

Calendar No. 141

113TH CONGRESS } 1st Session }	SENATE	{ REPORT 113-78
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DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, AND SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2014

JULY 18, 2013.—Ordered to be printed

Ms. MIKULSKI, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1329]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 1329) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2014

Total of bill as reported to the Senate ¹	\$62,563,972,000
Amount of 2013 appropriations ^{2 3}	60,137,573,000
Amount of 2014 budget estimate	62,266,342,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2013 appropriations ^{2 3}	+ 2,426,399,000
2014 budget estimate	+ 297,630,000

¹ This level does not include –\$9,945,272,000 in adjustments that the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) scores to the bill. With these scorekeeping adjustments, the bill totals \$52,271,700,000 in discretionary budget authority.

² Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

³ Includes emergency funding of \$363,250,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

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PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill provides funding for: (1) the Department of Commerce [DOC]; (2) the Department of Justice [DOJ]; (3) several independent science agencies: the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP], the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA], and the National Science Foundation [NSF]; and (4) several related commissions and agencies: the Commission on Civil Rights, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC], the International Trade Commission [ITC], the Legal Services Corporation [LSC], the Marine Mammal Commission, the U.S. Trade Representative [USTR], and the State Justice Institute [SJI].

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The bill continues the Committee's longstanding commitment to funding activities that save lives, keep America safe from terrorism and violent crime, and promote scientific research and technology development to foster job creation. The ability of the departments and agencies supported by this bill to fulfill these responsibilities is made more difficult by the pressure put on levels of discretionary spending due to the national debate on Federal spending, revenues, and the size of the public debt.

In the category of investments that save lives, the Committee's recommendations include funding for State and local law enforcement to fight crime and violence in America's neighborhoods. The bill provides funding for programs and activities that assist State and local law enforcement in preventing and prosecuting crime. The Committee's recommendations also provide resources for Federal law enforcement agents, investigators, and prosecutors who track down terrorists, thwart gangs and drug dealers, bust white collar criminals, shut down cyber thieves, and root out scammers and schemers. Tragic events of the past year—most notably, the shootings in Newtown, Connecticut, and Aurora, Colorado, the bombings at the Boston Marathon, and the destruction of Superstorm Sandy—serve as stark reminders of the importance of providing our Federal, State, and local law enforcement with the tools and resources they need to respond and keep Americans safe.

The National Weather Service saves lives and protects property by providing timely and accurate warnings about severe weather so that Americans can secure their property and get out of harm's way before dangerous storms strike. In 2012, America endured 11 major weather and climate disasters that caused \$110,000,000,000 in damage, making 2012 the second most expensive year for weather-related disasters in our history. The Committee's recommendations prioritize resources to ensure that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] has the staff and technology needed to provide timely and accurate warnings.

The Committee's recommendations also focus on promoting scientific research and technology development to foster job creation in the private sector. The bill supports scientific research and development in labs at colleges and universities, in the ocean, and in outer space. This fundamental research fuels the innovation that creates new ideas, new products, and ultimately new jobs. The bill also funds trade promotion and enforcement and patent protection ensuring that Americans can profit from their good ideas.

The bill continues to face the pressure to fund growing programs that, while not mandatory for budget purposes, are not truly discretionary—the NOAA satellite program and the incarceration of prisoners through the Bureau of Prisons [BOP] and Federal Prisoner Detention—which together amount to more than \$10,500,000,000, an increase of nearly \$471,000,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. We must have NOAA satellites to save American lives by providing accurate warnings, but the cost of replacing those satellites is staggering. The cost of NOAA's polar satellites alone will approach \$11,900,000,000 for two satellites. The bill also must provide adequate funding to ensure that prison guards and communities are safe and that prisoners are housed securely. In the last 6 years, the BOP's inmate population has increased more than 13 percent. The Committee has taken action to rein in costs of satellite procurement and is calling on the Department of Justice to address the growing prison population from keeping people out of jail to ensuring that when they get out, they do not commit crimes again and need to go back behind bars. Nonetheless, these programs threaten to crowd out other important activities supported by the bill in future years as downward pressure on domestic discretionary spending continues.

FIGHTING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

The departments, agencies, boards, and commissions funded in this bill can and should continue to reduce operating expenses by placing greater scrutiny on overhead costs. Savings can and should be achieved by reducing non-essential travel, office supply, rent, and utility costs. The Committee directs each department, agency, board, and commission funded in this bill to develop a plan to reduce such costs by at least 10 percent in fiscal year 2014. Plans to achieve these savings in fiscal year 2014 should be submitted to the Committee no later than 30 days after enactment of this act except that the Department of Justice shall submit its plan in 45 days. The Committee commends the departments, agencies, boards, and commissions funded in this bill for their ongoing efforts to reduce costs. For example, DOJ has saved or avoided more than \$122,500,000 in costs since June 2010 through common sense measures like consolidating wireless and information technology contracts, using digital x-rays in the BOP, streamlining its prisoner detention and transportation operations, and discontinuing obsolete phone lines. The Committee also calls on departments, agencies, boards, and commissions funded in this bill to continue to achieve savings by lowering travel contractor costs related to air fares, as directed in fiscal year 2013.

The Committee has also reduced official reception and representation funds by 25 percent since fiscal year 2011. Modest represen-

tation funds are provided for agency executives to provide necessary courtesies to our diplomatic partners and out of respect for fallen officers, or to mark historic occasions such as space exploration missions or stunning discoveries. However, savings can and should be achieved by reducing the costs of executive meetings, receptions, ceremonies, and conferences, and purchasing fewer promotional items such as t-shirts, hats, mugs, key chains, and other similar items.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the persistent pattern of cost overruns and schedule slippages on major projects and missions carried out by the agencies within this bill. In addition, reports have exposed a culture within many agencies that exhibits a lack of accountability and oversight of grant funding.

Therefore, the Committee has continued three bill-wide provisions to ensure greater oversight and fiscal responsibility of taxpayer dollars.

First, the bill requires each agency to notify the Committee immediately upon identification of program cost overruns greater than 10 percent.

Second, the bill requires the Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, NASA, NSF, and the Legal Services Corporation to conduct reviews of grant and contract funds to ensure funds are being spent appropriately.

Third, the bill requires each department, agency, board, and commission funded in this act to report spending on large conferences, with costs in excess of \$20,000 each, to the inspectors general for audit.

Finally, the Committee intends to continue to work with the Government Accountability Office [GAO] to review selected large-scale acquisition and construction projects. Specifically, the Committee requests that GAO develop a plan for ongoing reviews of such projects, with reports to the Committee on a biannual basis. Agencies shall provide access to all necessary data, as determined by GAO, in order for the reviews to be completed and provided in a timely manner to the Committee. The Committee believes that these project status reports are valuable in identifying cost overrun and schedule slippage problems early, so they can be addressed immediately.

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

Section 505 contained in the "General Provisions" of title V provides procedures for the reprogramming of funds. To reprogram is to change the use of funds from the specific purposes provided for in the act and the accompanying report or, in the absence of direction from the Committee, from the specific purposes provided for in the administration's budget request. Each title of the bill has also traditionally included separate provisions that define permissible transfers of resources between appropriation accounts. These transfer authority provisions are also pursuant to section 505, and were initiated in the early 1990s to provide additional flexibility to the agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The Committee expects each department and agency closely to follow the reprogramming procedures listed in section 505. These procedures apply to funds provided under this act, or provided

under previous appropriations acts that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury available to the agencies funded by this act. Section 505 requires that the Committee on Appropriations 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 less, between programs, projects 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 is 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 previously denied or restricted by Congress; creating new programs, offices, agencies or commissions or substantially augmenting existing programs, offices, agencies or commissions; relocating offices or employees; or reorganizing offices, programs, or activities.

The Committee also expects that any items that are subject to interpretation will be reported. The Committee is concerned that, in some instances, the departments or agencies funded within this appropriations act are not adhering to the Committee's reprogramming guidelines that are clearly set forth in this report and in section 505 of the accompanying bill. The Committee expects that each department and agency funded in the bill will follow these notification policies precisely and will not reallocate resources or reorganize activities prior to submitting the required notifications to the Committee.

The reprogramming process is based on comity between the Appropriations Committee and the administration. The Commerce, Justice, science, and related agencies appropriations bill provides specific program guidance throughout this report and tables accompanying the bill. The process is intended to provide flexibility to meet changing circumstances and emergency requirements of agencies, if there is agreement between the executive branch and the Congress that such a change is warranted. Reprogramming procedures provide a means to agree on adjustments, if necessary, during a fiscal year, and to ensure that the Committee is kept apprised of instances where nonappropriated resources are used to meet program requirements, such as fee collections and unobligated balances that were not considered in the development of the appropriations legislation.

In the absence of comity and respect for the prerogatives of the Appropriations Committees and Congress in general, the Committee will have no choice but to include specific program limitations and details legislatively. Under these circumstances, programs, projects, and activities become absolutes and the executive branch shall lose the ability to propose changes in the use of appropriated funds through the reprogramming process between programs, projects, and activities without seeking some form of legislative action.

The Committee expects each executive branch department and agency to manage its programs, projects and activities within the levels appropriated. Reprogramming or transfer requests shall be

submitted only in the case of an unforeseen emergency or situation that could not have been anticipated when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Committee directs that all departments and agencies funded within this bill shall submit all of their fiscal year 2015 budget justifications concurrently with the official submission of the administration's budget to Congress. Further, all departments and agencies with classified programs funded within this act are directed to submit their classified budget justification documents to the Committee, through appropriate means, at the same time the unclassified budget justifications are transmitted.

These justifications shall include a sufficient level of detailed data, exhibits and explanatory statements to support the appropriations requests, including tables that outline each agency's programs, projects, and activities for fiscal years 2014 and 2015. The Committee directs the chief financial officer of each department or agency funded in this act's jurisdiction to ensure that adequate justification is given to each increase, decrease, staffing and function change proposed in the fiscal year 2015 budget, particularly within the departmental operations and management accounts.

The Committee is concerned that many of the budget submissions are inadequate and necessitate multiple requests for additional information. This process is inefficient and unnecessarily delays access to information that is fundamental to the work of the Committee. The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2015 submissions will include sufficient detail to justify all programs, projects, and activities contained in each department, agency, or commission budget request. Budget justifications are prepared not for the use of the agencies but are the primary tool of the Committee to evaluate the resource requirements and proposals requested by the administration.

REDUCTIONS-IN-FORCE

The Committee directs departments or agencies funded in the accompanying bill that are planning to conduct a reduction-in-force [RIF] to notify the Committee in writing 30 days in advance of the date of the proposed personnel action.

APPROPRIATIONS LIAISONS

The Committee prefers to channel the majority of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices or comptroller offices of the departments and agencies which it oversees, but reserves the right to call upon any individual or organization in any agency under its jurisdiction.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee recommends a total of \$8,679,014,000 for the Department of Commerce [DOC]. The recommendation is \$609,187,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$85,391,000 above the budget request.

The Department of Commerce is a major innovation engine for the Nation. Few departments in the U.S. Government have the opportunity to so strongly influence and protect America's businesses and competitiveness in this volatile economy. DOC's science and innovation programs strive to find new ways to solve today's problems and anticipate tomorrow's challenges. New research inspires new technology, and DOC's development of new standards allows the Department to partner with industry to keep citizens safe and manufacturers on the right track. These new technologies and ideas deserve protection, and the Department also preserves intellectual property for our Nation's creative thinkers—small and big businesses alike. Once products and services are ready for the global market, DOC promotes international trade and enforces trade agreements, sending new ideas into the marketplace while protecting our workers and helping businesses create jobs at home. The Department monitors progress and prosperity through statistical analysis, economic monitoring, and periodic census.

The Secretary of Commerce is the chief spokesperson for American business, but the Secretary is also the chief manager in charge of addressing major management challenges at the Department. Persistent problems need strong oversight, and accountability remains a top concern for the Committee.

Controlling costs for the 2020 decennial census remains a top oversight concern for the Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office, and this Committee. Cost overruns became a major problem during the 2010 decennial census, and the Department cannot afford cost increases for the 2020 Census. The budget request suggests that the Census Bureau intends to reduce the 2020 Census costs to 2010 Census levels by finding ways to reduce door-to-door operations, using the Internet to solicit responses, and using scalable technology such as elastic agency-wide IT systems that can expand for the 2020 Census and then return to normal operations tempo. While this indicates improved direction at the Census Bureau, the Committee needs assurances that the Bureau will remain on a reliable path for achieving real cost savings.

When it comes to protecting American intellectual property, DOC needs to be cyber-obsessed and create ways to protect its own Dot-Gov systems while working with the private sector to better protect Dot-Com. The National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], DOC's outstanding science and research agency, helps the

private sector find new ways to solve today's cybersecurity problems. This bill advances cybersecurity activities at NIST to protect online consumers and the private sector from cyber attacks.

When it comes to saving lives and livelihoods, this bill provides balanced funding to allow all of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's [NOAA] services to function. Operational readiness is important to the scientists and forecasters who depend on NOAA to do their jobs. Information and forecasts from NOAA are vital to our communities—from the coastal States that depend on accurate hurricane forecasts to the interior States that depend on timely tornado and severe storm warnings. Commerce's budget request highlights new reforms to NOAA's satellite programs in response to direction made by this Committee and to critical recommendations made by outside experts. The Committee welcomes these changes but remains guarded that these important missions retain financial and management stability.

The Committee looks forward to working with the Department of Commerce to promote innovation, stimulate economic growth, and protect American citizens and businesses during the 2014 fiscal year and beyond.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$472,769,000
Budget estimate, 2014	529,196,000
Committee recommendation	500,000,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$500,000,000 for the International Trade Administration [ITA]. The recommendation is \$27,231,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$29,196,000 below the budget request.

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

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION FUNDING

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Industry and Analysis	56,064
Enforcement and Compliance	82,025
Global Markets	336,000
Executive Direction/Administration	25,911
Total Direct Obligations	500,000

Offsetting Fee Collections.—The Committee's recommendation adopts the proposed offsetting fee collections of \$9,439,000.

SelectUSA.—The Committee supports the SelectUSA Initiative and provides up to \$15,000,000 to facilitate foreign direct investment in the United States.

Trade Enforcement.—The Committee provides up to \$15,000,000 for the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center [ITEC] in partnership with the U.S. Trade Representative. ITA is directed to provide

a detailed funding profile for ITEC as part of its 2014 spending plan.

Global Markets.—The Committee recognizes the important role that ITA’s Global Markets division plays in promoting U.S. exports and attracting foreign investment, including through the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service [CS] and the activities previously housed in the Market Access and Compliance division. The Committee urges Global Markets to deploy resources in a manner so as to maximize economic potential for U.S. workers and businesses.

The Committee is concerned about ITA’s rebalancing strategy for CS officers in our embassies abroad and about resources being diverted away from crucial CS activities, particularly in developing and emerging markets, including those in Africa. While the Committee fully understands the budgetary constraints that ITA faces and also recognizes the changing nature of overseas markets and opportunities to promote trade, it also has concerns that constant “rebalancing” has negative impacts on the ability of CS to maintain crucial overseas posts and ultimately weakens opportunities for U.S. companies. The Committee directs ITA to fund CS at the highest possible level in fiscal year 2014 while still preserving other essential functions within Global Markets. ITA should place particular emphasis on maintaining and expanding the number of CS officers and support staff overseas, including proposed offices in Africa and in new Asia markets, and on providing them with adequate resources to operate fully and effectively in their regions.

Within 60 days of enactment of this act, ITA shall report to the Committee on how CS staff and funds are allocated in determining where to maintain, open, or close posts, including: the variables considered; their relative importance; how these variables account for developing and emerging markets where U.S. exports may be low but potential for increased trade is high; and other factors affecting the decisionmaking process. ITA is directed to notify the Committee within 30 days when changes are made to domestic or overseas Commercial Service posts or State Department Partner Posts.

U.S. Export Assistance Centers.—Within 90 days of enactment of this act, ITA shall report to the Committee on its progress and next steps to address recommendations made by the Office of Inspector General to improve the U.S. Export Assistance Centers’ delivery of client services and cost recovery efforts.

China Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duty Activities.—The Committee provides no less than \$16,400,000 for China anti-dumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities.

Domestic Trade Coordination.—The Committee recognizes the important role that State and local governments play in promoting exports and urges ITA and the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee [TPCC] to support the application of best practices between Federal, State, and local governments in promoting exports. Additionally, the Committee encourages the TPCC to collaborate with State resource partners to identify ways to reduce overlap and improve coordination between Federal and State agencies. This effort may include establishment of a working group including regionally equitable and diverse representatives of State international trade

resource centers and Federal agencies involved in export promotion.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$99,686,000
Budget estimate, 2014	112,095,000
Committee recommendation	112,095,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$112,095,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS]. The recommendation is \$12,409,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

BIS is the principal agency involved in the development, implementation, and enforcement of export controls for commercial technologies and for many military technologies as a result of the President’s export control reform initiative. The Export Enforcement Division detects, prevents, investigates, and assists in the sanctioning of illegal exports of such items.

Export Control Reform.—The Committee directs BIS to continue its exporter outreach program to educate companies of all sizes on the new regulatory requirements resulting from export control reform. The Committee encourages BIS to target small- and medium-sized businesses and to work with State and local trade and export associations, in addition to working with national industry groups.

Single Window Export Licensing.—The Committee encourages BIS to consult with other Federal agencies to explore the necessary authorization, timeline, and resources required to achieve a single window for export licensing applications and increase the efficiency of the licensing process.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$220,140,000
Budget estimate, 2014	320,913,000
Committee recommendation	276,245,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$276,245,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. The recommendation is \$56,105,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$44,668,000 below the budget request.

EDA provides grants to local governments and nonprofit agencies for public works, planning, and other projects designed to facilitate economic development. Funding amounts for the two appropriations accounts under this heading are displayed below.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$183,417,000
Budget estimate, 2014	282,000,000
Committee recommendation	237,332,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$237,332,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs. The recommendation is

\$53,915,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and \$44,668,000 below the budget request. The Committee expects EDA to use all available carryover and prior year recoveries to the maximum extent possible. Of the amounts provided, funds are to be distributed as follows. Any deviation of funds shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this act:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Public Works	100,332
Economic Adjustment Assistance	55,700
Trade Adjustment Assistance	15,800
Regional Innovation Program	25,000
Partnership Planning	27,000
Technical Assistance	12,000
Research and Evaluation	1,500
Total	237,332

Proposed Cuts to Economic Development Assistance Programs.—The Committee rejects the cuts proposed in the request to Public Works and Trade Adjustment Assistance. The Committee notes that reallocating those funds for new initiatives would disproportionately award funding to a limited number of geographic areas while decreasing support for communities across the country. EDA shall consider geographic equity in making all award decisions and shall ensure that rural projects are adequately represented among those selected for funding.

Manufacturing and Exports.—The Committee notes that manufacturing and exports are crucial sources of jobs and innovation, and supports the administration’s focus on those sectors of the economy that have the greatest potential to leverage private investment and facilitate economic growth. The United States is far behind its foreign competitors in dedicating Federal resources to these activities and must continue to focus on a cohesive, governmentwide strategy for manufacturing investment and export promotion. Any strategy to aid in the promotion of manufacturing and export of U.S. goods should be built on the needs of the private sector and developed in concert with private industry, taking into account any impediments to greater investment in the manufacturing sector. Additionally, the Committee notes that “manufacturing” activities should be defined so as to include innovative technologies in diverse fields.

The Committee encourages the administration to focus on generating financial investment, job creation, and sustained economic growth in manufacturing and exports through EDA’s existing grant programs, including Public Works, Economic Adjustment Assistance, and Trade Adjustment Assistance, and under the Regional Innovation Program. The Committee encourages EDA to identify ways to make strong investments in these areas while preserving the success and nationwide reach of existing grant programs, avoiding overlap in the mission or execution of such programs, and

continuing to meet demand for existing infrastructure needs across the country.

Innovative Energy Efficiency Grants.—Within the amounts provided for Economic Adjustment Assistance, the Committee provides up to \$5,000,000 to continue innovative energy efficiency finance programs that benefit small businesses.

Regional Innovation Program.—The Committee maintains support for EDA's Regional Innovation Program, which awards competitive grants to regional entities to support innovation and entrepreneurship, including investments in science parks, regional innovation clusters, and the i6 Challenge program. The Committee provides \$25,000,000 for grants and loan guarantees as authorized under the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 and encourages EDA to consider funding innovative manufacturing and export programs within this amount. EDA shall make Regional Innovation Program awards to multiple grantees and in multiple and diverse geographic areas.

Within funds provided for the Regional Innovation Program, \$2,000,000 shall be for cluster grants to support nonprofit, job-creating, revolving, equity-based seed capital funds.

Loan Guarantees.—In fiscal years 2012 and 2013, the Committee provided a total of \$10,000,000 for a manufacturing loan guarantee program and a total of \$10,000,000 for a science parks loan guarantee and grant program. Both programs were authorized in the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010. The Committee acknowledges the challenges in establishing loan guarantee programs but is dissatisfied with EDA's pace, progress, and effort put forth to accomplish this task. EDA is directed to work expeditiously to establish both programs as soon as possible, including:

- Consulting and coordinating with other agencies and their loan guarantee staff, as needed;
- Hiring necessary staff required to administer loan guarantees at EDA within 180 days of enactment of this act; and
- Establishing regulations for both the manufacturing and science park loan guarantees within 270 days of enactment of this act.

EDA shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of loan guarantees within 90 days of enactment of this act. The report shall include a plan to establish, implement, and oversee loan guarantee programs including details on any necessary staff hiring, external expertise sought and utilized, and steps to ensure the programs remain solvent in the out years. EDA is directed to move forward with implementation of the loan guarantee programs expeditiously, and preparation of this report should not delay progress. EDA shall report to the Committee the status of the loan guarantee programs every 180 days following the initial report until both loan guarantee programs are fully operational.

Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms.—The Committee rejects the administration's proposal to eliminate funds for Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers [TAACs]. Trade Adjustment Assistance is a small but effective program. EDA is correct in noting that there is room for improvement, but eliminating a significant portion of the program is not a solution to these institutional problems.

The Committee directs EDA to publish a Federal Funding Opportunity for Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers before the June 2014 funding cycle, for which existing TAACs and new organizations shall be deemed eligible to apply. EDA shall report to the Committee and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation within 90 days of enactment of this act its analysis and recommendations on the current geographic areas served by each TAAC, including the feasibility of aligning TAAC regions with existing EDA regional office service areas. EDA shall not consolidate the TAACs into regional EDA offices unless approved by the Committee, shall preserve geographic reach when awarding TAAC grants, and shall also consider: proximity and access to major manufacturing areas; distribution of trade-impacted firms; expertise and relationships with eligible client firms and consultants; and past performance, if applicable, including quantitative and qualitative assessment of inputs and outputs.

The Committee appreciates EDA's efforts to improve its metrics across all programs and directs the agency to continue developing and implementing a success-based model of performance measurement for TAACs and other EDA grantees. The Committee is also concerned about issues raised in the GAO report entitled "Trade Adjustment Assistance: Commerce Program Has Helped Manufacturing and Services Firms, but Measures, Data, and Funding Formula Could Improve." GAO found inconsistencies in EDA's data collection across TAACs. The Committee believes that EDA should systematically maintain data collected by TAACs about assisted firms in an easily accessible format that can be used by regions and headquarters, such as a database. EDA shall also provide appropriate guidance regarding specific measures TAACs should be tracking, including metrics that assess program outcomes. Additionally, the Committee encourages implementation of the GAO recommendations regarding improvements to the current funding formula for TAACs. The Committee believes that EDA should do more to ensure that allocations of funding provided by this act for TAACs better reflect the varied need for assistance among firms and regions.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$36,723,000
Budget estimate, 2014	38,913,000
Committee recommendation	38,913,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112-25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$38,913,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$2,190,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the same as the budget request. The Committee directs that vacancies within the regional offices be prioritized over vacancies within headquarters.

Staffing Decisions.—The Committee directs EDA to provide a report to the Committees within 30 days of enactment of this act detailing the geographic distribution of mission-critical staff vacancies in regional offices and geographic areas in need of additional staffing due to the size and location of respective jurisdictions. The report shall address the wide geographic coverage areas for some Economic Development Representatives and Economic Develop-

ment Specialists and any increasing demands for services in areas with vast distances between jurisdictions. EDA shall report to the Committees on Appropriations every 180 days thereafter on mission critical vacancies in regional offices, including the specific location of each vacancy.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$28,094,000
Budget estimate, 2014	29,286,000
Committee recommendation	29,286,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$29,286,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA]. The recommendation is \$1,192,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and is the same as the budget request. MBDA is the only Federal agency dedicated to promoting the growth of minority-owned firms and assists small, medium, and large minority business enterprises increase revenues and create jobs.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$98,150,000
Budget estimate, 2014	104,048,000
Committee recommendation	104,048,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$104,048,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis [ESA]. The recommendation is \$5,898,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the same as the budget request. ESA conducts research to provide a better understanding of the U.S. economy which helps Government make more informed policy decisions.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$905,047,000
Budget estimate, 2014	982,484,000
Committee recommendation	982,484,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$982,484,000 for the Census Bureau. The recommendation is \$77,437,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee provides \$972,484,000 in direct appropriations and \$10,000,000 in funding from the Working Capital Fund, resulting in a total of \$982,484,000 available in fiscal year 2014 for the Census Bureau.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$250,942,000
Budget estimate, 2014	256,048,000
Committee recommendation	256,048,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$256,048,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$5,106,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and is the same as the budget 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.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$654,105,000
Budget estimate, 2014	726,436,000
Committee recommendation	726,436,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$726,436,000 for periodic censuses and programs. The recommendation is \$72,331,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the same as the budget request. In addition to the direct appropriated amount of \$716,436,000, the Committee also provides \$10,000,000 from the Census Working Capital Fund providing a total of \$726,436,000 for this account, which is equal to the budget request.

This account provides for the constitutionally mandated decennial census as well as other programs that are cyclical in nature. Additionally, individual surveys are conducted for other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

Oversight of Periodic Census Programs.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG] to continue oversight and audits of periodic censuses and to provide the Bureau and Congress with independent recommendations for improving operations, which will be useful for the 2020 decennial census. The Committee directs the Bureau to continue to incorporate all OIG recommendations as it transitions into the 2020 decennial, including: a thorough review of the training process; better communication of Census' various enumeration practices; and increased budget transparency.

Monthly Status Reports.—Census is directed to continue its dashboard monthly status reports to the Committee as it transitions into preparations for the 2020 decennial.

Working Capital Fund [WCF].—The Committee expects the Bureau to execute the funding to the fullest extent possible without any carryover balances. The Committee directs the Bureau to continue to use the WCF only as a repository for reimbursable funds from other agencies and to obligate and execute that funding expeditiously. The Census Bureau shall provide a report to the Committee within 30 days after enactment of this act regarding balances in the Working Capital Fund including carryover funds, the intended uses of those funds, and a spending plan.

American Community Survey.—The Committee provides the President's requested level for the American Community Survey [ACS]. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to continue to provide an updated report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on efforts to evaluate questions included in the ACS, and the steps being taken by the ombudsman position established by the Census Bureau in fiscal year 2013 to ensure

that the ACS is conducted as efficiently and unobtrusively as possible.

2020 Decennial Census.—Controlling costs for the 2020 decennial census remains a top oversight concern for the Committee. The Bureau shall continue to bring down the cost of the 2020 decennial census to a level less than the 2010 census and to work towards spending less than the 2000 census, not adjusting for inflation. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Bureau shall provide the Committee with an updated report that includes a strategic and budgetary plan for achieving these goals. The plan should include specific actions the Bureau can take to reduce spending compared to the 2010 decennial census and descriptions of any challenges the Bureau anticipates could prevent it from achieving the budgetary goal.

Web-based Questionnaires.—The Committee directs the Bureau to continue to incorporate a Web-based version of its census forms including the American Community Survey when planning for the 2020 decennial census. Such digital tools will likely ensure a more complete initial response and reduce the need for nonresponse follow-up work which is the most expensive phase of census operations. In planning and creating such a tool, Census is further directed to enlist the best cybersecurity practices and protocols to ensure personal information remains secure and confidential.

Economic Census.—The Committee maintains strong support for the Economic Census and directs the Bureau to preserve funding when considering any administrative cost reductions. Any programmatic decreases should first focus on reductions to periodic censuses and agency-wide administrative cost savings.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$45,040,000
Budget estimate, 2014	52,122,000
Committee recommendation	52,122,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$52,122,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$7,082,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee retains language from previous years allowing the Secretary of Commerce to collect reimbursements from other Federal agencies for a portion of the cost resulting from the coordination of spectrum management, analysis, and operations. NTIA shall submit a report to the Committee no later than June 1, 2014, detailing the collection of reimbursements from other agencies. The Committee directs NTIA to continue monitoring broadband grants to ensure that funds are used appropriately by recipients.

Domestic and International Policies.—NTIA is the only executive agency with a core mission of ensuring that the Internet remains a platform for economic growth and consumer activity. The Committee supports the Administration's request to promote the devel-

opment of a policy framework and international outreach that supports the U.S. marketplace, protects citizens, and maintains a free and open Internet.

ICANN.—NTIA represents the United States on the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers [ICANN] Governmental Advisory Committee [GAC], and represents the interests of the Nation in protecting its companies, consumers, and intellectual property as the Internet becomes an increasingly important component of commerce. The GAC is structured to provide advice to the ICANN Board on the public policy aspects of the broad range of issues pending before ICANN, and NTIA must be an active supporter for the interests of the Nation. The Committee is concerned that the Department of Commerce, through NTIA, has not been a strong advocate for U.S. companies and consumers and urges greater participation and advocacy within the GAC and any other mechanisms within ICANN in which NTIA is a participant.

NTIA has a duty to ensure that decisions related to ICANN are made in the Nation's interest, are accountable and transparent, and preserve the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet for consumers, business, and the U.S. Government. The Committee instructs the NTIA to assess and report to the Committee within 30 days on the adequacy of NTIA's and ICANN's compliance with the Affirmation of Commitments, and whether NTIA's assessment of ICANN will have in place the necessary security elements to protect stakeholders as ICANN moves forward with expanding the number of top level Internet domain names available.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING, AND CONSTRUCTION

The Committee provides bill language allowing the NTIA to continue oversight and administration of previously awarded grants. NTIA shall not use unobligated balances to award new grants.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$2,933,241,000
Budget estimate, 2014	3,024,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,024,000,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$3,024,000,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO], which is \$90,759,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request, to be derived from offsetting fee collections.

USPTO is the central hub of an innovation-friendly Government. USPTO examines patent applications, grants patent protection for qualified inventions, and disseminates technological information disclosed in patents. USPTO also examines trademark applications and provides Federal registration to owners of qualified trademarks.

Budget Execution.—The Committee continues to allow USPTO full access to patent and trademark fees and provides language allowing USPTO to retain any revenue in excess of appropriated levels.

The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG] to continue oversight and audits of USPTO operations and budget transparency, and USPTO is directed to work with the Department of Commerce to implement all OIG recommendations.

The Committee is concerned that USPTO is not taking appropriate steps to ensure that the Patent End-to-End system is developed and managed efficiently without repeating problems encountered by USPTO with past automation efforts. Not later than 90 days following enactment of this act, USPTO will submit a report to the Committee detailing a plan to fully implement and manage the Patent End-to-End system efficiently without duplicating setbacks experienced from previous automated efforts.

Fee Collections Projections.—The Committee directs the USPTO to provide quarterly reports on its projected fee collections, and to notify the Committee during any month when significant changes in such projections prompt serious concern or require drastic budgetary responses.

USPTO's own revenue projections—though more refined than previous years—have consistently overestimated real returns. It is imperative that USPTO balance sustainable operations with realistic revenue and judicious reserve spending.

Reprogramming and Spend Plan.—USPTO is required to continue to follow the reprogramming procedures outlined in section 505 of this act before using excess fee collections to forward fund expenses beyond fiscal year 2014. Any deviations from the funding distribution provided for in this act, including carryover balances, are subject to the standard reprogramming procedures set forth in section 505 of this act. USPTO is directed to provide a spending plan for fiscal year 2014, within 30 days of enactment of this act, incorporating all carryover balances from previous fiscal years, and describing any changes to the patent or trademark fee structure. Any changes from the spending plan shall also be subject to section 505 of this act. USPTO is directed to submit all reprogramming, spending plans and budget justifications to the Committee through the Department of Commerce.

Patent Backlog.—The backlog of unprocessed patent applications has decreased 8 percent since 2012, but over 566,800 patents still need approval. The average wait time has decreased as well, but USPTO still takes over 30 months to make a decision. USPTO's goal is to reduce this latency to 18 months by 2016.

Patent Reviews.—The Committee urges the USPTO to increase the quality of patent reviews by continuing to increase the level of industry expertise the agency retains on staff, including exploring innovative solutions such as engaging and employing retired industry experts on a part-time basis. The Committee also strongly encourages USPTO to reduce ambiguity and vagueness in patent decisions by increasing examiner training regarding the appropriate use of rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112 (a) and (b), which dictate that the patent applicant more thoroughly defend the invention by describing it as fully, clearly, and exactly as possible, and by distinctly delineating its bounds at the time of application submission to the USPTO.

Satellite Offices.—The Committee maintains support for USPTO’s nationwide workforce program and the establishment of satellite offices. The Committee’s recommendation includes funding to fully fund existing satellite offices to occupy permanent facilities. Additionally, the Committee recognizes the value of creating more satellite offices in regions with a high volume of patents filed and issued to provide increased access to patent seekers. When selecting locations for additional satellite offices, the Committee directs USPTO to consider the regional volume of patent activity, geographic distribution of existing satellite offices, availability of donated space for satellite offices within a geographic area not currently served by USPTO, access to transportation options, and proximity to universities and patent experts.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$807,086,000
Budget estimate, 2014	928,292,000
Committee recommendation	947,547,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$947,547,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is \$140,461,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$19,255,000 above the budget request. Up to \$9,000,000 may be transferred from the Scientific and Technical Research and Services account to the Working Capital Fund.

NIST’s mission is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life.

A description of each NIST account and the corresponding Committee recommendation follows in the subsequent three headings.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$608,295,000
Budget estimate, 2014	693,745,000
Committee recommendation	703,000,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$703,000,000 for NIST research and services. The recommendation is \$94,705,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$9,255,000 above the budget request.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee supports the administration’s strong request for cybersecurity activities within NIST, which includes: \$15,000,000 for the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence; \$15,000,000 for the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative; and \$24,500,000 for the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace. In addition, the Committee directs NIST to maintain funding for the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education at \$4,000,000.

The Committee has included the budget request of \$15,000,000 for the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence [NCCoE] and is encouraged by NIST’s recent announcement that multiple companies have agreed to partner with the Center on various hard-

ware, software, and best practice initiatives. The Committee remains supportive of NIST's proposal to transition management of the Center to a Federally Funded Research and Development Center co-located near NIST headquarters. The Committee expects the NCCoE to evolve into a technology transfer hub for cyber solutions derived from Government and private sector tools as they apply to specific sectors of the Nation's critical infrastructure, such as energy, financial services, telecommunications, transportation, and health, and as a key location for major research and development in cybersecurity as it applies to these and other key sectors of the U.S. economy.

The Committee encourages DOC to fund multidisciplinary programs of study and research that focus on tackling cybersecurity issues on a global scale. When establishing criteria for external grant funding, consideration should only be given to institutions of higher education, including community colleges, designated by the National Security Agency as Centers of Academic Excellence for Information Assurance Education and Centers for Academic Excellence for Information Assurance Research.

Centers of Excellence.—The Committee supports the administration's proposal to create Centers of Excellence that will produce collaborations between NIST, academic, and industry specialists on research focused on innovations in measurement science and new technology developments. Similar collaborations have already yielded significant benefits in areas of nanomaterials, healthcare, batteries and electrochemical energy conversion, and advanced photovoltaic devices.

As NIST begins the process of establishing those Centers, the Committee encourages NIST to create at least one Center of Excellence with a focus on forensic measurement science, technology, and standards. Interdisciplinary research to enhance forensic science was one of the recommendations made by the 2009 National Academy of Sciences report "Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward." Enhanced science, technology, and standards in the areas of forensic science, especially computer forensics, are critical for the accurate collection, evaluation, and processing of evidence that is needed to strengthen our forensic science disciplines and to combat burgeoning Internet crime networks.

As part of the agency's 2014 spending plan, NIST is directed to provide an updated framework for creating an appropriate number of new centers of excellence from within the funds provided.

Detection Canine Teams.—Detection canine teams play a critical role in the Nation's law enforcement and homeland security efforts. The capability of a properly developed and trained canine-handler team far eclipses other technologies. The Committee is concerned however, that scientifically validated standards, reference materials, and protocols governing the breeding, training, and deployment of detection canine teams do not currently exist. Standards, reference materials, and protocols are essential to ensuring the overall quality of canine teams and their training and deployment which ultimately provide long-term value and surety to the end user and the public. The Committee directs NIST to collaborate with academic and private sector experts recognized for their re-

search on canine detection and olfaction to develop rigorous, scientifically validated breeding, training, and deployment standards, reference materials, and protocols for canine detection teams.

Forensic Science.—In lieu of the funding requested to be provided to the Department of Justice and transferred to NIST, the Committee has added \$5,000,000 for measurement science and standards in support of forensic science and directs NIST to coordinate its activities with the Department of Justice and the National Science Foundation. This funding is in addition to \$5,000,000 for forensic science included in NIST's request.

Greenhouse Gas Measurements.—The Committee maintains support for NIST's greenhouse gas measurement programs and is aware of the need to develop prototype greenhouse gas observation networks for measuring carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere at local scales. In order to increase confidence in greenhouse gas emissions inventories and to improve current measurement and standards infrastructure, NIST should continue to leverage existing assets and services from the private sector that maintain high quality atmospheric weather monitoring systems. The Committee recommendation includes an additional \$3,000,000 above the request to expand the number of locations in its public-private partnership to measure greenhouse gases on local and regional scales.

Facility Security.—The Committee continues to provide funding for NIST to maintain security operations for its laboratories and facilities. The Federal Protective Services [FPS] has previously proposed to take over NIST's security operations, yet the Committee has not received a plan from the administration that would detail the transfer of security funding and responsibility from NIST to FPS. Therefore, the Committee does not grant such a transfer during fiscal year 2014.

STEM Education.—The Committee continues to support NIST's activities related to Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics [STEM] Education and fully funds its activities authorized under 15 U.S.C. 278g–2a.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$140,035,000
Budget estimate, 2014	174,507,000
Committee recommendation	184,507,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$184,507,000 for Industrial Technology Services. The recommendation is \$44,472,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$10,000,000 above the budget request. Supporting the Nation's manufacturers, especially small businesses, is critical to keeping America innovative in a global marketplace. The Committee's recommendation provides \$153,078,000 for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program and \$31,429,000 for the Advanced Manufacturing Consortia.

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP].—The Committee supports the full request of \$153,078,000 for MEP. The request includes \$25,000,000 for a Manufacturing Technology Acceleration Center [M–TAC] within MEP. The Com-

mittee supports the MEP focus on next generation strategies like supply chain management that the M-TACs aim to address. However, the Committee believes these strategies should be implemented by and through the existing network of MEP centers. The recommendation supports the creation of three to four pilot M-TACs which shall be led by individual MEP centers or consortia of MEP centers.

Advanced Manufacturing Technology (AmTech) Consortia.—Initial funding for AmTech was provided in fiscal year 2013. The program will establish industry-led consortia, which will identify and prioritize research projects supporting long term industrial research needs. In developing AmTech, the Committee encourages NIST to consider partnerships and investments in pharmaceutical manufacturing as well as more traditional areas of manufacturing, including clean energy.

Both the fiscal year 2013 and 2014 requests also included \$1,000,000,000 in mandatory funding for the National Network of Manufacturing Institutes [NNMI]. This Committee cannot initiate a \$1,000,000,000 mandatory program, and the authorizing committees have not acted on this proposal. The Department of Defense and the Department of Energy have begun investments in mission-related NNMI pilot institutes using discretionary funding, and NIST is responsible for coordinating the NNMI through the Advanced Manufacturing National Program Office.

The proposed NNMI institutes would be public private partnerships in regional hubs that aim to accelerate development and adoption of cutting-edge manufacturing technologies for making new, globally competitive products. The Committee does not believe there is a significant distinction between the AmTech consortia and the proposed NNMI institutes. The Committee has provided \$10,000,000 above the request for AmTech and directs that at least one AmTech consortium using the pilot NNMI model be funded using discretionary funding provided for AmTech. The Committee also directs NIST to report, within 60 days of enactment, on how NNMI-related efforts can be merged into AmTech.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$58,756,000
Budget estimate, 2014	60,040,000
Committee recommendation	60,040,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$60,040,000 for construction of research facilities. The recommendation is \$1,284,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The recommendation funds the highest priority construction, maintenance, and repair projects at NIST. The Committee directs NIST to provide quarterly reports on the status of all construction projects.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2013 ^{1 2}	\$5,320,181,000
Budget estimate, 2014	5,439,738,000
Committee recommendation	5,589,738,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

² Includes emergency funding of \$326,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$5,589,738,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. The recommendation is \$269,557,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$150,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes that the fiscal year 2014 budget request for NOAA is relatively more balanced than recent years with reasonable attention put towards all operations: ocean, fisheries, weather, and climate. The administration clearly considered the Committee’s direction from last fiscal year by restoring funding to many important programs. While not all proposed terminations were agreed to by the Committee in this bill, such requests were at least accompanied by more salient justifications.

Make no mistake—weather satellite acquisitions still dominate NOAA’s overall budget with substantial increases proposed in this request. The difference now is that the agency’s operations are not disproportionately and arbitrarily cut to pay for increased satellite costs. In addition, genuine efforts have been made to keep overall lifecycle costs capped for satellites, which adds to the Committee’s confidence that these major acquisitions, though still generally unwieldy, are no longer completely untethered. For now, the Committee is prepared to maintain accountability and oversight of these important acquisitions within the context of the NOAA portfolio.

The Committee points out that appropriations for previous generations of polar and geostationary weather satellite system acquisitions were strategically offset so that when one program’s funding profile decreased with completed construction, the other program’s profile could increase without causing dramatic increases in NOAA’s overall budget requests. However, this fiscal year’s budget request clearly depicts what the Committee has seen for some time in that the agency is suffering from having to finance two major satellite procurements with cost profiles in matching phases rather than profiles separated by several fiscal years.

The Committee has accepted this scenario and continues to fund each satellite mission on its own merit and justification regardless of compounded budget increases. However, even though the department and agency are trying to tackle this budget profile problem over time, the Committee cannot stress enough that actions must be taken now, such as reducing costs for current satellite programs, while conducting thorough planning for the follow-on missions to ensure the next satellite systems have grounded requirements early on.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2013 ^{1 2}	\$3,188,082,000
Budget estimate, 2014	3,277,833,000
Committee recommendation	3,296,254,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

² Includes emergency funding of \$140,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Committee's recommendation provides \$3,296,254,000 for NOAA's operations, research, and facilities. The recommendation is \$108,172,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$18,421,000 above the budget request.

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$504,809,000 for the National Ocean Service [NOS]. NOS programs provide scientific, technical, and management expertise to promote safe navigation; assess the health of coastal and marine resources; respond to natural and human-induced threats; and preserve the coastal ocean and global environments. The Committee supports the administration's proposal for a new budget structure for NOS.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Navigation, Observation and Positioning:	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	149,852
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	26,946
Integrated Ocean Observing System—Regional Observations	34,520
Total, Navigation, Observations and Positioning	211,318
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	71,185
Competitive External Research	12,000
Total, Coastal Science and Assessment	83,185
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	41,188
Coastal Management Grants	71,146
Coral Reef Program	26,775
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	21,979
National Marine Sanctuaries	49,218
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	210,306
GRAND TOTAL NOS	504,809

Navigation, Observations and Positioning.—The Committee fully supports the administration's request for activities under Navigation, Observations and Positioning, including the full operational funding for NOAA's Navigation Response Teams.

The Committee directs NOAA to provide the Committee with a report within 90 days of enactment of this act on designating two additional joint ocean and coastal mapping centers as authorized under the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11). The three total centers should be located in different geographic areas of the country. The report shall include a proposal on how fiscal year 2014 funds will be used toward the establishment of these centers and any estimated out-year costs.

The Committee provides \$4,000,000 within Navigation, Observations and Positioning to continue the competitive Geospatial Modeling Grants Program of which all funding shall be distributed externally.

The Committee fully supports the administration’s request for Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System [PORTS]. The Committee believes these operations, which exist as a partnership between NOAA and local port authorities, have been extremely valuable tools for providing information for safe vessel navigation and data for weather and coastal monitoring. The Committee encourages NOAA to request funding that reflects the totality of the program’s costs, including operations and maintenance, in future budget requests, as authorized by Hydrographic Services Improvement Act (Public Law 110–386) in future budget submissions.

Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration.—Within the funds provided for Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration, \$2,500,000 shall be for operations and staffing of the Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center [DRC], of which up to \$500,000 may be used to support authorized activities for the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council, which was established by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321), to be carried out at the DRC. The DRC serves as the Gulf Coast hub for NOAA’s emergency preparedness, response, and recovery operations which complements the mission of the Restoration Council. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the facility’s operational capacity, the current needs to reach full operational capacity, and expected outcomes of maintaining full operational capacity at the DRC.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science [NCCOS].—The Committee maintains strong support for NCCOS and the services that the different centers provide. With regards to NCCOS’s Oxford Lab, the Committee retracts its previous position of exploring options for moving the center to the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS], and instead directs NOS to work with Oxford’s partners and NMFS to continue to create a more stable and viable center within NCCOS. Despite this change in direction, the Committee still feels that the Oxford lab, like other NCCOS centers, is underutilized and has not achieved its potential as a valuable laboratory, and as such, NOAA should provide adequate funding in future fiscal years to maintain a stable baseline of operational funding for inherently governmental duties.

Marine Debris.—The Committee supports the requested level for NOAA’s Marine Debris program but is concerned the current budget request does not adequately address the cleanup effort for debris impacting the West Coast of the United States as a result of the 2011 tsunami. Debris from the 2011 tsunami continues to nega-

tively impact the West Coast and local communities, ecosystems, and subsistence activities. The Committee directs NOAA to use the one-time gift of \$5,000,000 provided by the Government of Japan to the United States to reimburse States, local governments, and tribes for any cleanup activities undertaken in response to tsunami marine debris resulting from the 2011 tsunami, which includes reimbursing States, local governments, and tribes for associated cleanup activities previously conducted. The Committee also recommends that the additional \$1,000,000 provided to the Marine Debris Program for marine debris research and development instead be redirected to the community-based Removal Grants Program with priority given to assist communities affected by marine debris from the 2011 tsunami.

Furthermore, the Committee is concerned about the lack of inter-agency coordination and planning being done by the administration to prepare for and respond to marine debris resulting from the 2011 Japanese tsunami. Specific concerns include how Federal agencies are coordinating and funding the removal of marine debris from Federal lands and the response to invasive species. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Secretary of Commerce is directed to submit a report to the Committee on how the Department is working with the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Homeland Security, Interior, State, and Transportation to prepare for and respond to this debris and how it is coordinating with affected States, tribes, and local governments regarding that work.

Ocean and Coastal Management Services.—For fiscal year 2014, the Committee maintains strong support for NOAA's Alliance for Coastal Technologies within the Integrated Ocean Observing System, as in years past, given the program's valuable expertise in marine sensor technology development. The Committee directs NOAA to provide the Committee with a report within 90 days of enactment of this act on the prospects and advantages of migrating ACT to NOAA's Coastal Services Center.

Coastal Storms.—The Committee provides the budget request level of \$2,774,000 for NOAA's Coastal Storms program and encourages NOAA to continue working with existing Cooperative Institutes, other NOAA funded programs, and States to employ a multidisciplinary approach to developing innovative solutions addressing key issues of coastal resilience and emerging issues related to coastal storms.

Regional Ocean Partnerships.—The Committee provides the requested level for Regional Ocean Partnership [ROP] grants. The Committee notes that the Governor of a given State may send written notification to NOAA deferring its participation in and opportunity to receive ROP grants. The purpose of such notification would be to prevent any funds from being used in contradiction of a State policy or to support activities inconsistent with a State's coastal management plan.

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$840,332,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]. NMFS programs provide for the management and conservation of the Nation's living marine resources and their environment, including fish stocks, ma-

rine mammals, and endangered species. Using science-based conservation, management, and restoration activities, these resources can benefit the Nation on a sustained basis. NMFS seeks to build sustainable fisheries, recover protected species, and sustain healthy coastal ecosystems and the communities that depend on them.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Protected Species Research and Management:	
Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base	39,595
Species Recovery Grants	7,516
Marine Mammal Protection	49,700
Other Protected Species	7,264
Marine Turtles	12,200
Atlantic Salmon	6,083
Pacific Salmon	61,400
Total, Protected Species Research and Management	183,758
Fisheries Research and Management:	
Fisheries Research and Management Programs	177,923
National Catch Share Program	27,246
Expand Annual Stock Assessments	69,259
Economics and Social Sciences Research	7,390
Salmon Management Activities	30,282
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	32,008
Fisheries Statistics	23,860
Fish Information Networks	22,114
Survey and Monitoring Projects	24,754
Fisheries Oceanography	2,160
American Fisheries Act	3,742
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2,500
National Standard 8	1,031
Reducing Bycatch	4,469
Product Quality and Safety	6,763
Total, Fisheries Research and Management	435,501
Enforcement and Observers:	
Enforcement and Surveillance	67,764
Observers and Training	43,571
Total, Enforcement and Observers	111,335
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	47,031
Other Activities Supporting Fisheries:	
Antarctic Research	3,115
Aquaculture	6,748
Climate Regimes and Ecosystem Productivity	2,348
Computer Hardware and Software	1,812
Cooperative Research	12,037
Information Analyses & Dissemination	15,021
Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment and Prediction Program	842
National Environmental Policy Act	6,673
NMFS Facilities Maintenance	3,391
Regional Studies	10,720
Total, Other Activities Supporting Fisheries	62,707
GRAND TOTAL NMFS	840,332

Protected Species Research and Management.—The Committee rejects the administration’s proposal to terminate the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program and provides sufficient funding for Prescott grants within the Marine Mammal Protection account. In awarding such grants, the Committee directs NOAA to consider geographic equity among stranding regions, the size of marine mammal populations inhabiting a geographic area within such a region, and established records for rescuing or rehabilitating sick and stranded marine mammals in a particular stranding region.

Steller Sea Lions.—The Committee is concerned about NOAA’s failure to respond to external, independent critical evaluations of the agency’s use of science in developing its Biological Opinion [BiOp] for Steller sea lions. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, NOAA shall report to the Committee on how the agency is incorporating the findings of the Center of Independent Experts panel into a revised BiOp or other relevant management documents.

Promote and Develop Fisheries Products and Research Funding Transfer.—The bill maintains the provision restricting the use of the Promote and Develop Fisheries Products and Research funds transferred from the Department of Agriculture to NOAA in a way that better meets the intended purpose of the transfer mandated by the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act. None of the funds may be used for internal NOAA management, but rather funds may only be used for activities that directly help U.S. fisheries and fishery communities. Specifically, these funds may only be used for: cooperative research; annual stock assessments; efforts to improve data collection, including catch monitoring and reporting for commercial, charter, and recreational fisheries; interjurisdictional fisheries grants; and Fisheries Information Networks.

The Committee further directs that no less than 10 percent of the total amount of the transferred funds shall be provided for the competitive Saltonstall-Kennedy Grant program. For fiscal year 2014, NOAA shall direct these funds toward community-based bridge plans designed to help coastal fishing industries adapt to reductions in allowable catches by retooling their fishing fleets, shore services, and port facilities into sustainable and innovative businesses. The Committee sees the value in using this transition assistance to stabilize our Nation’s valuable fishing communities during times of recovery.

As part of the 2014 spending plan, NOAA shall include a clear accounting of how the Promote and Develop transfer funds will be allocated. Furthermore, NOAA shall provide a clear accounting of how the agency plans to allocate these transferred funds based on the funding criteria described in this bill.

Regional Facility and Laboratory Consolidation.—NMFS again proposes to consolidate the Northwest and Southwest Fisheries Regional Offices into a single West Coast Regional Office, which the Congress approved in fiscal year 2013. However, the Committee remains concerned that the consolidation will diminish services or delay the timely execution of regulatory reviews or scientific support, particularly NOAA’s ability to meet the demands on its Endangered Species Act Pacific Salmon program. The Committee di-

rects the administration to use available funds to develop and implement salmon life cycle modeling at NOAA Fisheries that will satisfy NOAA's obligations to address or revise existing salmonid biological opinions pursuant to Federal court orders or to provide regulatory reviews pertaining to Pacific Salmon habitat conservation planning processes.

Northeast Regional Fisheries Office.—The Committee notes with grave disappointment that NOAA has determined that NMFS will not act on amenable direction set forth in the fiscal year 2013 appropriations bill to enhance and repair core NMFS functions in the Mid-Atlantic region in the areas of fisheries management, endangered species, habitat protection, and restoration.

Furthermore, NOAA has not delivered, and has no timeline for delivering, a report that was requested by the Committee to be delivered 30 days after enactment of the fiscal year 2013 appropriations bill on ways NOAA would: “(1) streamline procedures to allow Mid-Atlantic fisheries decisions to be made locally rather than remotely, as appropriate and consistent with procedures and practices in other NMFS regions; (2) increase the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council’s accessibility to NOAA, consistent with the accessibility afforded to other fishery management councils; (3) reduce bureaucracy to allow difficult Mid-Atlantic issues to be brought to the attention of the NMFS Northeast Regional Office [NERO] and NOAA Fisheries leadership in NOAA headquarters on an expedited basis; and (4) improve on-the-ground coordination with Mid-Atlantic fisheries partners.”

Such direction had been mutually agreed upon by the Committee and NOAA after the Committee has proposed moving operations of NERO to NMFS’s headquarters to more centrally locate regional presence after witnessing years of disproportionate attention across NERO’s vast jurisdiction. However, given NOAA’s lack of cooperation and reversal of commitment, the Committee has no choice but to take action and direct NOAA to close NERO immediately and to dissolve all necessary operations into existing facilities located throughout the region.

Specifically, NOAA is directed to improve outreach and services to the fishing industry by configuring fishery science centers and fishery statistic offices as newly configured and less stove-piped portals to the local fishing communities. With minimal overhead investment, including technology investment and updated staffing plans, these offices could be much better utilized to serve a larger NMFS purpose. Instead of relying on, or having to travel to, the NERO office for direct industry support, fishermen would have better and more immediate access to NMFS support services at existing NMFS offices in their home states, if not their homeports. The Committee directs NOAA to ensure that core NMFS support services be retained and accessible in all regions currently served by NERO, including New England, Mid-Atlantic, and South-Atlantic regions, at these local centers and offices. NOAA, in consultation with the Committee, shall work with the General Services Administration immediately to develop a plan to resolve NERO’s current leased space, and create a plan to redirect an adequate portion of NERO’s larger operational costs to outfit the local regional offices.

Baseline Data for Gulf of Mexico.—The Committee recognizes that commercial and recreational fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico, as in other regions of the United States, contribute significantly to the well-being of the Gulf States' and the Nation's economies. The Deepwater Horizon tragedy and resulting gulf oil spill brought to light a serious lack of baseline data critical in evaluating fisheries health. The Committee directs NOAA to continue supporting baseline research for fisheries health in the Gulf of Mexico, including studies of pelagic species. NOAA should seek to leverage and augment fisheries research in the gulf that is supported by any civil or criminal fines resulting from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, as well as fisheries research conducted as part of the National Resources Damage Assessment process. Collaboration with ongoing and future fisheries research activities in the gulf has the potential to provide NMFS with an integrated and comprehensive ecosystem-level fisheries monitoring enterprise and sentinel species program.

Pacific Salmon Treaty.—Within the amount provided for Salmon Management activities, the Committee provides a total of \$10,900,000 to enable the States and tribal communities to move forward on necessary Pacific Salmon Treaty agreements. In addition, the Committee fully supports all other aspects of the budget request for Salmon Management activities that are essential to meeting these treaty obligations.

Stock Assessments—Red Snapper.—The Committee is concerned that restrictive fishing regulations for red snapper in the Gulf of Mexico implemented by NOAA are not consistent with the rebuilding and increased health of this fish population. The Committee directs NOAA to continue taking into account artificial reefs when updating a stock assessment for red snapper or when conducting any new stock assessments for red snapper, begin taking into account offshore man-made structures such as oil rigs and fixed energy exploration infrastructure that may contribute to increases in red snapper population, and additionally to take into consideration any imbalance in the ecosystem that may be occurring between larger red snapper and other fish species. The Committee directs NOAA to dedicate necessary funding toward researching new methods and innovative approaches for fisheries-independent data collection, including activities that use resources and expertise offered by fishermen and research universities. This research should contribute to a better understanding and estimation of post settlement survival, critical nursery habitat, and natural mortality of red snapper and similar fish species. Not later than 90 days following enactment of this act, NOAA, in consultation with the appropriate Gulf State agencies, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report summarizing existing efforts to collect fisheries-independent data, new approaches being considered to collect fisheries-independent data, and a plan to implement and include new approaches to collect fisheries-independent data in future stock assessments for red snapper. The report shall also include an analysis of the benefits provided by the Gulf of Mexico red snapper fishery to the local, regional, and national economy.

Stock Assessment—Formulations.—The current NMFS stock assessment process forces regulators to base their fishing allocation decisions on prior-year data, which for some fish species can mean

allocations based on major assessments that are several years old. Conversely, some State-managed fishery agencies have been able to provide near real-time fisheries data from commercial and recreational fisherman that may be used to validate stock assessment models, which provides a confirmation of the stock assessment outputs as they relate to current fish populations and harvest trends. The Committee directs NMFS to work with its State partners to evaluate their processes for incorporating new information into stock assessments whenever they are updated or re-run, and to incorporate all appropriate information into those new models. The Committee believes that making this improvement will increase the overall accuracy and efficiency of such assessments, provide regulators with access to more reliable information and give fishermen more confidence in NOAA's stock assessments.

Big Eye Tuna Quotas in the Western and Central Pacific.—The subcommittee notes that NMFS has been unable to amend the fishery management plans in its Pacific Islands region to allow for the assignment of unused big eye tuna quota from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Marianas Islands, and Guam to Hawaii's longline fleet. This amendment is crucial to support the well-managed domestic longline fishery for big eye tuna. To provide NMFS time to amend the fishery management plans, the subcommittee has been willing to enact interim language for the last 2 years to provide for such assignments in the absence of the amendment. The Committee will not enact a further extension, and instead directs NMFS to provide a timeline for adopting the amendment within 30 calendar days after enactment of this act.

Charter Vessels.—To help improve the quality and abundance of fishery data used for stock assessments, NOAA is directed to dramatically expand the agency's activities in chartering commercial fishing vessels to serve as research and fishery survey vessels. Increasing these charter opportunities will enlarge the geographically diverse data collection for broad fish populations and enhance numerous ocean research programs. Other parts of NOAA, including the National Ocean Service and Ocean and Atmospheric Research line offices, shall charter commercial fishing vessels, when applicable, to augment ongoing survey and research activities.

American Lobster.—The southern New England stock of American lobster has been in decline and is under increasing stress. Although the Atlantic States Marine Fishery Commission exercises primary regulatory responsibility for this fishery, portions of six out of seven management areas are in Federal waters. NMFS implements complementary regulations for the fishery in these areas, but a void of data about the condition of this fishery still exists. To improve coordination and consistency, the Committee continues to direct NMFS to engage the industry in conducting surveys and research that complements activities undertaken by the States.

Arctic Environmental Impact Statement.—The Committee is concerned about the impacts the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Effects of Oil and Gas Activities in the Arctic Ocean [SDEIS] issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service may have on the development of oil and natural gas resources in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. The Committee acknowledges the improvements that have been made over the pre-

vious draft. However, there remain issues to be resolved before a final EIS should be released. The Committee expects the final EIS to be the result of a collaborative effort with the relevant agencies of expertise, including the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the appropriate entities in the State of Alaska, including the State, the North Slope Borough, and the Northwest Arctic Borough. If the scope of the final EIS is to include Fish and Wildlife Service trust species, the Committee expects NMFS to coordinate with the Service. Further, the Committee expects NMFS to address the following categories of comments and concerns raised during the comment period on the SDEIS in the final EIS, including, but not limited to: the scope, purpose and time period of the EIS; range of reasonably foreseeable activity levels and drilling programs; mitigation measures, including time and area closures; acoustic criteria for impacts to marine mammals; and analysis of the socioeconomic impacts of oil and gas activity in the Arctic.

Bycatch Reduction.—The development and implementation of practical bycatch solutions is a priority of U.S. and international fisheries management and protected species conservation. The Committee supports the requested amount for Reducing Bycatch, of which NMFS is directed to make \$2,500,000 available for competitive grants to non-Federal researchers working with U.S. fishermen on the development of improved fishing practices and innovative gear technologies.

Enforcement and Observation.—The Committee is aware that implementation of the Northeast Multispecies fishery sector management program continues to present substantial financial challenges to the participants as well as to the economic sustainability of the fishery and fishing communities throughout the region. Within the funding provided for the National Catch Share Plan and observer coverage, the Committee directs NMFS to provide adequate funding for at-sea and dockside monitoring for fisheries with approved catch share management plans including catch share management plans that impose observer coverage as a condition for new or expanded fishing opportunities.

Electronic Logbooks.—Within the funds provided for NMFS, the Committee directs NOAA to maintain full funding for the continued installation of electronic logbooks and monitoring systems, which is both inherent to NOAA's core mission and essential to the implementation of current fishery regulations. The electronic monitoring systems shall be part of an integrated at-sea monitoring program and shall serve as an alternative to observers for vessels carrying such electronic monitoring systems. Beginning in fiscal year 2014, NMFS shall, at a minimum, dedicate 35 percent of the fees collected from fixed gear vessels to the deployment of electronic monitoring systems on these same vessels and shall make such electronic monitoring systems available to these vessels in lieu of observers beginning in 2014. The National Marine Fisheries Service shall work with the fixed gear fleet to develop an Experimental Fisheries Permit for 2014 that contributes to the continued development of a viable electronic monitoring system.

Habitat Conservation and Restoration.—The Committee maintains support for the consolidation of coastal habitat programs into

the Habitat Conservation and Restoration program. Within funds provided, no less than \$1,000,000 shall be for the Estuary Restoration Program, and no less than \$20,000,000 shall be for Community-based Restoration Grants. NOAA is encouraged to consider habitat restoration grants for river basins that are critical to the restoration of priority fisheries, including basins with a history of drought-driven conflicts over natural resources including fisheries, and where such conflicts are being settled through collaborative efforts. Furthermore, NOAA is encouraged to work with tribal governments so they can engage in collaborative management and restoration of fisheries.

NOAA shall make external competitive funding available to partnerships and restoration projects that support multiple ecosystem services, particularly coastal economic benefits and shoreline resiliency through the Community-based Restoration Program. The Committee is concerned about recent changes made by NOAA to their implementation and partnership selection process. The Committee directs NOAA to work more, not less, cooperatively with non-Federal partners to ensure that the program meets local restoration needs and interests, with technical and scientific expertise provided by NOAA.

Oyster Reef Restoration.—The Committee acknowledges ecological and health benefits that oyster reefs offer in providing valuable habitat for marine life and improving water quality, and is concerned about the shortage of available natural oyster shell for coastal and bay restoration programs. Therefore, the Committee encourages NOAA to work with its State and non-Federal partners to consider supporting oyster shell recycling programs as part of the agency's competitive external funding opportunities for habitat restoration projects.

Cooperative Research.—Depleted fish stocks result in significant economic losses to our Nation. At a time when fishing opportunities are constrained by uncertainty in stock assessment, and increased access to healthy stocks depends on better data, the Committee believes that maintenance of ongoing monitoring programs and surveys is critical. The Committee encourages NMFS to continue to prioritize long-time series surveys, with emphasis on surveys that are conducted cooperatively with industry and States.

Regional Studies.—The Committee supports the administration's request for activities proposed under Regional Studies, but does not support the proposed reduction of funding for Chesapeake Bay Studies and Restoration, and therefore provides adequate funding for NOAA to maintain these regional services and activities.

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee's recommendation provides \$446,153,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research [OAR]. OAR programs provide the environmental research and technology needed to improve NOAA weather services, air quality warnings, forecasts, climate predictions, and marine services. To accomplish these goals, OAR supports a network of scientists in its Federal research laboratories, universities, and joint institutes and partnership programs.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Climate Research:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	65,098
Regional Climate Data and Information	40,007
Climate Competitive Research	68,735
Total, Climate Research	173,840
Weather and Air Chemistry Research Programs:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	64,359
U.S. Weather Research Program	4,241
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	13,024
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	81,624
Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	26,442
National Sea Grant College Program	72,200
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	42,750
Integrated Ocean Acidification	8,411
Ocean Exploration	29,100
Total, Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	178,903
High Performance Computing Initiatives	11,786
GRAND TOTAL OAR	446,153

Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—While some cooperative institutes received an increase in the budget request, the Committee remains concerned that NOAA continues to underfund other cooperative institutes, which weakens the agency's partnerships with the external community. The Committee provides an increase and expects the administration to fully fund these cooperative institutes at appropriate levels in future years, including well-established institutes focused on: coral reef research; wetland and barrier island research; watershed impacts on marine ecosystems; remote sensing; and long-term monitoring of oil spill impacts on marine ecosystem health. The Committee also encourages NOAA to consider how additional cooperative institutes could strengthen NOAA's understanding of our oceans, coasts, climate, and weather.

Climate Research.—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for NOAA to move forward with proposed competitive research to examine the impacts of climate variability on fish stocks.

Multi-function Phased Array Radar.—The bill includes \$13,024,000 for continued development of the multi-function phased array radar [MPAR], the same as the budget request. When completed, this system has the potential to significantly extend lead times for detecting severe and hazardous weather. A promising MPAR design that combines dual polarization with phased arrays is the Cylindrical Polarimetric Phased Array Radar [CPPAR]. The Committee directs NOAA to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days after enactment of this act that provides a research plan for developing a full-scale prototype of CPPAR including the full cost of the project, detailed research

goals, and a plan and timeline for possibly transitioning the technology from research to operations.

Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee provides \$5,023,000 for unmanned aerial systems and encourages NOAA to continue research involving these systems that could support the agency's operations, especially weather forecasting, hurricane tracking, and regional river flood monitoring. The Committee encourages NOAA to leverage expertise of research universities and the private sector in developing these systems.

National Sea Grant College Program.—The Committee provides \$72,200,000 for NOAA's Sea Grant Office. The Committee continues to recognize the important role the Sea Grant program plays in connecting coastal and Great Lakes communities with practical research and results, and encourages the growth of this program in future budget requests. The Committee opposes the administration's request to eliminate fellowship programs within the Sea Grant program, and provides more information on this direction within the NOAA Education section of this report.

Within the funds provided, the Sea Grant program shall continue its partnership with academic programs that provide legal expertise related to the missions of the program and NOAA. In addition, the Committee provides \$6,000,000 for marine aquaculture research. The Committee encourages NOAA, in partnership with universities, to support marine aquaculture research and development. Research efforts have led to beneficial outcomes such as the development and commercialization of new technologies to meet U.S. demand for warm water marine seafood, including finfish, shrimp, and oysters. Within funding provided, NOAA shall competitively support external research efforts to develop new technologies for marine production species, improve production practices, and evaluate production technologies that reduce mortality risk for aquaculture species and improve their nutritional value while reducing pressure on wild stocks.

Autonomous Ocean-Going Vehicles.—The Committee supports expanding the application of multi-mission, long-range autonomous vehicles throughout NOAA, especially where these technologies can augment and enhance current surface vessel operations. Autonomous vehicles have the ability to employ multiple sensors and payloads, reach over 90 percent of ocean depths, operate under ice, and operate continuously for months without being ship attended. The Committee provides up to \$4,000,000 to initiate Sea Grant's Grand Challenge. Within these funds, the Committee directs OAR to conduct multi-mission autonomous vehicles demonstrations designed to augment and enhance current NOAA operations. Demonstrations should be multipurpose and include, but not be limited to, fisheries and marine mammal stock assessments, nautical charting, and general ocean research and exploration, including deep sea research.

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee supports the increased budget request for the Office of Ocean Exploration [OE] to revitalize OE's annual announcement of opportunity proposal process, which will launch further expeditions of exploration. To support this proposal process, the Committee directs NOAA to use a portion of the increased funding to continue to competitively award funding

to external academic institutions that have partnered with OE in the past, including those with ocean-going assets, to support new exploration missions, expeditions, and deep sea research. The Committee does not support the elimination of OE's education program which is consistent with larger direction on the topic of science education provided in this bill.

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$961,535,000 for the NOAA National Weather Service [NWS]. NWS programs provide timely and accurate meteorologic, hydrologic, and oceanographic warnings and forecasts to ensure the safety of the population, mitigate property losses, and improve the economic productivity of the Nation. NWS is also responsible for issuing operational climate forecasts for the United States. The Committee has made saving lives and livelihoods through accurate weather forecasting a priority.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Operations and Research:	
Local Warnings and Forecasts Base	669,980
Air Quality Forecasting	865
Alaska Data Buoys	1,683
Sustain Cooperative Observer Network	998
NOAA Profiler Network	1,811
Pacific Island Compact	3,775
Strengthen U.S. Tsunami Warning Network	26,880
Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services	10,209
Aviation Weather	21,452
WFO Maintenance	6,588
Central Forecast Guidance	94,740
Weather Radio Transmitters Base	2,297
National Mesonet Network	18,500
Total, Operations and Research	859,778
Systems Operation and Maintenance:	
NEXRAD	46,455
ASOS	11,442
AWIPS	38,578
NWSTG Backup—CIP	5,282
Total, Systems Operation and Maintenance	101,757
GRAND TOTAL NWS	961,535

Local Warnings and Forecasts Base.—The budget request proposes once again to eliminate Information Technology Officer [ITO] positions at the 122 Forecast Offices around the country, a proposal which was previously rejected by the House of Representatives and the Senate Committees on Appropriations in the fiscal year 2013 bill. While possessing technical merits in updating NWS's IT infrastructure, this repeated request continues to fall short of acknowl-

edging the much broader and unresolved issue of NWS's inability to baseline its entire workforce.

Since 2010, NWS has seen a reduction of 290 positions, or approximately 6 percent of its workforce, with many forecaster and other positions left vacant across the country. The Committee will not presume or dictate to NOAA the right size of the NWS workforce. However, having worked recently with the administration to resolve Antideficiency Act violations and ungrounded operating costs, the Committee still does not possess evidence that the NWS has its workforce plan completely under control at this time—certainly not enough to propose further workforce reductions without NOAA addressing why some positions remain unfilled or articulating what the proper staffing level is for field offices. A discussion on a right-sized NWS must occur, but this budget request is not the forum, and this Committee will not serve as the moderator. Thus, the Committee's recommendation for the NWS provides funding to retain existing ITO positions in fiscal year 2014.

However, separate from any underlying workforce issues, the Committee sees merit in consolidating IT infrastructure, which may be analogous to similar IT consolidation efforts occurring throughout the Federal Government and in industry. Such a consolidation is also consistent with recommendations made in the May 2013 report by the National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA] titled, "Forecast for the Future: Assuring the Capacity of the National Weather Service."

The Committee directs NOAA to submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations not later than 90 days after enactment of this act outlining a multi-phase plan for consolidating NWS IT operations that would streamline system configuration, shore up existing cybersecurity vulnerabilities, contribute to the expedited roll-out of AWIPS II, and achieve cost savings. Such a report should address potential consolidation of NWS IT staff in the context of an overall workforce staffing plan, discuss a phased approach that results in no degradation of service, discuss how field office employees affected by this consolidation would be appropriately reassigned or repurposed throughout NWS, and take into consideration any impacts, risks, and benefits a consolidation would have on NWS's mission.

Weather Service Modernization.—The Committee is supportive of NWS moving forward with broad plans to modernize its services, operations, and infrastructure. Using the recent NAPA report and the National Research Council's report "The National Weather Service Modernization and Associated Restructuring: A Retrospective Assessment", NWS has sufficient independent feedback to make a wide variety of improvements in a scalable and manageable manner. The Committee encourages NWS to work with all its external partners and internal components to deliver a comprehensive weather modernization plan to the Committee that includes short-term and long-term objectives. Many groups—Federal agencies, weather center managers, employees, industry supporters, private sector collaborators, and emergency managers—are awaiting positive advancements in NWS's forecasting capabilities and all should be part of the modernization conversation.

Communications and NWS Federal Advisory Committee.—The public does and should look to NOAA as the authoritative voice for weather in the United States. An enormous part of NWS's mission involves public outreach and public access to information, sometimes delivered during emergency situations. Effective communications are critical.

One of the more immediate steps NWS can take on its path to modernization is to form a Federal Advisory Committee [FAC], as recommended by NAPA. As part of this FAC, the Committee encourages NWS to include a component or subcommittee that would help to guide reforms on NWS's external communications while complementing the FAC's underlying focus on advancing science, research, and operations. NWS is encouraged to appoint non-Federal members with expertise in emergency communications who can help to improve communication protocols and streamlined information delivery.

National Data Buoy Center.—Since the National Data Buoy Center [NDBC] serves several NOAA missions, the Committee does not support NWS's proposed funding reductions which would degrade NDBC's data availability to 73 percent. The Committee provides sufficient funding to maintain, at a minimum, NDBC operations at 80 percent data availability. The Committee directs NOAA to better advocate for data and information NDBC provides the agency and its partners since NWS obviously struggled to adequately fund NDBC's operations within its budget request.

Central Forecast Guidance.—The Committee supports the proposed increase to the Central Forecast Guidance to expand and accelerate weather forecasting research to operations, which would have a positive impact on the agency's ability to improve hurricane track and intensity forecasts.

Within funds provided, NOAA shall initiate the scientific development of the Wind and Water Event Database pursuant to implementation of the COASTAL Act (Public Law 112-141). The Committee supports NOAA's current efforts to implement the COASTAL Act, which will assist homeowners impacted by destructive winds and storm surges associated with hurricanes and superstorms. Greater understanding of storm surge caused by hurricanes and associated wind fields would benefit emergency managers, State and local officials, coastal communities, and homeowners suffering indeterminate losses following these events. In carrying out these activities, NOAA shall leverage the expertise and resources of existing Federal assets including, but not limited to, the National Water Center, research universities, and appropriate private sector entities. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, NOAA shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of COASTAL Act implementation.

Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services.—The Committee provides a total of \$10,209,000 for the Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services and rejects the administration's proposal to cut \$2,000,000 from flood forecasting operations. Instead, NOAA shall continue working with river commissions throughout the country for the purpose of leveraging stream and river data and information for coordinated flood forecasts, starting with rivers that have existing Federal-interstate compact commissions. The Committee

also provides an additional \$2,000,000 to staff and operate NOAA's National Water Center [NWC]. The NWC shall serve as the Nation's premier site for water-related severe weather research including inland flooding, river flooding, storm surge, and coastal inundation. Research activities conducted at the NWC should support the mission of the National Weather Service, help to better inform State and local emergency managers, and contribute to protecting lives and property of our Nation's citizens. To leverage funds provided for the NWC, NOAA shall build upon existing collaborations with Federal agencies such as the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Geological Survey, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and State-based research institutions supported by the National Science Foundation, as well as other public or private entities the Secretary considers to be appropriate.

Small Business Innovation Research.—The Committee is encouraged by NWS's success in carrying out Small Business Innovation Research [SBIR] contracts as part of the agency's technology transfer initiative. NWS has effectively designed these SBIR contracts to build community resilience in the face of increasing vulnerability to extreme weather impacts, which is part of NWS's "Weather Ready-Nation" concept. These contracts, in part, will better inform emergency managers, first responders, government officials, businesses and ultimately the public to make fast, smart decisions to save lives and livelihoods. The Committee directs NWS to continue to support, and even expand, these SBIR contracts in fiscal year 2014.

External Satellite Data.—The Committee notes that NOAA will need to develop software as a means for ingesting, processing, and assimilating geostationary hyperspectral and other weather-related data from commercial satellite companies, which would aid in severe storm forecasting. The Committee encourages NOAA to establish data agreements and develop the software necessary for data ingest as a precursor activity for incorporating such data into NOAA models and weather prediction forecasts.

National Mesonet Program.—The Committee is pleased with the administration's support and recognition of the National Mesonet program through funding in NOAA's 2014 budget request for this important program. The Committee recommends \$18,500,000 for continuation and expansion of the National Mesonet Program through a competitive single award, multiyear weather data procurement that maintains coverage of areas now included within the national mesonet, as well as expands coverage in high-risk areas, including the addition of critical new observations such as additional coastal observations, boundary layer data, and lightening data. Award of these funds should include a requirement to integrate mesonet observations into National Weather Service severe weather alerts at the local field office level, initially targeting locations with the greatest probability of severe weather, but expanding over time to include all field offices and States. The 2014 program should demonstrate the validity of mesonet observation data in increasing severe weather warning times and the benefit of mesonet observations for various key challenges including commercial aviation and electric grid management. Up to \$500,000 may be used, subject to the standard reprogramming procedures set forth

in section 505 of this act, for management of the national mesonet including all study costs on how the national mesonet can be integrated into the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION
SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides \$205,099,000 for the National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service [NESDIS] operations. NESDIS programs operate environmental polar-orbiting and geostationary satellites, and collect and archive global environmental data and information for distribution to users in commerce, industry, agriculture, science and engineering, the general public, and Federal, State, and local agencies.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH,
AND FACILITIES
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	121,577
Data Centers & Information Services:	
Archive, Access & Assessment	62,782
Coastal Data Development	4,567
Regional Climate Services	6,461
Environmental Data Systems Modernization	9,712
Total, NOAA's Data Centers & Information Services	83,522
GRAND TOTAL NESDIS	205,099

NOAA-WIDE PROGRAM SUPPORT

The Committee's recommendation provides \$459,326,000 for NOAA-wide program support. These programs provide for overall NOAA management, including staffing of the Under Secretary's office and services to NOAA and DOC field offices through the regional Administrative Support Centers. These programs also support NOAA's Education Office consistent with the recommendations of the Joint Ocean Commission. The facilities subactivity provides for repair and maintenance to existing facilities, facilities planning and design, and environmental compliance. The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations provides aircraft and marine data acquisition, repair, and maintenance of the existing fleet, planning of future modernization, and technical and management support for NOAA-wide activities through the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

PROGRAM SUPPORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Corporate Services:	
Under Secretary and Associate Offices Base	27,166
Facilities	24,847
NOAA Wide Corporate Services and Agency Management	113,972
DOC Accounting System	10,955
IT Security	8,321
DOC Working Capital Fund	38,074
Total, Corporate Services	223,335
NOAA Education Program	27,971
Fleet and Aircraft Operations	208,020
GRAND TOTAL, PROGRAM SUPPORT	459,326

Corporate Services.—The Committee remains concerned about administrative costs incurred by NOAA’s corporate staff and line offices, including regional and field offices. The Committee directs NOAA to include a report with the 2014 spend plan that identifies total NOAA administrative costs for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 for NOAA corporate staff and for each line office, including the Office of Marine and Aircraft Operations. The report shall also identify the administrative costs incurred by these organizational entities, as well as the field offices and financial management centers, for the standard administrative functions described above. Similar tables shall be included in all subsequent NOAA annual budget justifications provided to Congress. NOAA is reminded of overall direction included in this report to reduce overhead and achieve administrative savings.

Education.—Within the funds provided for NOAA’s Education Program, \$6,500,000 is for competitive educational grants, of which \$3,500,000 is for Environmental Literacy Grants and \$1,500,000 is to continue to improve geographic literacy in our Nation’s schools by utilizing NOAA’s national network of weather and environmental activities; \$14,271,000 is for the educational partnership program with minority serving institutions; and a total of \$7,200,000 is provided for Bay-Watershed Education and Training regional programs.

A full description of the Committee’s assessment and direction regarding the administration’s Co-STEM consolidation proposal is found in the Office of Science Technology and Policy portion of this report. For NOAA’s part, the Committee encourages efforts to streamline STEM education programs across NOAA line offices, and supports the internal consolidation of NOAA education programs as proposed by the administration at this time which results in a total savings of \$5,100,000.

However, the Committee does not support the elimination of formal and informal education activities from NOAA including, but not limited to, NOAA’s Teacher at Sea program, that were proposed to migrate to the Department of Education and the Smithso-

nian Institution, and directs NOAA to work with OSTP on the Committee directions provided to that office for these programs.

The Committee also opposes the administration's proposal to transfer the Sea Grant John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship Program, the Sea Grant/National Marine Fisheries Service Fellowship Program, and the Dr. Nancy Foster Scholarship Program to the National Science Foundation. The goal of these fellowship programs is to train future professionals—who have expertise in coastal, ocean, fisheries, or Great Lakes science and related policy—to become valuable members of the Federal workforce. Thus, all of these Fellows are required to already possess a background in STEM education as a prerequisite to be considered for any of these unique career opportunities. The fact that the administration's broad Co-STEM proposal confuses advancements in STEM education with workforce development is one reason why the Committee encourages the administration to work with Federal agencies and non-Federal partners to create a more refined consolidation plan. Regardless, these programs, which serve as a pipeline for professional development, shall continue to be managed by NOAA.

Justification Improvement.—NOAA is directed to continue to work with the Committee to reformat the budget justification into a more transparent, informative, and user-friendly document. The Committee also expects the justification to be submitted on time with the rest of the Department's justifications.

Research and Development [R&D] Tracking and Outcomes.—The Committee directs NOAA to provide a report to the Committee at the end of the fiscal year that: tracks the division of R&D funds between intramural and extramural research; assures consistency and clarity in the collection and reporting of data; clearly states expected research outcomes and available funding to provide transparency into the competitive grant process; and increases extramural research funding in future requests to build broad community support and leverage external funding for mission-oriented research.

Marine and Aviation Operations.—Any decisions related to laying up any vessels, grounding any aircraft, or decommissioning any capital asset are subject to the standard reprogramming procedures set forth in section 505 of this act. Any changes from the spending plan shall also be subject to section 505 of this act. NOAA shall provide the Committees on Appropriations with a monthly operational status of the fleet and aircraft. NOAA is further directed to provide the Committee with updated long-term management and acquisition plans for the fleet and aircraft within 60 days of enactment of this act.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION, AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2013 ^{1 2}	\$2,072,105,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,117,555,000
Committee recommendation	2,084,134,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

² Includes emergency funding of \$186,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,084,134,000 for NOAA's procurement, acquisition, and construction. The rec-

ommendation is \$12,029,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$33,421,000 below the budget request.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
National Ocean Service:	
Coastal and Estuarine Land Protection Program	3,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	1,700
Marine Sanctuaries Construction/Acquisition	2,000
Total National Ocean Service—PAC	6,700
Ocean and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Super Computing	10,379
National Weather Service:	
ASOS	1,635
AWIPS	21,592
NWSTG Legacy Replacement	16,215
Radiosonde Network Replacement	4,014
Weather and Climate Supercomputing	44,169
Complete and Sustain NOAA Weather Radio	5,594
Ground Readiness Project	15,446
WFO Construction	8,650
Total, National Weather Service—PAC	117,315
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Services:	
Geostationary Systems [GOES–N]	26,321
Geostationary Systems [GOES–R]	954,761
Polar Orbiting Systems [POES]	28,788
Joint Polar Satellite System [JPSS]	824,000
Polar Free Flyer	24,579
JASON–3	37,000
DSCOVR	23,675
COSMIC–2	4,000
Enterprise Ground System	5,983
CIP—single point of failure	2,772
NPP Data Exploration	3,455
EOS and Advanced Polar Data Systems	990
Satellite CDA Facility	2,228
CLASS	6,476
Total, NESDIS—PAC	1,945,028
Program Support:	
Vessel Equip. and Tech Refresh	11,712
Total, Program Support—PAC	11,712
Unobligated balances from prior years	[7,000]
GRAND TOTAL, PAC	2,084,134

National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction.—The Committee is concerned about the increased costs and lack of transparency associated with certain third-party green building rating systems. The use of certain green building standards can arbitrarily discriminate against domestic building materials such as wood and increase costs to taxpayers without achieving significant

benefits in energy and water savings. The Committee directs NOAA to use funding provided for National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction on green building rating systems or voluntary consensus standards that have achieved American National Standard Institute [ANSI] Designation or were developed by an ANSI Audited Designator, and take into consideration the environmental and economic benefits of building materials through lifecycle analysis.

Weather Satellites.—The Committee is cautiously optimistic that the administration has started to heed the Committee's direction to reign in burgeoning construction costs for NOAA's next generation of weather satellites and to repair dysfunctional oversight of these large acquisitions. The administration refined the intergovernmental management, direction, and accountability of the program in February 2013 with marked improvements. The latest budget request shows a concerted direction from the administration to focus on weather data acquisitions as the primary requirement of NOAA's weather satellites, while expanding the agency's collaboration with NASA to continue other environmental data observations on separate missions.

Therefore, the Committee provides the fiscal year 2014 requested level for the Joint Polar Satellite System [JPSS] and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites [GOES-R] missions, but retains overall cost caps for these programs to keep the administration focused on controlling and, where applicable, reducing costs, especially interagency government overhead. The Committee also supports NOAA's plans to establish a polar free-flyer mission, which allows JPSS to better focus on the weather mission, and encourages NOAA to move forward with this concept within the funds provided in this bill.

Enterprise Ground System.—The Committee supports NOAA's budget request for the Enterprise Ground System to establish an integrated management of the ground enterprise, which is consistent with recommendations made by the 2012 Satellite Enterprise Independent Review Team. The Committee encourages NOAA to continue efforts to merge or replace current disparate systems and procure common ground services such as command and control, product generation, distribution, and security through a common architecture and shared resources.

Data Management.—The Committee notes the significant increase in volume of NOAA satellite data from the Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership satellite and the anticipated increase from other planned satellite missions. The Committee directs NOAA to include as part of the agency's quarterly satellite briefing an update identifying preparations and enhancements that need to be made to accommodate the increased volume of satellite data.

NOAA Satellite Reporting.—The Committee directs NOAA to provide quarterly programmatic and procurement status reports of all satellites actively flying and under development unless any re-programming, system failure, or other extraordinary circumstance warrants an immediate update.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$63,652,000
Budget estimate, 2014	50,000,000
Committee recommendation	65,000,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$65,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery. The recommendation is \$1,348,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and \$15,000,000 above the budget estimate. Funds are for conservation and restoration of Pacific salmon populations. State and local recipients of this funding will provide matching contributions of at least 33 percent of Federal funds. In addition, funds will be available to tribes, which do not require matching dollars.

FISHERIES DISASTER MITIGATION FUND

Appropriations, 2013 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	\$150,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$150,000,000 for the Fisheries Disaster Mitigation Fund. The recommendation is \$150,000,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the budget request.

The Committee establishes this fund to help alleviate the economic impacts associated with commercial fishery failures, fishery resource disasters, and State and Federal regulations, as declared by the Secretary of Commerce. The Committee is aware of multiple requests for fishery assistance, and directs NOAA to prioritize the use of these funds for necessary expenses related to fishery disasters as declared by the Secretary of Commerce in calendar year 2012. The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with affected States and tribes, shall provide the Committee with a spending plan for the allocation of these funds no later than 30 days after enactment of this act.

The Committee is frustrated that when the administration issues fishery disaster declarations, there is no plan or request for financial assistance to help affected States, tribes, and local communities. For future fishery disaster declarations, the administration should request appropriate assistance funding in annual or supplemental budget requests.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$342,000
Budget estimate, 2014	350,000
Committee recommendation	350,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$350,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund. The recommendation is \$8,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and is the same as the President's request.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2013	— \$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014	— 6,000,000
Committee recommendation	— 6,000,000

The Committee recommends that direct loans administered through this account for individual fishing quotas may not exceed \$24,000,000. Traditional direct loans may not exceed \$100,000,000, which is \$41,000,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and budget request. The Committee directs NOAA to provide the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the House of Representatives Committee on Science, Space and Technology with a report within 60 days of enactment of this act detailing any changes to regulations that may need to take effect, given these modifications to the loan amount and associated provisions.

OTHER

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$54,839,000
Budget estimate, 2014	59,595,000
Committee recommendation	59,595,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$59,595,000 for Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation is \$4,756,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Within Departmental Management, the Salaries and Expenses account provides funding for the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and support staff. Responsibilities involve policy development and implementation affecting United States and international activities, as well as establishing internal goals and operations of the Department.

Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Department shall submit to the Committee a report detailing actions taken to cut costs and how much funding has been saved by such actions across the department’s bureaus.

Business USA.—The Committee is supportive of the administration’s request to continue Business USA, an initiative designed to streamline government bureaucracy and create one-stop shops for business assistance. The Committee provides bill language allowing the Secretary more flexibility to enter into office space agreements with Business USA partners.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee is disturbed by the June 2013 IG Report that found that the Economic Development Administration [EDA] wasted \$2,700,000, or nearly half its annual information technology [IT] budget relying on erroneous information from the Department’s Office of the Chief Information Officer [OCIO] about the extent of a 2012 cyber attack. What was thought to be a widespread sophisticated attack turned out to be a limited malware attack that could have been handled more strategically without taking EDA’s entire IT network of servers and personal equipment off-

line. Poor communication and training led to an overreaction that impacted EDA's operational effectiveness. While EDA and OCIO have begun corrective measures, the true nature of the attack only surfaced after the IG audited the response to the incident. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, the Department shall submit a report to the Committee detailing EDA, OCIO, and the Department's responses to the IG Report. In particular, the report should address: how the Department will ensure IT staff receive appropriate training; a description of who the Department turns to within the Federal Government for assistance in creating adequate and appropriate cybersecurity protocols; updated incident response procedures, including intra-governmental assistance when the agency becomes a victim of a cybersecurity intrusion or attack; review of the IT needs and capabilities of each Bureau, including whether shared services might be more secure and cost-effective; and implementation of appropriately skilled staffing. The Committee believes that cybersecurity should be a high priority for the Department. But vigilance should never be an excuse for waste, and the Department should take care to avoid wasteful, unnecessary spending in the name of security.

Small Business Innovation Research [SBIR].—The Committee recognizes the important successes SBIR programs have in helping domestic small businesses to commercialize federally funded research and development projects. The Committee therefore directs the Department of Commerce to place an increased focus on awarding SBIR awards to firms with fewer than 50 employees.

Unobligated Balances.—The amount of unobligated funding within the Department of Commerce is of great concern to the Committee, which is one reason for the Committee's requirement to receive quarterly updates from the Department on unobligated balances. Thus, the Committee is alarmed by recent findings made by the inspector general in a June 2013 report regarding the Department's relatively poor oversight and accounting of obligated balances. The Committee directs the Department to immediately correct any discrepancies in accounting records identified by the inspector general in the report, and to provide the Committees on Appropriations with a report within 45 days of enactment of this act with a detailed status of each specific instance in the inspector general's report where obligations may have been liquidated against an incorrect fiscal year or erroneously charged to the wrong account. The report shall also include a plan for how the Department will incorporate the inspector general's recommendations to improve account record keeping and shall include a detailed explanation of its plans for: improving policies and procedures for monitoring deobligation of unliquidated obligation balances; improving departmental oversight of obligated balances; and developing guidance and training on the quarterly verification of open obligations and the proper methodology for funding invoices of multiple-year contracts.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2013	\$1,998,000
Budget estimate, 2014	14,803,000
Committee recommendation	14,803,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$14,803,000, which is \$12,805,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the same as the budget request, for building renovation at the Department of Commerce.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$28,157,000
Budget estimate, 2014	30,490,000
Committee recommendation	30,490,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$30,490,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is \$2,333,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

In addition to funds provided under this heading, the Committee has recommended a transfer to the OIG: \$2,000,000 from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; \$1,000,000 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and \$1,000,000 from the Census Bureau for oversight and audits of those activities.

Working Capital Fund Audits.—The Committee continues to direct the OIG to audit the Department's working capital funds, which include those available to the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Office of the Secretary, and the Census Bureau. These funds do not receive direct appropriations but are funded from component budgetary resources using various reimbursement formulas. The objective of the audit will be to evaluate the budgetary controls over all of the Department's working capital funds. The OIG shall assess: the controls in place to develop reimbursement formulas; the relationship of reimbursements to client services; the appropriateness of the level of fund balances; and compliance with appropriation law and direction.

International Trade Administration [ITA] Consolidation.—The OIG is directed to report on the progress, efficacy, and management of the consolidation of ITA's four business units into three with an initial report within 180 days of enactment of this act. The inspector general is requested to evaluate: management and leadership challenges related to the consolidation; relevant changes in staffing and funding levels in headquarters, domestic, and overseas offices; and expected increases or decreases in administrative and overhead costs. In preparing this initial report and any subsequent reports, the inspector general is also asked to consider feedback from affected staff and organizations, including Commercial Service officers, foreign and domestic ITA employees, the American Foreign Service Association, and the District Export Council.

NOAA Leased Space.—The Committee is aware that NOAA, particularly through the National Weather Service, is not addressing a large amount of real property commercial leases where the agency is holding over its occupancy. Some leases expired in 2005, nearly 8 years ago. Additionally, NOAA has hundreds of real property leases expiring over the next 4 years, which are also likely to go into holdover unless action is taken. The Federal Government's inaction negatively affects property owners because NOAA does not pay holdover penalties for staying in space past the lease expiration, and holdover leases prohibit property owners from collecting

additional rent attributed to the rising costs of operating expenses due to inflation. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Committee requests the OIG provide a report to the Committee that examines: the true scope of NOAA's leased space problem; why the problem is not being addressed; and a recommended course of action for NOAA to immediately resolve the problem.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Section 101 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 102 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 103 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce accounts. The provision makes transfers subject to the Committee's standard reprogramming procedures.

Section 104 provides that any cost resulting from personnel actions shall be absorbed by the affected department or agency.

Section 105 extends congressional notification requirements for the NOAA satellite programs.

Section 106 provides authority for the Secretary of Commerce to furnish certain services within the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

Section 107 clarifies that grant recipients under the Department of Commerce may continue to deter child pornography, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over their networks.

Section 108 provides NOAA the authority to share resources with entities outside the agency.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of \$28,502,659,000 for the Department of Justice [DOJ]. The recommendation is \$1,176,801,000 above the fiscal year 2013 funding level, including emergency appropriations, and \$72,120,000 above the budget request. Funding recommendations for the Department's classified programs are detailed in the classified annex accompanying this report. The Committee's recommendation emphasizes key priorities regarding funding for the Department's critical ongoing missions and activities to protect the safety, security, and rights of our citizens.

Justice Lifecycle.—The Committee must provide the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the U.S. Marshals Service's Federal Prisoner Detention program an increase of more than \$191,000,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level to safely guard the Nation's growing Federal prison inmate and detention populations. While these activities are not considered mandatory for budget purposes, they are not truly discretionary in that the Committee has an obligation to adequately fund them regardless of budgetary constraints. Absent unforeseen decreases in the Federal inmate population, the day may be approaching when Federal prison and detention demands, which are not dynamic budget requests, consume the Justice Department's budgetary resources. The Committee knows all too well that neither the Justice Department nor Congress can afford to let this happen.

The Committee calls upon the Justice Department and the administration to work together with Congress in this and coming fiscal years to carefully assess and, where necessary, reform all aspects of DOJ's enforcement and incarceration policies in order to address this issue, including addressing issues raised by the Office of Inspector General [OIG] such as: which criminal cases should be brought in Federal court; whether performance metrics are aligned with the Department's enforcement priorities and the need to measure the quality of cases brought in Federal court rather than just the number of cases filed; and whether existing incarceration programs are being used effectively.

Combating Gun Violence and Enforcing Gun Laws.—Gun violence has touched States, counties, cities, and towns across our Nation. While the United States has seen devastating examples of it over the years, the horrific events in Newtown, Connecticut, in December 2012 have made it clear that we must address this problem. The Committee's recommendation fully funds the administration's requested programmatic increase of \$379,078,000 and 779 additional positions, for a total of \$1,362,978,000, in Federal, State, and local resources in order to reduce gun violence and prevent fu-

ture tragedies. These funds and positions will be provided to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives [ATF], the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], and State, local, and tribal law enforcement partners to keep guns out of the wrong hands; help those on the ground prevent and mitigate violent situations when they occur; keep people safe; and our cities, neighborhoods, and schools secure.

Hiring Freeze.—In providing, at a minimum, the requested level for the Department’s law enforcement, litigation, and prisons and detention components, the Committee’s recommendation reverses the hiring freeze under which DOJ currently operates, and turns back the slow decay of programs and readiness at the Department. Beginning in January 2011, the Attorney General issued a hiring freeze at DOJ in anticipation of budget challenges. Throughout fiscal year 2012, however, the Department allowed the replacement of agents, deputy U.S. Marshals, intelligence analysts, and correctional officers. As of March 5, 2013, however, the hiring freeze became a hard freeze that prevented backfilling except in limited circumstances. Since the hiring freeze went into effect on January 1, 2011, through April 20, 2013, the Department has lost more than 2,400 once-filled staff positions—over 2 percent—and expects to lose an additional 1,000 staff through the end of fiscal year 2013. The once-filled staff positions lost include field agents, intelligence analysts, and Federal prosecutors, but the loss of vital support staff, including paralegals, chemists, accountants, budget analysts, information technology specialists, and contract specialists has been the largest thus far. These are essential personnel that analyze evidence and help make cases. Without the robust funding provided by the Committee for components to fully meet the Department’s mission, eventually this hiring freeze will mean that fewer perpetrators get caught and fewer criminals get prosecuted, and the United States will be less safe.

Cybersecurity.—Cyber crimes are becoming more common, more sophisticated, and more dangerous. Our adversaries increasingly use computers and the Internet to further their illicit activities. Terrorists seek to sabotage critical infrastructure; organized crime syndicates seek to defraud banks and corporations; and spies seek to steal defense and intelligence secrets and intellectual property. Each threatens our Nation’s economy and security, and such attacks are only expected to grow. Given the Department’s commitment to carrying out its role consistent with the February 2013 Executive Order on Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, the Committee’s recommendation fully funds the requested programmatic increase of \$92,632,000 to support efforts to combat and keep pace with increasingly sophisticated and rapidly evolving cyber threats. The provided increase will fund the hiring of an additional 203 positions, including 60 new FBI special agents, 50 new computer scientists, 25 new attorneys, 2 intelligence research specialists, and 66 professional support staff. Further details on the breakdown of the resources provided in the Committee’s recommendation for cybersecurity are found in this report under the component sections pertaining to Legal Activities, the National Security Division, and the FBI.

Financial and Mortgage Fraud.—The Committee strongly supports the Department's efforts to go after the schemers and scammers who prey on hardworking American families, and destabilize our neighborhoods and financial markets. The recommendation provides the requested increase of \$55,000,000 to combat economic fraud and white collar crime. The increase provided will fund an additional 328 positions, including 40 new FBI agents, 184 new attorneys, 49 new in-house investigators, 31 new forensic accountants, 16 new paralegals and 8 new support staff. Further details on the breakdown of the resources provided in the Committee's recommendation for combating financial and mortgage fraud are found in this report under the component sections pertaining to Legal Activities, the United States Attorneys, and the FBI.

The additional resources will support the Department's investigation and prosecution of financial fraud, including securities and commodities fraud, investment scams, and mortgage foreclosure schemes. The additional resources will build upon the successes of the President's Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force, which has facilitated increased investigations and prosecutions of fraud relating to the financial crisis and economic recovery efforts, as well as support the Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities [RMBS] Working Group, a joint Federal and State initiative created to strengthen efforts to investigate and punish those responsible for fraud through the origination and pooling of residential mortgages and the securitizing and sales of RMBS.

The U.S. Attorneys' Manual [USAM] contains general policies and procedures designed to guide U.S. Attorneys, Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and DOJ attorneys responsible for the prosecution of violations of Federal law. The USAM is intended to be comprehensive and as such includes principals that should be followed in the Federal prosecution of business organizations (section 9–28.000), which clearly states that “Corporations should not be treated leniently because of their artificial nature nor should they be subject to harsher treatment. . . . By bringing charges where appropriate for criminal misconduct, the Department promotes critical public interests. These interests include, to take just a few examples: (1) protecting the integrity of our free economic and capital markets; (2) protecting consumers, investors, and business entities that compete only through lawful means. . . .”

The Committee is concerned that the Department has not taken the steps necessary to ensure that section 9–28.000 of the USAM is being adhered to by attorneys throughout the Department, particularly as it relates to financial institutions. Given the sizeable increase in resources provided in the recommendation, the Committee believes that the Department should adhere to the USAM and any guidance provided to the Department's attorneys under all applicable circumstances to ensure equal administration of justice.

Gang Violence.—The Committee recognizes the challenges posed by a recent uptick in violent crimes across the Nation over the past year and the increasing number of gang members who perpetuate much of this violence in urban, suburban, and rural areas. The Committee understands that to combat these gangs, continued and increased cooperation between Federal, State, and local law enforcement is required as well as support, coordination, and exper-

tise from the Federal level. The Committee acknowledges the work currently being undertaken to fight gangs by the FBI Violent Safe Streets Task Forces, the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA], the National Gang Targeting, Enforcement and Coordination Center [GangTECC], ATF, the U.S. Marshals Service [USMS], the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Attorneys' offices, and other Federal agencies. The Committee urges agencies to intensify current efforts, while enhancing coordination across Federal agencies and with State and local law enforcement in order to maximize the impact of limited personnel resources. The Committee's recommendation also provides programmatic increases of \$7,520,000 for the USMS, and \$12,000,000 for the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program within the Office of Justice Programs aimed at reducing gang violence.

Gangs threaten not only the safety of our local communities, but are linked nationally and internationally to trafficking of drugs, guns, money, and humans. The Committee therefore directs the Department of Justice to take a strategic look at fighting gangs of national significance. To this end, the Department shall provide a report, not more than 180 days from the date of enactment of this act, to the Committee on its strategy to combat gangs of national significance, including violent street gangs. The report shall discuss strategies and best practices for arresting and prosecuting individuals from large gangs, as well as the most effective prevention and intervention techniques. The report should identify emerging trends in gang activity including cyber and human trafficking crimes, as well as more traditional activities such as gun trafficking, and identify the geographic areas with the highest rate of such activities. Finally, the report shall include the number of gang cases, gun cases, and criminal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations [RICO] cases tried by each U.S. Attorney's office over the last 5 years, as well as a listing of any cases in which there was coordination with States attorneys' offices.

Permanent Provisions.—Four provisions carried annually in previous acts are not included in the fiscal year 2014 bill because they were made permanent law in the fiscal year 2013 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (Public Law 113–6).

Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act.—The Committee fully supports the goals of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–344) to investigate and prosecute previously unresolved civil rights era “cold case” murders suspected of having been racially motivated, through a partnership among the Civil Rights Division [CRT], the FBI, and the Community Relations Service [CRS], as well as with State and local grant resources. In the Fourth Annual Report to Congress Pursuant to the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act of 2007, DOJ reported the conclusion of 92 of 112 cold cases involving 125 victims. Three of these closed cases were successfully prosecuted, while DOJ closed 89 matters without prosecution, after significant investigation and review, based on all identified subjects being deceased or insufficient evidence to establish that a racially motivated homicide prosecutable under a civil rights statute occurred.

To continue supporting Emmett Till activities, the Committee urges the Department to use such sums as may be necessary from

within the budget base for the CRT's Cold Case Initiative; for the FBI to pursue Emmett Till Act cold cases; and for the CRS to partner with law enforcement agencies and communities to help resolve conflicts resulting from the investigation of unsolved civil rights era cases. Additionally, the Committee directs the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office for Victims of Crime to continue providing grants for cold case DNA investigations to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in their investigation and prosecution of unsolved civil rights cold cases.

Eliminating Duplication and Improving Efficiencies in DOJ Grants.—The Committee believes that, as the United States experiences budgetary constraints, there is an ever-increasing need to ensure that governmental resources, including those awarded through grants and subgrants, are appropriately targeted and that unnecessary duplication is mitigated.

The Attorney General shall act on the following:

- Conduct an assessment to better understand the extent to which DOJ grant programs overlap with one another and determine if grant programs may be consolidated to mitigate the risk of unnecessary duplication. To the extent that DOJ identifies any statutory obstacles to consolidating its grant programs, the Department should work with Congress to address them, as needed; and
- Direct grant-making agencies to coordinate with one another on a consistent basis to review potential or recent grant awards, including subgrant awards reported by DOJ prime grant awardees, to the extent possible, before awarding grants. This could help ensure an accurate understanding of DOJ resources already provided to applicants and the communities they serve, as well as knowledge of those applicants proposing to carry out the same or similar activities with funds from one or more of the granting agencies' programs. The Department shall also take steps to establish written policies and procedures to govern this coordination and help ensure that it occurs.

Spending Plan.—In compliance with section 534 of this act, the Committee directs the Department of Justice to submit a spending plan, signed by the Attorney General, for review within 45 days of enactment of this act.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$108,525,000
Budget estimate, 2014	126,208,000
Committee recommendation	126,208,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$126,208,000 for General Administration salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$17,683,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The General Administration account provides funding for senior policy officials responsible for Departmental management and pol-

icy development. The specific offices funded by this account include the following: the immediate Office of the Attorney General; the immediate Office of the Deputy Attorney General; the immediate Office of the Associate Attorney General; Office of Legal Policy; Office of Public Affairs; Office of Legislative Affairs; Office of Professional Responsibility; Office of Intergovernmental and Public Liaison; and the Justice Management Division.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2013	\$32,733,000
Budget estimate, 2014	25,842,000
Committee recommendation	25,842,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$25,842,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology [JIST]. The recommendation is \$6,891,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee's recommendation includes the requested transfer of up to \$35,400,000 from agency components to augment JIST base resources to advance initiatives to transform DOJ-wide information technology [IT] enterprise infrastructure and cybersecurity, and to create a reinvestment pool to provide funding for smart IT investments. This will allow DOJ to pool purchasing power across the entire Department to drive down costs and improve service for DOJ-wide initiatives. The Department shall submit to the Committee as part of its spending plan for JIST an evaluation of the savings estimated to ensure that the reinvestment amount corresponds to any revised savings estimate, as well as a breakdown of the fiscal year 2014 investment by both component and IT commodity area.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee's recommendation includes the requested program increase of \$8,400,000, for a total of \$9,215,000, so that DOJ may continue to defend proactively against and respond to current and emerging cybersecurity threats and attacks against DOJ's network infrastructure. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to better protect its networks and other IT assets, and expects that these resources will allow DOJ to maintain successful cybersecurity implementation as documented by its Federal Information Security Management Agency [FISMA] report card. DOJ and other Federal agencies should lead by example on cybersecurity and have an obligation to secure their dot-gov networks.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$307,023,000
Budget estimate, 2014	333,147,000
Committee recommendation	333,147,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$333,147,000 for Administrative Review and Appeals, of which \$4,000,000 is a transfer from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services [USCIS] Immigration Examiners Fee Account. The recommendation is

\$26,124,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

This account funds the Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR], including the Board of Immigration Appeals [BIA], 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. This account also funds the Office of the Pardon Attorney, which receives, investigates, and considers petitions for all forms of executive clemency.

EOIR represents the Department's frontline presence with respect to the application of immigration law. EOIR receives cases directly from Department of Homeland Security [DHS] enforcement personnel, in which the Federal Government is seeking the removal of immigrants who are in the United States without lawful status or who have committed some act, typically a criminal offense, that renders them removable. EOIR's immigration court caseload continues to increase as a result of heightened border enforcement efforts. The caseload increased by over 101,000 matters, or 44 percent, between fiscal year 2010 and the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2013, growing from 229,000 to over 330,000 new matters for adjudication coming to EOIR for resolution each year. On top of backlogged cases, the number of new cases is expected to exceed 435,000 next year. Additionally, the BIA receives more than 30,000 appeals per year, an extremely large volume for an appellate court. Court dockets have been stretched unacceptably far into the future, with most courts backlogged at least a year.

Given these increasing caseload demands, the Committee's recommendation includes the requested programmatic increase of \$17,000,000 to add 30 Immigration Judge [IJ] Teams and 15 Board of Immigration Appeals attorneys, for a total of 284 IJ teams. This will allow EOIR to better coordinate with DHS enforcement efforts and to help adjudicate approximately 39,000 additional immigration cases resulting from DHS enforcement efforts.

Legal Orientation Program [LOP].—The Committee's recommendation includes \$10,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 above fiscal year 2013, and equal to the budget request, to cover the expansion of LOP. The Committee strongly supports LOP, which informs detained non-citizens about their legal rights and responsibilities in immigration court. The Committee understands that approximately 80 percent of immigration detainees must act pro se in immigration court, and these individuals greatly benefit from accurate information about their legal claims and removal proceedings. The Committee emphasizes that LOP also benefits taxpayers by increasing the efficiency of immigration proceedings and reducing costs related to immigration detention. The Committee is aware that court proceedings of detainees participating in LOP were on average 12 days shorter and detainees spent less time in detention before being removed or released.

Recognizing that LOP served detained individuals in a limited number of states last year, the Committee directs that attention be paid to geographic equity as LOP expands the reach of its services to additional detention centers. The Committee notes the particular

need for legal services at more remote immigration detention sites that are far from legal service providers in urban centers.

In 2012, EOIR reported to the Committee that LOP saved on average 6 days of detention for every LOP participant, resulting in a net cost savings to the Government of \$17,800,000. The Committee expects EOIR to update and report to the Committee its estimate of the net cost savings to the Federal Government based upon the number of detainees served in the most recent fiscal year.

The Committee's recommendation includes \$2,000,000, as requested in the budget base for LOP, pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457), for custodians of unaccompanied, undocumented children to address the custodian's responsibility for the child's appearance at all immigration proceedings, and to protect the child from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking.

Pilot-Innovation Ideas.—The Committee provides the requested \$4,000,000 for Pilot-Innovative Ideas to improve the level and quality of legal representation for vulnerable populations. The Committee commends EOIR's efforts to promote innovation in immigration court efficiency, improve the level and quality of legal representation for vulnerable populations, and protect children from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$84,202,000
Budget estimate, 2014	85,845,000
Committee recommendation	85,845,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112-25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$85,845,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is \$1,643,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

This account finances the activities of the OIG, including audits, inspections, investigations, and other reviews of programs and operations of the Department of Justice to promote efficiency and effectiveness, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse, as well as violations of ethical standards arising from the conduct of Department employees in their numerous and diverse activities.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$12,507,000
Budget estimate, 2014	13,021,000
Committee recommendation	13,021,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112-25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$13,021,000 for the United States Parole Commission. The recommendation is \$514,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$862,735,000
Budget estimate, 2014	902,605,000
Committee recommendation	905,605,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$905,605,000 for General Legal Activities salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$42,870,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$3,000,000 above the budget request.

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 [CRM], the Civil Division [CIV], the Environmental and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Rights Division [CRT], the Office of Legal Counsel, INTERPOL Washington, and the Office of Dispute Resolution.

INTERPOL Washington.—From within funds provided for General Legal Activities, the Committee directs the Department to provide an increase of \$3,000,000 above the budget request for INTERPOL Washington, for a total of \$32,844,000. The mission of INTERPOL Washington is to provide the United States' Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement authorities a central point of communication to the international law enforcement community, and to serve as the official U.S. representative to the International Criminal Police Organization [INTERPOL]. The Committee was disappointed to see that the budget request provided no increase for INTERPOL Washington, despite an increase in dues payments to INTERPOL, and the increase in transnational crime and the risks associated with international terrorism resulting in a greater need for international law enforcement cooperation and access to international law enforcement information. INTERPOL Washington's command center [IOCC] operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, responding to requests for international criminal investigative and humanitarian assistance from more than 18,000 U.S. law enforcement agencies and their counterparts in 189 other INTERPOL-member countries. In fiscal year 2012, the IOCC processed an average of 24,544 individual requests for assistance each month, or 791 requests per day. In the first 9 months of fiscal year 2013, that number has risen to an all-time high of 27,003 requests per month, or 871 per day. INTERPOL Washington's responsibility to respond to increasing foreign and domestic requests places additional operational demands on the resources of this organization.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee's recommendation fully funds the requested programmatic increase of \$2,580,000 and 25 positions, for a total of \$30,471,000, to enable the CRM to combat the growing and evolving cyber threat. As the skills and organization of technologically sophisticated transnational criminals increase, CRM requires additional resources to meet these new challenges. The enhancement provided will increase CRM's capability in four key areas: cybercrime investigations and prosecutions; advice and advocating legal tools and authorities; international cooperation and

outreach; and forensic support. This increased capacity will allow the Division to successfully deter, investigate, and punish the theft of sensitive electronic information and other cybercrime.

Human Trafficking and Slavery.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$6,500,000 for the Human Trafficking and Slavery Prosecution Unit [HTSPU] in CRT to fight human trafficking and slavery. The Committee encourages the HTSPU and the Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to continue working with victim service providers and non-governmental organizations to ensure victim needs are prioritized as part of the overall strategy to combat human trafficking and slavery in the United States.

Civil Rights.—The Committee supports the CRT's requested programmatic increase of \$5,072,000 and 50 positions, for a total of \$151,805,000, to strengthen its efforts to enforce civil rights laws; expand its capacity to prosecute and provide litigation support for human trafficking, hate crimes, and unsolved civil rights era crimes; carry out its responsibilities associated with the civil rights of institutionalized persons and the access rights of the disabled; and enhance the enforcement of fair housing and fair lending laws.

Human Rights Crimes.—The Committee remains concerned by the large number of suspected human rights violators from foreign countries who have found safe haven in the United States, and directs CRM to continue increasing efforts to investigate and prosecute serious human rights crimes, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, and war crimes. For this purpose, the Committee's recommendation supports continued funding of \$1,800,000 within the base for attorneys, analysts, and support personnel in CRM to investigate and prosecute individuals who violate Federal laws regarding serious human rights abuses.

Civil Rights Violations in State and Local Prisons and Jails.—The Committee is concerned by reports of civil rights violations in State and local prisons and jails, and directs CRT to increase efforts to investigate and address violations of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act in State and local prisons and jails. The Committee directs CRT to use such sums as necessary from amounts appropriated in fiscal year 2014 for attorneys, analysts, and support personnel to address such issues in State and local prisons and jails.

Intellectual Property [IP] Enforcement.—The Committee supports the Department's request of \$8,581,000, an increase of \$3,500,000 and 11 positions, to support CRM in combating international theft of IP, which causes losses of hundreds of billions of dollars each year and reduces the incentive for innovation and creativity within the U.S. economy. The request includes 4 International Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property [ICHIP] coordinators located in strategic regions abroad to allow the Department to quickly identify, address, and stop increasing transnational IP crimes and threats.

Combating Financial and Mortgage Fraud.—The Committee fully funds the Department's request of \$94,033,000, an increase of \$13,500,000 and 94 positions, including 64 new attorneys, 20 new professional support staff, 9 new in-house investigators/auditors, and 1 new financial analyst, for CRM, CIV, and CRT to investigate and prosecute complex financial and mortgage fraud cases.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2013	\$7,833,000
Budget estimate, 2014	7,833,000
Committee recommendation	7,833,000

The Committee's recommendation provides a reimbursement of \$7,833,000 for legal costs. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the budget request.

This account covers Justice Department expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–660).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$161,192,000
Budget estimate, 2014	160,410,000
Committee recommendation	160,410,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$160,410,000 for the Antitrust Division. The recommendation is \$782,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request. This appropriation is offset by \$103,000,000 in pre-merger filing fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$57,410,000.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$1,928,851,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,007,717,000
Committee recommendation	2,007,717,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,007,717,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys [EOUSA] and the 94 U.S. Attorneys' [USAs] offices. The recommendation is \$78,866,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

As in past years, the Committee directs the USAs to focus their efforts on those crimes where the unique resources, expertise, or jurisdiction of the Federal Government can be most effective.

Adam Walsh Act Implementation.—The Committee expects the EOUSA to continue to focus on investigations and prosecutions related to the sexual exploitation of children, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248), and as part of Project Safe Childhood. The recommendation fully funds the budget request of \$55,580,000 for this purpose in fiscal year 2014.

Combating Financial and Mortgage Fraud.—The Committee's recommendation fully funds the Department's request of \$341,493,121, an increase of \$26,500,000 and 190 new positions, including 120 new attorneys, 20 new forensic accountants, 40 new in-house investigators, and 10 new paralegals, to hold accountable criminals who perpetrate financial and mortgage fraud, deter future perpetrators of fraud, and recover monies stolen from U.S. taxpayers. The USAs will expand criminal investigations and prosecutions of mortgage and financial fraud, predatory lending, financial

fraud, and market manipulation matters. The USAs will also increase civil enforcement efforts to continue to obtain recoveries from individuals and companies that have defrauded the Government by violating the terms of Federal contracts, grants, loans, and subsidies.

Human Trafficking.—The Committee expects the EOUSA, in consultation with the USAs, to designate a point of contact in each U.S. Attorney’s office who shall serve as the coordinator for all activities within that office concerning human trafficking and slavery matters covered by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Designating a point of contact improves communication and coordination within each jurisdiction, including with victim service organizations, in order to better serve the victims of human trafficking and slavery.

Intellectual Property Rights [IPR] Enforcement.—The Committee expects the Department to continue to make IPR enforcement an investigative and prosecutorial priority for Federal prosecutors. The Committee notes and commends the Department for the high-level indictment of an international organized criminal enterprise charged with massive, worldwide online piracy of numerous types of copyright works through various websites, generating more than \$175,000,000 in criminal proceeds and causing more than half a billion dollars in harm to copyright owners.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$223,258,000
Budget estimate, 2014	225,728,000
Committee recommendation	225,728,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$225,728,000 for the U.S. Trustee System Fund. The recommendation is \$2,470,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The appropriation is offset by \$224,728,000 in fee collections and \$1,000,000 derived from interest on investments in U.S. securities, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$0, which is equal to the budget request.

The U.S. Trustee Program, authorized by 28 U.S.C. 581 et seq., is the component of the Justice Department with responsibility for protecting the integrity of the bankruptcy system by overseeing case administration and litigation to enforce the bankruptcy laws. In fiscal year 2014, the U.S. Trustee Program will participate in an estimated 1.4 million business and consumer bankruptcy case filings.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$1,997,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,218,000
Committee recommendation	2,218,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,218,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The recommendation is \$221,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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.

FEEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 2013	\$270,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014	270,000,000
Committee recommendation	270,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$270,000,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the budget request.

This appropriation, which is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes, 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 expects that no funds will be expended for expert witness services, including the payment of fees and expenses of expert witnesses, from any DOJ accounts but Fees and Expenses of Witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$11,786,000
Budget estimate, 2014	12,464,000
Committee recommendation	12,464,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$12,464,000 for the Community Relations Service [CRS]. The recommendation is \$678,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Community Relations Service, established by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, provides assistance to communities and persons in the prevention and resolution of disagreements arising from discriminatory practices.

Hate Crimes Prevention.—Within the funds provided, the Committee supports the budget request of \$2,444,000 to handle an increase in workload and responsibilities stemming from passage of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act [HCPA] (Public Law 111–84). The HCPA has greatly expanded CRS's mandate, requiring that it help communities prevent and respond to violent hate crimes committed on the basis of gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and disability, in addition to race, color, and national origin. These enhancements will maximize CRS crisis response nationwide and enable it to fulfill both its original mandate and expanded mandate under the HCPA.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$20,514,000
Budget estimate, 2014	20,948,000
Committee recommendation	20,948,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$20,948,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund [AFF]. The recommendation is \$434,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The AFF provides funds for qualifying expenses of Federal law enforcement agencies and their State or local partners. Funds for these activities are provided from receipts deposited in the AFF resulting from the seizure and liquidation of assets. Expenses related to the management and disposal of assets are also provided from the AFF by a permanent, indefinite appropriation.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$2,794,226,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,849,571,000
Committee recommendation	2,857,091,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides a total of \$2,857,091,000 for the United States Marshals Service [USMS]. The recommendation is \$62,865,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$7,520,000 above the budget request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$1,171,204,000
Budget estimate, 2014	1,204,033,000
Committee recommendation	1,211,553,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,211,553,000 for USMS salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$40,349,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$7,520,000 above the budget request.

The core mission of the USMS includes the apprehension of fugitives; protection of Federal court facilities, the judiciary, and witnesses; execution of warrants and court orders; and the custody and transportation of accused and unsentenced prisoners. In fiscal year 2012, the USMS apprehended roughly 123,000 fugitives, a 2 percent decline from the previous year.

Gang Enforcement.—With some 20,000 violent street gangs, motorcycle gangs, and prison gangs with nearly one million members criminally active in the United States today, the Committee recognizes the urgent need to reduce the proliferation of gang members and gang crime. One of the key strengths of the USMS Regional Fugitive Task Forces [RFTF] model is the ability to conduct short-term, street level enforcement operations. This expertise lends extremely well to assisting the Marshals Service's Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners' ability to track down, root out, and prosecute the most dangerous violent gang members, thereby removing gangs and the tools of their trade—illicit weapons, drugs, and laundered money—from communities plagued by violence.

Within the amount provided above the budget request, the USMS shall dedicate at least \$7,520,000 to operate anti-gang investigative units, including supporting the supervisory, operational, equipment, and training needs of these units, in order to target gangs of national significance. These units will increase law en-

forcement's ability to identify, locate, and arrest violent gang fugitives, as well as increase USMS gang training and increase innovative anti-gang and violent crime reduction operations. If necessary, the Committee urges the Department of Justice to submit a reprogramming request in 2014 that would reallocate funds from lower priority programs across the Department to enable the Marshals Service to expand its gang enforcement mission.

Sex Offender Apprehension.—The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 [AWA] (Public Law 109–248) gives the USMS the authority to treat convicted sex offenders who fail to register as fugitives. The act also directs the Marshals Service to assist jurisdictions in locating and apprehending these individuals. There are more than 100,000 non-compliant offenders in the United States. In 2012, the USMS tracked down and arrested more than 12,400 fugitive sex offenders and opened 3,221 Adam Walsh Act investigations. Thus far in 2013, the USMS has arrested 5,600 fugitive sex offenders and opened more than 1,700 investigations under the Adam Walsh Act.

The USMS currently has on board 160 Deputy Marshals to assist States in locating and apprehending sex offenders who violate sex offender registration requirements. The Committee's recommendation provides not less than the budget request of \$55,580,000 to continue AWA implementation. However, the USMS estimates it needs a dedicated force of at least 500 Deputy Marshals to expand AWA enforcement activities in districts across the country.

The funds provided will also continue support for the National Sex Offender Targeting Center, improve the USMS information technology backbone, and reinforce infrastructure so that Deputy Marshals have timely, accurate investigative information to track down and arrest those who prey on our Nation's children.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2013	\$9,793,000
Budget estimate, 2014	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for construction in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by the USMS in Federal courthouses and buildings, including but not limited to the creation, renovation, and expansion of prisoner movement areas, elevators, and other law enforcement and court security support space. The recommendation is \$207,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, and equal to the budget request.

The Committee notes that the recommendation will result in funding for this account dropping roughly 62 percent in a span of 4 years, from \$26,625,000 in fiscal year 2010 to \$10,000,000 in the recommendation. The USMS has approximately \$41,000,000 in shovel-ready construction and/or renovation projects pending at Federal courthouses and buildings. These upgrades are essential for maintaining the security and safety of judicial officials, courtroom participants, the public, USMS personnel, and prisoners.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$1,613,229,000
Budget estimate, 2014	1,635,538,000
Committee recommendation	1,635,538,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,635,538,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention [FPD]. The recommendation is \$22,309,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, and equal to the budget request.

The FPD appropriation funds the obligatory costs of housing, transportation, medical care, and medical guard services for Federal detainees remanded to USMS custody to await Federal court appearances and actions. FPD is mandated to accept each detainee. FPD’s resources are expended from the time a prisoner is brought into USMS custody through the termination of the criminal proceeding and/or commitment to the Federal Bureau of Prisons [BOP]. The fiscal year 2014 request and the Committee’s recommendation reflect increasing costs of detention and a growing detention population.

Most of the growth in the detention population in recent years is related to immigration and drug offenses. In order to reduce the detention population, there would need to be a reduction in the number of incoming detainees; however, based on current projections, FPD expects bookings for immigration offenses alone to increase to 62,131 in 2014, a growth of 1,899 bookings, or 3.2 percent over current levels. The Committee expects the Department to anticipate the true funding needs for this account in order to avoid funding shortfalls and the need for emergency reprogrammings to avert deficiencies. The Committee directs FPD to report to the Committee on a quarterly basis the number of individuals in the detention system, the projected number of individuals, and the annualized costs associated with them.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$88,172,000
Budget estimate, 2014	96,240,000
Committee recommendation	96,240,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$96,240,000 for the National Security Division [NSD]. The recommendation is \$8,068,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The NSD coordinates the Department’s national security and counterterrorism missions through law enforcement investigations and prosecutions, and handles counterespionage cases. The NSD works in coordination with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Intelligence Community, and the U.S. Attorneys. Its primary function is to prevent acts of terrorism and espionage from being perpetrated in the United States by foreign powers.

Combating Cyber Threats to National Security.—The Committee’s recommendation fully funds the requested programmatic in-

crease of \$3,489,000 and 26 additional positions, for a total of \$30,468,000, to enable NSD to strengthen its investigative, prosecutorial, intelligence collection, and oversight abilities to support the Intelligence Community in identifying and disrupting cyber threats to national security.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$510,975,000
Budget estimate, 2014	523,037,000
Committee recommendation	523,037,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$523,037,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement. The recommendation is \$12,062,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement account funds the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces [OCDETF], which is the centerpiece of the Department’s drug enforcement and counternarcotics efforts. The mission of OCDETF is to ensure a coordinated, multi-agency, intelligence-based, and prosecutor-led approach to identifying, disrupting, and dismantling those drug trafficking and money laundering organizations primarily responsible for the Nation’s illicit drug supply and drug-related violence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ^{1 2}	\$8,025,332,000
Budget estimate, 2014	8,361,687,000
Committee recommendation	8,361,687,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

² Includes emergency funding of \$10,020,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$8,361,687,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$336,355,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Five-year Budget.—Implementation of a multi-year budget planning approach has been urged by the Committee in the past, as well as by various external review groups, such as the National Academy for Public Administration. This approach will also allow the FBI to better participate in the intelligence community budget process, especially as the Federal budget continues to be constrained. The Committee encourages the FBI to continue pursuing the 5-year budget within the administration, and directs the FBI to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the progress of this pursuit.

Next Generation Cyber Initiative.—The Committee remains concerned that the threat to the United States from cyber-related foreign intelligence operations is rapidly expanding. These cyber intrusions present evolving national security and economic threats, and have exploited and compromised thousands of computers on

U.S. Government and private sector networks, thereby allowing cyber criminals to exfiltrate both State and trade secrets. Adding to foreign threats, U.S. Government and private sector computer networks also face persistent threats from hackers seeking profit, organized criminal cyber syndicates, and hacktivist groups. The FBI is in a unique position to counter cyber threats as it is the only agency with the statutory authority, expertise, and ability to combine counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and criminal resources to neutralize, mitigate, and disrupt illegal computer-supported operations domestically.

The Committee recognizes the FBI's efforts to counter cyber threats and recommends the full request of \$400,551,000 for this effort, an increase of \$86,584,000 and 152 positions above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, to further the FBI's investigatory, intelligence gathering, and technological capabilities. These funds will support efforts by the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative [CNCI] to increase coverage of cyber-terrorist threats, and will allow the FBI's National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force [NCIJTF] to fully implement 24/7 operations. The NCIJTF plays an important role in coordinated national cybersecurity operations. Because threat actors operate globally, a significant volume of cyber threat activity occurs outside of normal business hours. The increasing need for real-time analysis to support operations and provide program management for multi-agency efforts requires the NCIJTF to boost its after-hours presence.

Cyber Training for Field Agents.—The Committee expects the FBI to continue using, from within funds provided, \$5,000,000 to train FBI cyber agents involved in national security intrusions cases. This will allow the FBI to continue building its cyber threats workforce by increasing the number of cyber agents qualified to understand current techniques and tactics used by those engaged in illicit cyber activities, and stay abreast of emerging technologies that are used to overcome computer systems' defenses and to infiltrate networks, such as those of the U.S. Government, utility companies, defense contractors, and financial institutions.

Cyber Strategy.—The FBI's approach to strengthening its cyber capabilities is markedly similar to the way in which the Bureau enhanced its intelligence and national security capabilities in the wake of the September 11 attacks. The FBI has requested—and Congress has sought to provide—a sustained and substantial increase in resources, culminating in the administration's request and the Committee's recommendation of \$400,551,000 for the Next Generation Cyber Initiative. In order to maximize resources and efficiencies as the challenges posed by cyber crime multiply and cyber threats grow in number and complexity, the Committee encourages the FBI to act proactively and continue prioritizing its immediate and long-term areas for strategic development in order to best position the Bureau to respond more rapidly and prevent future attacks. This includes, but is not limited to, building the FBI's cybersecurity workforce; expanding and leveraging collaborative partnerships with other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement, and the private sector; ensuring intelligence sharing on cyber threat investigations and disruption options with other Federal agencies and between FBI field offices; and avoiding techno-

boondoggles. The Committee expects such actions will be reflected in future budget requests, thus making a strong case for the urgent need for continued investment.

Surveillance.—The recommendation provides the full request of a program increase of \$6,000,000, for a total of \$269,939,000, for additional surveillance specialists to improve the FBI's ability to provide physical surveillance for both national security and criminal investigations.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS].—The Committee's recommendation fully funds the programmatic increase of \$100,000,000 and 524 additional positions, for a total of \$168,400,000, to increase the capacity of the existing NICS system to perform background checks on prospective firearms buyers. Currently, the FBI is processing an average 81,000 NICS inquiries each day. This is an increase of 81 percent in NICS volume since December 2012, and shows no sign of abating. The expansions provided in the recommendation are vital in ensuring that the NICS system can support all transactions, thus allowing the NICS IT system to handle twice the gross transaction load it currently does. The expansion also doubles the population of NICS examiners and call center capacity to ensure the FBI has sufficient personnel to manage the existing capacity requirements.

Financial and Mortgage Fraud.—The FBI continues to develop new approaches and techniques for detecting, investigating, and combating the highest impact and most complex financial crimes—corporate fraud, securities and commodities fraud, and mortgage fraud. The Committee's recommendation includes the requested program increases totaling \$15,000,000 and 44 new positions, including 40 new special agents and 4 new forensic accountants, for a total of \$162,103,000, to increase the FBI's ability to combat corporate fraud, securities and commodities fraud, and mortgage fraud at all levels of organizations, and will enable the FBI to adapt as new fraud schemes emerge. These resources will establish two hybrid squads to target the most complex financial crimes, provide expertise in analyzing and cross referencing complex financial documents, and increase case production by approximately 320 cases.

The FBI identifies mortgage fraud as the top white collar crime problem in the United States. The Bureau is currently investigating nearly 2,300 mortgage fraud cases, compared to approximately 700 investigations in fiscal year 2005. Roughly 72 percent of the FBI's pending investigations involve losses exceeding \$1,000,000 per case. Suspicious Activity Reports [SARs] regarding mortgage fraud are at an all-time high of 109,000. Efforts to combat mortgage fraud are paying off and in 2012 the FBI successfully pursued cases that resulted in more than 1,800 indictments/informations and more than 1,600 convictions.

Criminal Justice Information Services [CJIS] Division.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$778,696,700, including fee collections, for the CJIS Division, derived from \$416,043,100 in appropriated funds and \$362,653,600 in anticipated user fees.

Elimination of the National Gang Intelligence Center [NGIC].—The Committee's recommendation supports the administration's request to eliminate funding for and to close the NGIC, which will provide a savings of \$7,826,000 annually. Per the request, the Com-

mittee expects that the elimination of the NGIC will not hinder the ability to examine the threat posed to the United States by criminal gangs; rather, it will focus the sharing of intelligence at the field level, where intelligence sharing and coordination between DOJ agencies and State and local partners already exists. The FBI will continue to produce intelligence products in support of Federal, State, and local investigations focused on gangs posing a significant threat to communities.

FBI Headquarters Consolidation.—The Committee directs the FBI to coordinate closely with the General Services Administration [GSA] to move forward in a timely and transparent way with the consolidation of FBI Headquarters so that employees currently located at the J. Edgar Hoover building may be co-located with colleagues who are currently spread out across 20 leased offices in the region. The Committee strongly encourages the FBI and GSA to follow the Senate-passed resolution which directs GSA to find a 45 to 55 acre location within a reasonable distance of the White House, the United States Capitol, and the FBI Complex in Quantico, Virginia, that is also within 2 miles of a Metrorail station and 2.5 miles of the Capital Beltway. This consolidation is in the best interests of the FBI's information sharing, collaboration, and integration of strategic priorities. The FBI must have a central headquarters that meets its needs for security and transportation access.

Human Rights Violations.—The Committee remains concerned by the large number of suspected human rights violators from foreign countries who have found safe haven in the United States, and directs the FBI to continue its efforts to investigate and support DOJ's criminal prosecution of serious human rights crimes committed by these foreign nationals, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, and war crimes. The Committee's recommendation supports continued funding of \$1,500,000 within the FBI's budget base for agents and associated support personnel at FBI headquarters.

Intellectual Property Rights [IPR] Enforcement.—The Committee expects IPR enforcement to remain an investigative priority at the Bureau. The Committee notes and commends the FBI's investigative work leading to the indictment of an international organized criminal enterprise charged with massive, worldwide online piracy of numerous types of copyright works through various Web sites, generating more than \$175,000,000 in criminal proceeds and causing more than half a billion dollars in harm to copyright owners. A recent study sponsored by Wellesley College and Carnegie Mellon University concluded that the enforcement action against this criminal enterprise shifted customers from cyberlocker-based piracy to consumption through legal digital channels, an increase by a factor of 6 to 10 percent. The FBI shall submit a report, not later than 120 days after the enactment of this act, on the activities of its dedicated agents investigating IPR cases.

Innocent Images National Initiative [IINI].—The Committee's recommendation provides the \$59,205,000 requested in base funding for the Innocent Images National Initiative, which allows the FBI to target and investigate sexual predators on the Internet. This funding will address the critical requirements for Federal law

enforcement in targeting child sexual exploitation and child victimization. The Committee trusts that the budget request is sufficient to cover the current Innocent Images caseload. Should the threat of child predators on the Internet increase, however, the Committee expects that future budget requests for the FBI will include adequate resources dedicated to investigate child predators who prey on children online.

Investigations Into Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons.—Within the amount provided, the Committee expects the FBI to increase activities related to the investigation of severe forms of trafficking in persons. As the lead Federal law enforcement agency for trafficking offenses, the FBI's ability to combat trafficking and slavery would be significantly enhanced through additional resources devoted specifically to the growing problem of trafficking and slavery. Funds shall be used for investigations into trafficking and slavery and providing victim witness coordinators when needed on an emergency basis. The FBI shall submit a report to the Committee no later than 120 days after the enactment of this act on agent utilization and overall staff resources dedicated to combat trafficking in fiscal years 2010 through 2014.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$79,303,000
Budget estimate, 2014	80,982,000
Committee recommendation	110,982,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$110,982,000 for Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] construction. The recommendation is \$31,679,000 above the fiscal year 2013 funding level and \$30,000,000 above the budget request.

Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center [TEDAC].—The Committee includes language allowing the transfer of up to \$30,000,000 from FBI construction to the FBI salaries and expenses account to ensure the Bureau can adhere to its construction, staffing, and implementation plan to make certain that the FBI has the necessary facilities, capabilities, and capacities required to safely examine and exploit improvised explosive devices, and conduct explosives characterization, as previously funded by the Congress, are in place. Recent events, especially the bombings of the Boston Marathon, underscore the continued threat that improvised explosive devices [IEDs] pose to the United States, its communities, and its citizens. This threat is not expected to diminish in the near future. The Committee believes that TEDAC is an essential FBI asset that will allow the Bureau to safely analyze IEDs for law enforcement and intelligence purposes and to provide the law enforcement, intelligence, and homeland security communities with up-to-date information to detect and counter the threat from improvised explosives. Use of this authority is subject to the submission of a section 505 notification to the Committee.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ^{1 2}	\$2,361,321,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,428,869,000
Committee recommendation	2,428,869,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

² Includes emergency funding of \$1,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Committee's recommendation provides total resources of \$2,428,869,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA], of which \$360,917,000 is derived from DEA's Drug Diversion Control Fee Account. The recommendation is \$67,548,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The DEA's mission is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States—or any other competent jurisdiction—those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

Diversion Control Program.—Full funding of \$360,917,000 is provided for the Diversion Control Program, which is an increase of \$8,980,000 for expanded forensic support of diversion cases and is fully offset with fee collections.

Prescription Drug Abuse.—The misuse and abuse of prescription drugs has become a national epidemic that jeopardizes the health of youth and adults alike. The National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA] estimates that 52 million people—20 percent of those aged 12 and older—have used prescription drugs for nonmedical reasons at least once in their lifetimes. In light of the urgency of this public health crisis, the Department shall submit a report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on how the DEA is approaching this growing epidemic, with a focus on four policy priorities identified by the Office of National Drug Control Policy: (1) education for prescribers and the public; (2) prescription monitoring; (3) safe drug disposal; and (4) effective enforcement.

Afghanistan Mission.—The DEA currently assists the Government of Afghanistan in establishing drug enforcement institutions and capabilities needed to enforce the rule of law. DEA's enforcement operations in Afghanistan focus on high value targets, including Taliban members, who use the heroin trade to fund insurgencies combating U.S. and coalition forces. The Committee encourages DEA to continue its counternarcotics activities in Afghanistan, even as the military mission draws down, including, to the extent practicable, continued funding for Special Investigative Units, National Interdiction Units, and Technical Investigative Units.

Scheduling Determinations.—Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the DEA shall submit to the Committee a report detailing the process and timeline used by the agency to schedule a new chemical entity contained in a product approved by the Food and Drug

Administration [FDA]. The report shall contain the sequence of internal action at DEA, from receipt of a recommendation by FDA to DEA's Federal Register publication of the final rule on a scheduling determination and the typical time required for each of these actions. The report shall also explain the circumstances where a final scheduling recommendation was not made within 6 months and the actions taken by the agency to resolve unanswered questions on scheduling determinations for requests that did not result in a final rule after 6 months.

Drug Take-Back Operations.—The Committee is concerned about the alarming rate of suicide among servicemembers and veterans. In 2012, the Department of Defense [DOD] reported 349 military suicides, and over the first 5 months of this year DOD recorded 161 suicides. According to a 2012 Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] Suicide Data Report, based on information gathered from 21 States, an estimated 22 veterans lose their lives by suicide each day. A 2012 United States Army report found that 29 percent of suicides involved servicemembers with a known history of psychotropic medication use.

The Committee is aware that more than 8 million veterans and 2 million DOD beneficiaries receive care and prescription drugs from the Veterans Health Administration and Military Treatment Facilities. The Committee encourages DEA to continue to consult with DOD and VA in its ongoing efforts, as authorized by the Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act of 2010, to expand the options available for the safe disposal of controlled substances for our servicemembers and veterans. The DEA is encouraged to partner with DOD and VA to develop appropriate guidelines and procedures to conduct drug take-back operations at approved DOD and VA facilities.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ^{1 2}	\$1,129,663,000
Budget estimate, 2014	1,229,518,000
Committee recommendation	1,229,518,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

² Includes emergency funding of \$230,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,229,518,000 for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [ATF]. The recommendation is \$99,855,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The ATF's mission is to reduce violent crime, prevent terrorism, and protect the public. ATF reduces the criminal use of firearms and illegal firearms trafficking, and assists other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence. ATF investigates bombing and arson incidents and provides for public safety by reducing the criminal misuse of and trafficking in explosives, combating acts of arson and arson-for-profit schemes, and removing safety hazards caused by improper and unsafe storage of explosive materials.

Combating Gun Violence and Enforcing Gun Laws.—The Committee's recommendation provides the requested increase of

\$73,078,000, for a total of \$977,578,000, to enhance ATF's ability to enforce existing firearms laws and perform regulatory oversight, as well as to update and expand the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network [NIBIN]. Within this amount, the Committee provides the requested increase of \$51,078,000 to hire 160 additional ATF agents for criminal enforcement efforts and 60 additional Industry Operations Inspectors to further support ATF's regulatory oversight responsibilities. The increase also provides the requested programmatic increase of \$22,000,000 for NIBIN to enhance ATF's ability to collect, report, and share ballistic intelligence with Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement partners to identify, target, disrupt, and dismantle violent criminals, including serial shooters. These funds will support the replacement of outdated equipment and software upgrades that will enable firearms examiners to more easily discern distinct markings on the cartridge casings and link evidence for separate cases. Funds will also be used to support work with State and local law enforcement agencies and laboratories to collect ballistic hit information to provide leads to Firearms Intelligence Groups for investigations and document successful prosecutions as a result of NIBIN.

National Integrated Ballistics Information Network Improvements.—The Committee is aware that the ATF has successfully operated NIBIN for over a decade, linking more than 180 State and local law enforcement partner agencies to a database with more than two million images of ballistics evidence retrieved from gun crime scenes. To date, more than 100,000 shootings have been linked, providing crime solving leads to investigators. The Committee supports NIBIN, including the significant investment made by State and local law enforcement partners to build the current NIBIN database.

The Committee recognizes that ATF is currently working toward creating a regional network for the placement of NIBIN equipment and resources. The Committee supports this regional approach and further supports all efforts to increase the quality and quantity of data being put into NIBIN, the expansion of the network for improved cross jurisdictional data sharing, and all efforts to sustain its operations using state of the art technology.

The Committee remains concerned that not all ballistics information is being put into NIBIN when recovered by Federal law enforcement. The Committee directs DOJ to take the necessary steps to ensure ballistics information is entered into NIBIN when Federal law enforcement recovers evidence such as fired bullets and cartridge cases at a crime scene.

Firearms and Explosives Industry Operations.—The Committee continues to support the ATF's strategic goals of reducing the risk to the public caused by the illegal trafficking of firearms, bombs, and explosives. The Committee is concerned that the results of recent DOJ OIG audits of ATF's Firearms and Explosives Industry Programs show gaps in the Bureau's ability to adequately monitor and investigate manufacturers and suppliers in a timely manner. Specifically, the inspector general audit found that over 58 percent of Federal firearms license [FFL] businesses were not inspected over a 5-year period due to insufficient investigator resources, large geographic areas covered by the field divisions, and the rising num-

ber of FFLs nationwide. In order to meet their goals, ATF estimated that an additional 504 industry staff investigators were needed in fiscal year 2012 to perform all inspections. The recommendation provides funding for the requested 60 additional inspectors, far short of the ATF's own estimates of need. The Committee recommends that ATF develop a strategic plan to address the OIG's findings and better balance its personnel and resources with the existing workload. The ATF shall report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act.

United States-Mexico Firearms Trafficking.—The Committee continues to support ATF's efforts to combat weapon trafficking on the border. The ATF shall continue to provide the Committee with annual data on the total number of firearms recovered by the Government of Mexico, and of those, the number for which an ATF trace is attempted, the number successfully traced, and the number determined to have originated in the United States prior to being recovered in Mexico.

Violent Crime Impact Teams.—The Committee continues to support the ATF's Violent Crime Impact Teams [VCIT], which bring focused law enforcement attention to communities plagued by gang violence. The VCIT strategy pursues violent criminals and reduces the occurrence of homicides and firearms-related violent crime through the use of geographic targeting, intelligence-based assessments, proactive investigation, and prosecution of those responsible. The VCIT uses a multi-agency approach and works closely with State and local law enforcement to identify, target, disrupt, arrest, and prosecute violent criminals. Within the amount provided, ATF is expected to prioritize funding for VCIT to focus its extensive and distinct investigative resources on identifying the urban areas experiencing the most violent crime. The ATF is directed to identify its allocation for VCIT in its spending plan for fiscal year 2014.

National Center for Explosives Training and Research [NCETR].—Preventing the criminal use of explosives is one of the core missions of the ATF, and NCETR serves as the Bureau's Center of Excellence for explosives research, training, and intelligence. NCETR develops, coordinates, conducts, and facilitates the delivery of basic and advanced training courses for ATF personnel, law enforcement community partners, the U.S. military, and other Federal agencies, both in the United States and abroad. The ATF's goals are to foster arson- and explosives-related expertise, and to promote interagency partnerships. The Committee is encouraged by the ATF's plans to consolidate remaining explosives-related work within NCETR; however, while NCETR's facility is a critical national asset, it remains understaffed and underutilized. The Committee encourages the ATF and the Justice Department to explore ways to more actively employ the unique assets possessed by NCETR and provide a report, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, detailing the current staffing levels and course offerings for fiscal year 2014, as well as plans for the future to enhance both staffing levels and course availability.

ATF Director Vacancy.—The Department has been without a confirmed, permanent director since 2006. The ATF staff continues to work diligently on its ongoing and evolving responsibilities, in-

cluding the renewed push to reduce gun violence and ensure that Federal law enforcement is enforcing gun laws already on the books; however, it is crucial that the Bureau have top leadership to guide its work. In order to ensure that the substantial resources invested by the Committee's recommendation are wisely spent, the Committee believes that the ATF should have a permanent director in place who can provide good leadership, oversight, and accountability.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The Committee's recommendation provides a total of \$6,939,094,000 for the Federal Prison System, or the Bureau of Prisons [BOP]. The recommendation is \$159,499,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$6,678,817,000
Budget estimate, 2014	6,831,150,000
Committee recommendation	6,831,150,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112-25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$6,831,150,000 for BOP salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$152,333,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The recommendation shall be expended, consistent with the budget request, in the following manner:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Inmate Care and Programs	2,509,802
Institution Security and Administration	2,995,794
Contract Confinement	1,114,532
Management and Administration	211,022
Total	6,831,150

The Committee has made great sacrifices to fund BOP salaries and expenses at the request. By law, the BOP must accept and provide for all Federal inmates, including but not limited to inmate care, custodial staff, contract beds, food, and medical costs. The BOP cannot control the number of inmates sentenced to prison and, unlike other Federal agencies, cannot limit assigned workloads and thereby control operating costs. In effect, the BOP's expenses are mandatory, which leaves the Bureau with extremely limited flexibility.

Correctional Officer Staffing—The Federal prison population has grown explosively over the last 20 years. Rising from roughly 25,000 prisoners in 1980, the population is estimated to grow to more than 224,000 by the end of fiscal year 2014. BOP estimates that its inmate population will increase by approximately 5,400 net

new inmates between fiscal years 2013 and 2014. Correspondingly, BOP facilities are operating at 38 percent above capacity system-wide. What is more distressing is that the high-security inmate population overcrowding rate is at 51 percent. BOP must rely excessively on correctional officer overtime and the diversion of program staff instead of hiring additional correctional officers, leaving the workforce spread dangerously thin and compromising BOP's ability to operate in a safe and efficient manner.

Prior to March 2013, even under tight budget constraints, BOP was authorized to make essential backfills in key personnel positions, such as correctional officers, not to exceed staffing levels as of January 1, 2011, or available funding, to maintain public safety protections. Since March 2013, however, under even tighter budget constraints, BOP has been unable to backfill empty positions. If this continues through fiscal year 2014, the Department projects that BOP will be unable to fill the nearly 2,100 vacant correctional positions necessary to safely manage the growing inmate population. In spite of this need, the fiscal year 2014 request does not include funds to fill vacant correctional worker positions at existing BOP institutions, rather it only provides funding for hiring corrections staff under activations of new prison facilities.

Correctional Staff Safety.—The Committee is extremely concerned about increasing demand for bed space in our Nation's prisons and notes that, despite this increased demand, budget requests for the operational needs of our prisons continue to be flat. This strain on capacity has a demonstrated impact on prison operations and on the safety of prison guards. Ensuring that correctional officers and administrators have adequate technology is one way to counteract the negative impacts of the strain on capacity. For example, providing correctional officers with updated, encrypted communications equipment may help prevent violent incidents from occurring by providing additional protections to officers when incidents occur. In addition, technology that could support all of BOP's handheld communications equipment from a single, centralized location could result in significant cost savings for the Bureau. The Committee encourages BOP to investigate opportunities to enhance its existing technology and communications infrastructure in ways that can provide both cost savings and additional safety benefits to personnel.

Contract Confinement.—The Committee's recommendation fully funds the requested programmatic increase of \$26,232,000 and procurement of 1,000 new low security contract beds, for a total of \$1,114,532,000, for contract confinement needs. This activity provides for the confinement of sentenced Federal offenders in Government-owned, contractor-operated facilities, contracts with State and local facilities, the care of Federal prisoners in contract community residential centers, and assistance by the National Institute of Corrections to State and local corrections. This activity also covers costs associated with management and oversight of contract confinement functions.

Prison Overcrowding.—Prison overcrowding has been identified as a programmatic material weakness in every Performance and Accountability Report prepared by the Department since 2006. According to the Office of the Inspector General [OIG], DOJ faces a

significant challenge in “addressing the growing cost of housing a continually growing and aging population of Federal inmates and detainees.” In order to address this challenge, BOP has contracted with private sector, State, and local facilities to house certain groups of low security inmates, purchased existing facilities, and even constructed new, Federal facilities. None of these efforts, however, have had a significant impact on prison overcrowding.

The Bureau’s prison population is expected to grow by 5,400 net new inmates in fiscal year 2014 and an additional 13,000 by 2018. Fifteen years ago, the Bureau’s budget represented 14 percent of the Department’s budget. Today it represents 25 percent, and if the projected growth continues over the next several years and the Department’s budget remains flat, that number will eventually grow to 30 percent. Despite the Bureau’s budget growth, Federal prisons are now 38 percent over rated capacity and BOP projects that number will increase to 44 percent in the years ahead, despite additional funding.

We cannot buy our way out of this problem—this path is unsustainable and these issues must be addressed. The OIG has testified that the Department “cannot solve this challenge by spending more money to operate more Federal prisons . . . [and] must therefore articulate a clear strategy for addressing the underlying cost structure of the Federal Prison System and ensuring that the Department can continue to run our prisons safely and securely without compromising the scope or quality of its many other critical law enforcement missions.” In order to address this challenge, the OIG has made a number of recommendations regarding the use of existing programs, including the treaty transfer program and the compassionate release program. While BOP has limited ability to address crowding in the Federal Prison System, these programs, as well as the use of contract confinement for low security inmates, are options currently available to the Bureau; however, the Committee is concerned that the Bureau is not fully utilizing these options. To that end, the Committee directs the Bureau to develop a comprehensive plan to address the anticipated growth in the Federal prison population utilizing the programs and policies already authorized. The plan shall be provided to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

To assist BOP in its long-term planning efforts, the Committee directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the growing cost of housing Federal inmates and detainees, and opportunities to offset those costs, while ensuring the safety and security of the inmate population, as well as the guards and other facility employees. The scope of such an assessment must be Department-wide, not just limited to BOP, in order to assess all aspects of DOJ’s enforcement and incarceration policies, and prevention programs, including which criminal cases should be brought in Federal court, whether performance metrics are aligned with the Department’s enforcement priorities and measure the quality of cases brought rather than just the number of cases filed, and whether existing incarceration and prevention programs are being used effectively. In reviewing opportunities to offset costs, the assessment shall consider BOP’s current authorities, including, but not limited to, contracting with private sector,

State, and local facilities to house certain groups of low security inmates; purchasing existing facilities; the construction of new Federal facilities; the compassionate release program; and the treaty transfer program.

Activations and Expansions.—The Committee fully funds the request to activate prisons that currently sit empty or partially empty due to prior year budget constraints. These funds will complete the activation of a medium-security prison located in Berlin, New Hampshire, and a medium-security prison for female inmates in Aliceville, Alabama, and begin activations of a high-security prison in Yazoo, Mississippi, a medium-security prison in Hazelton, West Virginia, and a high-security prison in Thomson, Illinois. The Committee expects BOP to adhere to the activation schedule included in BOP's budget submission regarding those prison facilities. BOP shall notify the Committee of any deviations to this schedule.

Reentry and Recidivism Reducing Programs.—The Committee's recommendation provides the requested increase of \$43,000,000 and 120 positions, for a total \$781,282,000 for the Federal Prison System to meet the requirements of the Second Chance Act (Public Law 110–199). Funding will also be used to expand Residential Drug Abuse Program [RDAP] capacity, which will help BOP reach the goal of providing 12-month sentence credits to all eligible inmates, and allow more inmates to complete the programs earlier and, if eligible, receive the full 1-year off their sentence. The current average sentence reduction credit for inmates completing RDAP is 9.4 months.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2013 ^{1 2}	\$98,134,000
Budget estimate, 2014	105,244,000
Committee recommendation	105,244,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

² Includes emergency funding of \$10,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Committee's recommendation provides the full request of \$105,244,000 for the construction, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal prisoners. The recommendation is \$7,110,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request. Of the amount provided, \$67,148,000 is for modernization and repairs.

The Committee includes bill language in Title V—General Provisions stipulating that no BOP resources may be used for facilities to house detainees from the United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Construction.—BOP currently has no plans to activate new prisons, aside from those activations proposed in the fiscal year 2014 request, for the remainder of this decade because it has no plans to submit significant new construction appropriation requests in coming fiscal years. After receipt of the GAO's comprehensive assessment of ways to reduce prison overcrowding, BOP shall submit to the Committee a comprehensive plan, including funding for new prison construction if merited in future requests.

The Committee directs BOP to continue providing the Committee the most recent monthly status of construction report, and to notify the Committee of any deviations from the construction and activation schedule identified in that report, including detailed explanations of the causes of delays and actions proposed to address them. These reports are critical to the Committee's ability to monitor and assess BOP's needs. BOP shall collaborate and coordinate with the Justice Management Division on methods that will efficiently deliver these critical reports to the Committee in a timely manner.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED
(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2013	\$2,644,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,700,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000

The Committee's recommendation provides a limitation on the administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. The recommendation is \$56,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends a total of \$2,452,800,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including \$2,371,800,000 in discretionary appropriations. The discretionary total is \$215,239,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$31,600,000 above the budget estimate.

Collaboration Between Grants Administering Components.—For many years, the Office on Violence Against Women [OVW], the Office of Justice Programs [OJP], and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] have collaborated on many projects and initiatives to address problems that fall within their respective missions. The Committee expects OVW, OJP, and COPS to continue and improve upon their collaborative efforts, where feasible, in order to avoid duplication of effort and to make the best possible use of their appropriations.

Management and Administration Expenses.—The Department shall, in preparation of its fiscal year 2014 spending plan, assess management and administration [M&A] expenses against program funding. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable and, for programs funded through the Crime Victims Fund, that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Committee also directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending in order to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants or training and technical assistance. In addition, the Department shall detail, as part of its budget submission for fiscal year 2015 and future years, the actual costs for each grant office with respect to training, technical assistance, research and statistics, and peer review for the prior fiscal year, along with estimates of planned expenditures by each grant office in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year.

GAO Findings on Subgrantee Efficiencies.—The Committee directs OVV, OJP, and COPS to publicly disclose on each office's Web site the names of any subgrantees associated with each grant award, and to detail the purpose of each award in order to mitigate duplication and to ensure transparency. The Department shall also heed the findings of GAO's 2013 Annual Report: Actions Needed to Reduce Fragmentation, Overlap, and Duplication and Achieve Other Financial Benefits, respond proactively, and report to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act on a plan to implement the recommendations.

Evidence-Based Programs.—Faced with an era of budget constraints, the Committee strongly urges OJP, COPS, and OVV to ensure that, to the greatest extent practicable, competitive grants are used for evidence-based programs and activities of proven effectiveness, innovation, targeted training and technical assistance, and multi-disciplinary collaboration, so as to maximize the result for each dollar spent.

Grants Consolidation.—The Committee recognizes the efforts taken by the Department in the fiscal year 2014 request, as well as prior year requests, to consolidate and reduce the number of grant programs, and to ensure that Federal grant funding goes to evidence-based purposes and helps to advance knowledge about what works in State and local criminal justice. Many of the initiatives proposed by the Department, however, come at the expense of effective existing grant programs popular with Congress. This leaves the Committee in the position of filling holes, while trying to provide some funding for the administration's priorities. This also means that the number of grant programs grows, and the Committee cannot fund several programs at levels necessary to be most effective.

Approximately 90 grant programs are appropriated by this Committee and administered by the Department. This reflects a reduction from the more than 120 grant programs just 3 years ago. While the intents of many of these grant programs are noble, the Committee remains concerned that the perpetual authorization and proposal of new grants programs, while not de-authorizing or omitting redundant and archaic ones, has become unmanageable, particularly during these tight fiscal times. The Committee directs the Department to work more closely with the appropriate congressional committees to seriously consider the modification of existing programs and omission of outdated programs before new proposals and initiatives are unveiled. The Committee urges the Department, working with Congress and stakeholder groups, to devise a proposal to consolidate and eliminate ineffective grant programs and focus on successful programs that have a proven track record and are cost-effective for the taxpayers' dollars, but reminds the Department that the appropriations process is not the venue for broad authorizing changes.

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

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$407,865,000
Budget estimate, 2014	412,500,000
Committee recommendation	417,000,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$417,000,000 for Office on Violence Against Women grants. The recommendation is \$9,135,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, and \$4,500,000 above the budget request. Resources are provided in OVW above the budget request in order to reflect the passage into law of the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2013 [VAWA 2013], which expands the scope of grant programs and services to respond to the needs of all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, including, but not limited to, Native women, immigrants, LGBT victims, college students, youths, and public housing residents. The administration’s fiscal year 2014 request does not reflect VAWA 2013 becoming law; however, the Committee expects the Department to administer VAWA-authorized grant programs funded under OVW and OJP consistent with the new authorization.

Timeliness of Grant Awards.—The Committee expects OVW to award grants within the same fiscal year that funds are appropriated. While the Committee recognizes there may be exceptions to this rule, such as the creation of or substantial funding for a new grant program, the Committee has made it a priority to provide adequate funding for OVW salaries and expenses in order to ensure the timeliness of grant awards. The Committee expects OVW to discuss, calculate, and plan in detail the best way to administer a grant program; however, OVW cannot allow the perfect to become the enemy of the good when too much preparation results in unnecessary delays of getting grants out the door and on the ground to help victims. Not later than 30 days after the end of the current fiscal year, OVW shall submit to the Committee a report on grants appropriated but not awarded in that year, including a detailed explanation of such delays and the expected award dates, as well as OVW’s end-of-year unobligated balances from both fiscal year 2014 and prior years.

The table below displays the Committee’s recommendations for the programs under this office.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
STOP Grants	193,000
National Institute of Justice—Research and Evaluation	3,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	25,000
Grants to Encourage Arrest	50,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Rural Domestic Violence Assistance Grants	36,000
Violence on College Campuses	9,000
Civil Legal Assistance	37,000

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Sexual Assault Victims Services	27,000
Elder Abuse Grant Program	4,250
Family Civil Justice Program	15,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	5,750
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	10,000
Analysis and Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	500
American Indian/Native Alaskan Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
Total	417,000

STOP Grants.—Within the discretionary budget authority appropriated, \$193,000,000 is for formula grants to the States. This is \$4,000,000 above the budget request, and \$7,918,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. The fiscal year 2014 recommendation will allow jurisdictions to implement mandatory pro-arrest and prosecution policies to prevent, identify, and respond to violent crimes against women, support coordination of State victim services, assist Native victims in Indian country, and provide secure settings and specialized procedures for visitation and exchange of children in families experiencing domestic violence. The recommendation supports increasing access to comprehensive legal services for victims, providing short-term housing assistance and support services for domestic violence victims, and education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities.

Sexual Assault Services Act [SASA].—The Committee's recommendation provides \$27,000,000, which is \$2,518,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$4,000,000 above the budget request, to fund directly the needs of sexual assault victims.

As part of the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 and reauthorized by VAWA 2013, the Sexual Assault Services Program [SASP] addresses considerable gaps in services to sexual assault victims. The Committee supports a dedicated stream of funding to provide a broad range of services to male, female, and child sexual assault victims and their families through the well-established and well-regarded system of community-based rape crisis centers throughout the United States, and maintains its strong commitment to ensuring that these rape crisis centers have access to technical assistance, training, and support.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Office of Justice Programs [OJP] is responsible for providing leadership, coordination, and assistance to its Federal, State, local, and tribal partners to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the United States justice system in preventing, controlling, and responding to crime. Because most of the responsibility for crime control and prevention falls to law enforcement officers in States, cities, and neighborhoods, the Federal Government is effective in these areas only to the extent that it can enter into partnerships with these jurisdictions. Therefore, OJP is tasked with admin-

istering grants; collecting statistical data and conducting analyses; identifying emerging criminal justice issues; developing and testing promising and innovative approaches to address these issues; evaluating program results; and disseminating these findings and other information to State, local, and tribal governments.

The Committee understands that issues have arisen regarding allowable religious activity occurring at an OJP recipient function and is troubled by the miscommunication that appears to be occurring between the Department and a grantee. The Committee wants to ensure that individuals can voluntarily exercise their right to express their religion. As such, to ensure equal protection of the law for organizations whose participants voluntarily choose to engage in religious activity, the Committee directs OJP to submit to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act a review of OJP's grant guidelines and regulations to ensure they are consistent with the law and protect the ability of grantees to participate in voluntary religious activities initiated and carried out by program participants. The review shall outline plans to improve the Department's outreach activities to potential grant applicants regarding the right of program participants to participate in voluntary religious activities.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$124,367,000
Budget estimate, 2014	134,400,000
Committee recommendation	129,000,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$129,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. The recommendation is \$4,633,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$5,400,000 below the budget request.

Funding in this account provides assistance in the areas of research, evaluation, statistics, hate crimes, DNA and forensics, criminal background checks, and gun safety technology, among others.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Bureau of Justice Statistics	48,000
National Institute of Justice	43,000
Evaluation Clearinghouse	2,000
Regional Information Sharing Activities	30,000
Forensics Initiative	6,000
Transfer to NSF	(5,000)
TOTAL	129,000

Spending Plans.—The Department shall submit to the Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the use of all funding administered by NIJ and the Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS], respectively, for

approval by the Committee prior to the obligation of any such funds.

National Institute of Justice [NIJ].—The Committee's recommendation provides \$43,000,000 for the NIJ, in addition to \$4,000,000 transferred from OVW for research and evaluation on violence against women and Indian women. NIJ's mission is to advance scientific research, development, and evaluation to advance the administration of justice and public safety.

Human Trafficking and Slavery.—The Committee directs NIJ to work with the National Academy of Sciences to undertake a review of existing data collection methods pertaining to human trafficking and slavery and make recommendations to improve data collection in these areas.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides \$6,000,000 for a forensics initiative, of which \$1,000,000 is to support the Forensic Science Advisory Committee, to be chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], and \$5,000,000 is for the National Science Foundation [NSF] for a forensic science grant program, to be developed and administered in consultation with NIJ, that establishes forensic science research centers. In lieu of the budget request that proposed to transfer funds from DOJ to NIST for measurement science and standards in support of forensic science, the Committee elects to provide that funding directly to NIST. The Committee directs DOJ to coordinate its activities with NIST and NSF.

The Committee is concerned that the administration's forensic sciences proposal lacks the involvement of the State and local practitioner community, making the community an observer—not a participant—in addressing forensic reform, and that it will not take into consideration existing, proven standards and processes used within the community. The Committee expects the Forensic Science Advisory Committee to consider the need to exercise independent scientific judgment and, among other factors, recommendations from leading scientific organizations and leading professional organizations in the field of forensic science. The Committee expects the Forensic Science Advisory Committee to consult with key and relevant stakeholder groups prior to advancing forensic science solutions or reforms.

Building Digital Forensics Capabilities.—The Committee continues to stress the importance of training and equipping State and local law enforcement with the tools and expertise needed to investigate and prosecute electronic crime. As smartphones and the Internet have become fundamental parts of daily life, these technologies have also become a fundamental part of criminal acts and enterprises, including drug deals and murder hits by text, to ATM heists via laptops, to child pornography Web sites.

Given that more than 95 percent of all criminal cases are investigated and prosecuted at the State and local levels, the Committee remains concerned that the ability of State and local law enforcement to investigate and effectively prosecute cases involving digital evidence- and computer-based crimes will diminish without the Department's support of training and research. The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize State and local assistance toward computer forensics and digital evidence training and inves-

tigations surrounding drug, violent, and financial crimes, and crimes against children. If merited, the Department should consider establishing one or more centers of excellence in the field of digital forensics so that this valuable expertise is developed and researched in a sustained, coordinated, and focused manner.

Regional Information Sharing Activities.—The Committee recommends \$30,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 above the budget request, to support activities that enable the sharing of nationwide criminal intelligence and other resources with State, local, and other law enforcement agencies and organizations. Such activities should address critical and chronic criminal threats, including gangs, terrorism, narcotics, weapons and officer safety or “event deconfliction,” and should reflect regional as well as national threat priorities. In addition, funds shall be available to support local-to-local law enforcement data and information sharing efforts focused on solving routine crimes, especially in rural areas, by sharing law enforcement information not categorized as criminal intelligence. All activities shall be consistent with national information-sharing standards and requirements as determined by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Gun Safety Technology.—From within funds made available under the set-aside for criminal justice research, evaluation, and statistics, the Committee supports the administration’s request of \$2,000,000 for a gun safety technology initiative to encourage the development of innovative and cost-effective gun safety technology.

Safe Return.—Each year more than 600,000 “wandering” incidences occur that involve autistic children, placing these children at risk of death or serious injury, and resulting in enormous strains on families and responding law enforcement agencies. The Committee encourages OJP to evaluate autism spectrum disorders [ASD] wandering safe return strategies, which may serve as the basis for launching a coordinated nationwide response to meet the needs of the 1 in 88 Americans with ASD, their families, and law enforcement. To the extent appropriate, OJP should explore ways that allow law enforcement to quickly and efficiently share information that will aid in identifying children with ASD who have wandered.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$1,116,774,000
Budget estimate, 2014	1,005,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,137,000,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,137,000,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance. The recommendation is \$20,226,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, and \$132,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee’s recommendations are displayed in the following table:

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	385,000
SLATT Intelligence State and Local Training	(2,000)
State and Local Assistance Help Desk and Diagnostic Center	(2,000)
VALOR Initiative	(15,000)
Smart Policing	(10,000)
Smart Prosecution	(5,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	190,000
Border Prosecution Initiatives	5,000
Byrne Competitive Grants	17,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	15,000
Drug Courts	40,000
Mentally Ill Offender Courts	9,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	14,000
Capital Litigation/Wrongful Prosecution Review	3,000
Economic, High-tech and Cybercrime Prevention	11,000
John R. Justice Grant Program	4,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Children Exposed to Violence Initiative	16,000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	21,000
Bulletproof Vests Partnerships	22,500
Transfer to NIST/OLES	(1,500)
National Sex Offender Website	1,000
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	17,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS]	12,000
Criminal Records Upgrade [NCHIP]	50,000
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	15,000
DNA Analysis Backlog Reduction/Crime Labs	125,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog grants	(117,000)
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	(4,000)
Court-Appointed Special Advocates [CASA]	6,000
Second Chance Act	70,500
Smart Probation	(7,000)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	(3,000)
Pay for Success	(15,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	4,000
National Center for Campus Public Safety	1,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	30,000
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	8,000
Vision 21	25,000
Total	1,137,000

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$385,000,000 for Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (Byrne-JAG). Funding is not available for luxury items, real estate, or construction projects. The Department should expect State, local, and tribal governments to target funding to programs and activities that are in conformance with evidence-based strategic plans developed through broad stakeholder involvement. The Committee directs the Department to make technical assistance available to State, local, and tribal governments for the development or updating of such plans. Furthermore, the Committee has become aware that some States have match requirements on their Byrne-JAG subgrant awards to local entities, even though the Federal JAG program funds awarded to States require no such match requirement. The Committee urges DOJ to work with States to find alternatives to imposing a match

requirement on sub-grantees, which are often disadvantaged and small, local communities and law enforcement organizations.

VALOR Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation fully funds the budget request of \$15,000,000 within Byrne-JAG for the Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative [VALOR]. This is a national training initiative that promotes a culture of safety within Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies by training officers to respond to and react better in deadly situations, such as ambush attacks, while on duty. The Committee expects Federal law enforcement to continue and expand on efforts to provide local police with information as to whether or not a suspect has a violent history, to the extent that transfer of such information is allowable and available via Federal law enforcement databases, in an effort to prevent officer deaths.

National Criminal History Improvement Program [NCHIP].—The Committee's recommendation fully funds the request of \$50,000,000, an increase of \$44,000,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, to improve the submission of State criminal and mental health records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS]. This increase plays a major role in the strategy proposed by the administration, and supported by the Committee, to deploy Federal resources to help States reduce gun violence in their communities. This investment will strengthen the national background check system by assisting States in finding ways to make more records available in the NICS system, especially mental health records, thereby addressing gaps in Federal and State records currently available in NICS. Those gaps significantly hinder the ability of NICS to quickly confirm whether a prospective purchaser is prohibited from acquiring a firearm.

National Technical Assistance and Training.—The Committee encourages the Department to continue its efforts to assist States in the development and use of criminal justice information systems that accelerate the automation of identification processes for fingerprints and other criminal justice data, and which improve the compatibility of State and local law enforcement systems with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System [IAFIS].

Human Trafficking.—The United States is a destination country for thousands of men, women, and children trafficked largely from Mexico and East Asia, as well as countries in South Asia, Central America, Africa, and Europe, for the purposes of sexual and labor exploitation. Trafficking victims are subjected to physical, mental, and sexual abuse. Victims need various types of assistance to begin healing and recovery, including counseling, housing, medical care, support groups, and legal assistance.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for task force activities and services for U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and foreign nationals who are victims of trafficking, including no less than \$6,700,000 for victim services for foreign national victims of trafficking. OJP shall consult with stakeholder groups in determining the overall allocation of Victims of Trafficking funding and shall provide to the Committee a plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's fiscal year 2014 spending plan. The

spending plan should be guided by the best information available on the regions of the United States with the highest incidence of trafficking.

An effective national criminal justice response to human trafficking requires quick and accurate identification of victims along with immediate protection and support. The Committee supports further efforts to pursue evidence-based approaches that ensure trafficking victims' services are comprehensive, culturally competent, and use a trauma-informed care approach that maximizes safety, trust, and choice for survivors.

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program.—Persistent crime and public safety problems, especially gang activity, cannot be addressed solely by law enforcement. These issues require a comprehensive interagency approach that enables law enforcement, educators, social services agencies, and community organizations to address both public safety problems and their underlying causes.

The Committee provides \$21,000,000 to support the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, which provides demonstration grants in communities to support innovative, evidence-based approaches to fighting crime and improving public safety, as well as addressing its underlying problems. OJP will coordinate with the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] and other agencies to promote interagency collaboration and enable a wide range of new and existing partners to further stabilize neighborhoods that face the most severe violence and crime. This program will build upon the approach of supporting communities with strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood restoration.

Byrne Competitive Grants.—The Committee's recommendation includes \$17,000,000 for competitive, peer-reviewed grants to programs of national significance to prevent crime, improve the administration of justice or assist victims of crime. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, OJP is directed to provide a report as part of the Department's spend plan to the Committee, which details the criteria and methodology that will be used to award these grants. The Committee expects that OJP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants.

Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction.—Violent crime and homicide continue to exact a heavy toll on victims, families, offenders, and neighborhoods. The Committee's recommendation provides \$17,000,000, an increase of \$12,000,000 over both the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the request, for competitive grants aimed at reducing homicides and gun-related violent crime in communities overwhelmed by gangs of national significance, and illegally purchased and trafficked guns. Popularly known as the Project Safe Neighborhoods model, this funding shall be used to hire new Federal and State prosecutors, support investigators, provide investigative and litigation training, distribute gun lock safety kits, deter juvenile gun crime, and develop and promote community outreach efforts, as well as to support other gun and gang violence reduction strategies.

Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts.—For the sixth straight year, the Committee's recommendation rejects the

administration's proposal for a new Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts grant program.

The Committee notes the distinct success of the Drug Courts and Mentally-Ill Offender Courts grant programs. While the Committee recognizes the Department's attempt to consolidate grant programs, the Committee rejects this proposal given that professionals in the field have made a clear distinction between the two programs, and congressional support for maintaining separate programs remains strong.

Veterans Treatment Courts.—The recommendation includes \$4,000,000 to continue support for veterans treatment courts. The Committee expects the Department to work in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs, as appropriate, to provide grant support for collaborative, rehabilitative approaches for continuing judicial supervision of offenders who are veterans.

Bulletproof Vests.—Within the \$22,500,000 provided for bulletproof vests, \$1,500,000 is to be transferred directly to the NIST Office of Law Enforcement Standards [OLES] to continue supporting ballistic- and stab-resistant material compliance testing programs. The Committee expects the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] to continue strengthening internal controls to manage the Bulletproof Vest Partnership program. Improving grantee accountability in the timely use of Federal funds to purchase body armor will help every police officer who needs a vest to get one, thus saving officers' lives.

Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry Programs.—The recommendation provides \$70,500,000 for Second Chance Act [SCA] grants. The Committee expects that SCA funding will support grants that foster the implementation of strategies that have been proven to reduce recidivism and ensure safe and successful reentry back to their communities of adults released from prisons and jails. SCA supports activities such as employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, mentoring, family programming, and victims support. SCA grants will also support demonstration projects designed to test the impact of new strategies and frameworks. Within the amount provided, the Committee's recommendation makes targeted investments in initiatives requested by the administration to test and replicate new models of improving criminal justice efficiencies and recidivism outcomes.

The Department is directed to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance a plan for the use of all funds appropriated for Second Chance Act programs, including new initiatives requested by the Department that are funded in this recommendation. It is expected that such plan will designate funds for proven, evidence-based programs that will further the goal of maximizing public safety, as well as for promising new approaches and projects.

Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction.—The Committee provides \$30,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, which would expand OJP's investment in data-driven approaches to improve public safety, drive down corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in effective strategies that can reduce crime and recidivism and strengthen neighborhoods. Given the potential and success of justice reinvestment strategies already implemented in 17 States, saving millions of dol-

lars, the Committee supports OJP's steps to make justice reinvestment a national model for much-needed criminal justice reform. Funds may be used to provide technical assistance and competitive financial support to States, counties, cities, and tribes that are either currently engaged in justice reinvestment activities or are preparing to undertake such work.

HOPE Grants.—As part of the Committee's efforts to reduce recidivism, the Committee's recommendation includes \$8,000,000 for a new nationwide program based on the successful court-based HOPE model. HOPE will identify probationers with a high risk for re-offending, focusing on reducing drug use, new crimes, and incarceration. Offenders are deterred from using drugs and committing crimes by frequent and random drug tests, backed by swift and certain jail stays, along with treatment, when necessary. This funding will be used for replicating the use of "swift and certain" sanctions in probation at additional sites.

Incarcerated Women with Co-Occurring Disorders.—The Committee has concerns about the growing number of women who are incarcerated for nonviolent offenses, and who suffer from co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders that result in recidivism and an inability to reintegrate into the community after release from prison. Day treatment centers are a common alternative to residential treatment for persons struggling with mental health disorders and/or addictions; however, State prison systems have yet to employ this model for incarcerated populations. By providing a transitional step between full-time incarceration and probation, day treatment centers may be an innovative and less costly way to treat non-violent offenders with co-occurring disorders. From within funds provided in the recommendation for the Second Chance Act or the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, where appropriate, the Committee encourages OJP to consider funds for States that seek to utilize day treatment centers located outside of the prison, within a community, to reduce recidivism among incarcerated women with co-occurring disorders.

DNA Backlog/Crime Lab Improvements.—The Committee continues its strong support for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements by recommending \$125,000,000 to strengthen and improve Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. Within the funds provided, \$117,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$4,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, and \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners grants. From within the funding provided for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, the Committee expects the Department to prioritize reducing rape kit backlogs, given that that is the primary reason why the Committee continues to provide robust funding for these grants.

DNA evidence is playing a larger role than ever before in criminal cases, both to convict the guilty and to exonerate those wrongly accused or convicted. This increased role places greater importance on the ability of investigators and prosecutors to handle crime scene DNA evidence to avoid contamination or destruction. Therefore, of the amounts provided in the bill for Debbie Smith DNA

Backlog Reduction grants, up to 4 percent may be used to make grants to provide training, technical assistance, education, and information regarding the identification, collection, preservation, analysis, and use of DNA evidence and samples for law enforcement and corrections personnel and court officers, and forensic science professionals. This is a minimal investment aimed at providing a maximum value return.

The Committee expects that OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee notes that, according to DOJ, roughly 77 percent of DNA funding provided in fiscal year 2013 will go to crime labs for DNA analysis to increase capacity and reduce DNA backlogs. The Committee directs the Department to submit to the Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan with respect to funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs, including the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program.

Economic, High-tech, and Cybercrime Prevention.—The Committee recommends \$11,000,000 to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic, high-tech, and Internet crimes. Given the importance of protecting our Nation's new technologies, ideas, and products, OJP is directed to increase its investment in competitive grants that help State and local law enforcement tackle intellectual property [IP] thefts, such as counterfeiting and piracy, to \$5,000,000.

The Committee also supports the continued efforts of the Department to provide State and local law enforcement with the training, technical assistance, and outreach support needed to prevent, investigate, and prosecute economic and cyber crimes. The Committee directs OJP to provide \$2,000,000 for operational support of existing or proposed computer forensics and digital evidence at the State and local levels.

Flexible Tribal Assistance.—The Committee recommends funding tribal grant programs by permitting 5 percent of discretionary grant and reimbursement program funds made available to OJP to be used for tribal criminal justice assistance, and continues to strongly support efforts to help tribes improve the capacity of their criminal justice systems. OJP is expected to consult closely with tribal stakeholders in determining how tribal assistance funds will be awarded for detention facilities, courts, alcohol and substance abuse programs, civil and criminal legal assistance, and other priorities. The Committee directs OJP to submit, as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2014, a plan for the use of these funds that has been informed by such consultation. The Committee notes that the bill includes additional grant funding for tribal law enforcement programs through COPS and OVW.

Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$25,000,000 for Vision 21. The Committee directs the Department to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the use of

all funding administered by the Office for Victims of Crime [OVC] for Vision 21.

Rather than follow the administration's proposal to fund this program out of the mandatory Crime Victims Fund, the Committee chooses to provide funding through discretionary resources. The Committee encourages the Department to work with Congress on legislation that will best meet the needs of crime victims in the 21st century.

Vision 21 is a strategic planning initiative based on an 18-month national assessment led by OVC that analyzed existing and chronic gaps, emerging challenges, and opportunities in crime victim assistance. The Committee supports Vision 21's goals of funding initiatives that will address the need for more data-driven research and evaluation on victimization and services; holistic legal assistance for crime victims; resources to reach tribal and rural victims in areas where service providers do not exist; support of national emergency hotlines, online, and other programs that serve American crime victims at the national and international level; and capacity building to provide technology- and evidence-based training and technical assistance.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$273,705,000
Budget estimate, 2014	332,500,000
Committee recommendation	279,000,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$279,000,000 for juvenile justice programs. The recommendation is \$5,295,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$53,500,000 below the budget request.

The mission of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP] is to provide national leadership, coordination and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP supports States, tribes and local communities in efforts to develop, implement and improve the juvenile justice system in order to protect the public safety, hold offenders accountable, and provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Part B—State Formula	50,000
Emergency Planning—Juvenile Detention Facilities	(500)
Youth Mentoring Grants	61,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	35,000
Tribal Youth	(10,000)
Gang and Youth Violence Education and Prevention	(5,000)
Alcohol Prevention	(5,000)
Juvenile Justice & Education Collaboration Assistance	(10,000)
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	(5,000)
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	19,000

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	30,000
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	11,000
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	67,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	1,500
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	2,000
Girls in the Justice System	2,000
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	500
Total	279,000

Any deviation from the above plan is subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this act.

Part B: State Formula Grants.—The Committee provides \$50,000,000 for grants to implement comprehensive State juvenile justice plans, including community-based prevention and intervention programs and activities for juvenile offenders. This amount is \$6,912,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and \$20,000,000 below the budget request.

Within the amount provided, the Committee recommends \$500,000 for competitive demonstration grants for State, local, and tribal juvenile justice detention facilities and systems to meet the needs of children and adolescents housed in detention facilities in preparation for, during, and after a disaster, as detailed in the 2011 emergency planning guidance issued by OJJDP.

The Committee directs OJP to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the administration of Part B State Formula Grants. The Committee expects this plan to include details pertaining to the formulas utilized in awarding grants under this heading and a plan for State-based competitions promoting community-based integrated continuums of service for at-risk juveniles and their families.

Youth Mentoring Grants.—To support the critical work of national, regional, and local organizations in nurturing and mentoring at-risk children and youths, the Committee recommends \$61,000,000 for competitive, peer-reviewed youth mentoring grants. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, OJP is directed to provide a report and spend plan to the Committee detailing the criteria and methodology that will be used to award these grants. The Committee expects that OJJDP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants.

Controlling Costs.—At a time when the Committee is faced with budgetary challenges and is working to ensure that all grant programs receive sufficient funding, it is particularly troubling to learn that some grantees continue to operate with questionable management structures and pay scales. The Committee agrees that good, professional staff should be well compensated; however, there is a tipping point with respect to not-for-profits receiving 90 percent or more of their funding from Federal grant programs. The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review of OJJDP grant recipients to determine whether the budg-

eting and administrative practices of grantees are truly cost-efficient and not wasteful of tax dollars. Such prudent budgeting practices include, but are not limited to, diversification of not-for-profit organization funding, organizational policies to ensure the highest percentage possible of Federal funding is used for actual services, and accepted best practices for executive and director-level compensation as a percentage of an organization's revenue.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$19,000,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act [VOCA] (Public Law 101-647). The Committee rejects the administration's request to eliminate this program. Within the funds provided, \$5,000,000 shall be for Regional Children's Advocacy Centers [RCACs] Programs. The RCACs were established to provide information, consultation, training, and technical assistance to communities, and to help establish child-focused programs that facilitate and support coordination among agencies responding to child abuse.

Missing and Exploited Children Programs.—OJP works with law enforcement agencies find missing children and to target, dismantle, and prosecute predatory child molesters and those who traffic in child pornography. The Committee recommends \$67,000,000 for Missing and Exploited Children Programs and expects the Department to allocate no less than the current funding level for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children [ICAC] program. The Committee directs OJP to provide a spending plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2014.

The Committee supports efforts across the country to train child protection professionals beginning with undergraduate and graduate curricula and following up with ongoing training for professionals in the field, including the development of State forensic interviewing courses. The Committee directs OJJDP to provide training and technical assistance to improve forensic interview training for investigation and prosecution professionals, evidence-based community prevention programs for child protection professionals, and undergraduate and graduate curricula on the maltreatment and exploitation of children.

Crimes Against Children Monitoring System.—OJJDP conducts a number of studies to inform the Federal Government's understanding of child victimization; however, the ad-hoc nature of these efforts has created gaps in understanding of the scope and contributing factors to child mistreatment. One of the more successful initiatives is the National Survey of Children Exposed to Violence series. This series, conducted in 2009 and 2011, monitored children exposed to a range of perils, including sexual abuse, physical abuse, bullying, hate crimes, and domestic violence, and provided valuable information for law enforcement and public officials. The Committee encourages OJJDP to conduct its studies on child victimization, both in person and on the Internet, once every 3 years, at minimum.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$77,962,000
Budget estimate, 2014	97,300,000
Committee recommendation	97,300,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$97,300,000 for public safety officers benefits. The recommendation is \$19,338,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget estimate. This mandatory program provides a one-time 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 or certain eligible heart attacks or strokes.

Within funds provided, \$81,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office and considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes. The Committee also recommends \$16,300,000, as requested, for disability benefits for injured officers and education benefits for the families of officers who have been permanently disabled or killed in the line of duty.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$217,887,000
Budget estimate, 2014	439,500,000
Committee recommendation	393,500,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$393,500,000 for community oriented policing services. The recommendation is \$175,613,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$46,000,000 below the budget request.

Local law enforcement is not only essential to ensuring the safety of the public but also plays a critical role in preventing and responding to terrorist threats. Since its creation, the Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] office has assisted State and local law enforcement agencies by providing grants, training, and technical assistance that not only ensure public safety from traditional crime, but also better enable law enforcement officers to address the growing threat from terrorist organizations.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Tribal Resources Grant Program	20,000
COPS Hiring Grants	201,000
Transfer to Tribal Resources Grant Program	(15,000)
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	(10,000)
Collaborative Reform Model	(5,000)
Reimbursement for DEA for Methamphetamine Lab Cleanups	12,500
Comprehensive School Safety Program	150,000

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	10,000
Total	393,500

Any deviations from the above plan are subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 505.

COPS Hiring Program.—The Committee recommends \$201,000,000 for COPS Hiring grants to help State, local, or tribal law enforcement agencies to create and preserve police officer positions and to increase community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. Like the request, the grants will have an award cap of \$125,000 and require grantees to provide a 25 percent local match.

The Committee rejects the proposal by the COPS Office to eliminate the requirement that 50 percent of COPS Hiring Program funds be awarded to law enforcement agencies that serve populations of 150,000 or greater, and that 50 percent of the funds be awarded to agencies serving populations of 150,000 or fewer. Such a change in program structure falls within the jurisdiction of the authorizing committees. Should the COPS Office wish to pursue such a change, which would pit urban areas against rural areas for highly competitive funding, the Committee recommends it work with the authorizers, rather than insert such an extensive programmatic change in a budget request.

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative.—Americans everywhere grieved after the tragic shootings in Newtown, Connecticut. To help prevent future, school-based tragedies and ensure that students and parents feel safe in their schools, the Committee's recommendation establishes a new, Comprehensive School Safety Program and provides \$150,000,000 to the COPS Office for holistic, integrated, and individually tailored school safety and security resources for elementary and secondary schools. This funding will also support programs to properly train educators and other school professionals to ensure that students feel comfortable sharing critical information about potential threats in their schools.

The Committee directs the COPS Office, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Education, to bring together key stakeholders from law enforcement, mental health, and education disciplines to develop a model for comprehensive school safety. The Committee directs the COPS Office to provide a report detailing the results of this effort and a copy of the model not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act. Immediately following the development of this model the COPS Office is directed to make it publicly available via the Department of Justice Web site.

The Committee expects law enforcement and schools, in consultation with school mental health professionals, to coordinate when applying for funding that fills the gaps in their own comprehensive school safety assessments and plans. The Committee directs the COPS Office to require a memorandum of understanding between the law enforcement agency of jurisdiction and the primary or sec-

ondary school or, as an alternative option in certain situations, the school district.

Under this program, funds are available for the hiring of school safety personnel, as well as the development and updating of comprehensive school safety assessments and plans, technical assistance, and/or training, as well as other programs or technology that may enhance overall school safety efforts. School safety personnel includes sworn school resource officers [SROs] and non-sworn school safety personnel, such as civilian public safety personnel; school counselors; school psychologists; other qualified psychologists; school social workers; and child and adolescent psychiatrists. Funding may also be used to purchase school safety equipment; conduct threat assessments; and train “crisis intervention teams” that span the law enforcement, education, and mental health communities to respond to and assist students in crisis.

The Committee directs the COPS Office to develop a program that is “needs based,” meaning eligible expenses shall be limited to those necessary to fill existing safety gaps that have been identified in a comprehensive school safety plan. The Committee requires that to be eligible, applicants must provide the COPS Office with a comprehensive school safety plan, which should include a description of the schools’ comprehensive school safety assessment and identify the safety needs of the school, the role that any requested staff, equipment, or training will fill in meeting those needs, and how those staff, equipment, or training will be integrated into the overall budget after 3 years. For those agencies that have not conducted a comprehensive school safety assessment or do not yet have a school safety plan and are seeking funding to develop one, up to 50 percent of the funds provided shall be available for that specific purpose.

The COPS Office shall evaluate applicants on the quality of their proposed programs; how closely they address all aspects of existing evidenced-based comprehensive school safety models (including, if available, the model developed by the COPS Office); adherence to their comprehensive school safety plan; how grant funding would further enhance and complement existing school safety efforts; and any efforts to fully implement with their comprehensive school safety plan.

The Committee notes its concern for the national rise in school-based arrests for more minor forms of student misconduct and the harm that unnecessary involvement with the criminal justice system has on students’ futures, popularly known as the “School-to-Prison Pipeline.” As part of the grant requirements for SRO hiring, the Committee directs the COPS Office, in its development of a model for comprehensive school safety, to specify the scope and role of SROs. The COPS Office shall also provide training and technical assistance to ensure that localities requesting such funds are able to train and deploy SROs in a manner that ensures safety for all students and does not expand the School-to-Prison Pipeline.

The Committee directs the Department’s Office of Inspector General [OIG] to conduct audits and oversight of funds provided under the Comprehensive School Safety Program. The Committee further directs the OIG to review concerns raised by the public about specific investments using funds made available in this program, and

to relay findings of their reviews to the Director of the COPS Office and the Committee.

School Resource Officers.—Research shows that most school-based, violent attacks are thought out beforehand and involve some degree of advanced planning. Additionally, the observable behavior of most attackers suggested they may be planning an attack, including sharing that information with another individual. This research, the Committee believes, indicates that school safety greatly depends on the communication and trust between students and adults, whether they be parents, teachers, faculty, or SROs. Properly trained SROs can serve to protect school communities from serious, immediate threats from school violence without compromising a healthy and positive school climate; however, the Committee realizes that SROs can in no way replace teachers, mental health professionals, counselors, and social workers in properly identifying and addressing students' needs.

The Committee firmly believes that the role of SROs should be to take action against unauthorized persons on school property and prevent serious matters that pose an imminent threat to school safety, not usurp the role of educators by engaging in routine school discipline. Moreover, SROs cannot be the sole school personnel responsible for school safety. The Committee's recommendation allows the COPS Office to examine the role of SROs in positively contributing to the safety and security at primary and secondary schools, including the need for clearly articulated roles and responsibilities for SROs. The COPS Office shall assess the effectiveness of SRO training programs and the effectiveness of SROs in preserving order and safety in school settings as informal counselors/mentors. This assessment shall be provided to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Training and Technical Assistance.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$10,000,000 within the COPS Hiring Program to provide Training and Technical Assistance to assist agencies with developing innovative community policing strategies through applied research and evaluation initiatives.

Due to limited tax bases and growing poverty levels, public safety professionals in rural areas face unique challenges when attempting to secure crime-fighting tools and personnel. The Committee encourages the COPS Office to focus on efforts to provide training and technical assistance to increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies, executives, and managers serving rural communities. This will allow these communities to enhance the use of community policing practices and innovations in policing to increase the effectiveness of limited resources.

Methamphetamine Hot Spots.—The Committee's recommendation includes a \$12,500,000 transfer to reimburse the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] for assistance to State and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs and to initiate container programs. This is the level DEA estimates will be sufficient in fiscal year 2014 to operate the full cleanup program for States to transition to container program cleanups, and to cover the costs of small-

er methamphetamine cleanups in States where the problem is intermittent.

Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures. These funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities such as precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers.

Tribal Resources.—The Committee has provided a total of \$35,000,000 in programs targeted entirely to tribal communities through the Tribal Resources Grant Program [TRGP]. Within the TRGP, \$20,000,000 is provided through direct appropriations and \$15,000,000 is provided by transfer from the COPS Hiring program. All funds available to the TRGP can be used for equipment and hiring or training of tribal law enforcement. This will allow tribes maximum flexibility to respond the priorities they deem most urgent.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends the following general provisions, all of which were included in the enacted fiscal year 2012 act:

Section 201 limits the amount of funding the Attorney General can use for official reception and representation.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds in this title to pay for an abortion except where the life of the mother would be in danger.

Section 203 prohibits the use of funds in this title to require a person to perform or facilitate an abortion.

Section 204 requires female prisoners to be escorted when off prison grounds.

Section 205 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 206 authorizes the Attorney General to extend a personnel management demonstration project.

Section 207 limits the placement of maximum or high security prisoners to appropriately secure facilities.

Section 208 restricts Federal prisoner access to certain amenities.

Section 209 requires review by the Deputy Attorney General and the Department’s Investigative Review Board prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for major technology projects.

Section 210 requires the Department to follow reprogramming procedures prior to any deviation from the program amounts specified in this title or the reuse of specified deobligated funds provided in previous years.

Section 211 prohibits the use of funds to plan for, begin, continue, finish, process, or approve a public-private competition under OMB Circular A-76 for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.

Section 212 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from simultaneously holding multiple jobs outside of the scope of a U.S. Attorney’s professional duties.

Section 213 permits up to 4 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs to be used for training and technical assistance, permits up to 2 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to that office to be transferred to the National Institute of Justice or the Bureau of Justice Statistics for criminal justice research and statistics, and permits up to 5 percent of discretionary grant and reimbursement program funds made available to OJP to be used for tribal criminal justice assistance. The Committee continues to support strongly efforts to help tribes improve the capacity of their criminal justice systems.

Section 214 gives the Attorney General the authority to waive matching requirements for Second Chance Act adult and juvenile reentry demonstration projects; State, tribal and local reentry courts; and drug treatment programs.

Section 215 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 216 prohibits funds, other than funds for the national instant criminal background check system established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, from being used to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to a known or suspected agent of a drug cartel where law enforcement personnel do not continuously monitor or control such firearm.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2013	\$5,729,000
Budget estimate, 2014	5,658,000
Committee recommendation	5,658,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$5,658,000. The recommendation is \$71,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP] was created by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–282) and coordinates science and technology policy for the White House. OSTP provides scientific and technological information, analysis, and advice for the President and the executive branch; participates in formulation, coordination, and implementation of national and international policies and programs that involve science and technology; maintains and promotes the health and vitality of the U.S. science and technology infrastructure; reviews and analyzes, with the Office of Management and Budget, the research and development budgets for all Federal agencies; and coordinates research and development efforts of the Federal Government to maximize the return on the public's investment in science and technology and to ensure Federal resources are used efficiently and appropriately.

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education.—The Committee has encouraged OTSP in prior fiscal year appropriation acts to report on the duplication of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics [STEM] education programs with an emphasis on coordinating with agencies to evaluate the effectiveness of STEM education programs. Within the fiscal year 2014 budget request, the administration, led by OSTP, has proposed a government-wide consolidation of STEM education programs and a transfer of responsibilities across several agencies.

While the Committee maintains its support of greater efficiencies and consolidation—as evident by adopting some of the STEM consolidation recommendations made by the administration's budget request—the Committee has concerns that the proposal as a whole has not been thoroughly vetted with the education community or congressional authorizing committees, and lacks thorough guidance and input from Federal agencies affected by this proposal, from both those that stand to lose education and outreach programs and from those that stand to gain them. The administration has yet to provide a viable plan ensuring that the new lead STEM institutions—the National Science Foundation, the Department of Education, and the Smithsonian Institution—can support the unique

fellowship, training, and outreach programs now managed by other agencies. Conversely, what is proposed as a consolidation of existing STEM programs from NOAA, NASA, and NIST into the new lead STEM agencies is really the elimination of many proven and successful programs with no evaluation on why they were deemed duplicative or ineffective.

The proposal also lacks clarity on how it will meet the goals of the Federal STEM Education Five Year Strategic Plan mandated by the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-358) which was only recently delivered to Congress on May 31, 2013, a month after the budget request submission. The budget request appears to prevent the new plan from assessing and evaluating Federal investments and developing STEM program guidance with significant agency input.

Therefore, the Committee continues to support effective mission-oriented STEM education programs at NASA, NOAA, and NIST within this bill, and defers action on the consolidation proposal until such time that OSTP, in working with these and other Federal science agencies, finalizes the STEM program assessments as required by America COMPETES. OSTP is also required to work with the non-Federal education and outreach communities to present a proposal that garners wider support since these external partners often serve as the real bridge between Federal science content and our communities and schools. In seeking efficiencies for STEM programs, OSTP and its partners should be mindful of ensuring that scientists supported by the Federal Government are not absolved of responsibility to educate and train the next generation. OSTP should also take care to preserve effective training and education programs designed to directly fulfill the unique STEM needs of the agencies administering them.

Open Access to Federal Research.—The America COMPETES Reauthorization Act established a working group under the National Science and Technology Council [NSTC] charged with coordinating “Federal science agency research and policies related to the dissemination and long-term stewardship of the results of unclassified” federally funded research. The working group was charged with establishing “priorities for coordinating the development of any Federal science agency policies related to public access to the results of federally funded research” and to report to Congress within one year after passage of the act on the status of any Federal science agency policies related to public access. That report was issued in March of 2012 and stated that NSTC groups continued to review public comments on the matter to make a final decision. Once reached, the final decision will be presented to the NSTC Committee on Science which will in turn, consider implementation options.

The Committee is disappointed that more than one year after NSTC issued its report no measurable action has been taken with respect to open access policies for federally funded research. It is the Committee’s understanding that the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP] has undertaken an effort—working with the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and other Federal science agencies who have more than \$100,000,000 in annual re-

search and development expenditures—to develop a Federal research public access policy. However, absent a formal plan, the Committee and the science community remain concerned that a practicable, reasonable, and agreeable policy can be developed. Furthermore, there is additional congressional interest in enacting open access policies by statute. Thus, the Committee directs OSTP to report to the Committee on Appropriations and the appropriate authorizing committees within 45 days of enactment of this act regarding the administration’s coordinated plan to support increased public access to federally funded research based on the feedback OSTP received from the science agencies as well as implementation guidelines across the myriad of agencies and scientific disciplines effected by the plan.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013 ^{1 2}	\$17,506,676,000
Budget estimate, 2014	17,715,395,000
Committee recommendation	18,010,300,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

² Includes emergency funding of \$15,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$18,010,300,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. The recommendation is \$503,624,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$294,905,000 above the budget request.

NASA was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–568) to conduct space and aeronautical research and development and to conduct flight activities for peaceful purposes. NASA’s unique mission of exploration, discovery, and innovation is intended to preserve the United States’ role as both a leader in world aviation and as the pre-eminent space-faring nation. It is NASA’s mission to: advance human exploration, use and development of space; advance and communicate scientific knowledge and understanding of the Earth, the solar system, and the universe; and research, develop, verify, and transfer advanced aeronautics and space technologies.

The Committee’s recommendation seeks to implement a balanced space program that adequately funds science, space exploration, and aeronautics, all made possible by reliable and safe space transportation. For Science, the Committee’s recommendation strives to keep NASA’s near-term launches on track to continue progress in exploring our solar system and the universe, understanding the sun, and observing and protecting our planet. The Committee is concerned that the budget request does not invest adequately in future missions, as evident by proposed cuts and cancellations for top priority science missions. The Committee expects NASA to maintain making progress on the recommendations of National Academies’ decadal surveys, now and in the future.

The Committee believes this bill represents a solid path forward for human spaceflight that can reach beyond low-Earth orbit with affordable crew and launch vehicles, consistent with Public Law 111–267; invests in the burgeoning commercial launch industry that is bringing cargo, and eventually crew, to the International Space Station [ISS]; and revitalizes NASA science and technology

programs. These elements should be viewed as complementary pieces of a balanced whole.

The Committee is counting on NASA to maintain focus on improving oversight and accountability throughout the agency. NASA's acquisition management remains on the Government Accountability Office's [GAO] "high risk" list, though the Committee notes that NASA is making progress in strengthening financial management, including better cost estimates and higher standards of accountability for contractors. GAO's most recent assessment of NASA's large projects found the agency's cost and schedule performance on major projects has improved since GAO's first assessment in 2009, with average cost growth and schedule having decreased to about a third of their 2009 levels. However, NASA must remain vigilant since more than 80 percent of NASA's funding is awarded by contract, which equates to roughly \$14,408,000,000 of NASA's funding in this bill. NASA is directed to cooperate fully and to provide timely program analysis, evaluation data, and relevant information to the GAO so that GAO can report to Congress shortly after the annual budget submission of the President and semiannually thereafter on the status of large-scale NASA programs, projects, and activities based on its review of this information.

In addition, NASA is directed to include in its budget justification the reserve assumed by NASA to be necessary within the amount proposed for each directorate, theme, program, project, and activity, or, if the proposed funding level for a directorate, theme, program, project, or activity is based on confidence level budgeting, the confidence level assumed in the proposed funding level.

The Committee has chosen to articulate the funding levels of programs within the account structure for NASA in the form of tables. Major mission and program funding is listed within the tables and, if necessary, supplemented with explanatory report language.

This bill attempts to make tough choices in order to afford a balanced space program. To do that, the Committee was informed by the priorities of the Senate as well as the administration. However, the Committee does not always agree with the administration. The Committee grants NASA flexibility to craft spending plans that manage funds appropriately and, where necessary, address funding shortfalls that were not foreseen by the Congress or the agency prior to passage of annual appropriations. However, that latitude should not be viewed as a license to disregard the Congress' choices about where limited resources should be spent. The Federal funding priorities for NASA set forth in this bill should not be interpreted as a suggestion from the Committee; rather they should be interpreted like any other statutory requirement levied upon NASA. The Committee objects to NASA's efforts in recent fiscal years to redirect funding away from priorities clearly set by the Congress in law. Continued use of section 505 of this bill in this manner will result in limited funding flexibility in the future.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$5,037,352,000
Budget estimate, 2014	5,017,800,000
Committee recommendation	5,154,200,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee provides \$5,154,200,000 for Science, which is \$116,848,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and \$136,400,000 above the budget request. The Science account encompasses five lines of study: Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, the James Webb Space Telescope, and Heliophysics. This funding seeks to answer fundamental questions concerning the ways in which Earth's climate is changing; the comparison of Earth with other planets in the solar system and around other stars; the connections between the Sun and Earth; and the origin and evolution of planetary systems, the galaxy, and the universe, including the origin and distribution of life in the universe. These objectives are achieved through robotic flight missions, ground-based scientific research and data analysis, and the development of new technologies for future missions.

SCIENCE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Earth Science:	
Earth Science Research	443,300
Earth Systematic Missions	787,600
Earth System Science Pathfinder	353,500
Earth Science Multi-Mission Operations	171,700
Earth Science Technology	55,100
Applied Sciences	35,000
Subtotal, Earth Science	1,846,200
Planetary Science:	
Planetary Science Research	220,600
Lunar Quest Program	17,700
Discovery	257,900
New Frontiers	257,500
Mars Exploration	334,000
Outer Planets	79,000
Technology	150,900
Subtotal, Planetary Science	1,317,600
Astrophysics:	
Astrophysics Research	147,700
Cosmic Origins	268,000
Physics of the Cosmos	110,400
Exoplanet Exploration	55,400
Astrophysics Explorer	96,900
Subtotal, Astrophysics	678,400
James Webb Space Telescope	658,200
Heliophysics:	
Heliophysics Research	195,700
Living with a Star	216,200
Solar Terrestrial Probes	146,700

SCIENCE—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Heliophysics Explorer	95,200
Subtotal, Heliophysics	653,800
Total, Science	5,154,200

Earth Science Missions.—The Committee maintains the ongoing development of the Tier I Earth Science missions, and provides the full budget requests for the Soil Moisture Active and Passive [SMAP] and the Ice, Cloud and land Elevation Satellite [IceSat-2] missions.

The Committee maintains support for the pre-Aerosol, Clouds, Ecosystem [PACE] mission, originally introduced as a climate continuity mission in the fiscal year 2011 request. PACE will address ocean ecology, ocean color, and climate data record continuity as the primary objectives and aerosol interaction and measurement as a secondary objective. The Committee expects NASA to use adequate funding as proposed in the Earth Systematic Missions' budget request to begin technology risk reduction and formulation studies for PACE with the goal of enabling a launch by 2018.

Land Imaging.—The Committee commends NASA and its team for the recent successful launch of Landsat 8, and provides \$30,000,000 for Land Imaging activities, which is the same as the budget request. However, the Committee is concerned about the administration's approach towards the follow-on Landsat 9 mission, for which funds requested in fiscal year 2014 are extremely low. The Committee is highly skeptical of either a hosted payload or international partner concept for Landsat 9. The Committee discourages NASA from spending an inordinate amount of time or funds on these alternate approaches, which already have been considered on multiple occasions over the past four decades and have only distracted and delayed the inherently governmental role in preserving the continuity of Landsat data. At the same time, expectations that a Landsat 9 mission will cost a billion dollars due to enhanced new instrumentation or other efforts at program resiliency are equally unrealistic. For this reason, the Committee expects a plan not later than 120 days after enactment of this act detailing how Landsat 9 will ensure data continuity in an era of increasingly scarce resources with an overall mission cap of approximately \$650,000,000, a level substantially below that required for Landsat 8.

Carbon Monitoring.—Of the funds provided within the Earth Science research and analysis activity, the Committee recommends \$10,000,000 to continue efforts for the development of a carbon monitoring system. The majority of the funds should be directed toward acquisition, field sampling, quantification, and development of a prototype Monitoring Reporting and Verification [MRV] system which can provide transparent data products achieving levels of precision and accuracy required by current carbon trading protocols. The Committee is concerned that NASA has not established

a program of record around the development of MRV system, and therefore expects a plan from NASA not later than 90 days after enactment of this act incorporating such a system into its operating plan and long-term budget projection. The Committee recognizes that the current orbital and suborbital platforms are insufficient to meet these objectives. Therefore, the use of commercial off-the-shelf technologies is recommended as these products could provide robust calibration validation datasets for future NASA missions.

Cooperation Between NASA and NOAA.—The Committee remains discouraged by NASA's lack of cooperation with NOAA's Ocean and Atmospheric Research office in the area of non-space based Earth science. NASA shall better coordinate with NOAA on all aspects of relevant NASA-funded projects, including project planning, project execution, and post-project data sharing.

SERVIR.—The Committee maintains funding for the SERVIR initiative within the Applied Sciences Program and is encouraged by NASA's continued support of the program. SERVIR integrates satellite observations, ground-based data, and forecast models to monitor and forecast environmental changes and to improve response to natural disasters. The program allows people in developing regions to use Earth observations to address challenges in agriculture, biodiversity conservation, climate change, disaster response, weather forecasting, and energy and health issues.

Planetary Science.—With the exception of increased funding for Mars Exploration, the Committee supports Planetary Science at the budget request levels, including \$150,900,000 for Technology and \$40,500,000 for Near Earth Object Observations within Planetary Science Research.

The Committee also provides \$257,900,000 for Discovery and \$257,500,000 for New Frontiers, which includes \$218,700,000 for the OSIRIS-REx mission. The Committee directs NASA to provide the full operational and data analysis funding for the Messenger mission to account for extended operations and attendant scientific activity. The Committee fully expects NASA to continue Discovery and New Frontiers competitive planetary programs as distinct opportunities awarded on a merit-based, competitive basis, in order to maximize the delivery of more high-quality science within a constrained fiscal environment. These programs allow NASA an opportunity to make progress on the goals of the decadal survey, such as outer planet exploration, in a cost-effective manner.

The Committee is deeply disappointed at NASA's failure to utilize both programs for broader participation by the scientific community by limiting selection to just one mission per announcement of opportunity [AO] resulting in a selection rate that is below 10 percent for nearly a decade. In fact, the last 8 years has seen a selection process with a high concentration of activity in this program and with each AO just a single mission selected. Given the severe fiscal constraints which NASA faces going forward, the Committee believes more robust utilization of the Discovery and New Frontiers program will result in a more robust planetary science program because of its lower cost alternative to expensive, over-budget observatory class missions. Hence, NASA should elect to adjust its expectations and programmatic efforts accordingly. The Committee directs NASA to provide additional funding in Discovery to initiate

Phase B study activities on an additional Discovery mission from the most recent 2012 announcement of opportunity with the highest scientific value that meets the program's cost cap.

Mars Exploration.—The budget request proposes to cut and restructure the program of robotic rovers and in-space observatories expected to culminate in a Mars sample return, which was identified as the top priority for planetary science by the National Research Council's Decadal Survey. The Committee provides \$334,000,000, which is \$100,000,000 above the request level, for Mars Exploration. This amount supports any re-planned Mars program that can take advantage of upcoming opportunities to launch robotic science platforms to Mars as early as 2016. NASA is expected to use these funds to retain core U.S. competencies in areas such as entry, descent, and landing.

Astrophysics.—Within funds provided to advance scientific knowledge of the origins of the universe, the Committee provides the budget request levels of \$98,300,000 for the Hubble Space Telescope and \$32,900,000 for the Balloon Project.

WFIRST Science Mission.—Within the funds provided, the Committee provides \$56,000,000 for NASA to proceed with design studies, further technical risk reduction, and detailed formulation on a science mission that meets the exoplanet and dark energy science objectives of WFIRST. This recommendation corresponds with findings from NASA's May 23, 2013, report on Astrophysics Focused Telescope Assets, and should build upon the Agency's work with both the Hubble Space Telescope and the James Webb Space Telescope to ensure that the synergies and discoveries from those missions enhance WFIRST's scientific objectives so that they can be achieved in a way this is both cost effective and advances the field of study in astrophysics to guarantee world class results.

James Webb Space Telescope.—The Committee maintains strong support for the completion of the James Webb Space Telescope [JWST], and provides \$658,200,000, the same as the budget request. In 2011, the Committee asked for an independent assessment of JWST. That assessment, led by Dr. John Casani, found that while JWST is technically sound, NASA had never requested adequate resources to fund its development.

In response to the Casani report, NASA submitted a new baseline for JWST with an overall life-cycle cost in 2012 of \$8,700,000,000. NASA and its contractors continue to assure the Committee that this new baseline includes adequate reserves to achieve a 2018 launch without further cost overruns. The Committee intends to hold NASA and its contractors to that commitment, and the bill maintains an overall development cost ceiling for JWST at \$8,000,000,000. The Committee expects to be kept fully informed on issues relating to program and risk management, achievement of cost and schedule goals, and program technical status. The Committee appreciates GAO's continuing work to monitor JWST progress, costs, and schedule.

Heliophysics.—Within funds provided to advance scientific knowledge of the Sun's impact on the Earth, the Committee provides the full budget request of \$120,900,000 for the Magnetospheric Multiscale [MMS] mission. The Committee expects NASA will seek additional programmatic flexibility and financial

resources, as needed, to maintain the current MMS launch profile, and expects NASA to keep the Committee apprised on this matter prior to the start of fiscal year 2014.

The Committee also provides \$104,800,000 for the Solar Probe Plus mission, the same as the budget request. The Committee strongly affirms its multiyear commitment to a 2018 launch for the solar probe plus mission as advanced technology development funds provided to NASA in prior years have retired substantial technical risk and made the funding profile for the mission manageable, points independently verified by outside reviews. The Committee fully expects that all future NASA budget submissions will adhere to a funding profile that guarantees a 2018 launch.

The Committee provides the budget request of \$95,200,000 for the Heliophysics Explorer Program. The Committee believes that this program and other programs of opportunity are crucial to a robust space science program, and that each Explorer selection round should be adequately funded to guarantee one full mission for astrophysics and a corresponding one for heliophysics. The Committee expects to monitor this activity carefully since this program is one of NASA's longest running most successful programs, and has launched more than 90 missions, including Explorer 1, which discovered the Earth's radiation belts and the Nobel Prize-enabling Cosmic Background Explorer mission.

AERONAUTICS

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$558,182,000
Budget estimate, 2014	565,690,000
Committee recommendation	558,700,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112-25.

The Committee provides \$558,700,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$518,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and \$6,990,000 below the budget request. The Aeronautics account funds research in key areas related to the development of advanced aircraft technologies and systems, including those related to aircraft safety, environmental compatibility and fuel efficiency; and research that supports the Next Generation Air Transportation System in partnership with the Joint Planning and Development Office.

Within the funds provided, the Committee supports the budget request level of \$25,000,000 for the Advanced Composites Initiative within the Integrated Systems Research division.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$628,690,000
Budget estimate, 2014	742,600,000
Committee recommendation	670,100,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112-25.

The Committee provides \$670,100,000 for Space Technology, which is \$41,410,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and \$72,500,000 below the budget request. The Space Technology Program funds basic research that can advance multi-purpose technologies to enable new approaches to NASA's current missions. It includes NASA's Small Business Innovative Research [SBIR] and Small Business Technology Transfer [STTR] programs.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
SBIR and STTR	186,400
Partnership Development and Strategic Integration	34,100
Crosscutting Space Technology	252,600
Exploration Technology	197,000
TOTAL	670,100

Within Space Technology, the Committee prioritizes funding for ongoing activities including Crosscutting Space Technology, and encourages NASA to prioritize ongoing efforts funded in fiscal year 2013. The Committee recommends Space Technology continue to fund satellite servicing in concert with the Space Operations directorate. This funding will contribute to a competitive demonstration mission and shall be managed by the Space Operations mission directorate.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the SBIR program and its previous success in commercialization of results from federally funded research and development projects. The Committee therefore directs NASA to place an increased focus on awarding SBIR awards to firms with fewer than 50 employees.

The Committee encourages NASA to focus on developing advanced technology solutions that have strong dual use potential for both NASA and terrestrial applications with commercial potential. Such an approach will help ensure that NASA's work has a greater positive impact on the U.S. economy.

Within the funds provided for Crosscutting Space Technology Development, the Committee provides the budget request level of \$17,000,000 for Flight Opportunities.

EXPLORATION

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$3,806,413,000
Budget estimate, 2014	3,915,505,000
Committee recommendation	4,209,300,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112-25.

The Committee provides \$4,209,300,000 for Exploration, which is \$402,887,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and \$293,795,000 above the budget request. The Exploration account funds the capabilities required to develop, demonstrate, and deploy the transportation, life support and surface systems that will enable sustained human presence throughout the solar system, including at the International Space Station [ISS], in low-Earth orbit and beyond low-Earth orbit.

The Committee believes the Nation deserves a safe, robust human spaceflight program. This program aims to regularly and reliably provide access to the ISS and enable exploration beyond low-Earth orbit. Capabilities to reach the ISS with U.S. vehicles and explore beyond low-Earth orbit must work hand in hand. The United States must continue building a heavy lift rocket to complement emerging domestic capabilities for a sustainable human spaceflight program that can accomplish both of these goals.

Furthermore, the United States must engage its international partners to have a truly robust and successful program. With the funds provided here, the United States will be able to contribute heavy lift launch technology, including the capability to launch humans beyond low-Earth orbit, to that effort.

EXPLORATION
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Exploration Research and Development	316,100
Commercial Space Flight	775,000
Orion Multipurpose Crew Vehicle	1,200,000
Space Launch System	1,600,000
Exploration Ground Systems	318,200
TOTAL	4,209,300

Human Exploration Capabilities.—The Committee is committed to the development of a U.S. capability to launch NASA astronauts beyond low-Earth orbit. The development of the Space Launch System [SLS] and Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle will provide the United States the capability to take humans to destinations well beyond current international capabilities. SLS and Orion will also provide a capability that will not be attainable by the vehicles envisioned in the commercial crew program currently underway. The goal of our human space program has always been to explore areas beyond our own planet. To attain this goal, NASA's stated priorities include the development of SLS and Orion; however, the funding levels requested fall far short of what is necessary.

The Committee believes that the amounts specified in the independent cost assessment [ICA] for the SLS are necessary and appropriate in order to maintain the programs estimated cost and schedule. Despite numerous directives to provide an updated cost assessment for the SLS, which supports the lower funding levels proposed, NASA has never provided the Committee any verifiable documentation supporting the amount reflected in the agency's budget request. Such blatant disregard for the direction provided by the Committee and for NASA's own independent cost assessment for the SLS is inappropriate and calls into question NASA's ability to appropriately manage and oversee its ongoing projects. The Committee cannot support NASA's position to undermine its own, independently verified, funding plans and has instead provided the full amount assumed in the independent cost assessment for fiscal year 2014 for SLS in order to maintain a launch date of 2017. In furtherance of that goal, NASA's Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate shall not tax SLS for engineering or other activities not directly related to SLS vehicle development. The Committee cautions NASA against relying on anything other than an actual independent cost assessment in its recommendation for fiscal year 2015.

In fiscal years 2012 and 2013, the Committee asked NASA to provide a report to the Committee either validating the funding levels included in the ICA for human exploration, or justifying alternative funding levels that maintain the same schedule that was

assessed in the ICA. To date, NASA has not provided any such justification, and instead has claimed that proposed funding levels are sufficient for the program, but with no comparative validation or justification for the significant deviation from ICA. NASA shall appropriately respond to previous direction regarding funding profiles provided in Public Law 112-55 and Public Law 113-6, or follow NASA's own independently validated funding plan in current and future fiscal year budget submissions.

Commercial Crew.—The Committee recommends \$775,000,000 for commercial crew activities and offers NASA several opportunities to strengthen the program to launch astronauts to ISS on U.S. vehicles. The Committee remains concerned but is encouraged by NASA's commitment to hold commercially developed launch vehicles which may be used to carry out NASA missions to the same safety standards as Government-developed launch vehicles but is encouraged by recent efforts. If NASA is to fund vehicle development under this program, the agency must have appropriately tested and verified safety protocols to ensure safe and reliable U.S. transportation to the ISS.

The Committee believes that for NASA to truly embark on a public-private partnership for a commercial crew vehicle, private companies should accept an appropriate amount of funding risk. Currently, NASA has funded a majority of the development costs associated with the commercial spaceflight program and at the end of the development phase, the companies, not NASA, will own the vehicles that Federal tax dollars have funded which is, by design, a significant departure from traditional NASA programs. The Committee believes that NASA must balance its mission needs with its support for the development of emerging capabilities with true commercial applicability. The Committee has directed that any subsequent phase of the commercial crew program be awarded as a contract or contracts under the Federal Acquisition Regulations [FAR], and NASA has testified before the Committee that it will use FAR-based contracts in the next phase of commercial crew. The Committee directs NASA when evaluating commercial crew proposals to evaluate and weigh the amount of funding the company will contribute to vehicle development and which investment will result in the best value for the Government.

If the ISS only operates until 2020, NASA would not have time to reap the benefits from such a substantial investment in the commercial crew program. NASA has already committed a significant investment of more than \$1,000,000,000 in multiple vehicles to service a station that is only authorized to operate until 2020. The first launch of one of these new vehicles, provided there are no problems or delays, is not scheduled to occur until 2017, meaning NASA could ultimately invest billions of dollars to develop launch vehicles that will only be used for two flights a year over 3 years, or a total of six launches. Such a schedule does not justify the current spending levels.

Thus, the Committee directs NASA to clearly define and plan for the operational longevity of the ISS, if it is advisable based upon NASA's comprehensive assessment of the ISS, in order to justify its investment in commercial crew, and provides language within the act limiting NASA's access to funds for additional commercial crew

activities until the NASA Administrator certifies that the program is cost beneficial based upon the expected life of ISS.

The Administrator's certification that the program is cost beneficial, meaning it will produce a net positive return on investment, must be accompanied by a plan that is: (1) based on a comprehensive assessment of the essential modules, operational systems and components, structural elements, and permanent scientific equipment on board the U.S. segment of the ISS; (2) identifies the systems and components, elements, and equipment that are required to ensure safe and effective functioning and full scientific utilization of ISS; and (3) contains a long-term financial and operational plan, including a plan for engaging international partners, to extend the life of the ISS for as long as is as safe and scientifically beneficial.

The Committee believes that the funding available to NASA before the certification is provided is adequate to fund NASA's current commitments under the commercial crew program, and that the requirement for certification before releasing certain funds should not prevent NASA from issuing a RFP for commercial crew. The Committee's goal is to preserve value for the taxpayers and delaying the program will not serve that cause.

Furthermore, the commercial crew program is set up such that any chosen vehicle will not be owned by NASA but rather, be available to be used by NASA. Given the significant amount of Federal tax dollars that are being invested in the program, and the fact that NASA has the ability to enter into long-term contracts with other countries for rides to the ISS, the Committee has included language ensuring that the cost per seat on these newly developed vehicles does not exceed the amount for which NASA can currently contract seats. NASA's price per seat will be lower if the commercial crew providers have a variety of low-Earth orbit uses.

Within the funds available, the Committee directs NASA to ensure that multiple competitors remain, but remain mindful that, faced with a stagnant future budget, NASA should not take on obligations to more companies than can be practically supported. It is vital that NASA wisely invest available funds in companies that agree to adhere to NASA's safety guidelines.

The Committee maintains concern expressed by the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel, the OIG, and others that Space Act agreements may not give NASA sufficient oversight to correct safety defects. The Committee directs NASA to only place astronauts on a commercial crew vehicle that NASA acquired under a FAR contract that allows NASA to require the company to meet all safety requirements. The Committee encourages NASA to continue working closely with commercial companies, even under Space Act agreements, so that those companies know what will be acceptable aboard those companies' vehicles. The Committee encourages NASA to develop plans to fully utilize NASA-owned rocket testing infrastructure for commercially developed launch vehicles to ensure that these vehicles not only are tested in the same manner as Government-developed launch vehicles but at the same facilities to ensure consistency in testing across all potential vehicles.

Advanced Exploration Systems.—Within Exploration Research and Development, the Committee provides no less than \$162,000,000 for Advanced Exploration Systems. The Committee encourages NASA to continue to develop and test technology for supporting human spaceflight, including the use of expandable habitats, per the budget request.

SPACE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$3,871,045,000
Budget estimate, 2014	3,882,900,000
Committee recommendation	3,882,900,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee provides \$3,882,900,000 for Space Operations, which is \$11,855,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and the same as the budget request. The Space Operations account funds the ISS, and the supporting functions required to conduct operations in space. The ISS is a complex of research laboratories in low-Earth orbit in which American, Russian, Canadian, European, and Japanese astronauts are conducting unique scientific and technological investigations in a microgravity environment.

International Space Station.—The Committee provides the budget request level of \$3,049,100,000 for the ISS Program, which includes ISS Operations, ISS Research, and ISS Crew and Cargo Services. This Committee has consistently supported the construction and operation of the ISS on the promise that it would support world class, international science that could improve life on Earth. However, NASA cannot abdicate its responsibility for safety and oversight of entities receiving Federal dollars to develop launch and crew capabilities to the ISS, regardless of the acquisition model used. The Committee considers astronaut safety its highest priority and maintains support for the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel's recommendation that NASA reconsider its criteria for future human spaceflight to the ISS. NASA must ensure that safety standards for transportation to, and ongoing operations at, the ISS improve should NASA begin to purchase crew transportation services from commercial providers.

The Committee is concerned that there is limited value in NASA's commercial crew program given the lack of firm commitment by the Administration to support the ISS beyond fiscal year 2020. Per direction set forth under the Exploration heading of this title, NASA shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 60 days after enactment of this act detailing a comprehensive long-term financial and operational plan, if certified by the Administrator as safe that will support the International Space Station and all of its modules, components, and equipment.

Space and Flight Support.—The Committee provides the budget request level of \$833,800,000 for Space and Flight support, which includes: \$39,600,000 for the 21st Century Space Launch Complex; \$554,500,000 for Space Communication and Navigation; and \$47,800,000 for Rocket Propulsion Testing.

Satellite Servicing.—Within Space Operations and Space Technology, the Committee provides \$125,000,000 for satellite servicing, including carryover funding from fiscal year 2013. Funds shall be

used to establish Restore, which shall be conducted as a public-private partnership where a competitively selected commercial entity will provide the mission's spacecraft and launch vehicle to complement NASA's supply of the key instruments necessary to operationalize a robotic servicing system for refueling satellites on orbit. This is an extension of satellite servicing work this Committee has funded since fiscal year 2010. In addition, funds may be used to continue advanced technology development to refuel, repair, and reposition satellites on orbit and to test satellite servicing technologies aboard the ISS.

Technologies developed from this effort should be focused primarily on the servicing of satellites in geosynchronous Earth orbits but may also benefit those assets in low-Earth orbits. Any effort shall include capability to service other Government satellites operated by NOAA, the Department of Defense, and other Government agencies. The program shall focus follow-on commercial satellite servicing capability to meet the needs of both the commercial and government sectors.

Space Operations shall be responsible for overall direction and management of all agency servicing activities and funds, including advanced servicing technology demonstrations on the ISS. Unlike previous years, NASA's Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate shall not tax the program for engineering or other activities that are not directly related to satellite servicing. Space Operations shall provide a plan and schedule to the Committee on the mission not later than 90 days from enactment of this act.

EDUCATION

Appropriations, 2013	\$122,408,000
Budget estimate, 2014	94,200,000
Committee recommendation	116,600,000

The Committee provides \$116,600,000 for Education, which is \$5,808,000 below the fiscal year 2013 level and \$22,400,000 above the budget request. The Education account funds science, technology, engineering, and mathematics [STEM] education activities to educate and inspire our next generation of explorers and innovators.

EDUCATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NASA Space Grant	40,000
Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research	18,000
Minority University Research and Education Program	30,000
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	28,600
TOTAL	116,600

A full description of the Committee's assessment and direction regarding the administration's Co-STEM consolidation proposal is found in the Office of Science Technology and Policy portion of this report. For NASA's part, the Committee does not support the elimination of formal and informal education activities from NASA at this time that were planned to migrate to the Department of Edu-

cation and the Smithsonian Institution, and directs NASA to work with OSTP on the Committee's directions provided to that office for these programs.

However, the Committee does encourage efforts to streamline STEM education programs across NASA line offices and supports the internal consolidation of NASA education programs. Prior to the administration's proposed STEM education consolidation, NASA intended to combine multiple Education programs into the STEM Education and Accountability Project, which include: the Undergraduate Student Research Project; the Learning Environment and Research Network; Education Flight Projects; NASA Education Technology Services; Aerospace Education Services Project; the Graduate Student Researchers Program; Innovation in Higher Education; the Learning Technologies Project; NASA Explorer Schools; and the Summer of Innovation.

The Committee believes that there is value in consolidating these programs within NASA and encourages NASA to move forward with their consolidation. NASA should maintain education and outreach within science missions. As part of this consolidation, NASA shall provide the Committee with a report, within 60 days of enactment, that will describe the goals and activities of the STEM Education and Accountability Project and how the needs of the consolidated activities will be addressed within the consolidated program.

Workforce Development.—Over the years, NASA has developed a myriad of programs intended both to identify college and university students that will eventually become part of NASA's workforce and provide long-term educational support for the efforts of these students. Some of NASA's programs are educational and aid in the development of a robust engineering and technical workforce for the Nation. Other programs allow these same students to gain additional, specialized hands-on experiences in areas directly related to NASA's mission. While these are important national goals and essential to ensuring a future workforce in NASA's core disciplines, the Committee is concerned that NASA may be supporting some programs that, while useful to the development of students interested in STEM fields, may not be directly useful to NASA. The Committee directs NASA to review all existing programs that offer internships, fellowships, and other related undergraduate and graduate programs and identify those programs that are directly associated with NASA's mission, and those that are of general value which may be more effectively coordinated through the National Science Foundation. NASA should also consider whether fellowships funded in Space Technology are more appropriately the Education mission directorate. The findings shall be included in a report and presented to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Space Grant.—The Committee provides \$40,000,000 for Space Grant, and directs NASA to prioritize funding for State consortia that did not receive forward funding in fiscal year 2012 and the remaining funds will be directly allocated to the State consortia through an augmentation award.

CROSS-AGENCY SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$2,764,472,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,850,300,000
Committee recommendation	2,793,600,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee provides \$2,793,600,000 for Cross-Agency Support, which is \$29,128,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and \$56,700,000 below the budget request. The Cross-Agency Support account funds agency management, including headquarters and each of the nine NASA field centers, as well as the design and execution of non-programmatic Construction of Facilities and Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities.

Independent Verification and Validation [IV&V] Program.—Within the amounts provided for cross-agency support, the Committee recommends \$39,100,000 for NASA’s IV&V Program.

Cybersecurity.—Cybersecurity has been identified as one of NASA’s top management challenges by the OIG. NASA spends in excess of \$1,500,000,000 annually on its IT-related activities. Yet, in a June 2013 report, the OIG found that control and governance of NASA IT assets remain diffuse, leaving NASA’s chief information officer [CIO] without adequate authority to manage IT security practices throughout the agency. Specifically, the OIG recommended NASA consolidate governance and budgeting for IT resources within the office of the CIO. These practices have the potential not only to make NASA’s IT systems more secure but also to save money through purchasing and support efficiencies. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall provide a plan to implement the OIG’s recommendations on IT governance, including an assessment of the personnel, training, management structure, and resources necessary.

Public Outreach.—NASA is an agency with very high public visibility, and as such, must take responsibility that its center directors appropriately represent NASA and the work that it does. Even the best work of scientists and engineers can become trivialized and misrepresented if proper judgment is not exercised when interacting with, educating, and inspiring the public. The Committee is concerned that, based on certain activities at some centers, NASA may not have the proper standards and training in place to ensure the actions of its center directors, acting in an official capacity, reflect the professional work being done at NASA. Accordingly, NASA shall report within 60 days after enactment of this act to the Committee guidelines and processes by which center directors personally, or via electronic media, are trained in public outreach. The report should also describe how headquarters public affairs and the office of general counsel review and approve material on official center-managed Web sites, publications, and other outreach material in order to maintain a public image in line with the agency’s goals.

Employee Performance Communications System [EPCS].—The Committee is awaiting the results of GAO’s assessment of NASA’s EPCS. GAO’s pending assessment should not be used as an impediment to performance system reforms that result in increased accountability and fairness for NASA employees.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2013 ^{1 2}	\$680,902,000
Budget estimate, 2014	609,400,000
Committee recommendation	586,900,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

² Includes emergency funding of \$15,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Committee provides \$586,900,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$94,002,000 below the fiscal year 2013 level and \$22,500,000 below the budget request. The Construction and Environmental Compliance and Remediation account provides for design and execution of programmatic, discrete and minor revitalization, construction of facilities projects, facility demolition projects, and environmental compliance and remediation activities.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Construction of Facilities (CoF)	516,400
Institutional CoF	(347,900)
Exploration CoF	(142,300)
Space Operations CoF	(26,200)
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	70,500
Total, Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	586,900

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$37,212,000
Budget estimate, 2014	37,000,000
Committee recommendation	38,000,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$38,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General [IG], which is \$788,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request. The Office is responsible for promoting efficiency and preventing and detecting crime, fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee includes bill language regarding the availability of funds for certain prizes. The Committee also includes bill language regarding: transfers of funds between accounts, the NASA spending plan for fiscal year 2014.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$7,239,824,000
Budget estimate, 2014	7,625,780,000
Committee recommendation	7,425,890,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$7,425,890,000 for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The recommendation is

\$186,066,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$199,890,000 below the budget request.

The National Science Foundation was established as an independent agency by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–507) and is authorized to support research and education programs that promote the progress of science and engineering in the United States. The Foundation supports research and education in all major scientific and engineering disciplines through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other forms of assistance in all parts of the United States. The Foundation also supports unique, large-scale research facilities and international facilities.

In his July 1945 letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt transmitting the report that recommended the creation of the NSF, Vannevar Bush stated: “The pioneer spirit is still vigorous within this Nation. Science offers a largely unexplored hinterland for the pioneer who has the tools for his task. The rewards of such exploration both for the Nation and the individual are great. Scientific progress is one essential key to our security as a nation, to our better health, to more jobs, to a higher standard of living, and to our cultural progress.” More recently, the National Academies and the Council on Competitiveness have reminded us that basic research forms the engine of American economic growth.

The Committee again supports a generous increase for the NSF because unfettered basic research selected in a merit-reviewed, competitive process generates new ideas that become new products and new companies. The unexpected consequences of a good idea can be transformational. For example, two graduate students’ NSF grant to optimize search engines has become a powerhouse of search, email, cloud computing, and online connectivity—Google. Not every grant becomes a company with a market capitalization of more than \$300,000,000, but basic research is a key element of high growth, high value companies in the 21st century.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$5,859,232,000
Budget estimate, 2014	6,212,290,000
Committee recommendation	6,018,290,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$6,018,290,000. The recommendation is \$159,058,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$194,000,000 below the budget request.

The Research and Related Activities [R&RA] appropriation funds scientific discovery, trains a dynamic workforce, and supports broadly accessible state-of-the-art tools and facilities. Research activities will contribute to the achievement of these outcomes through expansion of the knowledge base; integration of research and education; stimulation of knowledge transfer among academia and public and private sectors; and international activities, and will bring the perspectives of many disciplines to bear on complex problems important to the Nation. The Foundation’s discipline-oriented R&RA account includes: Biological Sciences; Computer and Information Science and Engineering; Engineering; Geosciences; Mathematical and Physical Sciences; Social, Behavioral and Eco-

conomic Sciences; Office of Cyberinfrastructure; Office of International Science and Engineering; Office of Polar Programs; Integrative Activities; and U.S. Arctic Research Commission.

The Committee's fiscal year 2014 recommendation renews its support for Federal long-term basic research that has the potential to be transformative to our economy and our way of life in the context of a stagnant Federal budget. However, the Foundation continues to prioritize new initiatives while cutting support for core, merit-based science grants and for scientific infrastructure like ships and facilities. The seven "OneNSF" framework priority activities continue to grow by cutting NSF's core programs. The Committee once again directs that the \$194,000,000 reduction below the fiscal year 2014 budget request level for R&RA be taken from the proposed increases in OneNSF initiatives and not from core NSF program or infrastructure funding. The Committee urges NSF to reconsider cuts to key scientific infrastructure when delivering its spending plan by further reducing proposed increases for OneNSF initiatives.

Scientific Facilities and Instrumentation.—A critical component of the Nation's scientific enterprise is the infrastructure that supports researchers in discovery science. Investments to advance the frontiers of research and education in science and engineering are critical to the Nation's innovation enterprise. The Committee expects the NSF to fully fund world-class U.S. scientific research facilities and instruments to adequately support scientists and students engaged in ground-breaking research to maximize sustained investments in research.

CHESS.—The Committee supports the budget request for NSF's Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source [CHESS], which is a unique multi-disciplinary user facility that supports research in medicine, physics, materials science, chemistry, biology, and engineering.

Astronomy.—The Committee remains concerned about the continued erosion of support for NSF's domestic national astronomy facilities, including facilities such as the National Radio Astronomy Observatory [NRAO], that have been at the forefront of science for more than 50 years. The Committee expects NSF to fully support the scientific and educational activities at the Division of Astronomical Sciences in the context of a strong NSF astronomy program with NRAO funding at fiscal 2012 levels, and fully supporting the domestic instruments and facilities that produce U.S. leadership in these fields.

Furthermore, the Committee is aware that NSF is preparing to make a final decision on the Astronomy Portfolio Review Commission's recommendation. At least 60 days before issuing a final decision, the Committee directs NSF to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction outlining the legal authorities the agency has to dispose of real property and providing a full accounting of the multi-year costs that will be required to close these operations if efforts to identify new tenants are unsuccessful.

The Committee welcomes the line item identification of pre-construction funds for future major MREFC projects, including the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope, the astrophysics decadal survey's

top ranked ground-based priority in the coming decade. This joint NSF-Department of Energy project will provide unprecedented views of the changing sky and will drive key advances in cyber-infrastructure and large-volume data management. The Committee provides funding at the request level in order to make progress toward a potential new start in a subsequent year, subject to the project meeting the necessary conditions for such action.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee’s recommendation includes the full request of \$159,250,000 for cybersecurity research, including \$57,000,000 for NSF’s contribution to the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative. NSF provides support for core computer science research at academic institutions. The discovery and innovation in cybersecurity supported by NSF will form the intellectual foundations for practical applications that make our information networks safer, more secure, and better able to predict, resist, repel, and recover from cyber attacks.

Experimental Program To Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR].—Within the amount provided, the Committee provides \$163,580,000 for EPSCoR, an amount equal to the fiscal year 2014 request.

Ocean Science Infrastructure.—The Committee is supportive of improved funding for Ocean Science infrastructure items including the International Ocean Discovery Program and the Ocean Observing Initiative, and directs NSF to fund these items at the budget request level. However, the Committee is disappointed with the proposed funding cuts to the Academic Research Fleet and planning for the regional-class research vessels. The Committee is concerned that this budget request will mean that current research ships will either not be properly maintained or will not be adequately utilized. Both scenarios are unacceptable. The Committee directs NSF to fund the Academic Research Fleet at no less than the fiscal year 2012 level from proposed budget request increases to OneNSF initiatives. Furthermore, as these current vessels continue to age, planning for their replacements—which includes regional-class vessels—must not be derailed. The Committee directs NSF to ensure that the design and planning for these vessels will soon make them viable candidates for approval for inclusion in the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account.

Science, Engineering, and Education for Sustainability [SEES].—In order to develop the scientific knowledge vital to improving our ability to respond rapidly to extreme events, such as power grid disruption, floods, and dangerous weather, the Committee includes the full budget request for SEES.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$192,103,000
Budget estimate, 2014	210,120,000
Committee recommendation	210,120,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$210,120,000. The recommendation is \$18,017,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The major research equipment and facilities construction appropriation supports the acquisition, procurement, construction, and

commissioning of unique national research platforms and facilities as well as major research equipment. Projects supported by this appropriation will push the boundaries of technology and offer significant expansion of opportunities, often in new directions, for the science and engineering community. Preliminary design and development activities, on-going operations, and maintenance costs of the facilities are provided through the Research and Related Activities appropriation account.

The Committee's recommendation includes funding at the requested level for the following ongoing projects: the Advanced Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory [AdvLIGO]; the Advanced Technology Solar Telescope [ATST]; the Ocean Observatories Initiative [OOI]; and the National Ecological Observatory Network [NEON]. The Committee welcomes the start of the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope [LSST] at the budget request level.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$877,042,000
Budget estimate, 2014	880,290,000
Committee recommendation	880,290,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$880,290,000. The recommendation is \$3,248,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The education and human resources appropriation supports a comprehensive set of programs across all levels of education in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics [STEM]. The appropriation supports activities that unite school districts with institutions of higher learning to improve precollege education. Other precollege activities include the development of the next generation of precollege STEM education leaders, instructional materials and the STEM instructional workforce. Undergraduate activities support curriculum, laboratory, and instructional improvement; expand the STEM talent pool; attract STEM participants to teaching; augment advanced technological education at 2-year colleges; and develop dissemination tools. Graduate support is directed to research and teaching fellowships and traineeships and instructional workforce improvement by linking precollege systems with higher education. Programs also seek to broaden the participation of groups underrepresented in the STEM enterprise and promote informal science education. Ongoing evaluation efforts and research on learning strengthen the base for these programs.

STEM Consolidation.—The Committee provides overall direction under the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP] section of this report with regards to the administration's Government-wide proposal to consolidate STEM education programs and a transfer of responsibilities across several agencies. Under this STEM proposal, NSF would be tasked with evaluating STEM related fellowships and other undergraduate and graduate activities across the Government. While the structures are in place for NSF to evaluate potential students for fellowships, and other related activities and programs across Government, it is unclear whether the resulting pool of successful candidates selected through these pro-

grams will accommodate the specific and varied needs of mission agencies for highly trained scientists. In order to ensure a proper distribution of candidates to fit the different requirements across Government, NSF would need to subdivide the process, and in the end, result in NSF doing the job agencies currently do for themselves.

The Committee believes that NSF is well suited to handle undergraduate and graduate fellowships, internships, and specific grants similar to its current mission and, if there are general needs across Government, that NSF could similarly serve as a clearing house for such students. However, moving all graduate related fellowships and scholarships to NSF is not optimal to meet the long-term, specific, STEM workforce needs of the entire Government. The Committee requests that NSF work with OSTP on how NSF could implement a broader program for graduate and undergraduate programs across the entire Federal Government, and to identify which programs across Government could benefit from such a program.

Advanced Technological Education.—The Committee supports the full request level of \$64,000,000 for Advanced Technological Education.

STEM-C Partnerships.—The Committee supports the full request level of \$57,080,000 for STEM-C Partnerships, formally known as the Math and Science Partnership Program.

Robert Noyce Scholarship Program.—The Committee has provided the budget request level of \$60,890,000 for the Robert Noyce Scholarship program. This program helps fill the critical need for STEM teachers in elementary and secondary schools by funding institutions of higher education to provide scholarships, stipends, and programmatic support to recruit and prepare STEM majors and professionals to become K–12 teachers. Scholarship and stipend recipients are required to complete 2 years of teaching in a high-need school district for each year of support.

CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service.—The CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service program helps the Federal Government respond to threats to our information technology infrastructure by providing scholarships to train cybersecurity professionals. In return, scholarship recipients agree to serve in a Federal Government agency position, building the Government's capacity to understand, respond to, and prevent cyber threats. More than 900 students have completed the program, which was initiated in fiscal year 2001; 92.6 percent of students have placed with more than 120 Federal agencies. The Committee provides \$45,000,000, which is \$20,000,000 above the requested level, to expand the Federal Cyber Service: Scholarships for Service program.

Not less than \$5,000,000 of the additional amount should be used to continue work with community colleges that have been designated a Center of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance 2-Year Education [CAE2Y] by the National Security Agency and the Department of Homeland Security.

Informal Science Education.—The Committee maintains its strong support for NSF's informal science education program and rejects the proposed cut to Advancing Informal STEM Learning [AISL]. The Committee directs NSF to fund this program at the fiscal year 2012 level of \$61,430,000.

Broadening Participation.—The Committee continues its long-standing support for existing initiatives to broaden participation in STEM fields and recognizes these programs have different purposes and engage students in a different manner. The Committee notes support for these programs has stagnated in spite of increases to the overall NSF budget. The Committee recommends \$31,940,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program, \$7,840,000 for the Alliance for Graduate Education and the Professoriate, \$45,620,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation, \$13,500,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program, and \$20,240,000 for Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology. In proposal selection, the Committee encourages NSF to give priority to grant proposals that have demonstrated maturity, including previous partnerships with other Federal agencies.

In broadening participation, NSF shall expand efforts to increase the recruitment, retention, and graduation rates of Hispanic students pursuing associate or baccalaureate degrees in STEM fields and consider a program for Hispanic Serving Institutions similar to other broadening participation programs.

The Committee is also committed to growing the STEM workforce by attracting broader participation from all underrepresented groups in STEM fields. The Committee directs NSF to maintain Research in Disabilities Education and Research on Gender in Science and Engineering as separate programs at the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$293,193,000
Budget estimate, 2014	304,290,000
Committee recommendation	298,400,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$298,400,000. The recommendation is \$5,207,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$5,890,000 below the budget request.

The appropriation provides salaries and expenses funds for staff salaries, benefits, travel, training, rent, advisory and assistance services, communications and utilities expenses, supplies, equipment and other operating expenses necessary for management of the National Science Foundation's research and education activities.

The Committee directs NSF to find savings from operating expenses and future headquarters planning.

The Committee reiterates its long-standing requirement that NSF submit reprogrammings when initiating new programs or activities of more than \$500,000 or reorganizing components. The Committee expects to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amount if such actions would have the effect of changing the agency's funding requirements in future years, or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$4,348,000
Budget estimate, 2014	4,470,000
Committee recommendation	4,470,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,470,000. The recommendation is \$122,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The National Science Board is the governing body of the National Science Foundation and is charged with serving as an independent adviser to the President and Congress on policy matters related to science and engineering research and education.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$13,906,000
Budget estimate, 2014	14,320,000
Committee recommendation	14,320,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$14,320,000. The recommendation is \$414,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Office of Inspector General appropriation provides audit and investigation functions to identify and correct deficiencies that could create potential instances of fraud, waste, or mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The bill includes one administrative provision to allow limited transfers of funds among accounts.

TITLE IV
 RELATED AGENCIES
 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
 (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$9,205,000
Budget estimate, 2014	9,400,000
Committee recommendation	9,400,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$9,400,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights. The recommendation is \$195,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Improving Oversight.—The Committee supports the goals and mission of the Commission. However, chronic financial and managerial problems at the Commission have been allowed to continue for too long without sufficient attention. Because the Commission has no enforcement power, the key means for achieving its mission lies in its credibility as an independent, impartial fact-finding and reporting organization. In recent years, however, many key staff positions at the Commission have remained vacant, making it difficult for the agency to conduct normal business operations. In addition, many questions have been raised about the quality of the Commission’s reports, which are researched and written by Commission staff and approved by the Commissioners, and the quality of the State advisory committee reports, which are researched and drafted by the Commission’s regional staff under the direction of the State advisory committees.

To rectify this situation, the Congress established an inspector general [IG] for the Commission in fiscal year 2012 and directed that the post be filled by the individual holding the position of IG at the Government Accountability Office [GAO]. However, despite an increase in resources and bill language providing the IG flexibility in submitting statutorily required reports in order to focus on more substantive oversight issues, the GAO IG was unable to fulfill the statutory requirements as IG for the Commission. In fiscal year 2014, the Committee no longer wishes to pursue a course that has failed to result in reform at the Commission, and turns from the GAO IG to GAO itself for assistance. GAO’s previous reviews of the Commission led to several recommendations for improvement in the agency’s management and financial operations and its internal controls, and called for additional independent oversight of the agency. The Committee requests that GAO update its prior work by conducting a new management review of the Commission, in-

cluding assessing the role of the State advisory committees in accomplishing the mission of the agency and identifying the Commission's progress in implementing GAO's prior recommendations.

Vacancies.—The Committee is troubled by the Commission's lack of action with respect to direction provided in the fiscal year 2013 explanatory statement, which called for an examination of the number of longstanding vacancies highlighted by the inspector general, and, if necessary, a realignment of positions according to staffing needs and funding resources. Such an examination should have been undertaken immediately upon passage of the act, given the directive for the Commission to submit the report to Congress within 90 days of enactment of that act. The Commission, however, ignored the direction and took no meaningful action, choosing instead to wait for the installation of a staff director. Given that the Commission has operated without a staff director for more than 2 years, the Committee is left to question the intent of the Commissioners to comply with the law.

Upon further examination, it has come to light that the Commission chose to wait until a staff director was in place because leadership lacked familiarity with the roles and responsibilities of their own staff. The Committee directs the GAO, as part of conducting the new management review, to study the organizational structure of the Commission, the roles and responsibilities of the Commissioners within that structure, and what measurable effect the Commission has had over the past 5 years and how that is materially different from the work that is done by other, similarly tasked agencies within the Federal Government.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$362,329,000
Budget estimate, 2014	372,923,000
Committee recommendation	372,923,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] is the leading Federal agency dedicated to eradicating employment discrimination in both the public and private sectors on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, pregnancy, age, disability and family medical history or genetic information. The EEOC serves both U.S. public and private workplaces by helping provide a fair and inclusive workplace, which engenders employee satisfaction and commitment, and enhances employee retention, productivity, and profitability.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$372,923,000 for EEOC salaries and expenses. This recommendation is \$10,594,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, and equal to the request. This funding will support the EEOC's obligations to investigate and prosecute charges of employment discrimination in the private and State and local government sectors, and to provide remedial relief to Federal applicants and employees who have experienced employment discrimination in the Federal sector. The Committee notes that the EEOC has recently undertaken fundamental reforms that should enable it to reduce its pending inventory of private sector

charges, enhance efficiency in the Federal sector, and help prevent employment discrimination.

Strategic Plan and Strategic Enforcement Plan.—The Committee expects EEOC to continue to implement the strategic objectives identified in its Strategic Plan for 2012–2016. The Committee recognizes that many of the strategies and measures outlined in the Strategic Plan are multi-year efforts. The Committee is pleased that the EEOC satisfied its first performance measure by developing a Strategic Enforcement Plan in fiscal year 2013, which establishes national enforcement priorities, and integrates all components of the EEOC's private, public, and Federal sector work. The Committee expects that implementation of the Strategic Enforcement Plan will result in the EEOC being able to use its limited resources to have a broader and more lasting impact.

Inventory Management.—The Committee commends the EEOC for its renewed focus on its Priority Charge Handling Procedures [PCHP]. The Committee applauds the EEOC's goal of reducing its inventory of pending charges through a combination of rigorous implementation of its PCHP, as well as the additional resources provided in this recommendation. In addition, the Committee anticipates that a combination of additional resources and implementation of the EEOC's new case management system and a review of the organizational structure of its Federal sector work will ultimately help the EEOC reduce its pending inventory of Federal sector hearings and appeals. Finally, the Committee encourages the EEOC to use the additional resources provided in this recommendation to hire the investigators, attorneys, and other front-line staff needed to meet its obligations.

Implementing Efficiencies and Cost Savings.—The EEOC should continue its efforts to leverage technology to increase productivity and streamline customer service. These efforts include the establishment of an electronic portal for private sector charges for intake inquiries, scheduling, uploading charge documents, and checking the status of a charge online, as well as an electronic portal for Federal sector cases. The Committee encourages the EEOC, during implementation of its Strategic Plan and Strategic Enforcement Plan, to seriously review other proposals that also may increase efficiencies and generate cost savings, which in turn may improve services provided to the public.

Transparency of EEOC Processes and Commitment to Bipartisan Efforts.—The Committee commends the EEOC for its transparency during the development of its Strategic Plan, Strategic Enforcement Plan, and Quality Control Plan, as well as for the bipartisan manner in which the Commission operates. The Committee expects the Commission will continue its efforts at transparency and bipartisanship.

State and Local Enforcement Assistance.—The Committee recommends up to \$30,000,000 to assist State and local enforcement agencies. This will ensure that EEOC provides adequate resources to its State partners.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$82,847,000
Budget estimate, 2014	85,102,000
Committee recommendation	85,102,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$85,102,000. The recommendation is \$2,255,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and is the same as the budget request.

The International Trade Commission is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related investigations and providing Congress and the President with independent technical advice related to United States international trade policy.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2013 ^{1 2}	\$358,433,000
Budget estimate, 2014	430,000,000
Committee recommendation	430,000,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

² Includes emergency funding of \$1,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$430,000,000 for payment to the Legal Services Corporation [LSC]. The recommendation is \$71,567,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, and equal to the budget request.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$400,000,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts; \$19,500,000 for management and administration; \$3,500,000 for client self-help and information technology; \$4,500,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG]; \$1,000,000 for loan repayment assistance, and \$1,500,000 for LSC’s new Pro Bono Innovation Fund.

Governance and Management.—The LSC must continue its governance and management improvement efforts in order to further restore the credibility of the organization and direct additional funds into legal aid, where they are desperately needed. The Committee expects the Inspector General of the LSC to continue conducting annual audits of LSC grantees to ensure that funds are not being used in contravention of the restrictions by which LSC grantees are required to abide.

Pro Bono Task Force.—The Committee applauds the LSC for launching a pro bono task force, which released its report in the fall of 2012. The Committee urges LSC to implement the recommendations as it continues to work with grantees to adopt measures aimed at increasing the involvement of private attorneys in the delivery of legal services to their clients.

Pro Bono Innovation Fund.—The Committee’s recommendation provides full funding of \$1,500,000 to establish a new Pro Bono Innovation Fund. This fund will support innovative projects that promote and enhance pro bono initiatives throughout the Nation, as

well as leverage Federal dollars to increase free legal aid for low-income Americans by engaging private attorneys.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICE CORPORATION

The Committee's 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 disadvantaged individuals and the restrictions on the use of LSC funds.

LSC funds cannot be used to engage in litigation and related activities with respect to a variety of matters including: (1) redistricting; (2) class action suits; (3) representation of illegal aliens; (4) political activities; (5) abortion; (6) prisoner litigation; (7) welfare reform; (8) representation of charged drug dealers during eviction proceedings; and (9) solicitation of clients. The exception to the restrictions occurs in a case where there is imminent threat of physical harm to the client or prospective client.

The bill makes no changes to the permanent restrictions established under the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. § 2996 et seq.). The Committee provides language that affects only the 1996 appropriations rider in the following manner: (1) keeps the restriction on use of funds from all private and public sources for abortion-related litigation, representation of prisoners, and class action suits; and (2) lifts the restriction on use of funds from all private sources—but keeps the restriction on use of all public sources—for all other activities currently restricted by the rider. This provision was included to level the playing field between legal aid attorneys and their counterparts in the private sector and open potentially crucial sources of additional revenue to legal aid providers given that State and private funding sources have declined in recent years.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013	\$3,017,000
Budget estimate, 2014	3,431,000
Committee recommendation	3,431,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$3,431,000. The recommendation is \$414,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and is the same as the budget request.

The Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals provide oversight and recommend actions on domestic and international topics to advance policies and provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The Commission provides precise, up-to-date scientific information to Congress on issues related to the safety of marine mammals.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 ¹	\$50,188,000
Budget estimate, 2014	56,170,000
Committee recommendation	56,170,000

¹ Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$56,170,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR]. The recommendation is \$5,982,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and is the same as the budget request.

USTR is responsible for developing and leading international negotiations for the United States on policies regarding international trade, direct investment, and commodities. Its areas of responsibility include all matters relating to the World Trade Organization; trade, commodity, and direct investment matters dealt with by certain international institutions; industrial, agricultural and services trade policy; and trade-related protection of intellectual property and the environment. The Committee's recommendation supports the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center.

The Committee supports the President's request for USTR to ensure that the United States maintains the strongest position in all trade negotiations. Additionally, the Committee urges USTR to leverage the resources and expertise of other Federal agencies to strengthen its negotiating position.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013	\$5,015,000
Budget estimate, 2014	5,121,000
Committee recommendation	5,121,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$5,121,000 for the State Justice Institute. The recommendation is \$106,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Institute was created in 1984 to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in State courts.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments, agencies and commissions funded in the accompanying bill. Similar provisions were included in the fiscal year 2013 act.

Section 501 prohibits the use of appropriations for certain publicity and propaganda purposes.

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

Section 503 limits funds for certain consulting purposes.

Section 504 provides that should any provision of the act be held to be invalid, the remainder of the act would not be affected.

Section 505 stipulates the policy and procedures by which funding available to the agencies funded under this act may be reprogrammed for other purposes.

Section 506 provides for a penalty for persons found to have falsely mislabeled products.

Section 507 requires agencies to provide quarterly reports to the Appropriations Committees regarding unobligated balances.

Section 508 requires agencies and departments funded in this act to absorb any necessary costs related to downsizing or consolidation within the amounts provided to the agency or department.

Section 509 limits funds for the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products.

Section 510 stipulates obligation of receipts available under the Crime Victims Fund.

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

Section 512 limits transfers of funds between agencies.

Section 513 provides that funding for E-government initiatives are subject to reprogramming guidelines established by this act.

Section 514 requires the Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation to conduct reviews of activities funded in this act; prohibits the use of funds for certain banquets and conferences; and requires certifications regarding conflicts of interest.

Section 515 prohibits funds for information technology acquisitions unless the acquiring department or agency has assessed the supply chain risk of the technology.

Section 516 prohibits the use of funds to support or justify the use of torture.

Section 517 limits funds pertaining to certain activities related to the export of firearms.

Section 518 limits funds to process permits to import certain products.

Section 519 prohibits funds for activities that seek to include certain language in new trade agreements.

Section 520 prohibits funds to authorize a national security letter in contravention of the statutes authorizing the FBI to issue national security letters.

Section 521 requires notification to the Committees in the event of cost overruns.

Section 522 authorizes funds appropriated for intelligence activities for the Department of Justice during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

Section 523 directs the departments, agencies, and commissions funded under this act to establish and maintain on the homepages of their Internet Web sites a link to their Offices of Inspectors General and a method by which individuals may anonymously report cases of waste, fraud, or abuse.

Section 524 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee has certified in writing that he or she has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the IRS Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

Section 525 specifies rescissions of prior appropriations.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds in a manner that is inconsistent with the principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to trade remedy laws.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of current regulations.

Section 528 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees at any single conference outside the United States.

Section 529 prohibits the use of funds in this act for the transfer or release of certain individuals detained at Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, to or within the United States, its territories or possessions.

Section 530 prohibits the use of funds in this act to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house certain individuals who, as of June 24, 2009, were located at Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or control of the Department of Defense.

Section 531 prohibits funds to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now [ACORN] and its subsidiaries.

Section 532 requires, when practicable, the use of "Energy Star" or "Federal Energy Management Program" designated light bulbs.

Section 533 requires agencies funded in this act to report on undisbursed balances.

Section 534 requires the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science

Foundation to submit spending plans to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 30 days of enactment of this act and the Department of Justice to submit its spending plan within 45 days of enactment of this act.

Section 535 prohibits funds made available by this act from being used to deny the importation of certain shotgun models.

Section 536 prohibits the use of funds to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 537 prohibits funds made available by this act from being used for contract, memorandum of understanding, cooperative agreement, grant, or loan activities if the proposed recipient has been convicted of a felony criminal violation.

Section 538 prohibits funds made available by this act from being used for contract, memorandum of understanding, cooperative agreement, grant, or loan activities if the proposed recipient has unpaid Federal tax liabilities.

Section 539 specifies reporting requirements regarding vehicle fleets for all agencies and departments funded by this act.

Section 540 requires agencies to report conference spending to the Inspectors General.

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 Committee is filing an original bill, which is not covered under this rule, but reports this information in the spirit of full disclosure.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities that currently lack an authorization for fiscal year 2014, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2014

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Department of Commerce:	
International Trade Administration:	
Export Promotion	1996
Bureau of Industry and Security:	
Export Administration	2001
Economic Development Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008
Economic Development Assistance Programs:	
Public Works and Economic Development	2008
Trade Adjustment Assistance	2013
Investing in Manufacturing Communities Fund	2013
Regional Export Challenge Programs	2013
Regional Innovation Research and Information	2013
Bureau of the Census:	
Salaries and Expenses	2013
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	1993
National Institute of Standards and Technology:	
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2013
Industrial Technology Services	2013
Construction of Research Facilities	2013
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:	
Operations, Research, and Facilities:	
National Ocean Service:	
Coral Reef Conservation	2004
Hydrographic Services	2012
Coastal Zone Management	1999
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
Estuary Restoration	2012
National Marine Fisheries Service:	
Endangered Species Act Amendment	1992
Marine Mammal Protection	1999
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program	2000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries	2000
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management	2013
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
National Sea College Program	2008

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction:	
National Ocean Service:	
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
Department of Justice:	
General Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009
Administrative Review & Appeals:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Office of Inspector General:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Parole Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Legal Activities:	
General Legal Activities:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Antitrust Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Attorneys:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009
Community Relations Service:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Assets Forfeiture Fund Current Budget Authority	2009
U.S. Marshals Service	2009
Salaries and Expenses	N/A
Federal Prison Detention	N/A
Construction	N/A
National Security Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	N/A
Interagency Law Enforcement:	
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009
Salaries and Expenses	N/A
Construction	N/A
Drug Enforcement Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison System	2009
Salaries and Expenses	N/A
Buildings and Facilities	N/A
Office of Justice Programs:	
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:	
National Institute of Justice	1995
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995
Regional Information Sharing Activities	2003
Evaluation Clearinghouse	2013
Forensic Sciences	N/A
Forensic Science Advisory Committee	N/A
Transfer—NSF	N/A
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:	
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012
SLATT Intelligence State and Local Training	2013
State and Local Help-Desk & Diagnostic Center	2013
VALOR Initiative	2013
Smart Policing	N/A
Smart Prosecution	N/A
John R. Justice Grant Program	2014
Byrne Competitive Grants	2013
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	2013

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Adam Walsh Act	2009
Children Exposed to Violence Initiative	2013
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011
Border Prosecutor Initiative	2013
Victims of Trafficking Grants	2011
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	2000
Mentally Ill Offender Act	2014
Drug Courts	2008
Capital Litigation (and Wrongful Prosecution review)	2009
Economic, High Tech and Cybercrime Prevention	2013
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	2010
Smart Probation	2013
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	N/A
Pay for Success (Discretionary)	N/A
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	N/A
Coverdell Forensic Science Grants	2009
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	2013
Bulletproof Vests	2012
NIST/OLES Transfer	N/A
National Sex Offender Website	2013
Court-Appointed Special Advocates	2013
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)	2013
Criminal Records Upgrade (NCHIP)	2007
DNA Initiative:	
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog	N/A; 2014
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	2009
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	N/A; 2009
Veterans Treatment Courts Program	2013
National Center for Campus Public Safety	2013
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	N/A
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	N/A
Vision 21	N/A
Juvenile Justice Programs:	
Part B—State Formula	2007
Emergency Planning in Juvenile Justice Research Facilities	2013
Part G—Youth Mentoring	N/A; 2007
Title V—Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	2008
Tribal Youth	N/A
Gang/Youth Violence Education and Prevention	N/A
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	N/A; 2007
Juvenile Justice & Education Collaboration Assistance (JJECA)	N/A
Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants	N/A
Victims of Child Abuse Act	2005
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	2009
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	2013
Training for Judicial Personnel	2005
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	2004; 2013
National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention	2013
Competitive Grants for Girls in the Justice System	N/A
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	N/A
COPS Programs:	
COPS Hiring Program	2009
Tribal Resources Grant Program	2013
Community Policing Development	2009
Collaborative Reform Model	N/A
Transfer to DEA for Methamphetamine Clean-Up	2013
Comprehensive School Safety Program	N/A
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	N/A
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:	
Science	2013
Aeronautics	2013
Exploration	2013
Space Operations	2013

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Education	2013
Cross-Agency Support Programs	2013
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2013
Office of the Inspector General	2013
National Science Foundation	2013
Related Agencies:	
Commission on Civil Rights:	
Salaries and Expenses	1995
International Trade Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation:	
Salaries and Expenses	1980
Marine Mammal Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	1999
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
State Justice Institute:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008

¹ NOAA authorizations are spread across over 60 separate statutory authorities. In many cases, the authorizations do not match exactly to specific programs.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on July 18, 2013, the Committee ordered favorably reported, en bloc, an original bill (S. 1329) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, and a bill (H.R. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, provided, that each bill be subject to amendment, or further amendment, and that each bill be consistent with the subcommittee funding guidance, by a recorded vote of 21–9, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairwoman Mikulski	Mr. Shelby
Mr. Leahy	Mr. McConnell
Mr. Harkin	Mr. Alexander
Mrs. Murray	Mr. Graham
Mrs. Feinstein	Mr. Coats
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Blunt
Mr. Johnson	Mr. Hoeven
Ms. Landrieu	Mr. Johanns
Mr. Reed	Mr. Boozman
Mr. Pryor	
Mr. Tester	
Mr. Udall	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Begich	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Cochran	
Ms. Collins	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Kirk	
Mr. Moran	

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 appro-

priate 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.

**OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED RESCISSIONS AND
APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1996, PUBLIC LAW 104-134**

**DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT**

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

SEC. 504. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation may be used to provide financial assistance to any person or entity (which may be referred to in this section as a “recipient”) *that uses Federal funds (or funds from any source with regard to paragraphs (7), (14) and (15)) in a manner—*

(1) that makes available any funds, personnel, or equipment for use in advocating or opposing any plan or proposal, or represents any party or participates in any other way in litigation, that is intended to or has the effect of altering, revising, or reapportioning a legislative, judicial, or elective district at any level of government, including influencing the timing or manner of the taking of a census;

* * * * *

[(d)(1) The Legal Services Corporation shall not accept any non-Federal funds, and no recipient shall accept funds from any source other than the Corporation, unless the Corporation or the recipient, as the case may be, notifies in writing the source of the funds that the funds may not be expended for any purpose prohibited by the Legal Services Corporation Act or this title.

[(2) Paragraph (1) shall not prevent a recipient from—

[(A) receiving Indian tribal funds (including funds from private nonprofit organizations for the benefit of Indians or Indian tribes) and expending the tribal funds in accordance with the specific purposes for which the tribal funds are provided; or

[(B) using funds received from a source other than the Legal Services Corporation to provide legal assistance to a covered individual if such funds are used for the specific purposes for which such funds were received, except that such funds may not be expended by recipients for any purpose prohibited by this Act or by the Legal Services Corporation Act.]

* * * * *

[(e)] (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a recipient from using funds derived from a source other than the Legal Services Corporation to comment on public rulemaking or to respond to a written request for information or testimony from a Federal, State or local agency, legislative body or committee, or a member of such an agency, body, or committee, so long as the response is made only to the parties that make the request and the recipient does not arrange for the request to be made.

[(f)] (e) As used in this section:

(1) The term “controlled substance” has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

(2) The term “covered individual” means any person who—

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), meets the requirements of this Act and the Legal Services Corporation Act relating to eligibility for legal assistance; and

(B) may or may not be financially unable to afford legal assistance.

(3) The term “public housing project” has the meaning as used within, and the term “public housing agency” has the meaning given the term, in section 3 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a).

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 guidance ¹	Amount in bill	Committee guidance	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee guidance to its subcommittees of amounts in the Budget Resolution for 2014: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies:				
Mandatory	NA	347	NA	² 337
Discretionary	52,272	52,272	NA	² 61,680
Security	5,045	5,045	NA	NA
Nonsecurity	47,227	47,227	NA	NA
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2014				³ 39,675
2015				14,554
2016				3,885
2017				— 1,005
2018 and future years				5,809
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2014	NA	— 7,001	NA	³ 160

¹ There is no section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2014.

² Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

³ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2013 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	472,769	529,196	500,000	+ 27,231	— 29,196
Offsetting fee collections	— 11,360	— 9,439	— 9,439	+ 1,921	.....
Direct appropriation	461,409	519,757	490,561	+ 29,152	— 29,196
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	66,717	80,095	80,095	+ 13,378	.....
Defense function	32,969	32,000	32,000	— 969	.....
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	99,686	112,095	112,095	+ 12,409	.....
Economic Development Administration					
Economic development assistance programs	183,417	282,000	237,332	+ 53,915	— 44,668
Salaries and expenses	36,723	38,913	38,913	+ 2,190	.....
Total, Economic Development Administration	220,140	320,913	276,245	+ 56,105	— 44,668
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority business development	28,094	29,286	29,286	+ 1,192	.....
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	98,150	104,048	104,048	+ 5,898	.....
Bureau of the Census					
Salaries and expenses	250,942	256,048	256,048	+ 5,106	.....

Periodic censuses and programs	654,105	726,436	716,436	+ 62,331	— 10,000
Total, Bureau of the Census	905,047	982,484	972,484	+ 67,437	— 10,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	45,040	52,122	52,122	+ 7,082	.....
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	2,933,241	3,024,000	3,024,000	+ 90,759	.....
Offsetting fee collections	— 2,933,241	— 3,024,000	— 3,024,000	— 90,759	.....
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and technical research and services	608,295	693,745	703,000	+ 94,705	+ 9,255
Industrial technology services	140,035	174,507	184,507	+ 44,472	+ 10,000
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(125,836)	(153,078)	(153,078)	(+ 27,242)	.....
Advanced manufacturing technology consortia	(14,199)	(21,429)	(31,429)	(+ 17,230)	(+ 10,000)
Construction of research facilities	58,756	60,040	60,040	+ 1,284	.....
Working capital fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	.....	.....
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	807,086	928,292	947,547	+ 140,461	+ 19,255
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, research, and facilities	3,048,082	3,277,833	3,296,254	+ 248,172	+ 18,421
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 113-2) (emergency)	140,000	.....	.....	— 140,000	.....
(By transfer)	(119,064)	(115,000)	(115,000)	(— 4,064)	.....
Subtotal	3,188,082	3,277,833	3,296,254	+ 108,172	+ 18,421
Procurement: Acquisition and Construction	1,886,105	2,117,555	2,084,134	+ 198,029	— 33,421
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 113-2) (emergency)	186,000	.....	.....	— 186,000	.....
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	63,652	50,000	65,000	+ 1,348	+ 15,000
Fisheries disaster mitigation fund .....	.....	.....	150,000	+ 150,000	+ 150,000
Fishermen's contingency fund	342	350	350	+ 8	.....
Fisheries finance program account	— 4,000	— 6,000	— 6,000	— 2,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2013 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,320,181	5,439,738	5,589,738	+ 269,557	+ 150,000
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	54,839	59,595	59,595	+ 4,756	.....
Renovation and modernization	1,998	14,803	14,803	+ 12,805	.....
Office of Inspector General	28,157	30,490	30,490	+ 2,333	.....
Total, Departmental Management	84,994	104,888	104,888	+ 19,894	.....
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	8,069,827	8,593,623	8,679,014	+ 609,187	+ 85,391
Appropriations	(7,743,827)	(8,593,623)	(8,679,014)	(+ 935,187)	(+ 85,391)
Emergency appropriations	(326,000)	.....	.....	(- 326,000)	.....
(By transfer)	128,064	124,000	124,000	- 4,064	.....
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	108,525	126,208	126,208	+ 17,683	.....
Justice Information Sharing Technology	32,733	25,842	25,842	- 6,891	.....
Total, General Administration	141,258	152,050	152,050	+ 10,792	.....
Administrative review and appeals	307,023	333,147	333,147	+ 26,124	.....
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	- 4,000	- 4,000	- 4,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	303,023	329,147	329,147	+ 26,124	.....
Office of Inspector General	84,202	85,845	85,845	+ 1,643	.....

Salaries and expenses	12,507	13,021	13,021	+ 514	.....
United States Parole Commission					
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	862,735	902,605	905,605	+ 42,870	+ 3,000
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund	7,833	7,833	7,833	.....	.....
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	161,192	160,410	160,410	— 782	.....
Offsetting fee collections—current year	— 115,000	— 103,000	— 103,000	+ 12,000	.....
Direct appropriation	46,192	57,410	57,410	+ 11,218	.....
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	1,928,851	2,007,717	2,007,717	+ 78,866	.....
United States Trustee System Fund	223,258	225,728	225,728	+ 2,470	.....
Offsetting fee collections	— 223,258	— 225,728	— 225,728	— 2,470	.....
Direct appropriation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,997	2,218	2,218	+ 221	.....
Fees and expenses of witnesses	270,000	270,000	270,000	.....	.....
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	11,786	12,464	12,464	+ 678	.....
Assets forfeiture fund	20,514	20,948	20,948	+ 434	.....
Total, Legal Activities	3,149,908	3,281,195	3,284,195	+ 134,287	+ 3,000
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,171,204	1,204,033	1,211,553	+ 40,349	+ 7,520
Construction	9,793	10,000	10,000	+ 207	.....
Federal prisoner detention	1,613,229	1,635,538	1,635,538	+ 22,309	.....
Total, United States Marshals Service	2,794,226	2,849,571	2,857,091	+ 62,865	+ 7,520
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses	88,172	96,240	96,240	+ 8,068	.....
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	510,975	523,037	523,037	+ 12,062	.....
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	3,251,812	3,392,336	3,392,336	+ 140,524	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2013 appropriation	Budget estimate
(By transfer)					
Counterintelligence and national security	4,763,500	4,969,351	(12,171)	(+ 12,171)	(+ 12,171)
(By transfer)			4,969,351	+ 205,851	
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 113-2) (emergency)	10,020		(17,829)	(+ 17,829)	(+ 17,829)
Subtotal	8,025,332	8,361,687	8,361,687	+ 336,355	
Construction	79,303	80,982	110,982	+ 31,679	+ 30,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	8,104,635	8,442,669	8,472,669	+ 368,034	+ 30,000
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	2,360,321	2,428,869	2,428,869	+ 68,548	
Diversion control fund	—351,937	—360,917	—360,917	— 8,980	
Subtotal	2,008,384	2,067,952	2,067,952	+ 59,568	
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 113-2) (emergency)	1,000			— 1,000	
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,009,384	2,067,952	2,067,952	+ 58,568	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses	1,129,433	1,229,518	1,229,518	+ 100,085	
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 113-2) (emergency)	230			— 230	
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	6,678,817	6,831,150	6,831,150	+ 152,333	
Buildings and facilities	88,134	105,244	105,244	+ 17,110	
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 113-2) (emergency)	10,000			— 10,000	

Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,644	2,700	2,700	+ 56	.....
Total, Federal Prison System	6,779,595	6,939,094	6,939,094	+ 159,499	.....
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs	407,865	412,500	417,000	+ 9,135	+ 4,500
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics	124,367	134,400	129,000	+ 4,633	- 5,400
State and local law enforcement assistance	1,116,774	1,005,000	1,137,000	+ 20,226	+ 132,000
Juvenile justice programs	273,705	332,500	279,000	+ 5,295	- 53,500
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits	62,000	81,000	81,000	+ 19,000	.....
Disability and education benefits	15,962	16,300	16,300	+ 338	.....
Subtotal	77,962	97,300	97,300	+ 19,338	.....
Total, Office of Justice Programs	1,592,808	1,569,200	1,642,300	+ 49,492	+ 73,100
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs	217,887	439,500	393,500	+ 175,613	- 46,000
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities	2,218,560	2,421,200	2,452,800	+ 234,240	+ 31,600
Total, title II, Department of Justice	27,326,108	28,430,539	28,502,659	+ 1,176,551	+ 72,120
Appropriations	(27,304,858)	(28,430,539)	(28,502,659)	(+ 1,197,801)	(+ 72,120)
Emergency appropriations	(21,250)	.....	.....	(- 21,250)	.....
TITLE III—SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,729	5,658	5,658	- 71	.....
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science					
Aeronautics	5,037,352	5,017,800	5,154,200	+ 116,848	+ 136,400
Space technology	558,182	565,690	558,700	+ 518	- 6,990
Exploration	628,690	742,600	670,100	+ 41,410	- 72,500
Space operations	3,806,413	3,915,505	4,209,300	+ 402,887	+ 293,795
	3,871,045	3,882,900	3,882,900	+ 11,855	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2013 appropriation	Budget estimate
Education	122,408	94,200	116,600	- 5,808	+ 22,400
Cross-agency support	2,764,472	2,850,300	2,793,600	+ 29,128	- 56,700
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	665,902	609,400	586,900	- 79,002	- 22,500
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 113-2) (emergency)	15,000	.....	.....	- 15,000	.....
Office of Inspector General	37,212	37,000	38,000	+ 788	+ 1,000
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	17,506,676	17,715,395	18,010,300	+ 503,624	+ 294,905
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	5,792,642	6,144,770	5,950,770	+ 158,128	- 194,000
Defense function	66,590	67,520	67,520	+ 930	.....
Subtotal	5,859,232	6,212,290	6,018,290	+ 159,058	- 194,000
Major research equipment and facilities construction	192,103	210,120	210,120	+ 18,017	.....
Education and human resources	877,042	880,290	880,290	+ 3,248	.....
Agency operations and award management	293,193	304,290	298,400	+ 5,207	- 5,890
Office of the National Science Board	4,348	4,470	4,470	+ 122	.....
Office of Inspector General	13,906	14,320	14,320	+ 414	.....
Total, National Science Foundation	7,239,824	7,625,780	7,425,890	+ 186,066	- 199,890
Total, title III, Science	24,752,229	25,346,833	25,441,848	+ 689,619	+ 95,015
Appropriations	(24,737,229)	(25,346,833)	(25,441,848)	(+ 704,619)	(+ 95,015)
Emergency appropriations	(15,000)	.....	.....	(- 15,000)	.....

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES				
Salaries and expenses	9,205	9,400	9,400	+ 195
Commission on Civil Rights				
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	362,329	372,923	372,923	+ 10,594
International Trade Commission	82,847	85,102	85,102	+ 2,255
Legal Services Corporation				
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	357,433	430,000	430,000	+ 72,567
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 113–2) (emergency)	1,000			– 1,000
Marine Mammal Commission				
Salaries and expenses	3,017	3,431	3,431	+ 414
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative				
Salaries and expenses	50,188	56,170	56,170	+ 5,982
State Justice Institute				
Salaries and expenses	5,015	5,121	5,121	+ 106
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	871,034	962,147	962,147	+ 91,113
Appropriations	(870,034)	(962,147)	(962,147)	(+ 92,113)
Emergency appropriations	(1,000)			(– 1,000)
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS				
Federal Prisoner Detention (rescission)		– 80,000	– 80,000	– 80,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	– 26,000	– 30,000	– 30,000	– 4,000
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	– 722,697	– 675,000	– 692,520	+ 30,177
FBI, Salaries and expenses, nondefense (rescission)		– 61,000	– 29,000	– 29,000
FBI, Salaries and expenses, defense (rescission)		– 89,000	– 42,000	– 42,000
US Marshals Salaries and expenses (rescission)		– 12,200	– 12,200	– 12,200
ATF (rescission)		– 12,400	– 12,400	– 12,400
ATF Violent Crime Reduction (rescission)	– 1,028			+ 1,028
DEA, Salaries and expenses (rescission)		– 10,000	– 10,000	– 10,000
FPS, Buildings and facilities (rescission)	– 64,700	– 30,000	– 102,716	+ 54,424
				+ 19,724

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2013 appropriation	Budget estimate
Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs (rescission)	— 12,000	— 6,200	— 18,300	— 6,300	— 12,100
Office of Justice programs (rescission)	— 43,000	— 47,000	— 59,000	— 16,000	— 12,000
COPS (rescission)	— 12,200	— 14,000	— 26,000	— 13,800	— 12,000
Total, title V, Rescissions	— 881,625	— 1,066,800	— 1,021,696	— 140,071	+ 45,104
Grand total	60,137,573	62,266,342	62,563,972	+ 2,426,399	+ 297,630
Appropriations	(60,655,948)	(63,333,142)	(63,585,668)	(+ 2,929,720)	(+ 252,526)
Rescissions	(— 881,625)	(— 1,066,800)	(— 1,021,696)	(— 140,071)	(+ 45,104)
Emergency appropriations	(363,250)	(— 363,250)
(By transfer)	128,064	124,000	154,000	+ 25,936	+ 30,000

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