,253)				(- 8,692,253)		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(Limitation on administrative expenses)							
(Transfer out)	(- 105,707)	(- 19,462)	(- 12,000)	(- 26,200)	(+ 79,507)	(- 6,738)	(- 14,200)
(By transfer)	(173,707)	(87,462)	(80,000)	(94,200)	(- 79,507)	(+ 6,738)	(+ 14,200)

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