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DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2007

JULY 13, 2006.—Ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 5672]

The Committee on Appropriations to which was referred the bill (H.R. 5672) making appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with an amendment, and an amendment to the title, and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass. The Committee on Appropriations has addressed appropriations for the Department of State and Related Agencies for fiscal year 2007 in a separate bill. Appropriations for said agencies are not contained in the table below.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2007

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	$54,670,000,000
Amount of 2006 appropriations	53,480,612,000
Amount of 2007 budget estimate	52,243,183,000
Amount of House allowance	52,836,912,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2006 appropriations	+1,189,388,000
2007 budget estimate	+2,426,817,000
House allowance	+1,833,088,000

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PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill makes appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, and Justice, science, and related agencies for fiscal year 2007.

The Committee notes that the appropriations for the operations of the Department of State were transferred to the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies.

This legislation is the principal source of resources for the Departments of Justice, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Commerce, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]; the bill also provides funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and a number of independent agencies and commissions, including the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission and the Office of the United States Trade Representative, which is part of the Executive Office of the President.

The bill remains a critical basis of support for Federal programs to combat terrorism, including the intelligence, counterterrorism, and national security programs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The bill supports Federal law enforcement, and grant assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

This Committee recognizes the importance oceanic and atmospheric events have in our daily lives. From exploring the deep ocean to monitoring radiation from the surface of the Sun, there is no part of our ocean and atmospheric environment that NOAA is not investigating and forecasting. NOAA accounts for our safety, whether providing accurate nautical charts to coastal mariners or generating timely severe weather forecasts for citizens in America's heartland. NOAA is everywhere. Grounded in sound science, the agency's aim is to foster a healthier environment and economy. NOAA services touch at least $3,000,000,000,000 of America's economy each day; roughly 30 percent of our Nation's gross domestic product. Given the magnitude of NOAA's influence on our economy and our personal lives, our Nation requires consistent, uninterrupted and unbiased research from this diverse agency. Likewise, reliable science deserves reliable fiscal support. This Committee is committed to supporting NOAA's work, and the dedicated men and women who serve within it.

The bill provides valuable research funding for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. This funding supplies the crucial starting point for scientific advancement that leads to the economic competitiveness and productivity of the Nation. The funding for NSF brings the talents of university researchers and students to bear on the fundamental research questions that provide the Na-

tion with a reserve of technical understanding needed for innovation.

The bill provides the funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. With the funds provided to NASA, the Nation is able to explore the vast reaches of the universe and gain a greater understanding of the Earth and our solar system. NASA keeps our Nation at the cutting edge of science and technology and ensures a continued presence and leadership in space.

The Committee is supportive of the American Competitiveness Initiative [ACI] and feels that the ACI is a reflection of the long held belief of the Committee in the investment in research and its role in advancing the technological capabilities of the Nation. By investing in basic research and science education, the Nation is able to lead the world in innovation, and will be able to develop a technically skilled workforce to vie for leadership in an increasingly competitive world.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total amount of new budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2007 is $54,670,000,000, including $229,000,000 in mandatory appropriations. The amount of discretionary budget authority, as defined by the Budget Act, is $51,000,000,000.

The total amount of new budget authority represents an increase of $1,189,388,000 compared with the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and an increase of $2,426,817,000 compared with the budget request.

The Committee recommended bill is consistent with the allocation for the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. The Committee has made difficult but necessary trade offs to craft a bill that is within these strict fiscal limitations. Within these limitations, the Committee has struck the delicate balance of supporting the competing priorities of law enforcement, science, ocean and atmospheric research and space exploration.

Despite the largest increase in violent crime in the United States since 1991, the Committee notes with disappointment the administration's proposed elimination of most funding for State and local law enforcement assistance programs.

The Committee continues to be troubled with the administration's proposed funding level for the Nation's leading civilian ocean and atmospheric research, science, and service agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. The fiscal year 2007 request is $421,914,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, which is inadequate to properly fund the numerous programs supporting our oceans, marine fisheries, and atmospheric research as well as, the critical weather service predictions and forecasting we rely on daily to help save lives and protect property in times of severe weather. The Committee has tried to address the issue of NOAA's ever-eroding base by providing additional resources to counter the recent trend.

All account totals for fiscal year 2006 reflect the enacted level which includes the adjustments provided for in Public Law 109–108, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year

Ending September 30, 2006 and Public Law 109–148, Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006. All account totals for fiscal year 2006 emergency supplemental appropriations reflect the levels provided in Public Law 109–148, Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 and Public Law 109–234, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006.

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 on Appropriations, 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 1990's to provide additional flexibility to the agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The Committee expects each department and agency to closely follow the reprogramming procedures listed in section 505, which are similar to provisions that applied in statute during fiscal year 2006. 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 2007, 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 $750,000 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 $750,000. 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; 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 reorga-

nize activities prior to submitting the required notifications to the Committee.

The reprogramming process is based on comity between the Appropriations Committee and the executive branch. 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 the executive branch departments to manage their 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. Further, the Committee notes that when a department or agency submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees on Appropriations, and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the department or agency seeking the reprogramming to reconcile the differences between the two bodies before proceeding. If reconciliation is not possible, the items in disagreement in the reprogramming or transfer request shall be considered unapproved.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Committee directs that all departments and agencies funded within this bill shall submit all of their fiscal year 2008 budget justifications concurrently with the official submission of the administration's budget to Congress. Further, all departments and agencies with classified programs are directed to submit their classified budget justification documents to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, 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 programs, projects, and activities for fiscal years 2007 and 2008. The Committee directs the chief financial officer of each department or agency under the subcommittees jurisdiction to ensure that ade-

quate justification is given to each increase, decrease, staffing and function change proposed in the fiscal year 2008 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 2008 submission 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. The Committee expects all departments and agencies covered under this act to consult with the Committee on this issue prior to the submission of the fiscal year 2008 budget request and justification materials.

FEE PROPOSALS

The Committee continues to be concerned with the use of proposed user fees to fund necessary and essential Government and law enforcement functions. Such proposals amount to budgetary "smoke and mirrors" and are actually a tax on the public. Congress has rejected such proposals before, yet the administration continues to include them in its budget submissions. The Committee believes that any future user fee proposals should be accompanied by specific offsets identified within the relevant agency's budget. Such offsets suggest fiscal responsibility rather than fiscal imprudence.

ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT (E-GOV) INITIATIVES

The administration is seeking funds for various E-Gov initiatives in the fiscal year 2007 budget requests for the departments, agencies, and commissions receiving appropriations in this act. In many cases, the development of information technology [IT] systems for various E-Gov initiatives, including the so-called "lines of business", is not being funded in the budget of the managing agency of the initiative. Instead, these cross-agency E-Gov initiatives are being funded through "fee-for-service" assessments to agencies.

An underlying assumption of the cross-agency E-Gov initiatives is that consolidation of IT systems will yield cost savings and improve Federal Government performance. Presumed savings from implementing various E-Gov initiatives are vague, and the Committee is skeptical of realistic cost savings without more evidence of financial planning. Furthermore, consolidation of multiple agencies into a one-system-fits-all model often leads to development of systems that fail to adequately address unique and mission-critical aspects of individual agencies. The Committee is aware that consolidation, when taken too far as an objective, can become an excuse to usurp decision-making from agencies, and leave them without the ability to acquire the critical technology to become more efficient and effective.

The administration has only conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the cross-agency E-Gov initiatives on a government-wide basis. As uncovered in responses to specific inquiries from the Committee, the administration is unable to quantify the benefits to a particular agency for participating in a cross-agency E-Gov program. Therefore, the Committee has no confidence that the amounts being assessed have any relationship to the benefits anticipated to be returned.

Finally, the Committee is concerned that funding various E-Gov initiatives through transfers of funds exceeds authority provided in the E-Gov Act, Economy Act, and agency revolving fund statutes. Furthermore, these transactions conceal the total costs of developing, operating, and maintaining E-Gov IT systems, as well as, government and contractor performance in meeting budget, schedule, and program requirements. Considering the difficulty the Federal Government has in managing large, complex IT acquisitions, the Committee believes that the E-Gov initiatives would benefit from greater public accountability, and should be administered in a manner that does not impede congressional oversight.

For these reasons, the Committee recommendation provides no funding for E-Gov activities for fiscal year 2007. If the departments or agencies determine that funds are necessary for these efforts, the Committee will consider a reprogramming of existing resources consistent with sections 505 and 516 of this act. Future requests for funding for any E-Gov initiative to the Senate Committee on Appropriations must include a detailed cost-benefit analysis, along with business metrics that measure the successful implementation and the savings achieved from contributions to E-Gov. In addition, the request must identify any IT system programs or contracts that are being terminated in order to migrate to an E-Gov initiative. All reprogramming requests must demonstrate that the benefits from the transfer for an E-Gov initiative are greater than the original purpose for which the funds were appropriated. These requirements apply to future budget submissions and reprogramming requests for the current and future fiscal years. The Inspector General of the affected departments or agencies shall (1) audit and review all E-Gov documentation, including the assumptions contained in the cost-benefit analysis; and (2) certify that the documentation validates the outcomes of the E-Gov cost-benefit analysis.

NONCAREER PERSONNEL 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.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of budget totals for 2007: Subcommittee on Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies:				
Mandatory	229	229	NA	[1] 240
Discretionary	51,000	51,000	NA	[1] 52,563
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2007	.....	.....	.....	[2] 32,330
2008	.....	.....	.....	13,359
2009	.....	.....	.....	4,133
2010	.....	.....	.....	1,733
2011 and future years	.....	.....	.....	718
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2007	NA	1,166	NA	64

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[2] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of $21,955,264,000 for the Department of Justice [DOJ]. The recommendation is $241,126,000 above the fiscal year 2006 funding level, excluding emergency supplemental appropriations and $461,261,000 above the budget request.

The Committee has made funding for combating and prosecuting terrorism; enhancing intelligence capabilities; arresting and prosecuting child predators; and developing critical information technology and infrastructure investments-centerpieces of the fiscal year 2007 Department of Justice appropriations bill.

The Committee remains concerned with the Department's budgeting for the agencies under its jurisdiction. Not only is the Department consistently requesting too few resources, resulting in cuts to critical programs, but it increasingly relies on false revenues which require substantial changes to current law in order to fund existing base programs. This approach unnecessarily compromises the agent workforce and jeopardizes agency missions.

The Committee is disappointed in the Department's inability to secure funding for critical mission areas relative to other Federal agencies. The Committee believes, with regard to homeland security generally, and terrorism specifically, the Department carries a significant share of the burden, but does not receive from the administration resources commensurate with its mission responsibilities. For example, the administration's supplemental request of May 19, 2006, for $2,000,000,000 to secure the Nation's border only provides the Department $20,000,000, or 1 percent, of the total requested. However, the Department is responsible for the adjudication, prosecution, and detention of criminals and detainees that the proposed 1,000 new border agents place in the criminal justice system, thus significantly increasing the workload of the Department. The end result is that the Department must further sacrifice its limited resources to respond to fiscal and manpower pressures created by other Federal agencies at the expense of its core mission.

The largest impact, both in terms of resources and programs, is the proposed elimination of over $1,300,000,000 in State and local law enforcement funding in fiscal year 2007. As outlined at the Subcommittee's fiscal year 2007 budget hearing on April 5, 2006, both the Federal Bureau of Investigations Director and the Drug Enforcement Administrator testified that the elimination of critical resources to State and local law enforcement would negatively impact their ability to fight the war on terror. This problem is further exacerbated by the Department's request to rescind an additional $255,000,000 in funds previously appropriated by the Congress to State and local law enforcement.

The Committee views the continual proposed elimination of these critical programs as misguided and irresponsible. State and local law enforcement must have the resources necessary to fight crime and assist the Federal Government in the Global War on Terror. Repeated elimination of these important funds calls into question the Department's commitment to remain the Nation's premier law enforcement agency.

Language is not included to rescind balances from the Crime Victims Fund, as requested by the administration.

The administration has acknowledged the necessity to build more prisons; however, the request fails to include adequate resources to do so. For the third consecutive year, the Department proposed rescinding funds explicitly provided for the construction of new prisons, contrary to its publicly stated goal. The fiscal year 2007 proposed rescission of $142,000,000 is in addition to the proposed rescission of fiscal year 2006 funds of $314,000,000. Of further concern is the recent disclosure to the Committee of over $130,000,000 in cost overruns caused solely by the Department's continual delay in awarding prison construction contracts. The Committee reminds the Department that since fiscal year 2004, the Congress has provided sufficient funding for these critical construction projects. The cost escalations would not have occurred if the Department commenced construction as planned, proposed, and funded, as Congress intended.

Finally, under this title the Department has again proposed a fee related to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [ATF]. The fee, which is intended to increase the tax on the explosives industry, has been proposed in previous years and, again is not likely to be enacted by Congress. The Committee is very concerned with the Department's intent to fund existing, on-going salaries and expenses of on-board ATF agents with a newly proposed fee. This proposal is irresponsible for it would take 18 to 24 months before any funds, much less the $120,000,000 needed to pay existing salaries, would be generated and collected. These fees, therefore, are not available to support current full-time staff. The Committee understands that ATF would require an additional $20,000,000 to hire the necessary revenue agents to collect the fee; additional funds the Department did not request. The Committee views the use of creative funding mechanisms to be disingenuous at best. If the collection of this tax were applied to the resources for the "General Administration" account, the Committee believes that the Department's support for this proposal would diminish.

The combined effect of these proposals contained in the Justice Department's budget request has a budgetary impact on the Committee in excess of $1,700,000,000. Considering the Committee's strict budgetary constraints, combined with the negative impacts of the administration's budget request, the Committee's options are severely limited. As a result, the Committee can only focus resources on the most mission-critical programs and problems and unfortunately must defer new initiatives and less critical programs to a later date.

Personnel Expenses.—Throughout this title, the Committee recommends funding for personnel expenses, including the 2.2 percent pay raise proposed for fiscal year 2007, annualization of the fiscal

year 2006 pay raises and increases, and the annualization of the fiscal year 2005 increases and positions, unless otherwise provided below.

Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 Adjustments and Reductions.—The Committee recommends all proposed decreases, base adjustments, and offsets contained in the budget request, unless otherwise provided below.

Budget Restructuring Proposals.—The Committee remains concerned with the Department's repeated proposal to consolidate existing decision-units. All accounts within the DOJ, therefore, shall continue to use the fiscal year 2006 decision-units and account structures, unless otherwise specified in prior years or in the following recommendation.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$122,866,000
Budget estimate, 2007	115,505,000
House allowance	35,400,000
Committee recommendation	41,126,000

The Committee recommendation provides $41,126,000. The recommendation is $81,740,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $74,379,000 below the budget request. Funding for the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review is transferred to the new National Security Division.

Given the Committee's extremely tight fiscal constraints, it has focused its limited resources on only the most critical of functions. As such, the Committee has denied any increases in the "General Administration" account.

The "General Administration" account provides funding for senior policy officials responsible for Departmental management and policy development. The specific offices funded by this account include: 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.

The following table compares the fiscal year 2006 enacted level to the fiscal year 2007 budget estimate and the Committee's recommendation for each office:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2006 enacted	Fiscal year 2007 budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Department Leadership:			
Attorney General	5,023	5,260	5,260
Deputy Attorney General	4,960	5,194	5,194
Associate Attorney General	1,687	1,767	1,250
Subtotal	11,670	12,221	11,704
Intergovernmental Relations/External Affairs:			
Public Affairs	2,729	2,858	800
Legislative Affairs	3,436	3,598	800

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2006 enacted	Fiscal year 2007 budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Intergovernmental & Public Liasion	885	927	800
Subtotal	7,050	7,383	2,400
Executive Support/Professional Responsibility:			
Legal Policy	5,349	5,601	5,349
Professional Responsibility	5,540	5,801	4,204
Subtotal	10,889	11,402	9,553
Intelligence Policy and Review [1]	30,850	.....	.....
Justice Management Division	62,407	68,647	44,996
Subtotal	62,407	68,647	44,996
Unspecified Reduction	.....	.....	−31,527
National Drug Intelligence Center Transfer	.....	15,852	.....
Budget Modeling	.....	.....	4,000
Total	122,866	115,505	41,126

[1] Transferred to the National Security Division.

The Committee recommendation withholds $30,000,000 from the "General Administration" account until the Attorney General certifies to the Senate Committee on Appropriations that appropriations provided for fiscal year 2007 prison construction have been obligated and all related contracts awarded as directed by the Committee.

Terrorist Explosives Device Analytical Center [TEDAC].—The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not undertaken an active leadership role in mediating disputes between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives at the TEDAC. The TEDAC is responsible for coordinating and managing a unified national effort to gather and forensically exploit terrorist improvised explosive devices to protect military men and women deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan. The work done at the TEDAC is too important to allow for any stove-piping. Therefore, the Committee directs the Government Accountability Office [GAO] to review and evaluate the TEDAC including: (1) the chain-of-command structure; (2) cooperation between Federal agencies co-located at the TEDAC; and (3) Department of Justice oversight and leadership to the TEDAC.

Office of Legislative Affairs.—The Committee recommends $800,000 for the Office of Legislative Affairs. Given the extremely tight fiscal constraints, the Committee has reduced funding for this office and has focused those resources on supporting agents in the field. Should additional funding be necessary to support these efforts, the Committee will consider the use of existing resources consistent with section 505 of this act.

National Drug Intelligence Center [NDIC].—The Committee does not agree to provide $16,000,000 to the Department of Justice for the NDIC; this center is outside of the Subcommittee's jurisdiction.

Critical Infrastructure.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,000,000 for the Department of Justice to study and initiate critical information processing and storage of information tech-

nology requirements. The Committee directs the Department to evaluate security, collection methodologies, validation, horizontal-integration, synchronization, and processing capability. The Committee directs the Department to ensure potential sites are a reasonable distance from any existing Department of Justice [DOJ] backup or data storage facilities to maintain adequate redundancy capability. This report is due to the Committee no later than February 1, 2007.

Management and Law Enforcement Efficiency.—The Committee tasks the Department with re-examining the roles of its operational components to guarantee maximum effectiveness and efficiency by prohibiting duplication of effort by agencies under its jurisdiction in combating violent crime, and ensuring that there is optimal coordination among DOJ components. The priority for the Department of Justice shall remain the prevention of terrorism and national security, and the Committee directs the Department to ensure agencies responsible for this priority are focused on this mission, and not distracted by missions better handled by other components. The Department shall provide a comprehensive report to the Committee by no later than February 1, 2007, that streamlines component activities, eliminates duplication of effort by components, and suspends the squandering of scarce agency resources.

Budget Models.—The Committee is concerned that the Department has not adequately provided support for hiring the necessary resources to meet its primary goal, the prevention of terrorism. The Committee provides an additional $4,000,000 to the Department's "General Administration" account to create and maintain a budget model that will facilitate more efficient resource allocation toward terrorism prevention activities.

Department of Justice Electronic Government [E-Gov] Fiscal Year 2007 Request.—The Committee recommendation provides no funding for E-Gov activities for fiscal year 2007. If the Department determines that funds are necessary for these efforts, the Committee will consider a reprogramming of existing resources consistent with sections 505 and 516 of this act. Future requests for funding for any E-Gov initiative to the Senate Committee on Appropriations must include a detailed cost-benefit analysis, along with business metrics that measure the successful implementation and the savings to the Department derived from its contribution to E-Gov. In addition, the request must identify any information technology systems, programs, or contracts that are being terminated in order to migrate to an E-Gov initiative. All reprogramming requests must demonstrate that the benefits from the transfer for an E-Gov initiative are greater than the original purpose for which the funds were appropriated. These requirements apply to future budget submissions and reprogramming requests for the current and future fiscal years. The Department of Justice Inspector General shall (1) audit and review all E-Gov documentation, including the assumptions contained in the cost-benefit analysis; and (2) certify that the documentation validates the outcomes of the E-Gov cost-benefit analysis.

Report on Centralized Services and Electronic Government [E-Gov] Savings.—The Attorney General shall provide a report to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, no later than 30 days after

the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, on all administrative, E-Gov, and centralized service charges, including Working Capital Fund [WCF] charges, to all components of DOJ. The report shall include: (1) how costs are derived; (2) the centralized services or E-Gov activity paid for; (3) the actual savings realized due to a centralized service or E-Gov implementation; (4) all data used to compute the above savings; (5) a cost/benefit analysis of the components' costs and the actual savings identified in the Department's budget request; (6) how often the aforementioned charges are administered; and (7) a breakout of all centralized services contained in the "General Administration" account, or any other account, as well as in each bureau's budget request.

Departmental Offices.—The Committee has established specific limitations for each individual program and policy within the Departmental Offices. The accompanying bill includes a provision authorizing a cumulative total of transfers of up to 5 percent between each activity (Departmental Leadership; Intergovernmental/External Affairs; Executive Support/Professional Responsibility; and Justice Management Division) and after 5 percent, the Department shall seek prior approval from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Database Enterprise Rights Management Development Project.—The Committee is very disappointed by recent breaches in Federal data security systems that have put at risk personal information contained on government computers and agency databases. Lax security of personal information and lack of appropriate protocols regarding use of agency data has exposed countless individuals to identify theft and similar abuses of personal information, undermined confidence in routine interaction with Federal agencies, and added significant costs for measures like credit monitoring that must be taken immediately after the release of private data. Current information security technology like firewalls offers virtually no protection against the malicious or inadvertent release of personal or sensitive information by those with authority to access and use the data. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to develop and utilize an enterprise rights management [ERM] system to safeguard sensitive documents stored in or generated by Federal agencies' database systems. The Committee believes that ERM is a promising new technology for securing data that enables custodians of the data to assign utilization rights to data files that automatically allow or restrict how users can access, download, edit, copy, print, and forward them. In addition to the advantages of affirmatively controlling information access and usage, ERM allows systems administrators to audit user activity. The Committee further directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Justice to submit a report to the Senate Appropriations Committee no later than February 1, 2007, that provides in detail: 1) a plan for secure endpoint integrity, access management, and data controls; and 2) a schedule for deploying ERM.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	.....
Budget Estimate, 2007	$66,970,000
House allowance	66,970,000
Committee recommendation	64,866,000

The Committee recommendation provides $64,866,000. The recommendation is $2,104,000 below the budget request.

The newly created National Security Division [NSD] coordinates the Department's national security and terrorism missions through law enforcement investigations and prosecutions. The creation of the NSD consolidates the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review [OIPR] and the Criminal Division's [CRM] Counterterrorism and Counterespionage sections.

Office of the Assistant Attorney General and Executive Office.—The Committee recommendation provides $7,846,000 for the Office of the Assistant Attorney General and Executive Office. However, the Committee's recommendation does not provide funding for positions duplicating tasks that should be performed by existing support personnel within the Department.

National Security Investigations.—The Committee recommendation provides an increase of $7,428,000 for increased intelligence workloads and oversight of the intelligence community. This increase will support the NSD's efforts to keep pace with Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act [FISA] workload requirements.

Proliferation Security Initiative.—The Committee recommendation provides an increase of $1,052,000 to investigate, prosecute, and prevent espionage and illegal procurement of proliferation technologies.

Counterterrorism Investigations Coordination.—The Committee recommendation provides an increase of $801,000 for coordination of counterterrorism investigations. Coordination of these activities by the division ensures the Department of Justice is monitoring all facets of terrorist organizations including weapons of mass destruction, terrorist financing, and international and domestic terror planning.

Office of Intelligence Policy and Review [OIPR].—The Committee recommendation provides $41,541,000 for OIPR. The workload of the OIPR has increased significantly since September 11, 2001, particularly in terms of the number of FISA applications the office must prepare and process. The FISA is used by the Government as a tool to obtain intelligence for fighting terrorism and countering espionage activities directed against the United States by foreign powers and agents of foreign powers.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2006	$123,404,000
Budget estimate, 2007	175,007,000
House allowance	125,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $100,000,000. The recommendation is $23,404,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $75,007,000 below the budget request.

The Justice Information Sharing Technology [JIST] account provides increased control to the Department Chief Information Officer [DCIO] to ensure that investments in information technology [IT] are well planned and aligned with the Department's overall IT strategy and enterprise architecture. JIST helps ensure that all DOJ components build systems that are interoperable with shared components and not stove-piped systems that become obsolete once operational. The Committee is supportive of IT enhancements and the creation of systems that work across agencies and Departments.

Public Law 109–272 directed the Department to create an Information Technology Governance Board in the hope that senior leadership would provide much needed oversight to correct past information technology failures at the Department. The Board was directed to oversee the early development stages of major information technology acquisitions and report within 90 days of enactment to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on a plan to reorganize information technology acquisitions and establish strict guidelines which would govern the Department's future information technology investments.

While the Committee continues to support the work of the DCIO, senior leadership has not provided the support necessary to develop a comprehensive information technology oversight plan to sufficiently oversee the hundreds of ongoing information technology investments at the Department.

The OIG has notified the Committee that the individual component financial accounting systems lack cost data on IT investments making it virtually impossible to audit the cost of the systems being developed or maintained. The Committee is disappointed in the Department's lack of sufficient financial controls and oversight in this area. The Committee has appropriated approximately $4,000,000,000 worth of IT project costs for the Department of Justice since fiscal year 2005. The OIG found that of the Department's major IT investments, there is virtually no independent verification or validation mechanism or financial accounting at the component or Department-level. If the Department cannot assess its IT investments, the Committee questions the ability of the Department to verify any actual costs for any individual system. If this trend continues, the Committee will increasingly direct funding to higher priority missions that produce measurable results for the dollars spent.

The Committee was hopeful that the Department would use the creation of the Board as an opportunity to control its future investments but, to date, that has not occurred. The Department failed to submit this mandated report. Therefore, the Committee cannot support IT programs lacking project performance metrics that measure compliance with each individual program's cost, scope, schedule and quality. As a result, the Committee has reduced funding for this account and hopes that the Department will begin to take responsibility for the investments of IT dollars under its control.

Information Technology Governance Board.—Given the Department's recent high profile information technology failures and the large amount of resources devoted to these programs, the Com-

mittee directs the Department's Investment Review Board, headed by the Deputy Attorney General, to oversee the development of all critical IT infrastructure acquisitions and improvements. The Investment Review Board shall: (1) review the completeness of the initial business case and cost justification which defines the success criteria for the project (success criteria is defined as the scope, cost, schedule, and quality); (2) ensure the creation of project performance metrics to measure compliance with the success criteria at project milestones; (3) oversee and approve the creation of system architectures; (4) oversee the completeness of the specifications; (5) ensure the creation of meaningful operations metrics for performance, security and reliability.

The Department shall, within 90 days of enactment of this act, submit to the Senate Committee on Appropriations a plan that includes a listing of IT projects the Board will review in this fiscal year, all projects reviewed in fiscal year 2006, the outcome of the 2006 reviews and any corrective actions taken by the Board.

NARROWBAND COMMUNICATIONS/INTEGRATED WIRELESS NETWORK

Appropriations, 2006	$88,851,000
Budget estimate, 2007	89,217,000
House allowance	89,000,000
Committee recommendation	75,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $75,000,000. The recommendation is $13,851,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $14,217,000 below the budget request.

This account centrally funds development, acquisition, deployment, operation and maintenance of the Justice Department's narrowband wireless communications network.

However, should additional funding be necessary for this effort, the Committee will consider a reprogramming of existing resources, consistent with section 505 of this act.

These funds provide for the conversion to narrowband communications, including the cost for operation and maintenance of land mobile radio legacy systems. Federal Government agencies are required to convert to narrowband operations which provide a more technologically advanced and efficient use of radio spectrum. The Committee is concerned about the lagging progress as well as the recurring costs of the conversion. The Committee also understands aging infrastructure has been an impediment in the implementation of narrowband.

This account also funds the Integrated Wireless Network [IWN]. The IWN will address communications shortcomings in key strategic locations, such as along the northern and southern land borders, and in cities that are potential targets for terrorism. Resources will support Justice components' existing land mobile radio systems; support IWN operations and maintenance requirements; invest in new narrowband infrastructure and subscriber equipment; promote communications interoperability by Federal law enforcement and homeland security personnel; and support management and operating requirements.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

Appropriations, 2006	$212,930,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	9,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	229,212,000
House allowance	229,152,000
Committee recommendation	229,212,000

The Committee recommendation provides $229,212,000. The recommendation is $16,282,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Executive Office for Immigration Review includes the Board of Immigration Appeals, immigration judges, and administrative law judges who decide through administrative hearings whether to admit or exclude aliens seeking to enter the country, and whether to deport or adjust the status of aliens whose status has been challenged. This account also funds the Office of the Pardon Attorney which receives, investigates, and considers petitions for all forms of executive clemency.

Executive Office of Immigration Review [EOIR].—The Committee recommendation provides an increase of $8,757,000 over the fiscal year 2006 level for the adjudication of increased immigration caseload. This enhancement will allow EOIR to begin to process the additional immigration court workload presented by the Department of Homeland Security's immigration enforcement activities.

DETENTION TRUSTEE

Appropriations, 2006	$1,161,967,000
Budget estimate, 2007	1,332,326,000
House allowance	1,331,026,000
Committee recommendation	1,279,158,000

The Committee recommendation provides $1,279,158,000. The recommendation is $117,191,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $53,168,000 above the budget request.

The Office of the Federal Detention Trustee account provides oversight of detention management, and improvement and coordination of detention activities to ensure that Federal agencies involved in detention provide for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of persons in the custody of the United States.

The Committee is concerned about the Department's ability to anticipate the true funding needs for this account and directs the Detention Trustee to continue efforts to improve its current formulas. The Committee will consider the use of existing resources should additional funding be required, subject to section 505 of this act.

The Committee directs the Detention Trustee to report to the Committee on a quarterly basis the number of individuals in the detention trustee system, the projected number of individuals, and the annualized costs that are associated with them.

Efficiency.—The Committee reiterates its position that any construction, planning, supporting, or contracting of new detention facilities is not an allowable use of funds provided under this account and directs the Detention Trustee to withdraw any solicitations for such activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2006	$67,922,000
Budget estimate, 2007	70,558,000
House allowance	70,558,000
Committee recommendation	70,558,000

The Committee recommendation provides $70,558,000. The recommendation is $2,636,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

This account finances the activities of the Office of Inspector General [OIG] including audits, inspections, investigations and other reviews of programs and operations of the Department of Justice to promote economy, 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, 2006	$10,859,000
Budget estimate, 2007	11,951,000
House allowance	11,500,000
Committee recommendation	11,500,000

The Committee recommendation provides $11,500,000. The recommendation is $641,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $451,000 below the budget request.

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

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2006	$653,505,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	684,324,000
House allowance	668,739,000
Committee recommendation	654,324,000

The Committee recommendation provides $654,324,000. The recommendation is $819,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $30,000,000 below 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, the Civil Division, the Environmental and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Rights Division, the Office of Legal Counsel, and Interpol.

Operation Follow-Through.—The Committee recommendation provides $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level for tax law enforcement activities. Operation Follow-Through expands Department enforcement efforts through a heightened focus on tax

kingpins, scam artists, and unscrupulous accountants, lawyers and tax preparers who promote or enable illegal tax avoidance.

Intellectual Property Crime Initiative.—The Committee recommendation provides $218,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level to combat international and domestic intellectual property crimes.

Office of Immigration Litigation.—The Committee recommendation provides an increase of $9,566,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level for the Department's exponential growth in alien removal decisions. The Committee notes that the heightened immigration enforcement activities pursued by the Department of Homeland Security [DHS] directly impacts the personnel and resources of the Justice Department. The Committee remains concerned DOJ is not requesting enough resources to keep litigation costs on pace with DHS enforcement activities.

Child Exploitation/Obscenities Program.—The Committee recommendation provides an increase of $500,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level for the United States National Central Bureau to support criminal intelligence and investigative leads to rescue children from sexual abuse and prosecute obscenity cases. Funding for this program also coordinates law enforcement to dismantle international websites that contain images of child pornography.

Unspecified Reduction.—Given the Department's attempts during fiscal year 2005 to significantly reduce this component and the large numbers of vacancies the Committee has proposed a reduction of $30,435,000 and has reallocated those savings to agents in the field.

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

LEGAL DIVISIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Office of the Solicitor General	$9,977
Tax Division	87,691
Criminal Division	137,061
Civil Division	213,286
Environment and Natural Resources Division	95,051
Office of Legal Counsel	6,278
Civil Rights Division	113,583
Interpol USNCB	21,247
Office of Dispute Resolution	586
Unspecified Reduction	−30,435
Total	654,325

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2006	$6,252,000
Budget estimate, 2007	6,333,000
House allowance	6,292,000
Committee recommendation	6,333,000

The Committee recommendation provides a reimbursement of $6,333,000 for legal costs. The recommendation is $81,000 above

the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as 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).

ANTITRUST DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$144,088,000
Budget estimate, 2007	147,742,000
House allowance	145,915,000
Committee recommendation	147,742,000

The Committee recommendation provides $147,742,000. The recommendation is $3,654,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

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

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$1,579,565,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	1,664,400,000
House allowance	1,664,400,000
Committee recommendation	1,646,195,000

The Committee recommendation provides $1,646,195,000. The recommendation is $66,630,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $18,205,000 below the budget request.

This account supports the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys and the 94 U.S. Attorneys headquarters offices throughout the United States and its territories. The U.S. Attorneys [USAs] serve as the principal litigators for the U.S. Government for criminal and civil matters. As in past years, the Committee directs the U.S. Attorneys to focus their efforts on those crimes where the unique resources, expertise, or jurisdiction of the Federal Government can be most effective. The Committee expects that the resources provided be directed to the highest priorities of the USAs.

Project SeaHawk.—The Committee commends the United States Attorney's Office in the District of South Carolina with respect to its pilot project, Project SeaHawk, which has demonstrated many valuable lessons the United States Coast Guard should consider for continuation in the Port of Charleston and for replication in other ports. Project SeaHawk was created prior to the standup of the Department of Homeland Security [DHS]. Since that time DHS, State and local governments, and the private sector have invested billions to strengthen port security. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to include funding for Project Seahawk within its annual budget request. The Committee also expects the United States Attorney to continue in a leadership role in partnership with the Coast Guard to ensure that all of the relevant law enforcement

agencies continue to work collectively to keep the Port of Charleston safe.

Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Enforcement.—The Committee remains concerned that 25 percent of the software produced in the United States has been copied illegally in violation of U.S. copyright laws. The estimate of lost revenue to copyright industries exceeds $30,000,000,000 annually. The Committee directs the U.S. Attorneys to report to the Committees on Appropriations by February 1, 2007, on the number, type, and location of copyright prosecutions undertaken in the preceding year, including those under Public Law 105–147.

The Committee recommendation provides $5,000,000 to prosecute interstate and international child sexual exploitation cases. These additional resources will allow the United States Attorneys to prosecute criminals that travel across interstate lines to engage in sex with children utilizing the Internet and other electronic means.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2006	$211,664,000
Budget estimate, 2007	236,116,000
House allowance	223,447,000
Committee recommendation	234,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $234,000,000. The recommendation is $22,336,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $2,116,000 below the budget request.

The United States 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 2006, the U.S. Trustee Program will participate in an estimated 1.5 million business and consumer bankruptcy case filings. To carry out its duties in these cases under the Bankruptcy Code (title 11) and title 28 of the U.S.C., the U.S. Trustee Program is organized into three levels: the Executive Office for United States Trustees in Washington, DC; United States Trustees in 21 regions whose geographic jurisdiction is established by statute; and 95 field offices, which cover 150 court sites and 280 other administrative hearing locations.

The Committee continues to support the use of data-enabled forms, or "smart forms" for filing bankruptcy petitions and schedules. The data-enabled technology was developed jointly by the United States Trustee Program and the Administrative Office of the Courts [AOUSC]. The Committee supports the mandatory use of smart forms to further improve efficiencies in the bankruptcy system.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$1,303,000
Budget estimate, 2007	1,559,000
House allowance	1,431,000
Committee recommendation	1,431,000

The Committee recommendation provides $1,431,000. The recommendation is $128,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $128,000 below the budget request. The recommendation fully provides for the adjudication of claims against: Germany relating to World War II; Cuba relating to the Castro regime; and Iraq relating to the U.S.S. *Stark* incident and Desert Shield/Storm.

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

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$782,903,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	824,642,000
House allowance	825,924,000
Committee recommendation	844,761,000

The Committee recommendation provides $844,761,000. The recommendation is $61,858,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, and $20,119,000 above the fiscal year 2007 budget request. The recommendation includes an increase of $20,970,000 as an adjustment to the base funding level to support the United States Marshals Service's [USMS] current operating budget.

The core missions of the USMS include the apprehension of fugitives, protection of the Federal judiciary, protection of witnesses, execution of warrants and court orders, and the custody and transportation of accused and unsentenced prisoners.

Protection of the Judicial Process.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $470,643,000 for the protection of the judicial process. The recommendation is $41,099,000 above the fiscal year 2006 funding level and identical to the budget request. This funding level includes a program increase of $4,612,000 to provide additional deputy marshals for judicial security. Within the amount recommended are the requested adjustments to base programs for the Office of Protective Intelligence to perform timely judicial threat analysis, as well as funds for home intrusion detection systems for round-the-clock protection of Federal judges.

Information Technology.—The Committee's recommendation provides $7,173,000 to strengthen information technology infrastructure including ($3,900,000) to develop the Justice Detainee Information System, improve and maintain the Warrant Information Network and Prisoner Tracking System, and share information between USMS offices and other law enforcement agencies.

Information Technology Expansion.—The Committee supports collaborative efforts between public and private entities to enhance fugitive investigations, apprehensions, judicial threat awareness and preparedness. These collaborative efforts should focus on the collection and analysis of photographic databases including oral and written threats against judicial officials.

Audited Financial Statements.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,834,000 to improve financial oversight. This enhance-

ment will assist with delivery of accurate and reliable financial statements.

Regional Fugitive Task Forces.—The Committee recommendation provides $29,406,000 for Regional Fugitive Task Forces to include $13,159,000 for payroll expenses, $11,247,000 for the day-to-day operating expenses for the five regional task forces and $5,000,000 for the Gulf Coast Regional Fugitive Task.

Technical Operations Group.—The Committee recommendation provides $19,211,000 for the Technical Operations Group to include $9,211,000 for payroll expenses and $10,000,000 for the day-to-day operating expenses.

Personnel Designations.—The USMS is directed to submit a report to the Committee no later than February 1, 2007, that assesses the training, personnel classifications, and career paths of its operational employees.

Sexual Offender Apprehension.—The Committee recommendation provides $6,000,000 for the USMS to place additional personnel in States with the highest levels of unregistered sex offenders, and fugitives wanted for other violent offenses. The Committee directs the USMS to work closely with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC] and State and local agencies to focus on the "worst of the worst" sex offenders especially those involved with crimes against children. The Committee applauds the USMS for its leadership during Operation FALCON II, which led to the arrest of over 9,000 violent fugitives, 1,102 of which were violent sexual offenders.

Sexual Offender Tracking.—The Committee recommendation provides $500,000 to establish a reimbursable agreement with the NCMEC to hire and co-locate a core group of personnel to assist with identification and data analysis to investigate, identify, and locate noncompliant sexual offenders. The Committee notes that sexual predators are actively crossing interstate lines pursuing children for sexual exploitation. Today, there are more than 563,000 registered sex offenders on State registries. However, at least 100,000 of those sexual offenders are non-compliant, many literally missing.

Sexual Offender Investigation Technology.—The Committee recommendation provides $10,000,000 for acquisition and implementation of advanced sexual offender search technology throughout the USMS. The advanced sexual offender search technology shall be managed by the USMS and made available to State and local law enforcement agencies designated by the Department in consultation with the NCMEC.

Fugitive Safe Surrender.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,405,000 to expand the Fugitive Safe Surrender program to additional cities. This program encourages individuals wanted for felony crimes to voluntarily surrender in faith-based settings. In fiscal year 2006, this program netted 850 fugitives, including 350 fugitive felons.

Courthouse Security Equipment.—This subaccount funds security equipment, telephone systems, and cabling. The Committee recommendation provides $12,079,000 for courthouse security equipment. Each year hereafter, not less than this level of funding shall recur for courthouse security equipment and Central Courthouse

Management Group positions. The Committee continues bill language requiring out-year budget estimates for courthouse security equipment be submitted by the Attorney General for each year hereafter as part of the annual budget submission process for all courthouse security equipment needs.

The recommendation will outfit courthouses in the following locations:

USMS COURTHOUSE SECURITY EQUIPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Detainee Facilities:	
Birmingham, Alabama	655
San Jose, California	65
Atlanta, Georgia	344
Baltimore, Maryland	372
Natchez, Mississippi	75
Jackson, Mississippi	875
Great Falls, Montana	150
Midland, Texas	100
Subtotal, Detainee Facilities	2,636
Nationwide Security Maintenance	4,800
Nationwide Security Repair	800
Nationwide Security Engineering Services	700
Occupational Health and Safety	1,337
Information Classified Security Program	806
Detention Locks and Hardware Maintenance	1,000
TOTAL, USMS Security Equipment	12,079

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above table.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2006	$8,769,000
Budget estimate, 2007	1,282,000
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	11,282,000

The Committee recommendation provides $11,282,000. The recommendation is $2,513,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $10,000,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation provides funding for construction in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by the USMS in United States courthouses and Federal buildings, including but not limited to the creation, renovation, and expansion of prisoner movement areas, elevators, sallyports, staff offices, and other law enforcement and court security support space. As in prior years, the Committee's intent is to provide for all construction activity to support the mission of the USMS in protection of the Federal judiciary and other law enforcement activities. The Committee understands that, due to the inherent nature of construction, delays may occur in the construction schedule. As in the past, funds may be directed to other locations as needed. The USMS is directed to notify the Committee of such delays and of any plans to redirect such funds prior to the

expenditure of those funds in accordance with section 505 of this act.

The Committee has included bill language requiring that out-year budget estimates for construction projects be submitted by the Attorney General for each year hereafter as part of the annual budget justification materials for each courthouse construction, relocation, and furniture needs.

The Committee is intent on remedying courthouse deficiencies overlooked for years before a tragedy occurs. The Committee recommendations, by project, are displayed in the following table:

USMS CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Construction:	
Birmingham, Alabama	500
San Jose, California	493
Atlanta, Georgia	300
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	475
Baltimore, Maryland	1,500
Great Falls, Montana	2,200
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,175
Sioux Falls, South Dakota	575
Midland, Texas	1,500
Subtotal, Construction	8,718
Architectural and Engineering Services	965
Minor repair construction	317
Request level	1,282
Total, USMS Construction	11,282

The Committee considers this recommendation an important step in reducing the backlog of critical security-related projects. As with courthouse security equipment, the Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above table in accordance with section 505.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 2006	$168,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	171,000,000
House allowance	171,000,000
Committee recommendation	171,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $171,000,000. The recommendation is $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

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

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$9,536,000
Budget estimate, 2007	10,229,000
House allowance	9,882,000
Committee recommendation	9,536,000

The Committee recommendation provides $9,536,000. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $693,000 below the budget request.

The Community Relations Service provides assistance to communities and persons in the prevention and resolution of disagreements relating to perceived discriminatory practices. The Attorney General may submit a reprogramming to the Committee for additional funding for conflict resolution and violence prevention activities of the Community Relations Service in accordance with reprogramming guidelines contained within this act.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 2006	$21,194,000
Budget estimate, 2007	21,211,000
House allowance	21,202,000
Committee recommendation	21,202,000

The Committee recommendation provides $21,202,000. The recommendation is $8,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $9,000 below the budget request.

This account provides funds to supplement existing resources to cover additional investigative expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, and U.S. Marshals Service, such as awards for information, purchase of evidence, equipping of conveyances, and investigative expenses leading to seizure. Funds for these activities are provided from receipts deposited in the Assets Forfeiture Fund resulting from the seizure and liquidation of assets. Expenses related to the management and disposal of assets are also provided from the Assets Forfeiture Fund by a permanent indefinite appropriation.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2006	$483,189,000
Budget estimate, 2007	706,051,000
House allowance	498,457,000
Committee recommendation	388,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $388,000,000. The recommendation is $95,189,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $318,051,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendation places the entire OCDETF program, including the Drug Fusion Center, within DEA. Placing the OCDETF program within DEA will ensure greater coordination, reduce the unnecessary bureaucracy, and streamline management of drug enforcement investigations. Further, the Committee directs the personnel of the Executive Office for OCDETF to report to the Administrator of the DEA, or their designee.

The Committee believes that given the Department's lack of success in securing funding for its most critical programs, it can ill afford to continue to fund two agencies with similar missions. If OCDETF is a success for the contributing agencies, the agencies can direct funding to that mission, but if terrorism is the primary responsibility then agencies should have the financial flexibility to address those priorities. Given the global war on terrorism agencies should not need incentives to work together. The Drug Enforcement Administration is the premier drug agency in the world and the Committee is at a loss why there is a need to support two bureaucracies. The Committee can no longer afford this duplication of effort.

The Committee expects that the efficiencies created by merging these two organizations should easily generate the savings necessary to cover any shortfall. The recommendation does not provide funding for the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of The Treasury to participate in the OCDETF program, as those resources ($100,223,000) were provided directly to those agencies in their budget requests. While the Committee supports the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas [HIDTA] program, the recommendation does not transfer the HIDTA program to the OCDETF account as proposed in the budget request. Further, absent a change in the authorization of the HIDTA program the Committee will continue to deny such significant shifts between programs.

The Committee denies all programmatic increases and denies all requests to transfer funds from other law enforcement operations. The reality of scarce resources requires the Committee to allocate those resources to the highest priority threats. The leaders of the OCDETF partner agencies should have the flexibility to determine how to meet their critical mission requirements. Should partner agencies determine that their OCDETF related activities are a high enough priority, the Committee encourages those agencies to reallocate resources accordingly.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006 [1]	$5,655,569,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	130,700,000
Budget estimate, 2007	5,988,658,000
House allowance	5,962,928,000
Committee recommendation	5,854,219,000

[1] Excludes $25,000,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 109–108.

The Committee recommendation provides $5,854,219,000. The recommendation is $198,650,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $134,439,000 below the fiscal year 2007 budget request.

The recommendation includes an increase of $55,954,000 for adjustments to base to support the FBI's current operating level as well as the proposed cost-savings initiatives and offsets.

FBI Investigative Realignment of Field Agents.—The number of field agents used to address terror threats to the United States has consistently exceeded funded levels—even after allowing for the FBI's previous redirection of criminal investigative agents and the

hiring of new counterterrorism agents authorized by Congress. The Committee believes FBI management should now take the next step of aligning its "budget" workforce with its actual workforce use. The Committee has repeatedly encouraged the FBI to permanently realign its agent workforce to more accurately reflect current usage among investigative programs; instead, the FBI has elected to submit a series of annual after the fact "technical" reprogramming notifications. The administration appears to be showing signs of impatience with the FBI for failing to further align its workforce and proposes to shift 300 field criminal agents to counterterrorism for fiscal year 2007. Even if this action were adopted, it would fail to align the FBI's budget with current use by the field. Accordingly, the Committee mark reflects the reallocation of an additional 100 field agents, plus associated support personnel, from criminal investigative programs to counterterrorism. The Committee emphasizes that this action would not cause the actual reassignment of any criminal agents from their current cases; rather, this action makes permanent a shift in FBI agent use that has continued since 2001 and which has been the subject of annual reprogramming notifications. The Committee does not understand the reluctance of FBI management to initiate this realignment, nor does it understand how the FBI can effectively allocate its field agent resources given this imbalance. Further, the failure of the FBI to properly align its workforce makes it difficult for the Committee to assess whether there is a need for any further increases in any other field investigative programs.

Intelligence Requirements.—The FBI's role in the Intelligence Community is directly impacted by the priorities and guidance established by the Director of National Intelligence [DNI] and the National Intelligence Programs. To support the FBI's intelligence requirements, the Committee recommendation provides $15,078,000 in non-personnel funding to upgrade the FBI's intelligence infrastructure and other information technology systems. The recommendation also provides $16,009,000 for intelligence operations and production that will support the implementation of the human source validation process to ensure and maintain contact with the other elements of the intelligence community. The Committee recommendation also includes $7,000,000 to expand the capabilities of the Integrated Data Warehouse system to assist intelligence analysts in bridging stovepiped databases within the FBI.

Counterterrorism Response Capabilities.—The Committee remains concerned terrorists continue efforts to obtain, develop, and use chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear payloads against the United States. The Committee recommendation provides $24,000,000 to improve the FBI's rapid response to a confirmed or suspected Weapon of Mass Destruction.

Counterintelligence Computer Enhancement.—Within available funds, the Committee has provided $1,000,000 for the development of a dual processor handheld computer system for data mission.

Maritime Security and Preparedness.—Since September 11, 2001, the United States Coast Guard [USCG] has been given an increased role in maritime terrorism prevention and response, which has resulted in shared responsibilities between the USCG and the

FBI. A 1979 memorandum of understanding [MOU] between the FBI and Coast Guard acknowledges the overlapping jurisdiction between the two agencies in the maritime domain. Based upon recent findings by the DOJ Inspector General (Audit Report 06–26–06), it appears the 1979 memorandum may not clearly delineate responsibilities between the FBI and USCG for maritime terrorism-related issues. In addition, an interim Maritime Operational Threat Response [MOTR] plan issued in October 2005 failed to clarify the situation. The Committee understands that a final version of the MOTR is under review by the administration and is scheduled to be issued by the fall. Based on the language of the final MOTR, the FBI shall report to the Committee whether it intends to propose and enter into an updated MOU with the USCG to better clarify the roles of the FBI and the USCG in maritime security activities. The Committee further directs the FBI to resolve potential role and incident command conflicts in the event of a maritime terrorist incident by running joint exercises with the USCG in high-risk seaports. In addition, the FBI shall work with the USCG to initiate a study to assess its database capability to incorporate USCG reports on suspicious incidents in its databases and assess the practicality of information sharing of maritime threats with the USCG. The Committee directs that this report shall be delivered to the Senate Committee on Appropriations no later than February 1, 2007.

Multiyear Budgeting.—The Committee directs the FBI to adopt in fiscal year 2008, for all of its programs, a multiyear budget development and presentation approach consistent with the process used by the DNI for developing the National Intelligence Program. The DNI employs a multiyear budget development approach that parallels the Department of Defense Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution [PPBE] process. That approach instills a long-range outlook and discipline that is lacking in the current 1-year budget approach used by the FBI and Department of Justice. As the FBI is proposing more and more major investment projects that have multiyear development and delivery implications, it is important that the Committee have a clear understanding of the out-year implications of those proposals. Adoption of a multiyear budget development and presentation approach will help the FBI synchronize its budget and acquisition process with the DNI's budget development process. While the Committee believes that this revised budget model would greatly benefit the FBI, the Committee appreciates the FBI's need to balance its intelligence mission without jeopardizing its unique law enforcement characteristics that make the agency a valuable member of the law enforcement community.

FBI Financial and Staffing Plans.—The FBI has experienced rapid growth in funding and staffing, as well as numerous changes in organization and management structures. The influx of this growth and change has greatly challenged and stressed the hiring, staffing, training, planning, and fiscal management capacities of the FBI. The Committee understands that management decisions related to funding basic operations and maintenance, technology, field operations, and personnel compensation requirements have, in large part, prevented the FBI from achieving agency workforce tar-

gets depicted in the President's budget. The Committee believes it is necessary to recast end-strength targets based on these decisions. The FBI is directed to submit, no later than February 1, 2007, a fiscal year 2007 financial operating plan that identifies, at a minimum, funding and funded positions and full-time equivalent positions [FTE] by major program, project, and activity for each organizational element comprising each decision unit. These funding and personnel levels shall be consistent with the fiscal year 2007 enacted appropriation. The financial operating plan shall include a hiring plan that will enable the FBI to achieve the end-state position and FTE level adopted. The funding levels and funded position and work year levels established by this plan will establish base levels and serve as the basis for reporting operating year adjustments, reallocations, and reprogrammings, as required by section 505. On a quarterly basis, the FBI is directed to brief the Committee on the status of the operating plan and any planned changes during the upcoming quarter needed to meet emerging operational requirements.

Criminal Justice Information Services Division.—The Committee recommendation provides $449,542,000 including fee collections, for the Criminal Justice Information Services Division [CJIS]. As in previous years, under no circumstances is the FBI to divert funding collected through the CJIS user fee for any purpose other than CJIS, its refreshment plan, or a subsequent modernization plan for the current facility. The FBI is directed to use $50,000,000 in excess CJIS user fee collections to fully fund the Next Generation IAFIS project and partially fund the Automated Biometric Identification System/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System [IDENT/IAFIS] Interoperability project in fiscal year 2007, which will improve the speed and accuracy of IDENT/IAFIS, expand the data available in the system, and improve its latent print capabilities.

Organized Retail Theft.—The Committee recommendation provides not less than $4,100,000 for the FBI's Organized Retail Theft initiatives. The Committee is concerned proceeds from these illicit activities are being channeled to countries and entities that support terrorism.

Intellectual Property Crime Enforcement.—The Committee recommendation provides $6,000,000 for detection, investigation, and prosecution of domestic and international intellectual property crimes against the United States; including the creation of an operational unit at FBI headquarters of no less than 5 full-time, permanent agents, dedicated solely to working with the Department of Justice's Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section on complex, multi-district and international criminal intellectual property cases. This increases by two, the number of agents assigned to each of the Department of Justice's 18 Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property ["CHIP"] Units, each of whom, shall be dedicated solely to criminal intellectual property cases. The agents appropriated for this section shall investigate and support the criminal prosecution of the Federal intellectual property laws, including title 17 United States Code, sections 506, and 1204; Title 18 United States Code, section 1831, 1832, 2318, 2319, 2319A, 2319B, and

2320. The FBI shall make similar agent increases as additional CHIP Units are created.

Contingency Information Processing.—The Committee's recommendation provides $1,000,000 for the FBI to study critical information processing and storage of information technology requirements. The Committee is aware of insufficient critical backup capacity within the FBI. The Committee directs the FBI to evaluate security, collection methodologies, validation, horizontal-integration, synchronization, and processing capability. The Committee directs the FBI to ensure that potential sites are a reasonable distance away from any existing Department of Justice data centers to maintain adequate redundancy capabilities. The FBI is directed to prioritize its review of systems by focusing first on those critical programs that support National Intelligence activities. The FBI is directed to provide a report on critical infrastructure to the Committee by February 1, 2007.

Innocent Images National Initiative [IINI].—The Committee recommendation provides $7,000,000 for the IINI. This amount will substantially expand the number of agents investigating Internet-related crimes against children by 31 agents and 21 support positions.

Child Exploitation and Missing Children Investigations.—The Committee recommendation provides $7,000,000 to enhance the capabilities of the Innocence Lost initiative through the hiring of 31 agents and 21 support personnel to target offenders who use and transport children for prostitution and other crimes.

Forensic Scientists.—The Committee recommendation provides $4,000,000 to hire additional forensic scientists and support personnel at the new Regional Computer Forensic Laboratory to improve the FBI's investigative staffing requirements for crimes involving cyber crime, child exploitation, and terrorism related cases.

Office of Inspector General Audit [OIG].—In fiscal year 2006, the Committee directed the OIG to audit Department and bureau IT systems to: (1) identify research, plans, studies, and evaluations the Department has produced concerning information technology [IT] systems; and (2) analyze the depth and scope of problems the Department has experienced in formulating IT plans. The Committee is disappointed that this audit is hampered because the FBI, which manages 15 of the major systems, has only provided initial documentation for 3 of the systems they manage. This lack of cooperation hinders the Committee's ability to allocate scarce taxpayer dollars. To remedy this situation, the Committee has included statutory language that withholds obligation of $10,000,000 from the FBI "Salaries and expenses" account until the Attorney General certifies to the Senate Committee on Appropriations that all materials related to this audit have been provided to the OIG.

Special Technologies and Application Section [STAS].—This Committee recognizes the unique technical capability the STAS brings to the United States Intelligence Community [IC]. Without the groundbreaking advances the STAS has made, significant intelligence advances and other IC elements directly supporting the War on Terror would not have taken place. As such, this Committee appropriates $8,000,000 to enhance the contract engineering technical capabilities of the STAS. The FBI is directed to report to

this Committee by February 1, 2007, on all reductions to STAS's base and enhancement funding for the period fiscal year 2004–2006. The report shall include a detailed accounting of any reductions and an explanation of the redirection of these transferred funds. All nonrecurrals, reprogrammings, transfer, or other reduction in STAS funding shall comply with section 505 of this act.

Trilogy, Virtual Case File [VCF] and Past Mistakes.—The Committee remains concerned about the FBI's ability to successfully implement an improved information technology infrastructure given the recent failures of Trilogy and more specifically Virtual Case File [VCF], which ultimately cost the taxpayer $537,000,000. Despite this, the Committee remains committed to providing the FBI with the tools necessary to carry out its mission of fighting terrorism and believes a critical component to success is the ability to electronically share and analyze FBI case information.

Government Accountability Office [GAO] Report 06–306.—The Committee is aware of the recent 2006 GAO report on Trilogy which questions the FBI's ability to build any IT system, much less one more complex than VCF. The report includes a small cursory audit of the invoices related to VCF acquisition and found $10,000,000 in questionable costs paid to the contractor. Further, the report highlights that the FBI failed to verify that goods and services paid for were actually delivered. The questionable costs include: first class air travel by contractors, incorrect billing for overtime, over-charging of labor rates, charges for training never provided, and in some cases payment of insufficient or nonexistent invoices. Of most concern to the Committee is GAO's underlying conclusion: the FBI did not fundamentally understand the design requirements necessary for the successful development and deployment of VCF.

Audit Report.—The Committee understands that the FBI shares much of the burden for past IT failures. In an effort to rectify this situation, the Committee directs the FBI to audit all transactions and acquisitions related to Trilogy and provide the Committee a detailed report, within 180 days of enactment of this act, which identifies all invoices, their status, and whether or not they were wrongfully paid. The report shall include an itemized listing of all costs and the Bureau's plan to recoup all erroneous charges or over-billing from the contractor where appropriate.

SENTINEL.—The FBI's new technology initiative, SENTINEL, like Trilogy, promises to bring the FBI into the 21st century but the Justice Department Office of Inspector General [OIG] has identified several continuing concerns about the FBI's ability to manage this project. The major deficiencies identified by the OIG are: (1) SENTINEL's inability to share information with DOJ components; (2) FBI's failure to provide a common framework for other agencies' case management systems to communicate and share information with SENTINEL; (3) SENTINEL's lack of an Earned Value Management process; (4) the FBI's inability to track and control SENTINEL's costs and (5) the lack of complete documentation required by the FBI's own Information Technology Investment Management processes.

Overdue Trilogy and SENTINEL Responses.—On March 24, 2006, the Senate Committee on Appropriations provided the FBI

with a letter and a detailed list of questions relating to Trilogy, SENTINEL, and lessons learned from the FBI's past IT efforts. On April 26, 2006, the FBI Director testified that he would provide a prompt reply to this request. During the hearing the chairman directed all agencies to have all responses transmitted to the Committee within 3 weeks. Though the FBI has provided some information, 3 months late, the most crucial questions remain unanswered. The Committee is surprised by the FBI's lack of responsiveness, particularly given its own admission about the project's critical nature. The Committee is disappointed that the FBI has been indolent in its actions. The responses were to be the foundation of the Committee's fiscal year 2007 funding recommendation. The Committee has therefore been left with no choice but to provide less than the amount requested. Unfortunately, given the austere budget climate, the Committee does not possess the luxury of funding items which lack sufficient supporting detail and therefore can only provide funding for project areas which are thoroughly justified. If, however, the FBI can provide responses to the Committee's outstanding questions, the Committee will take them under consideration at the first opportunity available.

Fiscal Year 2007 Funding and Statutory Guidelines Related to SENTINEL.—Due to the critical nature of SENTINEL, the Committee approved $100,000,000 in fiscal year 2006 through a reprogramming and for fiscal year 2007 the Committee recommendation provides an appropriation of $40,000,000. In addition, the Committee expects the FBI to use all means necessary, including legal action, to recover all erroneous charges from the VCF contractor and, once recovered, will allow the FBI to apply the recovered resources toward the SENTINEL project, provided the guidelines below are met. In an effort to improve the FBI's chances for success regarding SENTINEL, the Committee has included statutory restrictions to govern the project's development and deployment.

The Committee has also included bill language which prohibits the obligation of any funds for any work, development or procurement for phases II, III, or IV until the GAO has certified that a performance measurement baseline is established and is being followed. In addition, the FBI cannot obligate funding for the next phase until reaching 70 percent completion of the planned work for the current phase under construction and the estimated cost to complete the current phase does not exceed 35 percent of the budgeted cost for such phase. Therefore, the FBI cannot obligate funds for a subsequent phase if the active phase is less than 70 percent complete and more than 5 percent over budget.

For each project phase, the FBI shall define the capabilities delivered within each phase. For each capability, the FBI shall define the discreet work packages necessary to deliver each capability. Work packages shall be finite elements facilitating the measurement and management of the scope of work performed; the start date; completion date; and the cost of the work package. Further, the period of the performance of work packages shall be restricted to periods of no longer than 4 months. The FBI shall use a performance-based management system that complies with the American National Standard Institute/Electronics Industries Alliance

Standard 748–A, as required by OMB Circular A–11, part 7 to measure achievement of the cost, schedule and performance goals.

With a properly designed performance based system, the Department of Justice's Investment Review Board can easily oversee the project's progress and success.

Cyber Crime Task Force.—The Committee directs the FBI to continue funding for the Cyber Crime Task Force in Birmingham, Alabama, from within funds provided.

Mortgage Fraud.—The Committee is concerned about increasing mortgage fraud and urges the FBI to combat this threat by increasing resources dedicated to this crime and by supporting the operations of Interagency Task Forces in the cities with the highest concentrations of mortgage fraud.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2006	$37,128,000
Budget estimate, 2007	51,392,000
House allowance	80,422,000
Committee recommendation	120,696,000

The Committee recommendation provides $120,696,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] construction. The recommendation is $83,568,000 above the fiscal year 2006 funding level and $69,304,000 above the budget request. Of this amount, $62,221,000 shall be for sensitive compartmental information facilities [SCIFs]; $28,000,000 shall be for a Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory; and $30,475,000 shall be for a Forensic Science Training Academy to be located at Redstone Arsenal.

Center for Intelligence Training.—The Committee's recommendation does not provide $6,311,000 to plan and design a Center for Intelligence Training. The Committee is concerned that the FBI's role within the intelligence community is evolving and its training requirements have not been adequately assessed alongside other intelligence agencies and their programs. The Committee directs the Director of the FBI to coordinate with the Director of National Intelligence to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Appropriations no later than February 1, 2007, that provides a comprehensive analysts training strategy that outlines: (1) curriculum integration and development; (2) training and infrastructure costs; (3) and cross-training between agents and analysts.

Regional Computer Forensic Laboratory.—The Committee recommendation provides $28,000,000 for a Regional Computer Forensic Laboratory [RCFL] to enhance and expand FBI investigative forensic processing capacity of digital evidence.

Forensic Science Training Academy.—The Committee recommendation provides $30,475,000 for a Forensic Science Training Academy to expand FBI forensic training capacity for its Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners.

SCIFs.—The Committee's recommendation provides $62,221,000 to construct additional SCIF capacity to enhance the FBI intelligence collection and analytical exploitation capabilities. This amount includes a transfer of $29,030,000 in base funding from the "Salaries and Expenses" account for SCIF construction.

Interim Hostage Rescue Team Space.—The Committee's recommendation does not provide $11,890,000 to demolish the main

HRT building and replace it with a multi-level parking garage and other facilities.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$1,664,918,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	24,200,000
Budget estimate, 2007	1,736,491,000
House allowance	1,751,491,000
Committee recommendation	1,723,674,000

The Committee recommendation provides $1,723,674,000. The recommendation is $58,756,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $12,817,000 below the fiscal year 2007 budget request. The recommendation provides $212,078,000 for Drug Enforcement Administration's [DEA] Drug Diversion Control Fee Account.

The recommendation provides an increase of $85,256,000 for adjustments to base to support the DEA's current operating level, as well as, the proposed cost-savings initiatives and offsets. The Committee has included the reductions proposed by DEA in the following areas: elimination of the demand reduction program ($9,297,000); elimination of regional enforcement teams ($9,015,000); and the reduction of the mobile enforcement team program ($30,169,000).

Human Intelligence.—The Committee recommendation provides $11,981,000 to strengthen the DEA's ability to target and focus its human intelligence resources on national security issues, and to reestablish the DEA within the intelligence community.

Field Intelligence Analysts.—The Committee recommendation provides $3,363,000 from the Diversion Control Fee Account to expand intelligence analysts to support diversion investigations.

Methamphetamine.—The recommendation provides, under the Office of Justice Programs, $20,000,000 for the DEA to assist State and local law enforcement with removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs and to support a container program that includes training, technical assistance, and the purchase of equipment to assist in the removal and storage of hazardous materials.

Communications Intercepts.—The Committee is concerned advanced communications interception equipment and methods are not being employed along the Southwest border to locate illegal drug shipments. The Committee directs the DEA to report no later than February 1, 2007, on the feasibility of improving communications surveillance capabilities for detecting illegal drug importation into the United States at border crossing locations.

Foreign Methamphetamine Production.—Methamphetamine is a growing concern in many communities across the country. Although law enforcement has successfully reduced the number of small labs operating domestically, the drug is now largely manufactured abroad and smuggled into the United States. The Committee urges the DEA to engage these international trafficking organizations domestically and abroad to stop the drug before it enters the United States.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$911,817,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	24,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	860,128,000
House allowance	950,128,000
Committee recommendation	985,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $985,000,000. The recommendation is $73,183,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $124,872,000 above the fiscal year 2007 budget request. The recommendation provides an increase of $52,311,000 as an adjustment to the base funding level to support the ATF's current operating budget. The recommendation does not include the explosives fee assumed in the budget request.

The mission of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives [ATF] 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 explosives, 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. ATF enforces the Contraband Cigarette Trafficking Act which addresses the diversion of cigarette taxes often involving multi-million dollar trafficking plots, some of which have been traced to international terrorists.

Proposed Fees to Fund Existing Law Enforcement Operations.—The Committee is disappointed by the Department's proposal of a $120,000,000 fee on the explosives industry and a permit fee on users to fund existing base operations and programs of the ATF. The Committee understands that if this fee were enacted today, it would take 2 years to put the regulatory structure in place before any funds could be collected. The Committee notes it is irresponsible to budget for ongoing fiscal year 2007 law enforcement operations with funds that do not exist. These types of financing schemes create significant problems for the Committee and could ultimately lead to a disruption to the Department's law enforcement programs.

Violent Crime Impact Teams.—The Committee recommendation provides an additional $8,000,000 to expand law enforcement VCITs to cities with the highest levels of violent firearms related crime. These resources will assist ATF, along with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to identify the most violent criminals such as violent gang members, armed career criminals, armed drug traffickers and illegal firearms traffickers, and removing them from our Nation's streets.

ATF Headquarters Space.—The Committee recommendation provides $3,000,000 for the ATF headquarters for telecommunications and other equipment. The Committee remains concerned with reports of lavish spending on the new ATF headquarters. The Committee is aware of the ongoing Office of Inspector General inves-

tigation into this matter and will await their findings before taking further action.

Commercial Display Fireworks.—The Committee is concerned ATF no longer provides for a fireworks liaison to handle explosives regulations for the commercial display fireworks industry. The Committee directs ATF to reestablish and fund from existing resources a fireworks industry liaison to serve as a single point of contact to the commercial display fireworks industry. The liaison shall work to increase training and coordination among ATF's field inspectors to ensure regulations are enforced uniformly.

National Center for Explosives Training and Research.—The Committee recommendation provides an additional $30,000,000 for the completion of a permanent site for the National Center for Explosives Training and Research.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network [NIBIN].—The Committee encourages ATF to continue to assess the utility of new ballistic imaging products to ensure NIBIN continues to meet the technological and programmatic needs of its State and local law enforcement partners.

Conversion of Records.—The Committee recognizes the need for ATF to complete the conversion of tens of thousands of existing Federal firearms dealer out-of-business records from film to digital images at the ATF National Tracing Center [NTC]. Once the out-of-business records are fully converted, search time for these records will be reduced significantly. The Committee recommendation includes $4,200,000 for the ATF to hire additional contract personnel to continue the conversion and integration of records.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The Committee recommendation provides a total of $5,303,639,000 for the Federal Prison System, or Bureau of Prisons [BOP]. The recommendation is $381,195,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, excluding emergency supplemental appropriations, and $197,001,000 above the budget request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$4,830,161,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	4,987,059,000
House allowance	4,987,059,000
Committee recommendation	4,986,147,000

The Committee recommendation provides $4,986,147,000. The recommendation is $155,986,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and is $912,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes the proposed and continued cost-savings initiatives.

The Committee commends the BOP on its work to address and prevent sexual misconduct. With funds provided in earlier appropriations acts, the National Institute of Corrections has made useful progress in providing training and technical support to correctional systems throughout the country to eliminate staff sexual misconduct with inmates, training in investigating cases, and training the "trainers" in order that employees at every level will be more aware of, and better prepared to deal with, these cases. The Committee directs the BOP to continue these efforts and to re-

port to the Committee by March 31, 2007, on progress made in this area.

The recommendation shall be expended in the following manner:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Inmate Care and Programs	1,761,813
Institution Security and Administration	2,266,219
Contract Confinement	779,264
Management and Administration	178,851
Total	4,986,147

Fiscal Year 2008 Budget Justification.—The Committee is disappointed in the information presented in the BOP's budget justification materials. The Committee notes the lack of clarity and transparency provided in how budget decisions are justified. The Committee directs the Chief Financial Officer [CFO] of the BOP to work with the CFO of the Department of Justice to improve the quality of the information provided to the Committee. The Committee directs that the fiscal year 2008 budget request shall be a zero-based budget, the BOP shall identify and justify each and every program, project and activity to be funded.

Inmate Care and Programs.—The Committee recommendation provides an additional $37,194,000 to cover the costs of the increasing prison population. BOP projects that a total of 7,500 inmates will be absorbed in the BOP's existing facilities this fiscal year. The Committee recommendation provides $779,264,000 for the contractual costs associated with housing inmates. This amount includes the requested increase of $39,084,000 to meet low security bed space demands through the use of private sector contract confinement. BOP is directed to meet bedspace needs using the most efficient mix of State, local and existing or new private prison capacity that meet BOP's standards. This activity covers the costs of all food, medical supplies, clothing, welfare services, release clothing, transportation, gratuities, staff salaries (including salaries of Health Resources and Services Administration commissioned officers), and operational costs of functions directly related to providing inmate care. This decision unit also finances the costs of education and vocational training, drug treatment, religious programs, psychological services, and other inmate programs such as Life Connections. This activity also covers costs associated with regional and central office executive direction and management support functions related to providing inmate care such as medical and drug treatment program.

Institution Security and Administration.—This activity covers costs associated with the maintenance of facilities and institution security. This activity finances institution maintenance, motor pool operations, powerhouse operations, institution security and other administrative functions. Finally, this activity covers costs associated with regional and central office executive direction and management support functions such as research and evaluation, sys-

tems support, financial management, budget functions, safety, and legal counsel.

Contract Confinement.—This activity provides for the confinement of sentenced Federal offenders in Government-owned, contractor-operated facilities and contract, State and local facilities, and for 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.

ACTIVATION OF NEW PRISON FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

Expansions	Committee recommendation
FCI Otisville, New York, 75 beds	1,267
Total	1,267

Activations and Expansions.—The Committee recommendation provides funding for the activation of an expanded facility, which will increase BOP's capacity by 75 beds. The Committee defines "activation" as open and receiving prisoners.

The Committee expects BOP to adhere to the activation schedule included in BOP's budget submission. BOP shall notify the Senate Committee on Appropriations of any deviations to this schedule.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Coordination.—The Committee directs BOP to examine the public information that it maintains regarding inmates that currently reside within the Federal correctional system and make it available, when appropriate, to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC]. The Committee directs BOP, with the National Institute of Corrections, to educate State prison institutions of its efforts to assist NCMEC through its membership in the Association of State Correctional Administrators and provide an opportunity for NCMEC to meet with the association for potential outreach to the State prisons for inmate sharing purposes.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2006	$88,961,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	117,102,000
House allowance	88,961,000
Committee recommendation	315,092,000

The Committee recommendation provides $315,092,000 for the construction, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal prisoners. The recommendation is $226,131,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, excluding emergency supplemental appropriations, and $197,990,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommendation provides for $91,092,000 for modernization and repairs.

The Committee has serious concerns that while the prison population continues to dramatically increase, the Department of Jus-

tice continues to submit budget requests with proposed rescissions of prison construction funds causing significant contracting disruption, delays, and avoidable cost increases. The Committee recommendation does not include the proposed rescission of $142,000,000 for funding already appropriated for prison facilities.

One notable example of the impact of BOP's failure to adequately budget is the Federal Correctional Institution [FCI] at Mendota, California. That facility, when constructed, will provide an additional 1,152 medium security beds helping to relieve current overcrowding in medium security facilities. In fiscal years 2006 and 2007 BOP requested no funding for FCI Mendota, despite having designed the facility and awarded a construction contract in fiscal year 2004. BOP now indicates that it must exercise a contract option by October 2006 in order to avoid a cost escalation of up to 10 percent. In light of this situation, the Attorney General is directed to provide a report to the Committee on Appropriations, within 15 days of enactment of this act on the Department's plan to complete FCI Mendota, including proposed funding sources, estimated completion date, cost escalations related to delays in completion, and the impacts of these delays on BOP medium security prisoner overcrowding.

To continue construction begun last year, the Committee recommendation also provides $25,000,000 for site planning and further development of a medium or high security facility or facilities in Aliceville, Alabama; $15,000,000 for site planning and further development of a medium or high security facility or facilities in Yazoo City, Mississippi; $15,000,000 for a medium or high security facility in Letcher County, Kentucky; $10,000,000 for a medium security facility in Mendota, California; and $129,000,000 for the completion of facilities in Berlin, New Hampshire, and McDowell, West Virginia.

The Committee reiterates the direction in the conference reports accompanying the fiscal years 2004 and 2005 appropriations acts to discontinue the practice of submitting budget requests with proposed rescissions of prison construction funds. BOP shall move forward with all current projects as planned and shall comply with this direction in all future budget submissions.

Bill language is included clarifying that BOP may not transfer "Building and Facilities" appropriations to cover "Salaries and Expenses" costs.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2006	$3,322,000
Budget estimate, 2007	2,477,000
House allowance	2,477,000
Committee recommendation	2,400,000

The Committee recommendation provides a limitation on the administrative expenses of $2,400,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. The recommendation is $922,000 below the 2006 fiscal year funding level and $77,000 below the budget request. Within 90 days of enactment, the Committee directs the Inspector General

to conduct a complete and thorough financial audit of all accounts under this heading.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Appropriations, 2006	$381,566,000
Budget estimate, 2007	347,013,000
House allowance	418,296,000
Committee recommendation	390,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $390,000,000. The recommendation is $8,434,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $42,987,000 above the budget request.

The Committee has not transferred programs in this account that are administered by the Office of Justice Programs [OJP] to the OJP account. The Committee directs that OJP coordinate with the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women in the administration of programs administrated by OJP but funded under this heading.

The Office on Violence Against Women [OVW] is a component of the U.S. Department of Justice. Created in 1995, OVW implements the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA] and subsequent legislation, and provides national leadership against domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Since its inception, the office has launched a multifaceted approach to responding to these crimes. By forging State, local, and tribal partnerships among police, prosecutors, the judiciary, victim advocates, health care providers, faith leaders, and others. OVW grants help provide victims with the protection and services they need to pursue safe and healthy lives and enable communities to hold offenders accountable. In 2005, OVW was established as an administrative office separate from the Office of Justice Programs.

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

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
STOP Grants (Grants to Combat Violence Against Women)	181,608
(National Institute of Justice—R&D)	[2,477]
(Transitional Housing Assistance)	[17,000]
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	55,147
Rural Domestic Violence Assistance Grants	38,799
Violence on College Campuses	9,969
Civil Legal Assistance Program	45,774
Elder Abuse Grant Program	4,459
Safe Haven Project	14,766
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	7,109
Court-Appointed Special Advocate [CASA]	12,750
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	3,263
Closed Circuit Television Grants	1,500
Training Programs to Assist Probation and Parole Officers	5,918
Stalker Databases	3,938
Sexual Assault Services	5,000
Total	390,000

Native American/Native Alaskan Liaison Office.—The Committee understands that Native American and Native Alaskan women experience a higher rate of violence compared to any other group in the United States. Alaska's forcible rape rate is 2.5 times larger than the national average. Alaska holds the highest rate in the United States of men murdering women. In fiscal year 2005, over 6,000 incidents of domestic violence were recorded. In fiscal year 2005, a liaison office was created to address abuse and violence towards women in Alaska. The Committee includes $5,000,000 for the Native American/Native Alaskan Liaison Office for their work in Alaska. The Committee has provided $5,000,000 to the State of Alaska for the purposes of combating sexual assault and domestic violence. These funds may also be distributed to nonprofit entities that provide services such as: a crisis hotline, services to victims of sexual assault or domestic violence in rural areas, and medical assistance to victims.

Within the funds appropriated, $181,608,000 is for general formula grants to the States. The fiscal year 2007 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.

STOP Grants (Grants to Combat Violence Against Women).—The Committee recommendation provides $181,608,000 in STOP formula grants.

National Institute of Justice [R&D].—Of the funds provided, $2,477,000 to the National Institute of Justice for research and evaluation of violence against women to promote the safety of women and family members.

Transitional Housing Assistance.—Of the funds provided, $17,000,000 to Transitional Housing Assistance to provide short-term housing assistance and support services for domestic violence victims.

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies.—The Committee recommendation provides $55,147,000 for grants to encourage jurisdictions to implement mandatory and pro-arrest policies as an effective domestic violence intervention.

Rural Domestic Violence Assistance Grants.—The Committee recommendation provides $38,799,000 for Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants to enhance the safety of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse by supporting projects uniquely designed to address and prevent these crimes in rural America.

Violence on College Campuses.—The Committee recommendation provides $9,969,000 to encourage institutions of higher education to adopt comprehensive, coordinated responses to violent crimes against women on campuses.

Civil Legal Assistance.—The Committee recommendation provides $45,774,000 to increase the availability of legal assistance necessary to provide effective aid to victims of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, or dating violence who are seeking relief in legal matters arising as a consequence of that abuse or violence.

Elder Abuse Grant Program.—The Committee recommendation provides $4,459,000 to support community-based projects designed to improve the justice system's response to elder abuse and violence.

Safe Haven Project.—The Committee recommendation provides $14,766,000 to prevent and reduce the impact of children's exposure to family and community violence.

Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims.—The Committee recommendation provides $7,109,000 to provide education, consultation and information to service providers to address obstacles encountered by women with disabilities who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Court Appointed Special Advocate [CASA].—The Committee recommendation provides $12,750,000 to provide subgrants to local communities to increase the number of volunteer advocates to serve child abuse and neglect victims.

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel.—The Committee recommendation provides $3,263,000 to disseminate information, offer court improvement training programs, provide technical assistance on dependency court practices for the purpose of improving courts' handling of child abuse and neglect cases nationwide.

Closed Circuit Television Grants.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,500,000 for closed circuit television grants for televised testimony.

Training Programs to Assist Probation and Parole Officers.—The Committee recommendation provides $5,918,000 to assist probation and parole officers in closely monitoring offenders and strictly enforce the terms and conditions of probation or parole.

Stalker Databases.—The Committee recommendation provides $3,938,000 for the National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction Program (Stalker Database). This program provides assistance to State and units of local government to improve processes for entering data regarding stalking and domestic violence.

Sexual Assault Services Act [SASA].—The Committee recommendation provides $5,000,000 to begin a Federal program that directly funds the needs of sexual assault victims. These funds are aimed at preventing rape and providing services to victims of rape and sexual assault. The Sexual Assault Services Act will provide funds to States to fund sexual assault services programs. The formula grant funds will assist States and tribes in their efforts to provide services to adult, youth, and child sexual assault victims and their family and household members.

The Committee encourages the Department to work with established home visitation programs, such as Parents as Teachers, serving families with young children in developing and executing home visitation programs to reduce family violence. The incidence of child abuse and maltreatment is significantly reduced when families receive critical parent education, family support and intervention services through proven home visitation programs such as Par-

ents as Teachers. Furthermore, the Committee encourages the Department of Justice to fund programs providing research-based, high-quality services to families, regardless of the age of the parent, the number of children in the family being served or the mother's number of pregnancies.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2006	$2,246,686,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	125,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	1,201,048,000
House allowance	2,230,039,000
Committee recommendation	1,933,810,000

The Committee recommendation provides $1,933,810,000 for the Office of Justice Programs [OJP]. The recommendation is $312,876,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, excluding emergency supplemental appropriations, and $732,762,000 above the budget request. As in fiscal year 2006, the Office on Violence Against Women is funded under a separate heading under this title.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the proposed merger of the Byrne Grant program and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program resulting in a significantly reduced funding level. The budget request again proposes the merger of all programs administered by OJP under the Justice Assistance Grants heading. The Committee recommendation does not adopt this consolidation and retains the account structure used in previous fiscal years.

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2006	$230,254,000
Budget estimate, 2007	1,098,952,000
House allowance	223,575,000
Committee recommendation	172,033,000

The Committee recommendation provides $172,033,000. The recommendation is $58,221,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $926,919,000 below the budget request.

The Justice Assistance program provides support to State and local law enforcement. Funding in this account provides for assistance in the form of research, evaluation, statistics, regional information sharing, programs to assist the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and victim notification assistance. In addition, funding is included for the management and administration of all grants provided through OJP. The Committee again rejects the Department's proposed merger of all OJP programs under this heading and instead has maintained the account structure contained in last year's enacted legislation.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
National Institute of Justice	43,000
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Tech Centers [LETC's]	[21,000]
Social Science Research & Evaluation	[3,000]
Office of Science and Technology [OST]	[15,000]
Counterterrorism Research and Development	[4,000]
Bureau of Justice Statistics	20,000
State Automated Victim Notification System	12,000
Support Services for Victims	1,500
Regional Information Sharing System [RISS]	45,000
Pegasus Nationwide	[5,000]
Missing and Exploited Children	50,533
Total	172,033

National Institute of Justice [NIJ].—The Committee recommendation provides $43,000,000 for the NIJ. NIJ's mission is to advance scientific research, development, and evaluation to advance the administration of justice and public safety. The Committee directs that prior to the obligation of any funds, NIJ submit a spend plan on how resources will be allocated.

National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers.—The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers [NLECTC] have served a vital role for State and local law enforcement and corrections communities by responding to the needs of the justice community through transferring, introducing, and implementing technologies; assisting in the development and dissemination of guidelines and technological standards; and providing technology assistance, information, and support for law enforcement, corrections, and criminal justice purposes. The Committee continues to strongly support the NLECTC system run by the NIJ and therefore recommends $21,000,000 to continue its efforts. Of the amount provided, the Committee directs that funds be distributed equally to the centers.

Office of Science and Technology [OS&T].—The Committee continues to support the efforts of the leadership of the NIJ's OS&T and the continuing partnership that OS&T has developed with the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. To implement the mission of OS&T, the Committee recommends $15,000,000 for OS&T.

Counterterrorism Research and Development.—The Committee recommendation provides $4,000,000 for Counterterrorism Research and Development. These funds will assess criminal enterprises to determine whether they are linked to terrorist organizations, evaluate technology and tools that will assist State and local law enforcement.

Bureau of Justice Statistics.—The Committee recommendation provides $20,000,000 to the Bureau of Justice Statistics for the collection and analysis of statistical information concerning crime, victims, offenders, criminal justice processes, and civil disputes in support of public and private policy decisionmaking.

Victim Notification.—The Committee recommendation provides $12,000,000 for the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] to continue

the State Automated Victim Notification grant program to allow States to join the National Victim Notification Network. No funding may be utilized from within the Victims Assistance Program for this initiative and funds provided under this heading shall require a 50 percent match from State, local, and private sources.

Victims of Crime Management and Administration.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,500,000 for support costs for Office of Victims of Crime management and administration expenses.

Regional Information Sharing System.—The Committee recommendation provides $45,000,000 for the Regional Information Sharing System [RISS]. The Committee supports RISS and its role in implementing the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan. The RISS program maintains six regionally based information networks that provide for the automated exchange of crime and terrorism information between Federal, State, and local agencies. Of the funds provided, $5,000,000 is to support Pegasus with first emphasis on rural and non-urban law enforcement to enhance information technology capacity of critical hometown support and security forces.

Missing Children Program.—The issue of child abduction and exploitation today, is part of the national conscience due to the numerous child pornography and missing children cases. OJP works with law enforcement agencies to target, dismantle, and prosecute predatory child molesters and those who traffic in child pornography. The Committee continues to strongly support the Missing and Exploited Children Program run by the BJA. The Committee recommends $50,533,000 to continue to expand efforts to protect the Nation's children, focusing on the areas of locating missing children, and addressing the growing wave of child sexual exploitation facilitated by the internet.

The funding recommendations for the Missing and Exploited Children Program are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	23,806
Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Trng Center	2,976
Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force	15,375
Missing and Exploited Children Office	1,488
AMBER Alert	4,960
Management and Administration	1,928
Totals	50,533

Management and Administration.—The Committee recommendation provides that up to $35,000,000 of balances made available as a result of prior year de-obligations may be obligated for program management and administration, any balances made available as a result of prior year de-obligations in excess of $35,000,000 shall only be obligated in accordance with section 505 of this act. In addition, consistent with prior practice, reimbursable funding for management and administration costs will be made available from

programs administered by OJP from the "Community Oriented Policing Services" account. Remaining management and administration funding will be made available from the "Juvenile Justice Programs" and the "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance" accounts, and that these funds will be transferred to and merged with the "Justice Assistance" account. The Committee directs that any action taken by OJP relating to Circular A–76 shall be subject to the requirements of section 505 of this act.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2006	$1,098,494,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	125,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	.....
House allowance	1,201,992,000
Committee recommendation	810,110,000

The Committee recommendation provides $810,110,000. The recommendation is $288,384,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, excluding supplemental appropriations, and $810,110,000 above the budget request.

The Committee 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 [JAG]	555,126
Boys and Girls Club of America	[85,000]
State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training	[5,000]
SCAAP	100,000
Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative	[29,000]
Byrne Discretionary Grants	120,000
Victims of Trafficking	4,000
State Prison Drug Treatment	2,000
Drug Courts	15,000
Capital Litigation	7,000
Mentally-Ill Offender Act Programs	5,000
National Sex Offender Registry	1,984
Total	810,110

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant [JAG].—The Committee recommendation provides for $555,126,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program.

Boys and Girls Clubs.—The Committee recommendation provides $85,000,000 for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America in public housing facilities and other areas in cooperation with State and local law enforcement.

State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training [SLATT].—The Committee recommendation provides $5,000,000 to continue the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program. These funds are expected to be used to provide pre-incident interdiction, prevention, investigation, and prosecution training, information, and technical assistance to State and local law enforcement in the area of anti-terrorism and extremist criminal activity.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Programs [SCAAP].—The Committee recommendation provides $100,000,000 for the State Crimi-

nal Alien Assistance Programs for reimbursement to States for the costs of incarceration of criminal aliens, which was again proposed for elimination in the budget request. These funds may only be used for correctional purposes.

Southwest Border Prosecutions.—The Committee recommendation provides $29,000,000 to provide assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies (including prosecutors, probation officers, courts, and detention facilities) along the southwest border with the handling and processing of drug and alien cases referred from Federal arrests.

Edward Byrne Discretionary Grants.—The Committee recommendation provides $120,000,000 for discretionary grants to help to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system with an emphasis on drugs, violent crime, and serious offenders. Within the amounts appropriated for discretionary grants OJP shall give priority consideration to the following proposals:

Training of Village Public Safety Officers in Alaska;

Luna County Sheriff's Department, New Mexico, for the Southwest New Mexico Border Law Enforcement Alliance;

NJIT Child Safe Personalized Handgun (Smart Gun);

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Nevada, for the mobile command center;

Rural Executive Management Institute [REMI] at the Criminal Justice Institute in Little Rock, Arkansas;

Atlantic City, New Jersey, for law enforcement technology upgrades;

Illinois Meth Project at the University of Illinois;

LISC Community Safety Initiative, Mississippi;

San Bernardino Gang Free Schools program, California;

Vermont Department of Safety for the Vermont Drug Task Force;

Delaware Office of Highway Safety Checkpoint Strikeforce;

South Florida Anti-Gang Task Force, Broward County, Florida;

Rosebud Sioux Tribe, South Dakota, for law enforcement, court, and detention equipment and operations;

A Child Is Missing, Georgia;

National Training and Technical Assistance Center on Methamphetamine, Washington;

Monterey County, California, for the Street Violence and Anti-Gang Project;

Minnesota Teen Challenge and their drug recovery program;

A Child Is Missing—Tennessee;

New Jersey Latino Peace Officers Association for the Latino Gang Prevention/Intervention Program;

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs for a DNA stranger rape pilot program;

Safe & Sound Community Partners Program, Wisconsin;

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, South Dakota, for law enforcement, court, and detention equipment and operations;

Guardian Angel Community Services Illinois, for the Transitional Housing for Women and Children Suffering Domestic Violence;

Alabama District Attorney's Association Domestic Abuse Prevention Program;

University of Delaware's Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies;

City of Meriden, Connecticut, for the Community Policing Program;

Prevention of Black on Black Crime Initiative at the Center for Healing Hearts and Spirits in Little Rock, Arkansas;

Washoe County, Nevada, for the Mentally Ill Offender Program;

University of North Alabama youth violence/gang intervention curriculum;

Jacksonville State University Forensic Video Analysis, Alabama;

The University of Toledo, Ohio—Collaborative Response to Sexual Trafficking in Children;

Marshall County, Mississippi, Sheriff's Department;

Bulletproof vest and protective equipment initiative, Kansas;

Ceasefire at the University of Illinois for community-based gun violence prevention and intervention;

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, District Attorney's Office for the Judicial Oversight Demonstration Initiative;

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, South Dakota, for law enforcement, court, and detention equipment and operations;

City of Las Vegas, Nevada, for the EVOLVE program;

Third Judicial District Attorney's Office, Dona Ana County, New Mexico, for the Rural Domestic Violence Initiative;

Oglala Sioux Tribe, South Dakota, for law enforcement, court, and detention equipment and operations;

Widener University School of Law, Delaware;

National Center for Community Renewal, Louisiana;

Turtle Mountain Community College, North Dakota, for Project Peacemaker;

Delaware County Police New York, for law enforcement communications equipment upgrades;

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Summer Stars;

Southeast Louisiana Criminal Justice Recovery Initiative;

Native Americans into Law Program, University of North Dakota;

The Women's Treatment Center, Chicago, Illinois, for incarcerated mothers and their children;

California Department of Justice for a Digital Forensic Evidence Recovery program;

University of Nevada, Las Vegas, for the Identity Theft and Financial Fraud Research and Operations Center;

Beauregard Parish Sheriff Department Sex Abuse Investigation Equipment & Technology, Louisiana;

Volunteers of America, Delaware River Valley, New Jersey, for the Ready4Work Reentry Initiative;

Courage To Speak Foundation, Connecticut, for the Expansion Initiative;

City of Detroit, Michigan, for the Bridge to Success Project;

Vermont Law School for the Legal Clinic Services Expansion;

Regenhard Center for Emergency Response Studies at John Jay College, New York;

Hampden County, Massachusetts, Sheriff's Office Prisoner Reentry Program;

A Child Is Missing Program, Illinois;

Citizens for a Safe Yakima Valley Program, Yakima, Washington;

Waukesha County Technical College, Wisconsin, for the Law Enforcement Training Program;

McLean County Drug Court, Illinois;

Macon County Justice Council, Illinois, for gun violence prevention;

Living Classrooms (Casey Foundation), Maryland, for prisoner re-entry projects;

Johns Hopkins University for the Ex-Offender Hospital consortium program;

Patterson Park Community Development Corporation for the Rejecting Violence, Building Resilience, Baltimore, Maryland;

Goodwill, Maryland for the Drug Enhancement Program;

KidsPeace in Maryland;

A Child Is Missing, Montana;

New Song Urban Ministries, Maryland, for the Youth and Ex-Offender Programs;

Wyoming Children's Identification and Location Database [CHILD] Project;

A Child Is Missing, Alabama;

Chippewa Creek Law Enforcement, Montana;

Anticorruption Initiative in Southeast Louisiana;

Mississippi State University Regional Cyber Crime Center;

University of Alabama School of Law, Family Law Clinic Proposal;

Alcorn State University Judicial Threat Analysis Center and Prisoner Photographic Database;

North Mississippi Rural Legal Services;

Alabama Administrative Office of Courts Records Management System;

National Child Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse, Minnesota;

Enhanced Spanish Communication Training for Emergency Responders;

Institute for Police Research;

Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Justice Center;

CHOICES for Victims of Domestic Violence;

Alabama Department of Corrections Electronic Training and Security tools;

Geauga County Prosecutor's Office—U.S. Marshals Northern Ohio Violent Fugitive Task Force [NOVFTF];

Mahoning County, Ohio—Drug Court Expansion;

Ohio Task Force Commander's Association [OTFCA];

Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center Enterprise Law Enforcement and Knowledge Management Integration Project;

Fort Peck Tribe Law Enforcement, Montana;

Center for Hazards Research and Education, Tennessee;

Pennsylvania District Attorneys Institute;

Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, Community College Public Safety Training Institute;

UWA Drug Identification Research to Support Law Enforcement, Alabama;

City of Jackson, Tennessee, Drug Treatment Court;

Davidson County Mental Health Court Transitional Treatment Housing Initiative, Tennessee;

Operation Streetsweeper, New Hampshire;

Safe Schools Healthy Students Program—Heartland Family Service, Nebraska;
Sam Houston State University Criminal Justice Center, Texas;
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Community College Public Safety Training Center;
Alaska Native Justice Center;
Harrison County, Mississippi, Sheriff's Department;
University of Mississippi Tech Law Training Program;
J–ONE, New Hampshire;
National Motor Vehicle Title Inormation System [NMVTIS]; Girls, Inc.;
Child Protection Training, New Hampshire;
University of Mississippi National Center for Justice and Rule of Law;
Western Forensic Law Enforcement Training Center at Colorado State University at Pueblo;
Madison, Alabama, Domestic Violence Program;
Mississippi Department of Public Safety Certified Investigator Program;
Etowah County Alabama, Visual Intelligence tool;
Alaska Rural Prosecution Unit;
Alaska Rural Alcohol Interdiction Initiative;
Missouri Department of Public Safety;
University of Tennessee Law Enforcement Innovation Center;
Crimes vs. Children Research Center, New Hampshire;
Southeast Missouri State University regional crime laboratory;
Alabama Administrative Office of Courts Records integration;
CATLab at UNH;
Jefferson County, Alabama, Sheriff's Office records management;
UAB Forensics Sciences Institute;
Sam Houston State University Regional Crime Lab, Texas;
Sexual Predator Tracking and Response Project, Houston, Texas;
The Child Project Lauderdale County Sheriff's Office, [AL];
Eastern Kentucky University Investigative Response to Terrorist Incidents Project;
United States Marshals Service Fugitive Task Force for the Western District of Kentucky;
City of Pittsburgh Mobile Data Interface Unit, Pennsylvania;
Mississippi Center for Legal Services;
The CHILD Project, Kansas;
Victim/Witness Services of South Philadelphia, Inc., Pennsylvania;
University of Mississippi Accounting Fraud and Ethical Studies Center;
City of Reading, Pennsylvania;
Montgomery County District Attorney's Office, Pennsylvania;
University of Kentucky Legal Education Access Program;
City of Springfield, Missouri, law enforcement forensics initiative;
Yellowstone County Sheriff's Office, interoperability and technology upgrades, Montana;
Lambda Rail, Mississippi;
State of Missouri, for a statewide municipal crime data integration project;

College for Prisoners Program, Kansas;
Victims Services Project, Kansas;
Cyber Crime Initiative, New Hampshire;
City of Montgomery, Alabama, Security Systems for Courthouses and Corrections;
Computer Forensics Lab, Troy University, Alabama;
Gulfport-Biloxi International Airport Security Initiatives;
University of Louisville Center for Child Abuse Assessment and Prevention;
University of Louisville Institute for Preparedness and Security;
Prevention and Response to Terrorist Threats in Rural Areas, Kansas;
National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada;
RAIIN—National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline;
First Tee "Life Skills" program;
Victims of Crime—INFOLINK;
National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign;
Teens, Crime, and the Community initiative;
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges [NCJFCJ];
National Night Out;
Girls and Boys Town USA National Projects;
Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation;
Milton Eisenhower Foundation;
Simon Wiesenthal Center for the Tools for Tolerance Program;
Girl Scouts for America for Project Anti-Violence Education;
Girl Scouts of America's Beyond Bars Project;
SEARCH National Technical Assistance and Training Program;
National Fatherhood Initiative;
I–SAFE; and
National Hispanic Juvenile Delinquency Program;

Victims of Trafficking.—The Committee recommendation provides $4,000,000 for grants for State and local law enforcement to improve programs to investigate and prosecute acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons and sex trafficking, and for other purposes authorized under section 204 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.

State Prison Drug Treatment.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,000,000 for grants for residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners.

Drug Courts.—The Committee recommendation provides $15,000,000 to assist States, local units of government, and to other public or private entities to develop and implement programs for non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems.

Capital Litigation.—The Committee recommendation provides $7,000,000 for Capital Litigation Improvement Grants, as authorized in the Justice For All Act. The Committee directs that any grants provided for the Capital Litigation Improvements, shall be provided pursuant to section 426 of the Justice For All Act, Public Law 108–405.

Mentally Ill Offender Act.—The Committee recommendation provides $5,000,000 for continuing judicial supervision—including periodic review over preliminarily qualified offenders with mental illness, mental retardation, or co-occurring mental illness and sub-

stance abuse disorders who are charged with misdemeanors and/or nonviolent offenses.

Sexual Offender Registry.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,984,000 for the training and technical activities of the Comprehensive Sex Offender Management initiative as well as the implementation and maintenance of a national citizen access portal for public State sex offender registries.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2006	$49,361,000
Budget estimate, 2007	49,348,000
House allowance	49,348,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $40,000,000, the House provided funding in a different account. The recommendation is $9,361,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $9,348,000 below the budget request.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

Appropriations, 2006	$457,382,000
Budget estimate, 2007	102,096,000
House allowance	541,697,000
Committee recommendation	537,633,000

The Committee recommendation provides $537,633,000. The recommendation is $80,251,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $435,537,000 above the budget request.

Local law enforcement is not only essential to ensure 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 enables law enforcement officers to address the growing threat from terrorist organizations.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Training and Technical Assistance	3,000
BulletProof Vests	20,000
Tribal Law Enforcement	31,065
Meth Hot Spots	85,000
DEA/State and Local Meth Removal and Disposal	[20,000]
Pregnant and Parenting Women Methamphetamine Offenders	[4,000]
Law Enforcement Technology	110,000
Criminal Records Upgrades	5,000
DNA Backlog/Crime Lab Improvement	175,568
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	18,000
Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN]	30,000
National Prosecutors	[4,500]
Gang Violence Program	[15,000]
Project ChildSafe	[992]
Victim's Assistance	[4,000]
Offender Re-entry	5,000

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Child Sexual Predator Elimination	55,000
Total	537,633

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

PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAMS

Training and Technical Assistance.—The Committee recommendation provides for $3,000,000 for COPS to provide Training and Technical Assistance to assist agencies with developing innovative community policing strategies through applied research and evaluation initiatives.

Bullet-Proof Vests.—The Committee recommendation provides $20,000,000 for COPS testing of bullet-proof vests. Of the amount provided $5,000,000 is for the National Institute of Standards and Technology's [NIST] Office of Law Enforcement Standards [OLES] to continue supporting the ballistic and stab-resistant material compliance testing programs, as well as for other technical support related to public safety weapons and protective systems.

Tribal Law Enforcement.—The Committee recommendation provides $31,065,000 for tribal law enforcement efforts, which is the same as the budget request. The recommendation combines funds in this heading with funds previously appropriated under State and Local Law Assistance. These funds may be used for training, hiring equipment, court improvement projects, and alcohol and substance abuse reduction programs.

The Committee notes the condition of certain Navajo Nation detention facilities and urges the Department of Justice to take action to address Navajo Nation detention facilities in need of repair. The Navajo Nation, with a population of 300,000, is the largest American Indian tribe, and with a reservation larger than 25,000 square miles, Navajo Nation public services are struggling to contain crime, which has risen to levels many times higher than national averages. Adequate detention facilities are needed to address these levels. The Department of Justice shall review the state of existing detention facilities and the need for new detention facilities on Navajo Nation land and not later than 5 months after the date of the enactment of this act shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations on its findings regarding Navajo Nation detention facilities and a description of actions that have been or will be taken by the Department relating to such facilities.

Methamphetamine Hot Spots.—The Committee recommendation provides $85,000,000 to State and local law enforcement programs to combat methamphetamine production and distribution, to target drug "hot spots," and to remove and dispose of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs. The Committee recommendation includes $20,000,000 to reimburse the Drug Enforcement Administration for assistance to State and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at

clandestine methamphetamine labs and to initiate container programs.

Pregnant and Parenting Women Who Are Methamphetamine Offenders.—The Committee is concerned about the use of methamphetamine among pregnant and parenting women and recommends $4,000,000 for competitive grants to be awarded by the Attorney General to address the use of methamphetamine among pregnant and parenting women offenders. Grants awarded under this section shall be used to facilitate or enhance collaboration between the criminal justice, child welfare, and State substance abuse systems. The Attorney General shall make these grants available to States, territories, and Indian tribes.

Within the amounts provided for methamphetamine hot spots, the COPS program office shall give priority consideration to the following proposals:

Methamphetamine Enforcement, Treatment and Prevention—Nebraska State Patrol;

City of Tucson, Arizona;

Methamphetamine Law Enforcement, Education, and Treatment, Alaska;

Lincoln County Methamphetamine Initiative; Lincoln County Oregon;

Methamphetamine Initiative: Juvenile Outreach and Community Prosecution; Clackamas County, Oregon;

University of Missouri Methamphetamine Family Intervention;

Chemical Sensor Array for Methamphetamine Lab and Illicit Drug Detection (Alabama);

Drug Task Force, New Hampshire;

Adolescent Methamphetamine Treatment Program—Boys and Girls Home of Nebraska;

Meth Clean Up and Enforcement—City of Andalusia, Alabama;

Alabama District Attorneys Association Methamphetamine enforcement;

Integrating Systems against Methamphetamine Abuse—University of Nebraska Medical Center;

Alabama Police Chief's Association Methamphetamine enforcement;

Mississippi Department of Public Safety Statewide Methamphetamine Policing Initiative;

Delta/Montrose, Colorado, Drug Task Force;

Northern Kentucky Drug Strike Task Force;

Uintah Basin Methamphetamine Project, Utah;

MoSmart Methamphetamine Initiative, Missouri;

Missouri River Drug Task Force, Montana;

South Dakota Sheriffs Meth Hot Spot & Drug Interdiction Project;

Greenville, Mississippi, Methamphetamine;

Alabama Sheriff's Association Methamphetamine enforcement;

Henderson, Nevada/DNA Technology;

Tennessee Statewide Methamphetamine Task Force;

City of Sioux City, Iowa;

New Mexico Department of Public Safety Methamphetamine Enforcement Initiative;

Carson City, Nevada, Anti-Meth Project;

Jefferson County, Colorado, Sheriff's Department West Metro Drug Task Force;

Methamphetamine Detection UAV, Alabama;

Boys and Girls Home of Nebraska Adolescent Methamphetamine Treatment Program;

State of Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy for Regional Meth Enforcement Teams;

City of Craig, Colorado, Police Department for the Greater Routt and Moffat Narcotics Enforcement Team;

Montana Department of Justice Meth Catcher;

Nebraska State Patrol Methamphetamine Initiative;

Minot State University, Minot, North Dakota, for the Rural Methamphetamine Demonstration Project;

State of Iowa Department of Public Health for Jail Treatment Pilot Project in Polk, Scott Story and Woodbury Counties;

District Attorney's Office 16th Judicial District, Colorado, for the Drug Task Force;

Clackamas County, Oregon, for the Methamphetamine Initiative;

Illinois Sheriffs Association for law enforcement and clean-up of meth production and abuse;

Louisiana Methamphetamine Task Force;

Vigo County, Indiana, Methamphetamine Task Force Project;

University of Nebraska Medical Center Integrating Systems Against Methamphetamine project;

City of Thornton, Colorado, Police Department for the North Metro Drug Task Force;

Arkansas Sheriff's Association for the Methamphetamine Reporting program;

Marion County, Oregon, for the "Kids First" Initiative;

Hawaii Comprehensive Methamphetamine Response;

Wisconsin Methamphetamine Law Enforcement Initiative;

City of Canon City, Colorado, Police Department for the Canon City-Fremont County Combined Drug Task Force;

Arkansas Meth Hot Spots Initiative;

City of Alamosa, Colorado, Police Department for the San Luis Valley Drug Task Force;

Methamphetamine Educational Training Project at the Criminal Justice Institute in Little Rock, Arkansas;

City of Greeley, Colorado, Police Department for the Weld County Drug Task Force;

Kids Hope United, Illinois, for family preservation services for meth-affected families;

GMH Crisis Combating Methamphetamine Project, New York;

Eagle County, Colorado, Sheriff's Office for the Drug Task Force;

Montezuma County, Colorado, Sheriff's Office for the 22nd Judicial District Drug Task Force;

State of Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy for Anti-Meth Anhydrous Ammonia Tank Lock Program;

Rural Methamphetamine Enforcement and Treatment, North Dakota; and

Washington State Methamphetamine Initiative.

Law Enforcement Technology Program.—The Committee recommendation provides $110,000,000 for the COPS Law Enforcement Technology Program. Within the funds provided, $5,000,000

shall be transferred to NIST to continue the efforts of the OLES toward developing a comprehensive suite of minimum standards for law enforcement communications. The Committee understands the critical need for minimum standards for law enforcement communications equipment and strongly supports the standards being designed and implemented by the COPS office, in consultation with the National Institute of Justice's Office of Science and Technology [OS&T], as well as the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Coordination of Federal efforts is critical. Therefore, OS&T should continue to assist COPS in incorporating existing minimum standards into the formulation of this grant program.

The Committee commends the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences [ITS] in Boulder, Colorado, for their efforts and contributions to the public safety communications statement of requirements. Their contributions have been critical in addressing issues plaguing public safety organizations for decades.

Interoperable Standards.—The Committee is pleased that significant progress has been made in the issuance of standards to specify the required functionality for the Project 25 Inter-RF-Subsystem Interface [ISSI], Console Interface, and Fixed Station Interface for land mobile radio systems. The Committee directs that funds provided to OLES for standards development under this section should be used to complete the remaining aspects of these interfaces, including conformance and interoperability test standards for each of the interfaces. The Committee directs that within 90 days of the enactment of this act, OLES shall submit a report to the Committee detailing the process to ensure that equipment procured using Federal grant dollars complies with the requirements of the available standard(s).

Within the amounts provided, the COPS program office shall give priority consideration to the following proposals:

Tohono O'odham Nation-Arizona;

Torrance County, New Mexico, Sheriff's Department Tech Upgrades;

Tucson Police Department—Criminal Alien Fingerprint Identification System, Arizona;

Hoosier Safe-T Net Digital Radio System, Indiana;

Dickinson County, Iowa;

The CHILD Project, New Hampshire;

Orem City Broadband Interoperable Network, Utah;

Austin Police Department Technology, Texas;

Montgomery Alabama, Police Department Automated Fingerprint Identification System;

Colorado ID Theft Prevention;

University of Southern Mississippi Rural Law Enforcement Training;

State of Alabama Forensic Science Laboratory Sciences;

City of St. Joseph Law Enforcement Communications System, Missouri;

Wyoming's Statewide Public Safety Interoperable Radio Communications Project [WyoLink];

Statewide COPS Technology initiative, Louisiana;

Cincinnati Police Department: Risk Management/Digital Mobile Audio/Video Recording;

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children—National Disaster Displaced Persons Center, Virginia;

Rogersville, Alabama, COPS Law Enforcement Technology;

University of Central Florida—Florida Data Sharing Consortium (State University System of Florida);

Benton Police Department, Kentucky;

Autaugaville, Alabama, Police Technology Upgrading;

City of Murray Police Department, Kentucky;

City of Erie Police Department Technology and Equipment, Pennsylvania;

Cumberland County Public Safety Answering Point, Pennsylvania;

City of Talladega, PD tech upgrades;

Wise County Children's Identification and Location Database [CHILD] Project, Virginia;

University of Southern Mississippi—Automated Systems Project;

Northwest Alabama In-Car Video Enforcement Initiative;

City of Henderson, Kentucky, Mobile Data Terminals;

County-wide Trunk Communication System Project, Tuscaloosa, Alabama;

Troy, Alabama, Mobile Data Terminals/Troy PD Equipment Upgrades;

Emergency Operations Center, City of Jackson, Tennessee;

St. Clair County, Alabama, Law Enforcement Interoperable Security Network Upgrade;

Gadsden, Alabama, Law Enforcement Technology Upgrades;

City of Owensboro, Kentucky, Crime Enforcement Technology;

City of East Point, Georgia, Law Enforcement Technology Upgrades;

Criminal Information Sharing Alliance Network/Idaho State Police, Idaho;

Public Safety Communications Project for the City of Rock Hill, South Carolina;

City of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Public Safety Comprehensive Information System;

Henderson, Nevada/DNA Technology;

City of Kingsport, Tennessee, Community Safety Equipment;

Center for Higher Learning Indoor Marijuana Detection Technology Program;

Bessesmer, Alabama, CAD Solution;

Calera, Alabama, Law Enforcement Technology Improvements;

York County, Pennsylvania, Department of Emergency Services interoperable communications upgrade;

Alaska Public Safety Information Network Project;

Denver Regional Council of Governments—Pictometry Technology, Colorado;

Public Safety Radio System, Memphis, Tennessee;

City of Bettendorf, Iowa;

Victim/Witness Services of South Philadelphia, Inc., Pennsylvania;

Allentown, Pennsylvania, Police Department interoperable communications upgrade;

City of Philadelphia, Police Department Interoperability;

Beaver County, Pennsylvania, Emergency Services Center;

Cameron County, Pennsylvania, Office of Emergency Services;
Derry Township, Pennsylvania, justice assistance equipment and technology upgrades;
Indianapolis, Indiana, Law enforcement technology;
Greenville, Alabama, Mobile Data Terminals & Equipment Upgrades;
Dauphin County Emergency Management System Improvement, Pennsylvania;
City of Auburn, Alabama, Police Technology Improvements;
Jasper, Alabama, Police Department Improvements;
Luverne, Alabama, Police Department Improvements;
City of Athens, Alabama, Law Enforcement Technology Upgrade;
Headland, Alabama, Police Communications/Equipment Upgrades;
Beaumont Public Safety Communications Upgrades, Texas;
Northeast Alabama Regional Mobile Data System;
Atmore, Alabama, Police Department Technology Improvements;
Dallas Police Department Technology, Texas;
Laredo Police Interoperability Upgrades, Texas;
Midwest City Radio Communication System Upgrade, Oklahoma;
University of Central Oklahoma/State of Oklahoma Forensic Laboratory Program, Oklahoma;
Arizona Department of Public Safety;
Louisville Regional Computer Forensics Lab, Kentucky;
SE Kansas In-Car Video Technology;
Alabama District Attorneys Computer Forensics Laboratory;
Southeast Alabama Public Safety Communications Network;
Bethlehem-Allentown Regional Video Enforcement Initiative, Pennsylvania;
City of Jackson, Mississippi, Law Enforcement Technology;
Jackson State University National Center for Biodefense Communication;
Phenix City, Alabama, to Communications System Upgrade;
Red Bay, Alabama, COPS Technology Grant;
City of Yuma, Arizona;
Phoenix Police Department—Interoperability, Arizona;
Demopolis, Alabama, Interoperability Communications;
City of Montgomery, Alabama, Security Systems for Courthouses and Corrections;
Huntsville, Alabama, Police Department in Car Video System;
Orange Beach, Alabama, Law Enforcement Upgrades;
City of Tempe—Interoperability, Arizona;
City of Tucson, Arizona;
Johnson County Sheriff Department, Indiana;
Alabama Department of Public Safety Law Enforcement Integrity Program;
ADPS Digital In-Car Video System;
City of Mesa, Arizona;
City of Tempe—Criminal Alien Fingerprint Identification System, Arizona;
Mississippi Department of Public Safety Statewide Law Enforcement Technology Programs;
Hart County 9–1–1 Dispatch Center Improvement Project, Kentucky;

Flathead, Montana, 9–1–1 Citizen and Responder Safety;

Central Piedmont Community College High, North Carolina—tech crime scene investigation training;

City of Raleigh, North Carolina, Police Equipment for Continuity of Operations;

Town of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, communications systems upgrade;

Town of Foster, Rhode Island, wireless mobile data communications;

Slocumb, Alabama, Police Department Technology Upgrades;

Mississippi University for Women Security Initiatives;

Uniontown, Alabama, Public Safety Technology Improvements;

Madison County, Alabama, P25 Interoperable Communications System;

Mobile County, Alabama, Full Frequency Spectrum Interoperability Public Safety Radio System;

Terre Haute Emergency Communications Equipment, Indiana;

Gulf Coast Communications 800 MHz Public Safety Network, Florida;

Land Mobile Radio migration for multi-agency communications network, Alaska;

City of Springfield, Missouri, Automated Field Reporting System;

Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Department of Public Safety emergency communications upgrade;

Macomb County, Michigan, for the Interoperability Project;

Windham, Connecticut, for law enforcement communications equipment upgrades;

Northern Onondaga County, New York, for law enforcement communications equipment upgrades;

City of Hartford, Connecticut, for the Public Safety Complex;

City of Bellevue, Washington, for law enforcement communications upgrades;

Delaware State Police Automated Fingerprint Identification Center;

Louisiana State Police for Communications Technology Upgrades;

City of Reno, Nevada, for the Mills B. Lane Justice Complex for courthouse security;

State of Michigan International Border Interoperability Communications;

City of Reno, Nevada, for the Truckee Meadows Interoperability Project;

St. Clair County, Michigan, for the 800 MHz Infrastructure Project;

Salve Regina University, Delaware, for the Digital Asset Management System;

Passaic County, New Jersey, for the Management and Information Sharing System;

Rockland County, New York, for the Public Safety Interoperable Communications Network;

ROC-net in Rock Island, Illinois, for law enforcement communications upgrades;

Milwaukee Police Department for law enforcement technologies upgrades;

Honolulu Police Department Crime Lab Improvements, Hawaii;
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Nevada, for law enforcement technology upgrades;
Vermont Forensic Laboratory;
Monroe County, Michigan, for the Interoperable Equipment Project;
Marion County Sheriff's Office, Florida, for communications equipment upgrades;
Nye County, Nevada, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement equipment upgrades;
Westerly, Rhode Island, Police Department for technology upgrades;
Juvenile Justice Information System [JJIS], Hawaii;
Billings, Montana, Police Department for the Patrol Vehicle Project;
Hudson County and North Hudson, New Jersey, for Radio Infrastructure Replacement;
Upper Peninsula, Michigan, for the Interoperable Communications Consortium;
Kent County, Delaware, for law enforcement technology upgrades;
Flagler County, Florida, for law enforcement equipment upgrades;
Iowa Department of Public Safety for the Cold Case Squad and DNA Backlog;
City of Modesto/Stanislaus County, California, for law enforcement technology upgrades;
Brockton, Massachusetts, Police Information Technology Improvement Initiative;
Vermont Department of Public Safety to advance the Vermont Mobile Data and Imaging Project;
City of Melbourne, Florida, for law enforcement communications equipment upgrades;
Will County, Illinois, for law enforcement technology upgrades;
Downriver Mutual Aid, Michigan, for system preparedness;
Monroe County, New York, for the Regional Crime Laboratory;
City of Fresno, California, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
New Bedford, Massachusetts, Police Equipment and Technology Upgrades;
North Dakota State University for their Forensic DNA Analysis Lab;
City of Temple Terrace, Florida, for law enforcement communications equipment upgrades;
Northern Nevada Area Communications Consortium for the Public Safety Communications Interoperability project;
Arkansas State Police for the Automated Fingerprint Identification System;
FoxComm Interoperable Communications Plan, Wisconsin;
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, County Sheriff's Office for Digital Car Cameras;
Carson City, Nevada, for the Western Nevada Regional Communications System;
California Forensic Science Institute;

North Las Vegas, Nevada, Police Department for law enforcement technology upgrades;

Kenosha County, Wisconsin, Sheriff's Department for Communication Project Upgrades;

City of Elizabeth Police Department, New Jersey, for law enforcement communications upgrades;

State of Michigan Criminal Justice Information Network for the Next Generation LEIN program;

Marshall University, West Virginia, for the Forensic Science Program;

West Virginia Division of Motor Vehicles Governor's Highway Safety Program—integrated Automated License Plate Recognition technology;

Marshall University, West Virginia, for the Computer Forensics Initiative;

West Virginia University Forensic Science Initiative;

Baltimore County Police Department, Maryland, for forensic crime lab improvements;

Prince George's County, Maryland, for their Interoperable Radio System;

Broome County, New York, for the Computer Analysis and Technical Services Unit Expansion; and

CapWIN Communications Network.

Criminal Records Upgrades.—The Committee recommendation provides $5,000,000 to the National Criminal History Improvement Program [NCHIP] for criminal history record improvement to assist law enforcement entities in meeting evolving Federal and State requirements concerning criminal history and related records.

DNA Backlog/Crime Log Improvement.—The Committee recommends $175,568,000 to strengthen and improve the current Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. The Committee directs the Office of the Inspector General to conduct an audit of all DNA funding decisions to ensure the funds are distributed in a competitive peer review grant administration process. The OIG shall also examine why significant unobligated balances exist simultaneously with significant DNA backlogs. The Committee directs that the audit shall evaluate the composition of the awarding entities and ensure that these monies are being distributed in a manner where all applicants are equally evaluated.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science.—The Committee recommendation provides $18,000,000 for the Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants. Coverdell grants are intended to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services, including services provided by laboratories operated by states and those operated by units of local government. Coverdell grants provide flexibility to State and local crime labs by allowing them to obtain funds to address their most critical needs.

Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN].—The Committee recommendation provides $30,000,000 for PSN which will centralize the coordination of DOJ efforts to assist communities and private citizens in protecting neighborhoods against the threats of violent crime and gang-related violence. This initiative will provide assist-

ance and programs in a focused effort to address crime and violence in adversely-impacted neighborhoods. Within the amounts provided: $4,500,000 is for State and local prosecutor training; $15,000,000 is for the Gang Technical Assistance Program; $992,000 for Project ChildSafe; and $4,000,000 for the activities authorized for the support of the National Crime Victim Law Institute and its clinic organizations that provide legal counsel and support services for victims in criminal cases for the enforcement of crime victims' rights. The Committee denies the Department's request to further consolidate funding for other programs under a single heading and has chosen to continue to fund those programs as separate line items to ensure proper oversight of the funds within these accounts.

Offender Re-entry.—The Committee recommendation provides $5,000,000 for prisoner re-entry which is designed to reduce recidivism and the societal costs of crime by helping released offenders find stable employment and housing when they return to their communities.

Child Sexual Predator Elimination.—The Committee recommendation provides $55,000,000 for a new national initiative to provide grants to State and local governments to locate, arrest and prosecute sexual predators. The Committee recommends the appointment of an Assistant U.S. Attorney in each judicial district as a coordinator to prepare a comprehensive, district-wide strategy in consultation with social services providers and partners from Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies. The Committee directs the COPS office to coordinate with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in developing a program that includes detection, apprehension, and prosecution of sex offenders who victimize children. The Committee believes it is essential to build specialized units in law enforcement agencies across the country to attack this problem in a concerted, coordinated manner. The grants should assist State and local law enforcement entities to specifically focus on sexual predators who fail to register, child sexual exploitation and sex offenders who prey upon children. These predator units should be created in a manner that is geographically balanced and levels itself to testing the model in various settings; major urban police departments, State law enforcement agencies, smaller jurisdictions, and regional groupings of agencies. The Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003, Public Law 108–21 authorized grants for Sex Offender Apprehension Programs.

Management and Administration.—The Committee recommendation provides that up to $26,950,000 of balances made available as a result of prior year de-obligations may be obligated for program management and administration, any balances made available as a result of prior year de-obligations in excess of $26,950,000 shall be only obligated in accordance with section 505 of this act. In addition, consistent with prior practice, reimbursable funding for management and administration costs will be made available from programs administered by OJP from the "Community Oriented Policing Services" account.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2006	$338,361,000
Budget estimate, 2007	.....
House allowance	285,739,000
Committee recommendation	300,200,000

The Committee recommendation provides $300,200,000. The recommendation is $38,161,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $300,200,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

JUVENILE JUSTICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Part A: Coordination of Federal Effort	700
Part B: State Formula Grants	73,000
Small Non-Profit T/TA	[9,000]
Part E: Demonstration Programs (2002 Reauth)	76,500
Part G: Juvenile Mentoring	5,000
Title V: Incentive Grants	65,000
Big Brothers & Big Sisters	[5,000]
Incentive Grants	[5,000]
Tribal Youth Program	[10,000]
Gang Prevention	[20,000]
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	[25,000]
Secure Our Schools Act	10,000
VOCA—Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program	20,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant [JABG]	50,000
Total	300,200

The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan.

Accountability Based Sanctions for Juveniles.—The purpose of the accountability based sanctions is to ensure that juvenile offenders face uniform and consistent consequences and punishment that correspond to the seriousness of each offender's current offense, history, and special treatment or training needs. The Committee recommends $73,000,000 to be available for expenses authorized by part B of title II of the act, including training and technical assistance to help small, non-profit organizations with the Federal grants process. Within this amount, $26,000,000 is for the purpose of providing additional formula grants under part B to States that provide assurances to the Administrator that the State has policies and programs that ensure that juveniles are subject to accountability-based sanctions for every act for which they are adjudicated delinquent.

Discretionary Grants.—The Committee recommendation provides $76,500,000 for part E programs. Within the amounts provided, OJP shall give priority consideration to the following proposals:

Statewide DARE coordinator, Alaska;

Team Focus Mentoring and Education Program, Alabama;

Youth Violence Reduction Grant Program, Pennsylvania;

LOU Angel Ranch, Mississippi;

Alaska Community in Schools Mentoring program;

Boulder Options, Minnesota;
Community Prevention Intervention for Youth—Council on Substance Abuse—NCADD, Montgomery, Alabama;
Granite School District, Project START (Students Taking Action and Responsibility Together), Utah;
Preparing court-involved Youth for Jobs in High Growth/High Demand Industries, Ohio;
An Achievable Dream;
Alabama School of Fine Arts Community Outreach Program;
Child Protection Program/Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho;
Bethesda Home for Boys, Savannah, Georgia;
Charlotte Gang of One Pilot Program, North Carolina;
VIVA Hispanic Adult Leadership Outreach Program, New Mexico and Florida;
Crimes vs. Children Research Ctr, New Hampshire;
Youth Safe Havens, New Hampshire, 4–H Youth & Families with Promise;
BYU—Public Schools Partnership, Prevention Plus, Utah;
Alaska Safe Schools Initiative Prevention Program;
City of Gulf Shores, Alabama, Youth Outreach and Drug Prevention Program;
Alaska Mentoring Demonstration Project;
Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, Juvenile Probation Department at-risk youth program;
Friends of the Alaska Children's Trust-child abuse prevention program;
Alaska Youth Courts;
Phoenix House—Increasing Access to Substance Abuse Treatment Services for Texas Youth;
Texas Team Focus Youth Mentoring Program;
Alaska Child Advocacy Center;
Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind At-Risk Youth and Families Program;
Miami-Dade State Attorney's Office Multi-Agency Gang Task Force, Florida;
UAB—CAST—Communities and Schools Together;
Jefferson County, Alabama, Youth Academy Program;
Zero to Three for Forest County, Mississippi Youth Grant;
Central Utah Center for Children and Women in Crisis;
Ogden City School District, The Curriculum Enhancement Project for At-Risk Students, Utah;
Family Support Services for at-risk youth, South Dakota;
Shining Star Leadership Program, Alabama;
Center for Law and Civic Education, Alabama;
City of Jackson, Mississippi, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs;
Oquirrh Recreation and Parks District, Juvenile Outreach Program, Utah;
Mentoring Children of Kansas Prisoners;
Butte-Silver Bow Youth Project, Montana;
The Marcus Institute—Atlanta, Georgia;
University of South Alabama Youth Violence Prevention Research;

Sandy City Police Department Children At-Risk Intervention (C.A.R.I.) Program;

Orlando Regional Healthcare—Healing Tree Program;

City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Youth Violence Reduction Partnership;

Lee County, Mississippi, Sheriff Department for statewide DARE programs;

Jefferson County, Alabama, Mentoring and Education Program;

RamKids Project, Alabama;

Yellowstone Living Independent and Fostering Empowerment Partnership, Montana;

National Child Protection Center at Winona State University, Minnesota;

Vermont Children and Families Council for Prevention Programs [CFCPP];

Go Girl Go, Chicago Initiative, Illinois;

Public Allies to expand youth development services in Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven, Connecticut;

Shedd Aquarium, Illinois, for the At-Risk Youth Monitoring Initiative;

Children's Advocacy Centers of Louisiana;

American Ballet Theatre for the Make a Ballet program for at-risk youth, New York, New York;

Bridgeport Lighthouse, Connecticut, for After-school Programs;

City of Hartford, Connecticut, Youth Services Division for an Anti-Youth Violence Initiative;

Zero to Three for Court Teams for Maltreated Infants and Toddlers in Des Moines, Iowa;

Union City, New Jersey, for the Collaborative Anti-Gang and Youth Violence;

Boston, Massachusetts, Youth and Gang Strategic Crime Initiative;

Hawaii Rural Youth Outreach Programs conducted by the YMCA and the Boys and Girls Club of Hawaii;

Los Angeles, California, Community Law Enforcement and Recovery [LA CLEAR] and Gang Reduction Programs;

Terrebonne Parish Early Intervention Program, Louisiana;

Ruth Ellis Center, Michigan, for the Street Outreach Program;

Project Get REAL in Nassau County, New York;

Children's Outing Association Youth & Family Centers Citywide Milwaukee Teen Center, Wisconsin;

The Providence After School Alliance for the AfterZone Youth Anti Crime Strategy, Rhode Island;

State of Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Office for Community Based Juvenile Intervention;

Children & Families First to establish truancy prevention programs in Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware;

Essex County, Massachusetts, Heroin and Oxycontin Outreach and Education Program;

Town of Brookhaven, New York, for the Brookhaven Constituent Response System;

Klingberg Family Centers, Connecticut, for the Delinquency Prevention Initiative;

Hagedorn-Hempstead Initiative, New York;

McKinley County, New Mexico, for Juvenile Detention Center Programs;

Vermont Treatment Court Enhancement Project;

Red River Children's Advocacy Center, North Dakota;

State of Iowa Office of Drug Control Policy for Drug Endangered Children;

Wayne County, Michigan, for the Truancy Reduction Initiative;

La Plazita Institute, New Mexico, for the Center on Latino Youth Development;

Say Yes to Education, New York, New York;

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Sangamon County, Illinois;

Pace Center for Girls JAIS System, Jacksonville, Florida;

Ohel Children's Home and Family Service, New Jersey, for At-Risk Youth and Child Abuse Prevention;

Coalition of State Police Athletic Leagues, New Mexico, for a Gang-Prevention-Intervention Program;

Spectrum Youth and Family Services, Vermont, for the Spectrum One Stop;

NPowerNY Technology Service Corps, New York, New York;

Fargo Indian Center, Fargo, North Dakota;

Chicago Scores, Illinois, for after school workshops for at-risk youth;

Asian American LEAD, Maryland, for the leadership and resiliency program;

Baltimore School for the Arts, Maryland, for the To Work In Gaining Skills [TWIGS] program;

Latin American Youth Center, Maryland for juvenile delinquency prevention programs;

Safe and Sound, Maryland for juvenile delinquency prevention programs;

Montgomery County, Maryland, for gang reduction efforts;

A statewide anti-gang initiative in Maryland; and

LA's BEST, Los Angeles, California.

Gang Prevention.—The Committee recommendation provides $20,000,000 for this anti-gang education initiative.

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program.—Within the funds provided in the At-Risk Children Program (title V), the Committee provides $25,000,000 for grants to assist States in enforcing underage drinking laws.

Secure Our Schools Act.—The Committee recommendation provides $10,000,000 for expenses authorized by the Secure Our Schools Act that support efforts to ensure school safety and crime deterrence, coordinated with State and local law enforcement agencies.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee recommendation provides $20,000,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act [VOCA] (Public Law 101–647). Within the funds provided, $4,000,000 shall be for Regional Child Advocacy Centers Programs. The Regional Children's Advocacy Centers [RCACs] were established through the Victims of Child Abuse Act 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. The RCACs and the National Children's

Alliance [NCA] have identified several joint initiatives which include: developing centers in under-served areas; support and development of Tribal CACs; constituent involvement; marketing; and public awareness. In working on these initiatives, the RCACs have created programs such as the National Training Academy, which trains professionals and multi-disciplinary teams investigating child abuse, and the telemedicine pilot project, which assists remote areas in investigating child abuse.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program.—The Committee recommendation provides $50,000,000 to support States in developing programs that promote greater accountability among offenders in the juvenile justice system.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

Appropriations, 2006	$72,834,000
Budget estimate, 2007	.....
House allowance	73,828,000
Committee recommendation	73,834,000

The Committee recommendation provides $73,834,000. The recommendation is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $73,834,000 above the budget request. The budget request proposed to consolidate this account within a different account in Justice Assistance.

The recommendation provides $65,000,000 for all mandatory funding for death benefits under the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program. This program provides a lump-sum death benefit payment to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty. In addition, $4,827,000 is provided to pay for disability benefits to public safety officers who are permanently disabled in the line of duty. Further, $4,007,000 is available for the program which provides payments for education purposes to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends the following general provisions:

Section 101 makes up to $30,000 of the funds appropriated to the Department of Justice available for reception and representation expenses.

Section 102 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 103 prohibits the use of funds in this title to require a person to perform or facilitate an abortion.

Section 104 requires female prisoners to be escorted when off prison grounds.

Section 105 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. The provision also prohibits transfers of funds from the Bureau of Prisons Buildings and Facilities account unless the President certifies that such a transfer is necessary to the national security interests of the

United States and also subjects any such transfers to section 505 of this act.

Section 106 makes permanent a personnel management demonstration project.

Section 107 provides authority for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to use confiscated funds during undercover operations.

Section 108 limits the placement of maximum or high security prisoners to appropriately secure facilities.

Section 109 restricts Federal prisoner access to certain amenities.

Section 110 provides for a report from the investment review board.

Section 111 requires the Department of Justice to budget for security details within the General Administration account and places the United States Marshals in charge of security details for all Department of Justice leadership officials.

Section 112 requires the availability of appropriations for obligation beyond the current fiscal year to comply with reprogramming procedures.

Section 113 requires the Government Accountability Office to certify the FBI is using a performance management baseline that complies with OMB standards.

Section 114 requires the Government Accountability Office to certify that the FBI has met certain standards to control costs related to computer acquisitions.

Section 115 requires the Bureau of Prisons to execute their financial plan as reflected in this report.

Section 116 requires additional position on the Justice Commission to review Federal, State, local, and tribal jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters in Alaska.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Committee recommends a total of $7,129,745,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the International Trade Commission, and the Department of Commerce [DOC]. The recommendation is $575,273,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, excluding supplemental appropriations, and $821,226,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recognizes that the Department has highly diverse and specialized offices, research laboratories, and applied technology programs, all staffed by extremely dedicated people. Some of the Nation's top business analysts, technical engineers and environmental researchers are employed by the Department.

The Nation relies on DOC to maintain America's competitiveness within today's foreign markets, and to promote and expand our international trade agreements. Programs within the Department continue to protect our businesses' intellectual property and maintain a high level of technical standards. The National Institute of Standards and Technology, in particular, has consistently demonstrated over time the value of advancing technical innovation while enhancing our economic security.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] comprises about two-thirds of DOC's budget. It is the steward of many of our marine resources, forecaster of our weather, and surveyor of our coasts, among other responsibilities. Given that the Pew Ocean Commission and the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy continue to criticize all levels of government for its lack of international leadership regarding ocean issues, the Committee remains concerned about the health of our ocean community and future of marine research. The Committee's budget recommendation of $4,431,323,000 supports many of the Joint Ocean Commission's suggestions on improving our Nation's ocean community; $753,188,000 above the Department's budgetary request.

For an agency that constantly serves so many Americans, the Committee cannot comprehend the Department of Commerce's failure to champion NOAA's abilities. The Committee reaffirms its belief that NOAA would serve our country better if allowed to stand alone as an independent agency and out of the Department of Commerce's shadow of business and trade. The Committee notes with disappointment that departmental regulations and added layers of bureaucracy dilute the agency's budget and stymie its research initiatives, while offering little protection from political influences.

Personnel Expenses.—Throughout this title, the Committee recommends funding for personnel expenses, including the 2.2 percent pay raise proposed for fiscal year 2007, annualization of the fiscal year 2006 pay raises and increases, and the annualization of the

fiscal year 2005 increase and positions, unless otherwise provided below.

Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 Adjustments and Reductions.—The Committee recommends all proposed decreases, base adjustments, and offsets contained in the budget request, unless otherwise provided below.

Department of Commerce Fiscal Year 2008 Budget Submission.—Given the lack of clarity and transparency provided in how budget decisions are justified, the Committee directs that the fiscal year 2008 budget request for DOC shall be a zero-based budget, where DOC shall identify and justify every program, project and activity to be funded.

TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$44,207,000
Budget estimate, 2007	42,197,000
House allowance	46,207,000
Committee recommendation	42,197,000

The Committee recommendation provides $42,197,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR]. The recommendation is $2,010,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The 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, including implementation of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade agreements; 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 foreign policy agenda of the United States is increasingly influenced by economic trade issues. This is due largely to the growth of the global market economy and the pursuit of open markets and free trade. Regardless of the cause, trade negotiations and market access for American goods and services now represent an integral component of United States' relations with other countries. The Office of the USTR has become, and will remain for the foreseeable future, an integral component and essential interagency coordinator in the development of trade policy and American diplomacy abroad. The Committee recommendation acknowledges this important role.

World Trade Organization.—The Committee is aware of the World Trade Organization [WTO] Appellate Body's January 16, 2003, ruling regarding the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act (Public Law 106–387). The Committee directs USTR, in consultation with the Department of Commerce, to continue to negotiate within the WTO to seek express recognition of the existing right of WTO Members to distribute monies collected from anti-

dumping and countervailing duties. The agency shall consult with and provide regular reports to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on this matter every 60 days.

Today's business models are complex, varied and global with the United States [U.S.] increasingly relying on electronic commerce to compete in the global market place. The Committee directs the USTR to ensure that any negotiation or discussion on electronic commerce in the WTO ensures that no digital product or sector is excluded. The U.S. copyright industries contribute up to 6 percent to the U.S. gross domestic product. The Committee expects the USTR to utilize all phases of the WTO accession process to achieve progress on the protection and enforcement of U.S. intellectual property rights. This includes the bilateral phase of negotiations where the USTR has the most leverage to advance U.S. economic objectives with regard to physical and digital piracy.

In addition, the Committee directs that negotiations be conducted within the WTO consistent with the negotiating objectives contained in the Trade Act of 2002, Public Law 107–210, to maintain strong U.S. trade remedies laws, prevent overreaching by WTO Panels and the WTO Appellate Body, and prevent the creation of obligations never negotiated or agreed to by the United States.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$61,950,000
Budget estimate, 2007	64,200,000
House allowance	62,575,000
Committee recommendation	64,200,000

The Committee recommendation provides $64,200,000. The recommendation is $2,250,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The ITC is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related investigations, providing Congress and the President with independent technical advice relating to United States international trade policy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2006	$393,830,000
Budget estimate, 2007	408,782,000
House allowance	416,782,000
Committee recommendation	413,782,000

The Committee recommendation provides $413,782,000. The recommendation is $19,952,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $5,000,000 above the budget request.

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

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION FUNDING

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Manufacturing and Services	47,328
Market Access and Compliance	39,306
Import Administration	59,367
Trade Promotion and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service	242,291
Executive Direction and Administration	25,490
Offsetting Fee Collections	(8,000)
Total	413,782

Manufacturing and Services.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $47,328,000 for Trade Development. The Committee directs the Department of Commerce to submit quarterly reports to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on actual savings resulting from streamlining and consolidation efforts.

Market Access and Compliance.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $39,306,000 for Market Access and Compliance.

Import Administration.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $59,367,000. The recommendation includes $2,000,000 for the Import Administration to continue to place and maintain overseas enforcement officers, and to monitor compliance with the World Trade Organization and other international commitments on antidumping and subsidies.

Trade Promotion and United States and Foreign Commercial Service [USFCS].—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $242,291,000.

The Committee is aware of the Business Information Service of the Newly Independent States [BISNIS] program's success in producing a high level of export and investment results. The BISNIS program is authorized and encouraged to develop alternative sources of funding to leverage existing resources. Funding for this program should be offset via fees, charges, collections, recoveries and carryover as appropriate and as consistent with the resources of U.S. small and medium-sized businesses, acknowledging the difficulty involved in doing business in Eurasian markets.

Appalachian-Turkish Trade Project.—The Committee recognizes the importance of trade and investment opportunities to the Appalachian Region, and it is encouraged by the findings in reports that Appalachian firms could find significant trade and investment opportunities, particularly in the energy, hardwood, high technology, and transportation sectors, in the Republic of Turkey and the surrounding region. In this regard, the Committee supports the Appalachian-Turkish Trade Project [ATTP], a project to promote opportunities to expand trade, encourage business interests, stimulate foreign studies, and build a lasting and mutually meaningful relationship between Appalachian States and the Republic of Turkey, as well as neighboring regions, such as in Greece. The Committee commends the ARC for its leadership role in helping to implement the mission of the ATTP. The Committee expects the ARC to continue to be a prominent ATTP sponsor.

The Committee is aware that ITA reduced fees for export promotion services and trade missions for 2005 hurricane-affected companies. In light of the ongoing need to encourage exporting and

assist local businesses with their economic recovery efforts, the Committee encourages ITA to find ways to extend these fee reductions through fiscal year 2007 for companies impacted by hurricanes in the gulf region.

Within the funding provided for ITA, $13,000,000 shall be for the National Textile Center, and $3,000,000 shall be for Auburn University for advanced research and development of novel polymetrics.

Offsetting Fee Collections.—The Committee recommendation does not include the proposed increase of $5,000,000 for offsetting fee collections. The Committee is concerned that small businesses can be adversely affected by the offsetting fees that have been collected in the past and encourages ITA to find ways that ensure all sizes of business can take advantage of the services provided by ITA.

Executive Direction and Administration.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,490,000.

Any changes to the funding levels provided for in this bill and report, including carryover balances, are subject to the standard reprogramming procedures set forth in section 505 of this act.

U.S. Export Assistance Center Staff.—In light of the ongoing need to assist small- and medium-sized exporters, the Committee directs ITA to assign one additional full-time International Trade Specialist to assist small- and medium-sized companies to Louisiana and one to Mississippi.

World Trade Organization.—The Committee is aware of the World Trade Organization [WTO] Appellate Body's January 16, 2003, ruling regarding the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act. The Committee directs the Department of Commerce, in consultation with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, to continue to negotiate within the WTO to seek express recognition of the existing right of WTO Members to distribute monies collected from antidumping and countervailing duties. The agency shall consult with and provide regular reports, every 60 days, to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

In addition, the Committee directs that negotiations be conducted within the WTO consistent with the negotiating objectives contained in the Trade Act of 2002, Public Law 107–210, to maintain strong U.S. trade remedies laws, prevent overreaching by WTO Panels and the WTO Appellate Body, and prevent the creation of obligations never negotiated or agreed to by the United States.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2006	$75,030,000
Budget estimate, 2007	78,582,000
House allowance	76,806,000
Committee recommendation	78,582,000

The Committee recommendation provides $78,582,000. The recommendation is $3,552,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS] is the principal agency involved in the development, implementation, and enforcement

of export controls for dual-use technologies. The Export Enforcement Division detects, prevents, investigates, and assists in the sanctioning of illegal dual-use exports.

Within the amount provided under this heading, $38,869,000 is for export administration, $33,224,000 is for export enforcement, and $6,489,000 is for management and policy coordination. These funds are provided to ensure BIS has the necessary resources to reduce security threats, ensure America's technological preeminence, and improve the recruiting and retention of qualified personnel.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2006	$280,432,000
Budget estimate, 2007	327,167,000
House allowance	260,441,000
Committee recommendation	280,441,000

The Committee recommendation provides $280,441,000. The recommendation is $9,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $46,726,000 below the budget request.

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

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2006	$250,741,000
Budget estimate, 2007	297,467,000
House allowance	230,741,000
Committee recommendation	250,741,000

The Committee recommendation provides $250,741,000. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $46,726,000 below the budget request. The Committee expects EDA to use all available carryover and prior year recoveries to the maximum extent possible.

The purpose of Economic Development Assistance Programs [EDAP] is to stimulate employment and increase incomes in areas that are characterized by underutilized resources which, if put to productive use, can contribute to greater national productivity and balanced national economic growth. The structural economic problems of various geographic areas, though having distinct characteristics, are interrelated. Thus, an effective Federal economic development program must transcend the conventional conceptions of urban and rural development by addressing all geographic areas within a framework of national priorities and resources.

Criteria for area eligibility under EDAP includes such general indicators of distress as substantial and persistent unemployment levels, low incomes, substantial out-migration due to lack of job opportunities and slow job growth. A number of additional, more specialized criteria may also qualify an area for assistance. Eligibility for assistance may also be based on a determination by the Secretary that a special need for adjustment assistance exists. This need can result from sudden and severe economic dislocation, such as base closures or natural disasters, or from a long-term loss of economic activity. EDAP provides public works and development

facilities projects to leverage investments that will create new, permanent jobs in distressed areas. Grants are also awarded to projects for economic development planning purposes, technical assistance and economic adjustment to help areas address structural economic changes, and support a range of evaluation and research activities aimed at increasing understanding of the processes of economic growth and development.

Given the Committee's tight fiscal constraints, and the effort to preserve as much of the base program funding as possible throughout the Department of Commerce the $46,726,000 requested increase for the Economic Development Assistance Programs [EDAP] is denied.

The Committee is concerned about the negative impacts of the proposal in the fiscal year 2007 budget request to eliminate funding by separate accounts for public works, technical assistance, research and evaluation, and economic adjustment. By consolidating funding into one new regional development account, the Committee is concerned that this will leave gaps in providing much needed assistance to our rural communities relying on these grants. The Committee, therefore, rejects this consolidation, and continues funding for economic development assistance programs as provided in the fiscal year 2006 enacted bill. The Committee recommendation includes $155,000,000 for public works grants (title I); $26,655,000 for planning assistance; $8,216,000 for technical assistance; $870,000 for research and evaluation; $15,000,000 for trade adjustment assistance; and $45,000,000 for economic adjustment grants (title IX).

The Committee is concerned by the manner in which funds appropriated for EDAP have been distributed to its six regional offices. The Committee directs that 30 days after the enactment of this act, all EDAP funds shall be distributed to the regional offices in Atlanta, Georgia; Austin, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Seattle, Washington in accordance with the funding levels for each account listed above and utilizing the EDA formula. EDA shall notify the Senate Committee on Appropriations in writing when all grant funds have been distributed to the regional offices.

The Committee is aware of the exceptionally large geographic area served by the Hawaii Economic Development Administration office and increasing demands for services in the area and recommends continued operation of this field office to support promising applications for economic development assistance in Hawaii and the American Pacific.

The Committee is aware of several proposals for economic development or adjustment assistance and strongly urges EDA to consider applications for the following proposals within applicable procedures and guidelines and provide a grant, if warranted: Bayou La Batre Seafood Industry Development, Alabama; Ben Franklin Technology Partners Translational Action Research Boards, Pennsylvania; Bioscience Entrepreneurial Acceleration Program, Kansas; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Massachusetts; Capturing Economic Benefits for Oregon, Oregon; City of Cleveland Flats East Bank Project, Ohio; City of Hermitage Linden Pointe Technology and Innovation Center, Pennsylvania; City of Lorain Department of

Community Development-Revolving Loan Fund Recapitalization, Ohio; City of Ashland Water and Wastewater Improvements, Alabama; City of Hartselle Industrial Park Infrastructure, Alabama; City of Jackson, Thalia Mara Hall, Mississippi; City of Natchez, Mississippi; Clarke County Industrial Park, Mississippi; Community Clinic in Maui, Hawaii; Dayton Development Coalition-Regional Strategic Manufacturing Industry Study and Development, Ohio; Eastern Idaho Fair Multi-Purpose Events Center and Covered Grand Stands, Idaho; Idlewild Cultural Economic Development Project, Michigan; Grambling State University Catfish Revitalization and Outreach Program, Louisiana; Inland Northwest Network Connectivity, Washington; Itawamba County Port Development, Mississippi; Lauderdale County Industrial Park Site Development, Mississippi; Madison County Economic Development Initiative, Mississippi; Malheur County Incubation Center, Oregon; Manufacturing and Training and Technology Center, New Mexico; Medford Higher Education Center, Oregon; Mescalero Fish Hatchery, New Mexico; Metlakatla Rock Crushing Project, Alaska; Minneapolis Empowerment Zone, Minnesota; Northern Kentucky Center for Manufacturing, Kentucky; Office of Tourism Rebirth Advertising Campaign, Louisiana; Pearl River County, Mississippi; Phenix City Commercial Development, Alabama; Port of Erie Pier Reconstruction, Pennsylvania; Prentiss County, Mississippi; Regional University Center, Oregon; Rural Business and Resource Center in Partnership with Seminole State College, Oklahoma; Sandoval County Broadband Initiative, New Mexico; Southern University of New Orleans' Research Applied Science and Business Development Facility, Louisiana; Sustainable Horticulture Center, Oregon; The National 21st Century Plant Product Center, University of Missouri-Columbia, Missouri; Thomas More College Regional Health Sciences, Kentucky; Town of Bridgeport for Commercial Development, Alabama; Tunica County Economic Development Foundation, Mississippi; University City Science Center's Project Soft Landing, Pennsylvania; University of Southern Mississippi National Center for Excellence in Economic Development and Entrepreneurship, Mississippi; Upgrade Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad's Track, Colorado; Wilcox County Industrial Development Project, Alabama; Woodward Community Campus, Oklahoma; Alabama A&M University Community Development Program, Alabama.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$29,691,000
Budget estimate, 2007	29,700,000
House allowance	29,700,000
Committee recommendation	29,700,000

The Committee recommendation provides $29,700,000. The recommendation is $9,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Office of Assistant Secretary.—The Committee recommendation provides no more than $639,000 and five full-time equivalents for the Office of Assistant Secretary. This amount reflects a downward adjustment from the level requested by the Department of $128,000 and one full-time equivalent. The Committee understands

that this office has been operating efficiently and effectively at this reduced staffing level throughout the year and appreciates the Secretary's willingness to lead by example in this streamlining effort.

Office of Chief Counsel.—The Committee recommendation provides no more than $482,000 and four full-time equivalents for the Office of Chief Counsel. This amount reflects a downward adjustment from the level requested by the Department of $241,000 and two full-time equivalents.

Office of Information Technology.—The Committee recommendation provides no more than $556,000 and six full-time equivalents for the Office of Information Technology. This amount reflects a downward adjustment from the level requested by the Department of $93,000 and one full-time equivalent.

Office of External Affairs and Communications.—The Committee recommendation provides $466,000 for the Office of External Affairs and Communications. This amount reflects a downward adjustment from the level requested by the Department of $1,338,000 and seven full-time equivalents. The Committee is disappointed by this office's continual and aggressive efforts to circumvent appropriations law and undermine the long-standing accommodation between EDA and the Committee. Therefore, this recommendation provides no more than $115,000 and one full-time equivalent for the Intergovernmental Affairs Division, and no more than $106,000 and one full-time equivalent for the Public Affairs Division within this office.

Office of Management Services.—The Committee recommendation provides $2,638,000 and 21 full-time equivalents for the Office of Management Services. From within available funds, no less than $1,322,000 and 11 full-time equivalents are provided for the Budgeting and Performance Evaluation Division, and no less than $919,000 and seven full-time equivalents are provided for Administrative and Support Services within this office. It is imperative that EDA have sufficient budgetary personnel to provide the most accurate and up-to-date budget information to the Department and Congress.

Regional Offices.—The Committee recommendation provides no less than $2,500,000 and 20 full-time equivalents for the regional office in Atlanta, Georgia; no less than $2,300,000 and 18 full-time equivalents for the regional office in Austin, Texas; no less than $2,500,000 and 20 full-time equivalents for the regional office in Chicago, Illinois; no less than $2,200,000 and 16 full-time equivalents for the regional office in Denver, Colorado; no less than $3,100,000 and 25 full-time equivalents for the regional office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and no less than $3,000,000 and 23 full-time equivalents for the regional office in Seattle, Washington. The Committee remains concerned by EDA's efforts to reduce the number of regional offices and reiterates its commitment to continuing the current operational structure with the six regional offices mentioned above.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2006	$29,641,000
Budget estimate, 2007	29,641,000
House allowance	29,641,000
Committee recommendation	29,641,000

The Committee recommendation provides $29,641,000. The recommendation is the same level as the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$79,278,000
Budget estimate, 2007	80,482,000
House allowance	79,880,000
Committee recommendation	80,482,000

The Committee recommendation provides $80,482,000. The recommendation is $1,204,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Economic and Statistical Analysis [ESA] encompasses the collection, tabulation, and publication of a wide variety of economic, demographic, and social statistics and provides support to the Secretary of Commerce and other Government officials in interpreting the state of the economy and developing economic policy. The Bureau of Economic Analysis [BEA] and the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs are funded within this account.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2006	$801,863,000
Budget estimate, 2007	878,159,000
House allowance	825,859,000
Committee recommendation	828,159,000

The Committee recommendation provides $828,159,000. The recommendation is $26,296,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $50,000,000 below the budget request.

The Committee notes that activities performed by Census Bureau that were once a part of the decennial census have now become portions of other annualized surveys. One such survey is the American Community Survey [ACS], which will eliminate the need for a long form questionnaire as part of the 2010 census. With these changes, there is also an anticipated reduction in cost of the 2010 census while other activities of the Bureau are being maintained. Accordingly, the amounts provided by the Committee to the Census Bureau are sufficient for the activities that are critical to the agency, including its primary function, the decennial census.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$195,550,000
Budget estimate, 2007	184,067,000
House allowance	190,067,000
Committee recommendation	184,067,000

The Committee recommendation provides $184,067,000. The recommendation is $11,433,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and 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. These programs are intended to provide a broad base of economic, demographic, and social information used for decision-making by governments, private organizations, and individuals.

The Committee has provided funding for the key programs of the Census Bureau. The Committee is particularly concerned that reports on manufacturing and general economic and foreign trade statistics are maintained and issued on a timely basis.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2006	$606,363,000
Budget estimate, 2007	694,092,000
House allowance	635,792,000
Committee recommendation	644,092,000

The Committee recommendation provides $644,092,000. The recommendation is $37,729,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $50,000,000 below the budget request.

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

The Committee is fully supportive of the efforts being made to make the 2010 census both accurate and cost effective. To the extent possible, funds have been provided to ensure that current activities related to the 2010 census are able to continue.

The Census is encouraged to continue its hard work to minimize the number of personal visits for non-response follow-up for all census surveys. This activity is very costly and requires limited funds available to the census to be used in an inefficient manner. If initial response rates to census surveys can be increased, it will provide substantial cost savings in the ongoing American Community Survey, other periodic surveys, and the 2010 census.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2006	$39,556,000
Budget estimate, 2007	17,837,000
House allowance	17,837,000
Committee recommendation	39,837,000

The Committee recommendation provides $39,837,000. The recommendation is $281,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $22,000,000 above the budget request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$17,837,000
Budget estimate, 2007	17,837,000
House allowance	17,837,000
Committee recommendation	17,837,000

The Committee recommendation provides $17,837,000. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and 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 of coordination of spectrum management, analysis, and operations. The Committee is aware that additional funds will be available for NTIA in fiscal year 2007 through reimbursements from other agencies for the costs of providing spectrum management, analysis, and research services. The NTIA shall submit a report to the Senate Committee on Appropriations no later than June 1, 2007, detailing the collection of reimbursements from other agencies related to spectrum management, analyses, and research. Should additional funding be necessary for these critical efforts, the Committee will consider a reprogramming of existing resources pursuant to section 505 of this act.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING, AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2006	$21,719,000
Budget estimate, 2007	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	22,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,000,000. The recommendation is $281,000 above the fiscal year 2006 funding level and $22,000,000 above the budget request. The Public Telecommunications Facilities Planning and Construction [PTFPC] program awards competitive grants that help public broadcasting stations, State and local governments, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations construct facilities to bring educational and cultural programming to the American public using broadcasting and nonbroadcasting telecommunications technologies. The primary focus of the PTFPC program has been assisting public broadcasters in making the transition from analog to digital broadcasting.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$1,683,086,000
Budget estimate, 2007	1,771,000,000
House allowance	1,771,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,771,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $1,771,000,000. The recommendation is $87,914,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request, to be derived from offsetting fee collections.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO] is charged with administering the patent and trademark laws of the United States. 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. The USPTO is subject to the policy direction of

the Secretary of Commerce, but the agency has independent control of its budget, expenditures, personnel, procurement and other administrative and management functions. Patent laws administered by the USPTO encourage invention, innovation, and investment. The USPTO plays a critical role in promoting the continued development of intellectual property of the Nation. For established companies, new patents improve competitiveness, increase productivity, help bring new products and services to market, and create jobs.

The Congressional Budget Office [CBO] re-estimated the amount of fees the USPTO will collect in fiscal year 2007 downward from the administration's estimation of $1,842,966,000 to $1,771,000,000. The Committee is therefore required to treat the CBO re-estimation as the actual budget request.

In fiscal year 2005, the Committee increased the amount of fees the USPTO could collect by $208,754,000. The Committee agrees with the recommendation to extend the fee increase for USPTO through the end of fiscal year 2007.

Intellectual Property.—In addition to the examining and issuing of patents and trademarks, USPTO works to promote the protection of American intellectual property domestically and internationally. Under the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 [AIPA] (Public Law 106–113), the USPTO is directed to advise the President and all Federal agencies on national and international intellectual property policy issues. The USPTO is authorized by AIPA to provide guidance, conduct programs and studies, and otherwise interact with foreign intellectual property offices and international intergovernmental organizations on matters involving the protection of intellectual property. The Committee is concerned by the lack of information provided on the progress of the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council [NIPLECC]. Funding was provided for NIPLECC in the amount of $2,000,000 under a separate heading in fiscal year 2005 and $500,000 under this heading in fiscal year 2006. The budget request proposes $990,000 for NIPLECC under the Department of Commerce's Departmental Management account in fiscal year 2007. The Committee questions the ability of any program to be successful without continuity within the Department and further questions the need to continue funding a program that neither the Department of Commerce nor the Department of Justice, the Co-Chairs of NIPLECC, are able to adequately justify or that has proven to be of any success. The Committee notes with disdain that the report required by the fiscal year 2006 conference report was never received and directs USPTO and DOJ to submit a report on the progress of NIPLECC no more than 30 days after the enactment of this act.

The Committee agrees to provide the Director the flexibility to reduce patent filing fees in 2007 for documents filed electronically in accordance with Federal regulation. Having granted this flexibility, the Committee directs USPTO to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Appropriations detailing the cost savings associated with this reduction in patent filing fees.

Any deviations from the funding distribution provided for in this act and in its accompanying statement, including carryover bal-

ances, are subject to the standard reprogramming procedures set forth in section 505 of this act. In addition, 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, the USPTO shall submit to the Senate Committee on Appropriations a spending plan for fiscal year 2007. This spending plan shall incorporate all carryover balances from previous fiscal years, and describe any changes to the patent or trademark fee structure.

Hiring, Retention, and Human Resource Practices.—An innovation friendly Government depends on an efficient patent system. Since fiscal year 2004, the Committee has provided a 45 percent increase in funding for PTO, including funding to hire thousands of new patent examiners. Yet during the same time period, the backlog of pending patent applications has grown to over 500,000, and it still takes an average of over 2.5 years to process a patent application. Meanwhile, the Inspector General has received repeated complaints that PTO has allowed or encouraged unfair personnel practices. The IG has identified these problems as one of the top 10 management challenges of the Department of Commerce. Even with increased funding, the problems at PTO are getting worse, evidence that what is needed is better management. The Committee notes that in June 2005, the Government Accountability Office [GAO] recommended several steps PTO should take to improve retention of patent examiners. The Committee directs PTO to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, by March 2, 2007, on the status of implementation of GAO's recommendations, as well as, additional steps PTO will take to improve hiring, retention, and human resource practices.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$5,923,000
Budget estimate, 2007	1,485,000
House allowance	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,500,000

The Committee recommendation provides $2,500,000. The recommendation is $3,423,000 below the fiscal year 2006 funding level and $1,015,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is concerned that the drastic reduction in funding being requested for this office for fiscal year 2007 will render the Technology Administration [TA] ineffective in carrying out its functions. The additional funding being provided will allow TA to focus on policy objectives related to the technological competitiveness of the Nation in the face of increasingly aggressive foreign competition.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2006	$752,037,000
Budget estimate, 2007	581,332,000
House allowance	627,000,000
Committee recommendation	764,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $764,000,000. The recommendation is $11,963,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $182,668,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation provides that up to $9,450,000 may be transferred from the Scientific and Technical Research and Services account to the Working Capital Fund, which the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] uses to purchase equipment for its laboratories.

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

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

Appropriations, 2006	$394,762,000
Budget estimate, 2007	467,002,000
House allowance	467,002,000
Committee recommendation	467,002,000

The Committee recommendation provides $467,002,000. The recommendation is $72,240,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table with specific increases described:

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, DIRECT OBLIGATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Electronics and Electrical Engineering	50,819
Manufacturing Engineering	24,481
Chemical Science and Technology	49,726
Physics	60,118
Materials Science and Engineering	38,961
Building and Fire Research	24,438
Computer Science and Applied Mathematics	74,786
Standards and Technology Services	18,501
National Quality Program	7,575
Research Support Activities	46,809
National Research Facilities	67,288
Total Direct Obligations, STRS	463,502

Within funds provided for Scientific and Technical Research and Services [STRS], $16,890,000 is provided for Innovations in Measurement Science, $10,937,000 is provided for the postdoctoral fellowship program, $6,791,000 is provided for computer support and $12,191,000 is provided for business systems.

Finally, additional funds of $9,450,000 are available for transfer to the working capital fund for equipment and other purposes related to the STRS account.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2006	$183,624,000
Budget estimate, 2007	46,332,000
House allowance	92,000,000
Committee recommendation	106,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $106,000,000. The recommendation is $77,624,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $59,668,000 above the budget request.

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Programs [MEP].—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $106,000,000 to fund MEP centers. MEP supports a network of locally run centers that provide technical advice and consultative services to small manufacturing companies in all 50 States and Puerto Rico. Many of these firms lack the technical knowledge and experience to implement cutting edge technologies and cost saving processes, which places them at risk from foreign competition. Since its inception, MEP has consistently been the program that small manufacturers could look to for assistance. Whether it is assisting with quality standards, or providing strategic planning, MEP has delivered the services needed by small manufacturers.

Based on a sampling of clients surveyed in fiscal year 2005, MEP clients indicated that the assistance they received resulted in increased sales of $1,500,000,000; retained sales of $4,530,000,000; cost savings of $721,000,000; and the creation and retention of 43,624 jobs. These economic impacts justify the recommended funding level for the MEP.

The Committee is concerned with how increased energy costs have adversely affected the efficiency of small and medium manufacturers. Therefore, the Manufacturing Extension Partnership and its clients shall work with the National Academies of Sciences to study how small and medium manufacturers can overcome high energy costs through better efficiencies and innovation.

Advanced Technology Program [ATP].—The Committee will allow for the phase out of activities for ATP. No funds are provided in fiscal year 2007 for ATP, and the Committee believes that sufficient funds were provided as part of fiscal year 2006 under this title to cover all necessary close out costs associated with ATP.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2006	$173,651,000
Budget estimate, 2007	67,998,000
House allowance	67,998,000
Committee recommendation	190,998,000

The Committee recommendation provides $190,998,000. The recommendation is $17,347,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $123,000,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation funds the highest priority safety, capacity, maintenance, and repair projects at NIST. Of the amounts provided:

—$3,800,000 is for the design and renovation of Building 4;
—$6,300,000 is for Phase I of designs for Boulder Renovations;
—$12,000,000 for design and construction for a new guide hall facility;
—$45,898,000 is provided for ongoing safety, capacity, maintenance, and
—Major repair [SCMMR] projects at the Gaithersburg and Boulder facilities.

The Committee directs NIST to provide quarterly reports on the status of all construction projects, and to provide an accounting of

projects obligated in fiscal year 2007 against the SCMMR account when the fiscal year 2008 budget is submitted to the Committee.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2006	$3,895,449,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	204,600,000
Budget estimate, 2007	3,678,135,000
House allowance	3,376,867,000
Committee recommendation	4,431,323,000

The Committee recommendation provides $4,431,323,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. Of this amount, transfers total $80,000,000. The recommendation is $535,874,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, excluding supplemental appropriations, and $753,188,000 above the budget request.

The Committee does not agree to provide annual appropriations for the Hollings Scholarship and the Nancy Foster Scholarship as requested. The Committee believes the funding mechanism set in place by Congress with the establishment of these scholarships is best for their continued long-term success. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned by the Department's attempt to change the authorization for these scholarships and directs the Department to address these issues through the appropriate authorizing committee.

The Committee has reviewed the U.S. Ocean Policy Report Card issued by the Joint Ocean Commission Initiative, comprised of the Pew Ocean Commission and the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy. This report is outspoken on the U.S. Government's recent efforts to implement recommendations made by both commissions. Of the many remarks made by the Joint Ocean Commission, the areas of "international leadership", "research, science and education", and "new funding for ocean policy and programs" as they pertain to NOAA were viewed by the Committee as being most relevant to making real progress regarding the Nation's ocean policy.

Stagnant funding requests from the Department of Commerce show relatively level support in some NOAA programs, and a decrease in others, namely eliminating smaller line items which have become successful and integral components of NOAA programs. The only substantial budgetary increases come in base restorations. Though justifiable, these increases hardly account for systematic changes that reflect the growing demand of ocean policy needs. Overall, NOAA's budget request was $15,000,000 less than what the administration requested last year, and about $280,000,000 less than funds appropriated in fiscal year 2006.

The Joint Ocean Commission calls for better coordination at all levels of government with decisions based on unbiased, accurate science. However, when the initial lackluster request from the leading civilian ocean agency continues to ignore the recommendations of the Joint Ocean Commission and that of the overall scientific community, the Committee is left wondering how NOAA plans to strategically move forward. Regrettably, the Committee has grown accustomed to receiving an annual budget request from NOAA that

does not accurately reflect the true needs of the oceanic and atmospheric communities, and the Department of Commerce does little to help bridge the gap between realistic needs and bold requests.

Given the current fiscal demands both at home and abroad, appropriating balanced funding for all national science programs is challenging. In spite of this difficulty, the Committee takes the Commission's recommendations seriously, and the following funding recommendations for NOAA attempt to restore the agency's operational capacity for atmospheric research and build upon the Commission's request to advance our Nation's literacy, exploration, management and research of our world's oceans.

OCEAN COMMISSION INITIATIVE

After receiving the Joint Ocean Commission's report card the Committee requested a more detailed analysis of critical priorities for ocean policy reform. The Joint Ocean Commission responded June 13, 2006 with a report that included salient recommendations and suggestions that this Committee took very seriously. One of the recommendations described an increase in base funding for critical ocean and coastal science, and funding for new national initiatives. The Joint Ocean Commission recommends $715,000,000 for these programs above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level. Of this amount, the Committee estimates $511,000,000 directly apply to NOAA, which include: Coastal zone management program; regional coordination; coastal and estuarine land protection; National Marine Sanctuaries; Ocean Exploration; National Centers for Ocean Coastal Science; ocean and human health; National Undersea Research Program; integrated ocean observing system; National monitoring network; sediment research; Federal mapping integration; NOAA/Navy Communication Partnership; regional approaches to atmospheric deposition; ballast water research; aquatic invasive species; marine debris monitoring; social science and economics research; data management software; ocean education initiatives; and NOAA Sea Grant.

Although the Committee meets or exceeds the administration's fiscal year 2007 funding requests for all of these programs by $385,000,000, the Committee regrets that it cannot fully achieve the Joint Ocean Commission's overall recommendation at this time given the current financial climate. The Joint Ocean Commission's recent report reminds the Committee how dramatically underfunded our ocean community is given the impact the marine environment has on our daily lives. Only through vigilance and honest evaluations will our Nation account for its ocean activities, and the Committee encourages further feedback from the Joint Ocean Commission.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2006	$2,730,892,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	135,200,000
Budget estimate, 2007	2,592,843,000
House allowance	2,368,164,000
Committee recommendation	3,289,425,000

The Committee recommendation provides $3,289,425,000. The recommendation is $558,533,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, excluding supplemental appropriations, and $696,582,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is very concerned by the number of full-time equivalent positions at NOAA's headquarters and questions the rationale of having over 1,200 people in a headquarters office rather than dispersing some of these positions into the field. Therefore, the Committee directs NOAA to report back to the Senate Committee on Appropriations no more than 30 days after the enactment of this act on its proposal for shifting employees from headquarters to the field in an effort to provide improved services directly to the programmatic offices and the people served by those programs. Furthermore, the Committee expects NOAA's fiscal year 2008 budget request to reflect a shift of full-time equivalents commensurate with the aforementioned report..

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $630,506,000 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.

Under NOS, the National Marine Sanctuary Program, Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services, and the Coastal Services Center shall all be elevated to program office status. This new designation for these programs will enhance service delivery and organizational efficiency for NOS personnel and users without creating additional costs.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Navigation Services:	
Mapping and Charting:	
Mapping and Charting Base	43,718
Joint Hydrographic Center	7,500
Electronic Navigational Charts	6,000
Shoreline Mapping	2,400
Address Survey Backlog/Contracts	31,200
EEZ Outer Continental Shelf Ocean Bottom Claims	2,000
MS/LA Digital Coast	1,000
Subtotal, Mapping and Charting	93,818
Geodesy:	
Geodesy Base	21,729
Geodetic Survey—LA	2,300
GIS Base Mapping Project—AL	2,000
Height Modernization Regional Expansion—NGS Implementation	231
Height Modernization Regional Expansion—North Carolina	900
Height Modernization Regional Expansion—California	900
Height Modernization Regional Expansion—Mississippi	600
Height Modernization Regional Expansion—South Carolina	400
Height Modernization Regional Expansion—Texas	500

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Comprehensive Elevation Project for the Northern Gulf States	7,000
Rapid Forecasting and Improved Response to Disasters with Spatial Technologies	2,000
Digital Earth Model—Mississippi	5,000
Subtotal, Geodesy	43,560
Tide and Current Data:	
Tide and Current Data Base	24,970
Great Lakes NWLON	2,000
Alaska Current and Tide Data	3,000
Subtotal, Tide and Current Data	29,970
Total, Navigation Services	167,348
Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment:	
Ocean Assessment Program (OAP):	
Coastal Storms	2,874
Cook Inlet Coastal Monitoring and Habitat	800
Coastal Services Center	19,458
Pacific Coastal Services Center	4,500
Gulf Coast Services Center	3,000
Point Loma Enhanced Ocean Monitoring Program	1,000
CREST	1,000
Aquatic Research Consortium	2,500
Coop Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Enviro Tech [CICEET]	5,500
Hawaii Coral Reef Initiative	1,500
Coral Reef Programs	26,000
Maritime Center of the Gulf	3,000
Lake Erie Monitoring	500
Subtotal, Ocean Assessment Program [OAP]	71,632
Integrated Ocean Observing System:	
NOAA IOOS Program	59,500
NOAA IOOS Program Administration	10,000
Center for Integrated Marine Technologies, University of California	2,000
Alaska Ocean Observing System	2,500
Gulf of Maine Ocean Observing System	500
Long Island Sound Observing System	1,000
Central Gulf of Mexico Ocean Observing System	2,000
Southern California Coastal Ocean Observing System [Scripps]	1,500
Center for Integrative Coastal Observation, Research, and Education (CI–CORE)	2,500
UNCW Coastal Ocean Research and Monitoring Program	500
Alliance for Coastal Technologies	3,000
Center for Coastal Ocean Observation and Analysis	1,700
Delaware Bay Observing System	500
Great Lakes Observing System	1,000
Oregon Ocean Observing	2,000
SURA Coastal Ocean Observing System	5,000
Subtotal, Integrated Ocean Observing System	95,200
Response and Restoration:	
Response and Restoration Base	16,321
Estuary Restoration Program	1,000
Mitigating Coastal Development Impacts	1,000
Marine Debris	5,000
Marine Debris Removal and Ghostnet-Highseas Driftnes Detection—Alaska	1,500
Pribilof Islands Cleanup and Economic Development	7,227

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Subtotal, Response and Restoration	32,048
National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science [NCCOS]:	
NCCOS Headquarters	30,000
Extramural Research	15,000
Oceans and Human Health Center for the Gulf of Mexico	1,500
Immediate Implementation of Disaster Decision Support Tools	3,000
Coastal Restoration and Enhancement through Science and Technology	1,500
Environmental Risks Assessment Integrative Systems Approach	2,500
Oxford Cooperative Lab	4,500
Virginia Key Marine Life Science Building	1,000
Center for Coastal Response Research	1,800
Subtotal, National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science	60,800
Total, Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment	259,680
Ocean and Coastal Management:	
Coastal Management:	
CZM Grants	90,000
CZM Program Administration	7,500
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	20,000
Coastal Nonpoint and Community Resource Improvement Grants	10,000
Coastal Community Assistance Grants	20,000
Marine Protected Areas	2,128
Subtotal, Coastal Management	149,628
Ocean Management:	
Marine Sanctuary Program Base	50,000
Northwest Hawaiian Islands Research/HI Institute of Marine Biology	2,250
Northwest Straits Citizens Advisory Commission	1,600
Subtotal, Ocean Management	53,850
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management	203,478
GRAND TOTAL NOS	630,506

Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation.—For the past several years, NOAA has supported ongoing, integrated coastal and ocean observing programs as directed and appropriated by this Committee. Despite this pattern of annual funding, recommendations made by the Joint Ocean Commission, and programmatic successes made by NOAA on the subject, the administration has chosen not to request funding for a true Integrated Ocean Observation System [IOOS] in fiscal year 2007. The Committee realizes NOAA is one of many State and Federal agencies tasked with developing an integrated ocean observing system strategy, but as the leading civilian ocean agency, the Committee has always envisioned NOAA to become a global IOOS leader. Without resolve from NOAA to move forward with IOOS agency-wide, the Committee cannot envision how the Joint Ocean Commission's IOOS recommendations can be achieved. To encourage this commitment, the Committee recommendation provides $10,000,000 for NOAA to establish a national Integrated Ocean Observation System data management and communications center at Stennis Space Center. The Center should

benefit from the resident expertise of the Naval Oceanographic Office as the demonstrated hub of naval oceanographic data collection, archiving, fusion, modeling, and distribution of oceanographic products. Existing NOAA facilities at Stennis Space Center, the National Data Buoy Center and the National Coastal Data Development Center currently provide NOAA quality data collection and assimilation. NOAA shall provide a report to the Committee no later than April 30, 2007, detailing full plans to implement this Center, including detailed out-year requirements, for full operation of the Center as the primary data management and communication center for the national IOOS program. The Committee directs this office to develop a comprehensive 5-year plan for the entire agency to fully implement a viable ocean observing paradigm for the Nation starting with NOAA's own resources and incorporating an inter-government operating plan and a regional data integration plan. Although NOS has the program lead, this plan must provide specific future funding recommendation for every line office in NOAA. In particular, a sufficient funding recommendation for the National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service should account for a long-term plan for data compliance between State, regional, Federal, and if possible, international systems. Future funding recommendations for program partners is also expected so as to provide the Committee with a realistic breakdown of IOOS impacts on a Federal level rather than the Joint Ocean Commission's vague description of operating costs. Given the amount of IOOS planning already underway within the administration and the National Ocean Partnership Program, this Committee directs NOAA to deliver a strategic plan for IOOS no later than April 1, 2007. To spearhead many of NOAA's forthcoming recommendations, the Committee provides $59,500,000 of 2-year funds for the office to use or distribute after presenting the Committee with a realistic strategic plan. The Committee provides $25,700,000 for statewide ocean observing systems, and directs NOAA to develop a competitive, peer-reviewed process for awarding Regional Ocean Observing System grants for fiscal year 2008 with anticipation of comparable regional funding for fiscal year 2008. Within these regional systems, the Committee recognizes the need for manufacturing marine instrument and equipment is dwarfed by the need for creating system interoperability and actual data integration. Thus, NOAA should incorporate a plan for assimilating data and information from these largely academic regional systems into an operational forecast repository useful to the entire Nation. Throughout NOAA's portion of this bill, the Committee provides further IOOS-related support by including $6,100,000 for Global Ocean Observing System; $3,000,000 for the Tropical Atmosphere Ocean project and Pilot Research Moored Array in the Tropical Atlantic project; $31,200,000 to address the hydrographic survey backlog; $6,000,000 for extramural research for grants related to Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia forecasting; $9,900,000 to strengthen the Tsunami Warning Network; and $1,400,000 for Hurricane Buoy operations and maintenance. In total, the Committee provides $142,800,000 for IOOS, which exceeds the Joint Ocean Commission's recommendation.

Mapping and Charting.—The Committee recognizes NOAA's Office of Coast Survey [OCS] as a critical component of our Nation's marine transportation infrastructure, and fully funds the fiscal year 2007 request for this office. OCS provides hydrographic survey data and updated nautical charts for the primary purpose of safe maritime navigation. Since 90 percent of U.S. commerce travels through our ports, accurate navigation is paramount to the stability of our economy, health of our marine environment, and safety of our men and women working on the water. More importantly, maritime shipping is growing at a larger rate each year with an increase in vessel size and an expansion of port facilities. The U.S. military and the U.S. Coast Guard depend on NOAA charts for navigation impacting their Homeland Security and Maritime Domain Awareness efforts. Without support to conduct nautical charting duties ensuring our waters are obstruction-free, our Nation runs the risk of an increase of maritime accidents with a direct impact to life, property and the marine environment.

Tides and Currents.—The Committee provides funding to continue support for the Great Lakes Water Level Gauge System within the amount provided.

Coral Reef Program.—NOAA's Coral Reef Program works with domestic and international scientific, private and non-government partners to conserve coral reef ecosystems. The Committee's recommendation of $26,000,000 restores the fiscal year 2006 appropriation to allow NOAA to continue mapping, monitoring and managing coral reefs as outlined in the National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs.

National Marine Sanctuary Program.—The Committee's recommendation of $50,000,000 will promote NOAA's efforts to manage and preserve our ocean's diverse natural and cultural resources through outreach, education, and, when necessary, legal enforcement of prohibitions and regulations. This funding level will also support additional site-specific research, improvements in resource management, and State and community partnerships.

The Committee acknowledges the administration's recent designation of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands [NWHI] Marine National Monument as another step toward protecting the single largest conservation area in the history of our country, and the largest protected marine area in the world. The Committee applauds the charge to NOAA to use its expertise to oversee the new marine areas in light of NOAA's years of specific experience with this vast region, and decades of experience with marine and coastal resource management. The Committee has long supported research and management in the NWHI, recognizes the need to take action in fiscal year 2007, and provides $3,800,000 to the National Marine Sanctuary Program to implement and execute initial management priorities consistent with the needs of the NWHI user community. Although long-term management plans are forthcoming, the Committee strongly encourages the administration's prompt action, and expects to see commensurate support in the fiscal year 2008 budget proposal.

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee recommendation provides $813,679,000 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, marine 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:

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Marine Mammals, Marine Turtles, and Marine Protected Species:	
Protected Resources Research and Management Programs	31,000
Cooperative Agreements with States	4,000
Subtotal, Protected Resources Research and Management Programs	35,000
Mammals:	
Marine Mammal Protection [MMP]/NMFS Activities	20,000
Marine Mammal Initiative	10,000
Prescott Grant Program	2,000
Shedd Center for the Great Lakes	250
North Pacific Southern Resident Orca Population [PSM]	1,000
Right Whale: Cooperative State Plans	12,000
Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	150
Hawaiian Monk Seals	825
Subtotal, Mammals	46,225
Sea Turtles and Other Protected Species	9,000
Endangered Species Act, Cooperative Agreements w/States	4,000
Hawaiian Sea Turtles	7,500
Subtotal, Sea Turtles and Other Protected Species	20,500
Atlantic Salmon	5,850
Pacific Salmon	66,416
Pacific Salmon Treaty Implementation	7,000
Total, Marine Mammals, Marine Turtles, and Marine Protected Species	180,991
Fisheries Research and Management:	
Core Fisheries Programs:	
Fisheries Research and Management Programs	130,000
Expand Annual Stock Assessments—Improve Data Collection	32,100
Economics and Social Sciences Research	10,363
Fisheries Statistics	12,800
Fisheries Oceanography	990
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2,565
Salmon Management Activities	24,214
Columbia River Hatchery Reform	500
National Standard 8	900
Reduce Fishing Impacts on Essential Fish Habitat [EFH]	499
Reducing Bycatch	5,000
Anadromous Grants	2,000
Center for Ecosystem based fisheries management	5,000

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Product Quality and Safety	6,767
Subtotal, Core Fisheries Programs	233,698
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	30,000
Interstate Fish Commissions: 3 Commissions	750
Interstate Fish Commissions: Atlantic Cooperative Management	9,250
Subtotal, Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	40,000
Fish Information Networks	22,184
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	2,000
Alaska Fisheries Information Network [AKFIN]	3,600
Pacific Coastal Fisheries Information Network [PACFIN]	3,500
Recreational Fishery Information Network [RECFIN]	4,500
Interstate Marine Fisheries Commission	750
Gulf Fisheries Information Network [GULF FIN]	4,500
Subtotal, Fish Information Networks	41,034
Survey and Monitoring Projects	15,000
Bluefish/Striped Bass/Menhaden Monitoring: Chesapeake Bay	700
West Coast Groundfish	2,000
Alaska Groundfish surveys, calibration studies	240
Chesapeake Bay Multi-Species Management	500
Subtotal, Survey and Monitoring Projects	18,440
Other fisheries-related projects:	
Long Island Bays Seagrass and Water Quality Restoration	600
Monkfish and Migratory Finfish Trawl Surveys—NJ	1,600
Hawaii Fisheries Development	750
Southeast Shrimp Industry Fishing Effort Cooperative Research	1,100
Hawaii Seafood Safety and Inspections	1,500
Consortium for Wildlife Bycatch Reduction	1,000
Hawaii Stock Enhancement Program (Oceanic Institute)	500
Large Pelagics Research Program	1,000
Horseshoe Crab Research [HCRC]	250
Gulf States Consumer Education Program/Oyster Fisheries Foundation	1,000
Scallop Fishery Assessment [MFI]	2,000
Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification	500
Wild American Shrimp Marketing	8,000
Fixed Gear Seabed Interactions Study	350
Subtotal, Other fisheries-related projects	20,150
Total, Fisheries Research and Management	353,322
Enforcement and Observers:	
Enforcement and Surveillance	53,000
Observers/Training	26,000
North Pacific Marine Resources Observers Program	1,500
Hawaii Longline Observer Program	4,000
Total, Enforcement and Observers/Training	84,500
Habitat Conservation and Restoration:	
Sustainable Habitat Management	18,760
NAIB Conservation and Education Programs	1,000
Blue Crab Advanced Research Consortium	5,000

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Port Aransas Nature Preserve	1,000
Subtotal, Sustainable Habitat Management	25,760
Fisheries Habitat Restoration	21,136
Connecticut River Partnership	300
Snapper Conservation and Restoration Consortium	3,000
Chesapeake Bay Oyster Restoration—MD	4,000
Oyster Restoration—Chesapeake VIMS	2,000
Lower Elwha River Habitat Restoration	481
Merrimack River fish habitat/land conservation	250
Subtotal, Fisheries Habitat Restoration	31,167
Total, Habitat Conservation and Restoration	56,927
AK Composite Research and Development Program	55,000
Other Activities Supporting Fisheries:	
Cooperative Research	10,417
Southern New England Cooperative Research Initiative	2,000
Lobster Institute Conservation and Outreach Initiative	2,600
Northeast Consortium	1,900
Oregon Hatchery Research Center	1,000
Subtotal, Cooperative Research	17,917
Other Programs:	
Antarctic Research	1,467
AMNH Marine Environmental Research	1,000
Chesapeake Bay Studies	3,500
Climate Regimes and Ecosystem Productivity	1,900
Computer Hardware and Software	3,355
Information Analyses and Dissemination	18,000
Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment and Prediction Program [MarMap]	800
National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA]	8,000
Narragansett Bay Window	500
NMFS Facilities Maintenance	3,900
Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program [SEAMAP]	7,400
Subtotal, Other Programs	49,822
Other Projects:	
Consortium for Fisheries and Wildlife Conflict Resolution	1,000
New England Multi-Species Survey [SMAST]	3,000
Science Consortium for Ocean Replenishment	3,700
Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research (JIMAR), HI	2,500
Pacific Island Regional Office/Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center	5,000
Subtotal, Other Projects	15,200
Total, Other Activities Supporting Fisheries	82,939
GRAND TOTAL NMFS	813,679

Hawaii Fisheries Development.—The Committee provides $750,000 for the Hawaii Fisheries Development Program and $500,000 for the Hawaii Stock Enhancement Program to be admin-

istered by the Oceanic Institute for the purpose of perfecting the transfer of hatchery technology to the aquaculture industry.

Chesapeake Bay Oyster and Blue Crab Restoration.—The Committee provides $5,000,000 to research methods of restoring blue crabs, and $6,000,000 for oyster restoration, in the Chesapeake Bay. The Committee directs NOAA to provide a comprehensive report on the progress made to date and strategic plans for the future of these efforts, including performance benchmarks and plans for financial self sufficiency. This report is due to the Committee no later than April 2, 2007.

Pacific Islands Regional Office.—The Committee is concerned by NOAA's failure to plan adequately for the operations of the Pacific Islands Regional Office [PIRO] and Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center [PIFSC], and urges NOAA to scrutinize its internal practices to avoid future recurrences. The Committee provides $5,000,000 for standard operations and management in order to ensure PIRO and PIFSC are able to support the research, monitoring, conservation, assessment, and outreach needs of the National Marine Fisheries Service in waters around the Hawaiian Islands and the American Flag Territories.

AK Composite Research and Development Program.—The Committee recommends funding for the AK Composite Research and Development Program for Alaska Fisheries and Marine Mammals. Alaska's commercial fishing industry is a primary employer, providing 47 percent of private sector jobs, and is second only to the oil industry in generating revenue to the State. Two of the Nation's top three fishing ports, in terms of highest dollar value for commercial landings, are in Alaska. In 2003, Dutch Harbor-Unalaska moved the most fish of any port—908.7 million pounds for a total dollar value of $156,900,000. Kodiak, Alaska, was not far behind generating $81,500,000 for 262.9 million pounds of fish landed.

The amount and dollar value of fishery resources taken from the waters off Alaska are only half the story. The science, research, and management of these living marine resources provide for sustainable and abundance-based harvests. The North Pacific has no fisheries listed as endangered, in part due to the constant monitoring and research that this funding provides. Alaska's fisheries management requires data and research on over 900,000 square miles of ocean within the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska's coast. These funds are critical to provide data collection, analysis and further resource development of these fisheries in order to provide continued economic opportunity for the State of Alaska and its numerous coastal communities. NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a spending plan for the funds provided under the AK Composite Research and Development Program no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Pelagic Tagging.—The Committee is aware of the contributions of the Monterey Bay Aquarium's bluefin tuna research and tagging program to the understanding of pelagic populations, and encourages NOAA to continue support of the program.

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee recommendation provides $467,173,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research [OAR]. OAR programs provide the

environmental research and technology needed to improve NOAA weather, 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:

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Climate Research:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	48,287
Climate Observations and Services:	
Climate Operations	800
Climate Data and Information	6,266
Arctic Research Program [SEARCH]	1,500
Subtotal, Climate Observations and Services	8,566
Competitive Research Program	125,712
Partnership Programs:	
East Tennessee Ozone Study	250
Climate Research [UAH]	2,000
Center for Southeastern Tropical Advanced Remote Sensing (CSTARS)	250
Coastal Vulnerability—climate change study	1,000
Drought Research Study	2,000
Subtotal, Partnership Programs	5,500
Total, Climate Research	188,065
Weather and Air Quality Research Programs:	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	38,000
Cooperative Institute for the Northern Gulf of Mexico	22,000
Coordinate NOAA/NSA Severestorm Research and Development	2,500
Advanced Radar Technologies Feasibility Study—WY	100
Hurricane Intensity Research	2,000
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	2,972
Subtotal, Weather and Air Quality Research Programs	67,572
Partnership Programs:	
Central CA Air Quality Study	150
UrbaNet Phase II	6,000
Center of Excellence in Science and Technology—MS	2,000
Coastal Weather Monitoring for Catastrophic Events	1,000
New England Weather Technology Initiative	350
AIRMAP	3,800
High Altitude Air Study	350
Risk Reduction through Local Weather Forecasts—MS	2,000
Reducing Wind-Induced Damages from Storms	750
Remote Sensing Research [ISU/BCAL]	500
STORM (U. of N. Iowa)	750
Subtotal, Partnership Programs	17,650
Total, Weather and Air Quality Research	85,222
Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research: Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	20,000

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Subtotal, Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	20,000
National Sea Grant College Program:	
National Sea Grant College Program Base	72,000
Fish Extension	990
Aquatic Nuisance Species/Zebra Mussel Research	990
Gulf of Mexico Oyster Initiative	1,000
Mobile Bay Fisheries Initiative	2,500
Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Initiative	4,000
National Sea Grant Law Center	1,000
Oyster Disease Research	990
Subtotal, National Sea Grant College Program	83,470
Exploration and Undersea Research:	
National Undersea Research Program [NURP]	12,500
National Institute for Undersea Science and Technology	5,500
Caribbean Marine Research Center	750
Ocean Exploration	25,000
Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Research and Development	2,000
Subtotal, Exploration and Undersea Research	45,750
Invasive Species Programs:	
HI Micronesia Invasive Species Program	750
Aquatic Invasive Species Program	10,000
Subtotal, Invasive Species Programs	10,750
Aquaculture:	
Marine Aquaculture Program	4,600
Atlantic Marine Aquaculture Center [CINEMAR]	800
Pacific Tropical Ornamental Aquaculture	500
Pacific Marine Aquaculture Center	250
Center for Aquatic Resource Management	6,000
West Alabama Shrimp Aquaculture Program	1,000
Subtotal, Aquaculture	13,150
Partnership Programs:	
Arctic Research	1,000
Fisheries Infrastructure, Investigation, Assessment and Improvement Project	3,000
North Pacific Research Board—cooperative research of ecosystems and fisheries	2,000
Lake Champlain Emerging Threats	500
Lake Champlain Research Consortium	350
Bio-screening Technology for Imported Seafood	1,000
Subtotal, Partnership Programs	7,850
Total, Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	180,970
High Performance Computing Initiatives	12,916
GRAND TOTAL OAR	467,173

Laboratories and Joint Institutes.—Of the funds provided for Laboratories and Joint Institutes, the Committee recommends $22,000,000 to further its commitment to the NOAA Joint Institute for the Northern Gulf of Mexico.

National Sea Grant College Program.—The National Sea Grant College Program represents a significant component of the ocean education community. $72,000,000 is provided to increase this program's proportion of its resources dedicated to ocean and coastal education and outreach, as per the Joint Ocean Commission's recommendation.

Ocean Exploration.—Given that 70 percent of the Earth is covered with water, and over 90 percent of that water is still unexplored, it would seem that gaining a better understanding of this unknown environment on our planet would be a high priority. Yet, the administration's request for ocean exploration, albeit a slight increase from last year, is still woefully low compared to the fiscal year 2006 appropriation and does not meet the ocean research communities expectations for substantial funding. With so many questions still unanswered and many new marine systems yet discovered here on Earth, this Committee recognizes that adequately funding ocean exploration is needed to strategically incite future ocean research that will be valuable and relevant to average Americans wherever they may live. The ocean supports a great diversity of life and ecosystems, and controls the Earth's weather and climate by dominating the global carbon cycle and energy exchange. The Committee feels the solution to so many of our pressing contemporary topics, such as unlocking climate change and finding cures for diseases, may very likely be found in our own ocean basins. The Committee's recommendation of $25,000,000 perpetuates a larger increase in funding support for ocean exploration, and concurs with the Joint Ocean Commission's ongoing recommendations on the subject.

National Undersea Research Program.—Of the amount provided for the National Undersea Research Program [NURP], half of these funds are for east coast NURP centers and half are for West Coast NURP centers, including the Hawaiian and Pacific Center and the west coast and Polar Regions Center.

Caribbean Marine Research Center.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Caribbean Marine Research Center/Perry Institute due to its unique capabilities and facilities. The CMRC/Perry Institute marine lab on Lee Stocking Island is the most well equipped lab remaining in the wider Caribbean region. For over 30 years, CMRC/Perry Institute, in conjunction with numerous universities, has produced critical research data for ecosystem management, including coral reefs, as well as commercial fisheries. CMRC/Perry Institute is providing data to help understand issues associated with global climate change, as well as developing new drugs using marine organisms.

Arctic Research.—The Committee recommendation provides $3,000,000 for Arctic Research as included in the base program budget request for NOAA's Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, and an additional $1,000,000 as reflected in the above chart under Partnership Programs. Of the funds made available for Arctic Research, $3,000,000 is provided for the International Arctic Research Center.

Advanced Radar Technologies.—The Committee recognizes the need for additional low level radar coverage in Wyoming and provides $100,000 for NOAA and the National Weather Service to

work with the University of Massachusetts and the National Science Foundation, under the umbrella of the Collaborative Adapting Sensing of the Atmosphere [CASA] program, to conduct a feasibility study to determine the applicability to northeastern Wyoming of advanced radar technologies under investigation by CASA.

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee recommendation provides $823,567,000 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.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Observations, Forecasts, and Communications:	
Local Warnings and Forecasts:	
Local Warnings and Forecasts Base	563,422
Tsunami Warning and Environmental Obs for AK [TWEAK]	2,000
Strengthen U.S. Tsunami Warning Network	20,000
Air Quality Forecasting	5,000
Sustain Cooperative Observer Network	1,871
Hurricane Mitigation Alliance [SUSF]	2,500
Susquehanna River Basin—Flood Forecast and Warning System	2,000
All Hazards Alert Broadcast Systems, Washington Coast	500
NOAA Profiler Network	6,000
Pacific Island Compact	3,515
Space Environment Center	7,347
USWRP—US Weather Research Program—THORPEX	7,456
National Data Buoy Center	28,000
Alaska Data Buoys	1,500
Western Kentucky Environmental Monitoring Network	1,500
Vermont Northeast Weather and Wind Data Integration	220
Subtotal, Local Warnings and Forecasts	652,831
Operations and Research:	
Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services	6,037
Aviation Weather	4,653
WFO Maintenance	7,316
Central Forecast Guidance	51,063
Remote Infrasonic Monitoring of Natural Hazards	1,500
Regional Ensembling System for Atmospheric Dispersion Forecasting	2,000
Subtotal, Operations and Research	72,569
Weather Radio and Communications:	
Weather Radio Transmitters Base	2,297
NOAA Weather Radio System—AL	200
NOAA Weather Radio System—Michigan	80
Subtotal, Weather Radio and Communications	2,577
Total, Observations, Forecasts, and Communications	727,977

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Systems Operation and Maintenance:	
NEXRAD	43,759
ASOS	8,716
AWIPS	37,603
NWSTG Backup—CIP	5,512
Total, Systems Operation and Maintenance	95,590
GRAND TOTAL NWS	823,567

Next Generation Weather Radars [NEXRAD].—The Committee notes that a 2005 National Research Council [NRC] report recommended several ways in which flash flood forecasting and warning can be improved in Southern California and other regions where Next Generation Weather Radars [NEXRAD] are sited in complex terrain. The Committee directs NOAA to report by April 6, 2007, on steps taken to address the NRC's recommendations and to improve low-level storm detection in Southern California. The Committee expects NWS and the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research [OAR] to cooperate on this report.

NOAA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Committee recommendation provides $163,197,000 for National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service [NESDIS]. 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.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NOAA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems:	
Satellite Command and Control Base	36,257
NSOF Operations	7,531
Product Processing and Distribution	27,270
Product Development, Readiness and Application	16,915
Product Development, Readiness and Application (Ocean Remote Sensing)	3,861
Coral Reef Monitoring	737
Joint Center/Accelerate Use of Satellites	3,258
Commercial Remote Sensing Licensing and Enforcement	1,240
Office of Space Commercialization	601
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	97,670
Data Centers and Information Services:	
Archive, Access and Assessment:	
Archive, Access and Assessment	35,315
Maryland	5,500

NOAA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Kentucky	1,361
North Carolina	275
West Virginia	1,434
Subtotal, Archive, Access and Assessment	43,885
Data and Climate Centers:	
Coastal Data Development	4,546
Center for the Application of Information Technology and Remote Sensing Science	2,500
Regional Climate Centers	250
International Pacific Research Center (U of HI)	2,000
Integrated Data and Environmental Applications [IDEA] Center	3,000
Environmental Data Systems Modernization	9,346
Subtotal, Data and Climate Centers	21,642
Total, Data Centers and Information Services	65,527
GRAND TOTAL NESDIS	163,197

Data and Climate Centers.—The Committee encourages NOAA to continue to coordinate its climate data management and archival activities for the Western Pacific Region with the ongoing efforts of the University of Hawaii's Asia-Pacific Data-Research Center. The Committee is also encouraged by NOAA's responsiveness in establishing the NOAA Integrated Data and Environmental Applications Center to address environmental data and information requirements in the Pacific, and strongly urges NOAA to finish formalization of the Center.

NOAA-WIDE PROGRAM SUPPORT

The Committee recommendation provides $386,303,000 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 Ocean Commission. The Facilities sub-activity 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 Corps.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NOAA WIDE PROGRAM SUPPORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Corporate Services:	
Under Secretary and Associate Offices Base	29,287

NOAA WIDE PROGRAM SUPPORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NOAA Wide Corporate Services and Agency Management	114,340
Commerce Business Solutions	9,900
Payment to the DOC Working Capitol Fund	34,425
Planning, Programming, and Integration	1,800
IT Security	2,000
Total, Corporate Services	191,752
NOAA Education Program:	
NOAA Education Program/Education Initiative	10,000
Watershed Education Experience Initiative, Anacostia Watershed Society	150
JASON Education and Outreach	2,500
BWET Chesapeake Bay	4,250
BWET Hawaii	1,500
Educational Partnership Program/Minority Serving Institutions [EPPMSI]	14,212
Hawaii Humpback Education Program	1,250
Aliance Education Program for the Gulf of Mexico	3,000
Narragansett Bay Marine Education (Save the Bay)	1,000
Total, NOAA Education Program	37,862
Facilitites:	
NOAA Facilities Management and Construction and Safety	14,444
Boulder Facilities Operations	4,400
Environmental Compliance and Safety	4,000
Total, Facilities	22,844
Marine Operations and Maintenance:	
Aviation Services	19,227
Operational Differential for NOAA Ships	4,500
Marine Data Acquisition	91,667
UNOLS	1,000
Direct to Sailor Satellite Service for HIIALAKAI and OSCAR ELTON SETTE	300
Fleet Planning and Maintenance	17,151
Total, Marine Operations and Maintenance	133,845
GRAND TOTAL PS	386,303

NOAA Education Program.—The Committee provides $37,862,000 for education programs, $18,550,000 above the budget request. The Joint Ocean Commission continues to highlight the need for ocean literacy and broaden young people's awareness of ocean issues that affect their daily lives. NOAA has established a successful track record of engaging all levels of the education community to send a clear, consistent message on ocean science using different media and methods tailored to individual community needs. This Committee encourages NOAA to develop a coherent plan for enhancing ocean education, and create formal, viable partnerships with the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Navy. Within its plan, the Committee directs NOAA to create ways for promoting diversity in the ocean-related workforce. Furthermore, the Committee includes bill language providing authority for the NOAA Administrator to carry out education programs related to NOAA's mission. Within the funds provided for the Chesapeake

Bay B–WET program, $750,000 is for the Chesapeake Bay Leadership Institute.

Facilities Review.—The Committee directs NOAA to undergo a facilities review in the Hampton Roads region of Virginia, develop a plan to consolidate facilities in the region and provide a report on this subject to the Committee no later than March 1, 2007. The Committee understands that NOAA has numerous facilities throughout the region and the Committee believes NOAA would benefit from consolidating these facilities into one central location. As part of this review, the Committee directs NOAA to work with the City of Norfolk to develop a plan to transfer the NOAA property in the Fort Norfolk redevelopment area to the city as soon as it is practicableand in a manner that satisfies NOAA's operational requirements in the Hampton Roads region.

Marine Operations and Maintenance.—The number of officers authorized to serve within the ranks of the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps shall increase from 299 to 321. The Committee's recommendation under Data Acquisitions accounts for this adjustment in personnel.

E-Government.—The Committee recommendation does not include funding to implement E-Government initiatives.

Working Capital Fund.—The Committee has continued to recommend appropriations for NOAA and Commerce Department corporate costs under "NOAA-wide Program Support". The Committee disapproves of the practice of allocating, or "tithing", corporate costs across programs, projects, and activities.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2006	$1,109,919,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	69,400,000
Budget estimate, 2007	1,024,467,000
House allowance	996,703,000
Committee recommendation	1,057,898,000

The Committee recommendation provides $1,057,898,000. The recommendation is $52,021,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, excluding supplemental appropriations, and $33,431,000 above the budget request.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NOAA PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NOAA National Ocean Service:	
Coastal and Estuarine Land Protection Program:	
Maquoit Bay	1,450
Center Hill Beach	2,250
Pee Dee	3,000
Seven Mile Point	948
Jenner Headlands	2,850
East River Corridor Protection	3,000
Village of Bratenahl	700
Delaware Bayshore/Cohansey River/Streep	2,000
Blackbird Creek NEER/Eagles Nest Road Area	3,000
Savannah	3,000
Port Clinton Waterfront	875
Stockton Harbor	410

NOAA PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Blackbird Creek/DNEER Core Area Headwaters	2,667
Fort Stevens Acquisition	3,000
Hidden Lake	400
Altamaha River Sand Ridges	3,000
Red Hills Big Flat Creek	3,000
Big Rock Point	3,000
South Topsail	2,900
Apponagansett Bay/Weinshel Farm, Dartmouth	3,000
Escatawpa River Longleaf Hills Ecological Area	3,000
Coastal Headlands Project	2,700
McKendall Open Space	750
Jamestown	1,200
Salmon Falls Headwaters	950
Church's Point	400
Hawaii	2,000
Herring River	1,500
Elmer's Island	1,750
Westwind	350
Mill River	3,000
Firelands	1,200
Smuggler's Slough	1,000
Chesapeake Bay	1,800
Potters Creek	1,000
Wolf River Corridor	2,000
Subtotal, Coastal and Estuarine Land Protection Program	69,050
NERRS Acquisition/Construction:	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition	15,000
Weeks Bay Reserve	2,000
Subtotal, NERRS Acquisition/Construction	17,000
Marine Sanctuaries Construction/Acquisition:	
Marine Sanctuaries Construction Base	5,500
Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary Exhibit	1,000
Gulf of Farralones Exhibit	750
Subtotal, Marine Sanctuary Construction/Acquisition	7,250
Other NOS Construction/Acquisition:	
Gulf Coast Marine Aquaculture Laboratory	9,000
Dauphin Island Coastal Protection Project	2,500
Great Bay Partnership	5,300
Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center	20,000
Penobscot River Restoration	200
Science Center Building, Stennis	14,500
Subtotal, Other NOS Construction/Acquisition	51,500
Total, National Ocean Service—PAC	144,800
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Systems Acquisition/Construction:	
Barrow Arctic Research Center	8,000
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	10,379
Total, Oceanic and Atmospheric Research—PAC	18,379
National Weather Service:	
Systems Acquisition:	
ASOS	3,935

NOAA PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
AWIPS	12,764
NEXRAD	8,376
NWSTG Legacy Replacement	495
Radiosonde Network Replacement	4,014
Weather and Climate Supercomputing	19,092
Weather and Climate Supercomputing Back-up	7,077
Cooperative Observer Network Modernization [NERON]	4,234
Strengthen U.S. Tsunami Warning Network	1,030
Complete and Sustain NOAA Weather Radio	5,594
Valapariso University's Meteorology Program	1,000
Subtotal, NWS Systems Acquisition	67,611
Construction:	
WFO Construction	12,504
Center for Weather and Climate Prediction [NCEP]	22,900
Subtotal, NWS Construction	35,404
Total, National Weather Service—[PAC]	103,015
NESDIS:	
Systems Acquisition and Construction:	
Geostationary Systems [GOES]	425,107
Polar Orbiting Systems [POES]	89,906
Polar Orbiting Systems [NPOESS]	187,870
EOS and Advanced Polar Data Processing, Distribution and Archiving Systems	990
CIP—single point of failure	2,772
Comprehensive Large Array Data Stewardship System [CLASS]	6,476
NPOESS Preparatory Data Exploration	4,455
Satellite CDA Facility	2,228
Total, NESDIS—PAC	719,804
Program Support:	
Construction:	
NOAA Pacific Regional Facility	20,000
National Data Management and Communications Center, Stennis	10,000
Subtotal, Construction	30,000
OMAO Fleet Replacement:	
Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull Vessel [SWATH]	5,600
Upgrades: Oscar Dyson/Fairweather	7,000
Fisheries Survey Vessel #3	7,235
Fisheries Survey Vessel #4	6,600
Fisheries Survey Vessel #5, Shallow Draft Design	1,500
Fisheries Survey Vessel Calibration	3,500
Hydro Survey Launch Construction	2,400
Temporary Berthing for HENRY B. BIGELOW	1,000
Ocean Exploration Vessel	7,065
Subtotal, OMAO Fleet Replacement	41,900
Total, Program Support—PAC	71,900
GRAND TOTAL PAC	1,057,898

Coastal and Estuarine Land Protection.—The Committee appreciates NOAA providing a list of projects that are ready and eligible for funding under the Coastal and Estuarine Land Protection

[CELP] as requested in the fiscal year 2006 conference report. The Committee recommendation provides sufficient funding for the top 20 projects listed on NOAA's priority list, and also includes funding for other projects. The Committee has included bill language specifying the purposes of certain grants for previous fiscal year appropriations. Of the overall funding provided for CELP projects, no more than 2 percent shall be used by program management to administer the program. The Committee directs NOAA to continue to work closely with the States to provide a similar prioritized list on an annual basis, no later than April 1. Overall, the Committee feels the project proposal criteria was appropriate, though the Committee is concerned that some projects were prematurely deemed ineligible and not sent out for review, and that the requirements for matching funds were not clearly stated.

National Marine Fisheries Service.—The Committee understands the National Marine Fisheries Service's desire to redevelop its Mukilteo research station. This research station has been recognized as a vital component of NMFS research for over 30 years, particularly for scientific issues relating to salmon, groundfish, marine toxicology and harmful algal bloom. The Committee directs NOAA to prepare, by September 30, 2007, a preliminary conceptual report on the redevelopment of this site, complete with a plan to include funding for this project in future budget requests.

Polar Orbiting Systems—NPOESS.—This joint NOAA, National Aeronautic and Space Administration and Department of Defense [DOD] program has been mismanaged, resulting in a cost overrun of billions of dollars, and delay of satellite service by at least 2 years. Poor agency oversight triggered a Nunn-McCurdy breach for DOD contracts, a Department of Commerce [DOC] Inspector General investigation and a Government Accountability Office review. These reports all reflect poorly upon senior NOAA management and have eroded the Committee's confidence in the agency to effectively execute large-scale, multi-year contracts. Despite NOAA's current efforts to remedy this situation, the agency stated in its response to DOC's Inspector General that the report does not adequately recognize DOD's role in administering the award contract, essentially stating that, as an Air Force contract, NOAA was limited in its management of a contract that was subject to DOD policies and procedures. Yet, this Committee feels that as a member of the tri-agency executive committee and a direct recipient of appropriated funds for this project, NOAA is not absolved of its duty to this Committee or the taxpayers to provide responsible oversight and competent participation in any of its partnership programs. The Committee made exceptional note of DOD's procedures and policies, of which the Nunn-McCurdy provision is exclusive to this Department. If not for DOD, this Committee wonders at what point NOAA would have acted on its own to report the cost over runs and conduct its own recertification. To date, the overall program costs have grown from the original figure of $7,400,000,000 to $11,100,000,000. Despite this increase, the program is experiencing a decrease in sensor capability, and a reduction of planned satellites; relying on European partners to cover gaps in our Nation's coverage. The Committee recognizes the severe importance of the NPOESS program to this county, but given NOAA's history of pas-

sive oversight and the fact that costs have grown with a decline in future capabilities, the Committee is compelled to reduce funding because a poorly managed program will never achieve its goals. Furthermore, as a result of the NPOESS debacle, the Committee is forced to question the management of other larger scale NOAA projects, such as the GOES satellite project, and wonders how or when NOAA would notify Congress if cost overruns existed elsewhere. Therefore, the impacts of the NPOESS reviews extend beyond this one program, and will affect current and future contracts as noted in section 208 of this bill. The Committee also directs the Department to utilize funds appropriated under this heading to contract with a nonprofit research organization to conduct a cost and operational effectiveness analysis of NPOESS incorporating all available alternatives. Of the funds provided for NPOESS, $100,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the above mentioned report is received by Congress.

NOAA Ships.—The Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull Vessel [SWATH] survey vessel is critical to our Nation's charting research, and this construction contract needs to be completed as soon as possible. The Committee's recommendation of $5,600,000 accounts for unforeseen cost increases for new construction projects resulting from last year's hurricane season. The Committee prohibits NOAA from rescinding any funds from this account, and encourages the agency to efficiently and expeditiously complete this contract.

The Committee's recommendation provides $7,065,000 for further conversion and outfitting of NOAA's vessel of exploration. The Committee realizes that the fiscal year 2005 appropriation and ship allocation was an initial phase in the conversion process of this former U.S. Navy ship, and that in order for the ship to be fully capable of its intended purpose, further outfitting is needed.

Hurricane Hunter Jet Aircraft.—NOAA's high-technology Hurricane Hunter Jet Aircraft, added by the Congress in the mid-1990's, is a one of a kind aircraft enabling forecasters to improve hurricane tracking and landfall predictions on the order of 20 percent. The NOAA Hurricane Hunter Jet Aircraft data saves lives and dollars; however, there are no other high-flying, high-technology jet aircraft in NOAA's hurricane forecasting inventory. The Committee is concerned that this is a single point of weakness for the National Hurricane Center's ability to track forecast improvements and this weakness was highlighted in testimony before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation on September 20, 2005. The Committee directs NOAA to provide, within 90 days of enactment of this act, a detailed cost estimate for an additional high-technology Hurricane Hunter Jet Aircraft to mitigate against future losses of life and property caused by hurricanes.

Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center.—The Committee recommendation provides $20,000,000 for the establishment of a NOAA Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center ("Center") in order for the National Ocean Service [NOS] to better respond to severe weather events. The Center shall house and consolidate the NOS National Response Teams, NOS Response and Restoration, NOS Damage Assessment and others at the Maritime Center for the gulf.

Pacific Marine Operations Center.—The Committee is aware of a recent fire in Seattle, Washington, that damaged or destroyed several NOAA facilities located on Lake Union, including buildings, docks and NOAA ships that service the Pacific region. The Committee directs NOAA to submit to the Senate Committee on Appropriations a full assessment of the damage, loss of capability, and estimated replacement costs for NOAA's damaged assets as soon as it can be determined.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2006	$66,638,000
Budget estimate, 2007	66,825,000
House allowance	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	90,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $90,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. The recommendation is $23,362,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $23,175,000 above the budget request.

Within the funding for this account, the Committee recommendation provides: $22,000,000 for the State of Alaska; $10,000,000 for the State of California; $4,000,000 for the State of Idaho; $10,000,000 for the State of Oregon; $25,000,000 for the State of Washington; $2,000,000 for the Columbia River tribes; $7,000,000 for the Pacific Coast tribes; and $10,000,000 to assist fishermen, fish processors and related businesses supporting the fishing industry in Oregon, California, and Washington impacted by the Klamath River basin disaster.

With respect to the amounts for Alaska, the following projects are eligible for funding: the Arctic Yukon-Kuskokwim Sustainable Salmon initiative; the Cook Inlet Fishing Community Assistance Program; the Yukon River Drainage Association; Coffman Cove king salmon; the United Fishermen of Alaska's subsistence program; restoration of salmon fisheries in Anchorage at Ship Creek, Chester Creek, and Campbell Creek, including habitat restoration and facilities; Alaska Village Initiatives to enhance salmon stocks; the Bristol Bay Science and Research Institute; the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation; the Alaska SeaLife Center to restore salmon runs in Resurrection Bay; the Southeast Revitalization Association for implementation of its fleet stabilization program; and funding for the Kenai River.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2006	$2,962,000
Budget estimate, 2007	3,000,000
House allowance	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The recommendation includes requested language allowing not to exceed $3,000,000 collected pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act to be transferred to the "Operations, Research and Facilities" account to offset the costs of implementing that act.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2006	$287,000
Budget estimate, 2007	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

Language is included designating a total principal amount of direct loans of $5,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota Loans, and $59,000,000 for traditional direct loans.

OTHER

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$46,860,000
Budget estimate, 2007	56,999,000
House allowance	30,060,000
Committee recommendation	52,070,000

The Committee recommendation provides $52,070,000 for Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses and the Technology Administration. The recommendation is $5,210,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $4,929,000 below 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.

The Committee recommendation provides full funding of base programs at the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and includes $5,900,000 as requested for blast mitigation windows for the Herbert C. Hoover Building. The Committee recognizes the need for this improved safety and security feature at the Department of Commerce headquarters and understands that this is the first of 3 years of funding necessary to complete this window replacement project. The Committee expects quarterly updates on the progress of this project, to include an expenditure analysis.

Given the Committee's tight fiscal constraints and the effort to preserve as much of the base program funding as possible throughout the Department of Commerce, the $18,000,000 increase for the HCHB renovation and modernization is not provided. The Committee recognizes that the responsibility for this renovation and modernization project is to be shared between the Department of Commerce and the General Services Administration [GSA]. In fiscal year 2006, funding was provided to GSA, but not to the Department of Commerce. The Committee believes that GSA has the primary responsibility for this renovation project and therefore should demonstrate progress on its portion of the project before the Department of Commerce is required to begin its activities.

Within the funds provided for Departmental Management, no more than $800,000 and eight full-time equivalents are provided for the Office of Legislative Affairs [OLA] within the Office of the Secretary. The Committee is concerned about the OLA's failure to

provide critical information to the Committee in a timely manner, and its efforts to control the flow of information from other offices within the Department.

The budget request proposes $990,000 for the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council [NIPLECC] under this heading. As discussed earlier in this title, the Committee recommendation provides no funding for NIPLECC. The Committee questions the need to continue funding a program that neither the Department of Commerce nor the Department of Justice, the Co-Chairs of NIPLECC, is able to adequately justify or that has proven to be of any success.

Department of Commerce Electronic Government [E-Gov] Fiscal Year 2007 Request.—The Committee recommendation provides no funding for E-Gov activities for fiscal year 2007. If the Department determines that funds are necessary for these efforts, the Committee will consider a reprogramming of existing resources consistent with sections 505 and 516 of this act. Future requests for funding for any E-Gov initiative to the Senate Committee on Appropriations must include a detailed cost-benefit analysis, along with business metrics that measure the successful implementation and the savings to the Department derived from its contribution to E-Gov. In addition, the request must identify any information technology systems, programs, or contracts that are being terminated in order to migrate to an E-Gov initiative. All reprogramming requests must demonstrate that the benefits from the transfer for an E-Gov initiative are greater than the original purpose for which the funds were appropriated. These requirements apply to future budget submissions and reprogramming requests for the current and future fiscal years. The Department of Commerce Inspector General shall (1) audit and review all E-Gov documentation, including the assumptions contained in the cost-benefit analysis; and (2) certify that the documentation validates the outcomes of the E-Gov cost-benefit analysis.

UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM PROMOTION

Appropriations, 2006	$3,949,000
Budget Estimate, 2007	.....
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee recommendation provides no funding for United States Travel and Tourism Promotion as requested by the administration.

The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report to the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Commerce regarding the use of fiscal year 2004, fiscal year 2005, and fiscal year 2006 funding provided to the Travel and Tourism Promotion Advisory Board. The report shall detail what actions have been taken to stimulate tourism in the United States. The report shall be submitted to the Committees no later than February 1, 2007.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2006	$22,467,000
Budget estimate, 2007	22,531,000
House allowance	22,531,000
Committee recommendation	22,531,000

The Committee recommendation provides $22,531,000. The recommendation is $64,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

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

Section 203 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce accounts and within NOAA appropriations. The provision makes transfers subject to the Committee's standard reprogramming procedures.

Section 204 provides that any cost resulting from personnel actions shall be absorbed by the affected Department or Agency.

Section 205 makes appropriations for salaries and administrative expenses to administer the Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Program available until expended.

Section 206 prohibits the use of any appropriated funds to trademark the phrase "Last Best Place".

Section 207 provides funds to "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries".

Section 208 makes available funding for National Institute of Standards and Technology construction.

Section 209 authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe and enforce standards or regulations affecting safety and health in the context of scientific and occupational diving within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Section 210 requires the Secretary of Commerce must report to this Committee any major contract cost overruns greater than 10 percent.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2006	$16,246,614,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	384,800,000
Budget estimate, 2007	16,792,227,000
House allowance	16,707,000,000
Committee recommendation	16,757,227,000

The Committee recommendation provides $16,757,227,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. The recommendation is $510,613,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, excluding emergency supplemental appropriations, and $35,000,000 below the budget request.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration 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.

NASA's new vision for space exploration maps out an aggressive role for the United States in manned space exploration. However, the potential costs are substantial and will likely be very difficult to maintain at the current estimated funding levels. In addition, the Committee feels strongly that NASA must show its commitment to those human spaceflight activities already underway. The Shuttle program and the construction of the International Space Station [ISS] continue to be the primary focus of the Nation's manned space flight activities. Nevertheless, the replacements for the Space Shuttle's manned and heavy lift capabilities must also be considered as part of any plan for continued human access to space but not to the detriment of existing obligations.

The Committee is concerned that NASA will neglect areas that only tangentially benefit or do not fit within, the proposed exploration vision. Specifically, the fiscal year 2007 budget request proposes to defer or cancel existing programs and infrastructure that are not directly supportive of the explorative vision. These appear to be the programs sacrificed to provide the near-term budgetary resources necessary to facilitate the implementation of the Moon/Mars vision. However, the Committee believes that NASA must work diligently to balance existing programs and priorities with its

plans for the future. Counterbalancing future priorities places existing research and expertise in jeopardy and risks squandering significant Federal investments that may be essential to the proposed explorations vision.

In addition, the Committee is concerned that the strong, balanced science program that has served the Nation so successfully for many years is being left behind rather than being nurtured and sustained. That science program has been based on a set of carefully crafted scientific strategies that are founded on scientific and technical merit, relevance to overall national needs, and broad consultation with the scientific community.

In past years, NASA has chosen to make major programmatic decisions through comprehensive operating plans. The Committee notes that since fiscal year 2002, NASA has sent the Committee an average of four operating plans per fiscal year, with each operating plan containing an average of 170 changes per operating plan. While such changes are allowed, it is the view of the Committee that this should not be a regular occurrence. Instead, such plans should be utilized for minor adjustments in programs as they arise and only in exceptional circumstances should comprehensive measures be taken. Programs and missions have reserves for the purpose of mitigating risk and are available for the purpose of covering unexpected costs. If additional funds beyond the amount set aside for reserves by NASA are necessary, a reprogramming request should then be submitted to the Committee. Any reprogramming or operating request submitted to the Committee shall contain an explanation of where each adjustment of funds is proposed to be taken from and the exact destination of those funds. Providing a list of puts and takes across an entire operating plan does not provide the Committee with enough information to accurately understand the impacts of the sweeping operating plan changes NASA has regularly provided the Committee in the past.

SCIENCE, AERONAUTICS, AND EXPLORATION

Appropriations, 2006	$9,636,727,000
Budget estimate, 2007	10,523,805,000
House allowance	10,482,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,488,805,000

The Committee recommendation provides $10,488,805,000 for the Science, Aeronautics, and Exploration account. The recommendation is $852,078,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $35,000,000 below the budget request.

NASA's Science, Aeronautics, and Exploration [SAE] account provides funding for the Science, Exploration Systems, and Aeronautics Research Mission Directorates and Education Programs. The SAE appropriation includes both the direct and the indirect costs of supporting the Mission Directorates and Education Program, and provides for: research; development; operations; salaries and related expenses; design, repair, rehabilitation, and modification of facilities and construction of new facilities; maintenance and operation of facilities; and other general and administrative activities supporting SAE programs.

Within this account, the Committee directs NASA to refrain from charging any administrative expenses to congressionally directed

spending on specific projects. These costs shall be absorbed within the funding provided in this account.

The activities of NASA's Space Science Enterprise seeks to chart the evolution of the universe, from origins to destiny, and understand its galaxies, stars, planetary bodies, and life. The Enterprise asks basic questions that have eternally perplexed human beings, such as how the universe began and evolved and whether there is other intelligent life in the universe. The quest for this information, and the answers themselves, are intended to maintain scientific leadership, excite and inspire our society, strengthen education and scientific literacy, develop and transfer technologies to promote U.S. competitiveness, foster international cooperation to enhance programs and share their benefits, and set the stage for future space ventures.

The Committee reiterates its strong support for the servicing of the Hubble Space Telescope by the Space Shuttle once the Administrator has determined the Shuttle is safe to fly and certified its use for a Hubble servicing mission.

The Committee has provided the full budget request of $443,100,000 for the James Webb Telescope and directs NASA to maintain the current launch schedule.

The Committee has provided the full budget request of $73,400,000 for the Explorer program and expects NASA to support the continued development of the Interstellar Boundary Explorer to maintain its current launch schedule.

The budget request eliminates funding for the SOFIA mission in fiscal year 2007. Since the budget was released, NASA has completed a review of its decision and has concluded that there are no scientific or technical reasons for cancelling the mission. Likewise, the Dawn mission was initially cancelled by NASA, only to be reinstated after complete information about the mission was reviewed. This calls into question the credibility of the science directorate in making budget decisions and determining scientific priorities.

The Committee expects NASA to come up with a plan to fund the SOFIA mission in 2007 from within available funds through a reprogramming request subject to section 505 of this act. In determining the funding strategy for this program, the Committee directs NASA to follow the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences Decadal survey in Astronomy and Astrophysics when setting mission and budget priorities. Missions that are ranked higher in the surveys should be given priority over missions that are ranked lower in priority with launch dates that are far into the future.

The Committee has included an additional $16,500,000 for the Living With A Star Program as follows: an additional $5,000,000 for the Geospace Radiation Belt Mapper to accelerate launch to January 2011; $4,000,000 for pre-phase A definition on the Sentinels Program; and $7,500,000 for Solar Probe to retire technical and cost risk for the missions thermal protection system.

The National Academy of Sciences has recommended that NASA and the Department of Energy work together to develop a Joint Dark Energy Mission [JDEM]. The Committee strongly supports development of the JDEM through full and open competition with project management residing at the appropriate NASA center.

The Committee supports continued development of NASA's Planetary Aircraft Risk Reduction High-Altitude Deployment Demonstration Program.

The Committee has provided the budget request of $120,000,000 for the Juno-Jupiter Polar Orbiter mission and fully expects NASA to maintain this mission and its out-year budget profile to accommodate a 2010 launch as originally envisioned.

Earth science has been a critical part of the balanced space program long advocated by this Committee. The Committee remains fully committed to a robust Earth science program at NASA and the Committee expects NASA to remain fully committed to earth science, with future missions that reflect a serious commitment to earth science as a vital part of the Nation's space program.

The Committee fully expects this implementation profile to have a continuous mixture of small-, medium-, and observatory-class earth science missions that guarantee regular and recurring flight opportunities for the earth science community.

The recommendation includes an increase of $15,000,000 above the budget request for the NASA Earth Science Applications Program. This funding increase shall only be used to support new competitively selected applications projects to be selected during fiscal year 2007. These projects will integrate the results of NASA's Earth observing systems and earth system models (using observations and predictions) into decision support tools to serve applications of national priority including, but not limited to: Homeland Security; Coastal Management; Agriculture Efficiency; and Water Management and Disaster Management.

In Senate Report 109–88 accompanying the fiscal year 2006 appropriations for NASA, the Committee directed NASA to guarantee that the EOSDIS core system remain the operational foundation for all new Earth science missions. The Committee strongly reiterates this view and directs NASA to follow this direction in implementing future Earth science missions. The Committee does not support development of new, separate data systems for future Earth science missions and cautions the agency against taking further action that does not follow the guidance contained in Senate Report 109–88 or the report accompanying this act.

While the Committee supports continuation of the Landsat program and a follow-on Landsat mission, the Committee has provided no funding for the Landsat Data Continuity Mission in fiscal year 2007. The Committee does not agree with the agency's proposed procurement strategy and directs the agency to suspend any further procurement activity until enactment of the fiscal year 2007 State, Science, Justice, Commerce Appropriations Act.

The agency's proposed procurement strategy for Landsat closely resembles the failed NPOEES procurement and marks a significant departure from previous Landsat procurement policy. The Committee urges NASA to return to the previous procurement model that fully competes separate elements of the mission with a NASA center serving as project integrator and manager. This procurement model ensures the best value for NASA and the taxpayer.

The Committee recommends the budget request of $28,400,000 for continued operation of the Independent Verification and Validation [IV&V] Center in Fairmont, West Virginia.

The Committee is supportive of the vision for exploration and provides $894,700,000 for the Crew Exploration Vehicle [CEV]. The Committee also funds the Crew Launch Vehicle at $836,700,000 for the Crew Launch Vehicle [CLV] and $373,100,000 for Launch and Mission systems to support facility needs. The Commercial Orbital Transportation Services program is provided $121,000,000, the same as the budget request.

The Committee further provides $312,700,000 for the Robotic Lunar Exploration Program [RLEP]. The Committee believes that the missions associated with RLEP are essential to the success of the anticipated manned missions to the Moon. In 2005, NASA made the decision calling for the development of a lunar robotic lander mission and the Committee believes this mission is of critical importance for the exploration vision. For this purpose, $40,000,000 is provided from within funds provided to the RLEP program to initiate work on this mission.

The Committee is concerned with the steady decline in the aeronautics research and technology request. Even more alarming, NASA's budget projections indicate that this trend will continue. The Committee is committed to the research NASA conducts in aeronautics, and to the benefits, both in terms of safety and economics, that will be made available to the public through NASA-led research. Accordingly, the Committee provides an additional $35,000,000 beyond the amount requested for aeronautics programs at NASA.

NASA has a long history of supporting science, technology, engineering, and mathematical education. This support reaches all levels of education from K–12 to graduate level. For NASA to embark on its vision for exploration there must exist a general workforce that is technically skilled as well as a wide range of scientists and engineers for NASA to draw upon. This will require exciting young minds in the areas of science, and then sustaining this excitement through college and beyond. To help accomplish this task, NASA has dedicated funds toward many education activities. The Committee supports the budget request for the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program (Space Grant). The Committee also directs, to the extent possible, that education funds within this account address the education needs of women, minorities, and other historically underrepresented groups.

The Committee has provided the full budget request for the Classroom of the Future located at Wheeling Jesuit University, Wheeling, West Virginia. The Classroom of the Future focuses on educational research, curriculum design, teacher development and educational outreach in the STEM disciplines. Since its inception, Classroom of the Future has directly impacted nearly 53,000 teachers.

The Committee does not provide any funding in fiscal year 2007 for the Centennial Challenges program. Funding provided in previous fiscal years for this program is sufficient for NASA to run a prize based competition, as well as to verify that NASA will see tangential benefits from running such a program. Providing additional funds to a program based on prizes only creates a pot of unused funds while other aspects of NASA's mission are being cut or delayed due to a lack of funds.

The Committee recognizes the National Remote Sensing and Space Law Center's role as a resource to multiple agencies, providing legal research and outreach on critical space and aviation law issues. The Committee recognizes a growing need for objective and timely space and aviation law support in areas that include deployment and operation of satellites, commercial infrastructure, data policies, intellectual property, privacy, liability, international law, use of imagery as legal evidence, environmental issues, and licensing. As public and private entities continue to expand their presence in space, this research will increase in importance. The Committee therefore provides $3,000,000 for this purpose.

Also, within the amounts made available under this heading, the Committee recommends funding for the following organizations and programs:

National Center for Advanced Materials Performance, National Institute for Aviation Research;

Alliance for NanoHealth;

The Mauna Kea Astronomy Education Center, Hilo, Hawaii;

The Center for Nano/Micro/Meso Manufacturing at Purdue University, Indiana;

The N–SERT (Near-Space Engineering Research and Technology) Program;

Modular Autonomous Rendevous and Docking Sensor System [MARDS];

The Delaware AeroSpace Education Foundation;

Fisk University Astronomy and Space Science Education Program;

Pittsburgh Tissue Engineering Initiative;

The National Technology Transfer Center at Wheeling Jesuit University, Wheeling, West Virginia, for the HEALTHeWV program;

The Institute for NanoBio Technology at Johns Hopkins University;

The Jason Foundation;

Manned Space Flight Education Foundation;

Southeast Missouri State University, Educator Resource Center;

The Alabama Nature Center Immersive Reality Laboratory;

New Mexico State University College of Education for the Southern New Mexico Science, Engineering, Mathematics, and Aerospace Academy;

University of Missouri-Rolla, for development of a millimeter wave portable imaging system;

University of Louisville Rejuvenating Injured Tissues for Enhanced Wound Healing Project;

NASA Space Nuclear Power Systems Research and Development;

Infrastructure upgrades at the Wallops Island Flight Facility to accommodate unmanned aerial vehicles;

University of Northern Iowa—GeoInformatics Training, Research, Education, and Extension Center;

Rhodes College NASA Stars Program;

The Aviation Learning Center at the Museum of Flight, Seattle, Washington;

The Global Earth Observing System of Systems at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County;

Center for Science and Technology, Dominican University, California;

Next Generation Infrastructure Support Equipment;

University of Houston Commercial Space Partnership;

Northwest Missouri State University, nanoscience education project;

U.S. Space and Rocket Center Museum and Exhibit Upgrades;

The NASA Science, Engineering, Mathematics, and Aerospace Academy at West Virginia State University;

Northern Kentucky University Astrobiology Initiative;

Spaceflight Health Monitoring Technology;

Western Connecticut State University Science Education Initiative;

High Strength Composite research;

AAMURI Advanced Space Propulsion Research and Technology Center for High Temperature Materials Research and Development for NASA CEV and CLV;

Snake River Institute;

Space Dynamics Lab, Utah State University Calibration Institute;

The Chesapeake Information Based Aeronautics Consortium;

The MSFC Knowledge Management Integrated Data Environment;

Basic and Test Infrastructure Improvements for Stennis Space Center;

Boston Museum of Science;

Robotic Exploration Testbed;

The Northern Great Plains Space Sciences Technology Center at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks;

Temporal Land Cover Change Research Program at Idaho State University;

CSU Combined PET/CT Scanner;

The Mid-Atlantic Institute for Space and Technology;

The Bio-Info-Nano Research and Development Institute at NASA Ames Research Center;

Missouri Western State University, to renovate and expand a science and mathematics facility;

Wheelock College, Boston, Massachusetts, for a K–6 Science Teacher Training Program;

The South Alabama Science and Technology Literacy Project;

Compact Laser Sensors;

Montana Space Grant Consortium's Robotics and Lego League Promotion;

Ramapo College Mathematics, Educational Technology, Computer Science, and Bioinformatics Initiative, Mahwah, New Jersey;

A Level 4 Data Storage Prototype Facility;

The Maryland Institute of Dexterous Space Robotics at the University of Maryland, College Park;

Stennis Commercial Technology Program;

The Center for Advanced Computing at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont;

McWane Science Center Education Programs;

The MSFC Integrated Health Monitoring Fault Detection and Correction System;

Grand Valley State University, Allendale, Michigan, for the West Michigan Science and Technology Initiative;

Western Kentucky University Hardin Planetarium Improvement Project;

Arkansas Center for Space and Planetary Sciences;

Improvement and Expansion of Science Education Programs for the North Alabama Counties;

High Peak Power Plasmoid Thruster research;

The Pacific Science Center, Seattle, Washington, to support the State-wide Leadership and Assistance for Science Education Reform Initiative;

The Composites Technology Institute in Bridgeport, West Virginia, for continuation of NASA-related composites workforce development training;

Methane Fuels for in-space Propulsion Applications;

The Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development for continued construction of a broadband link between the Wallops Island Flight Facility and the Patuxent River Naval Air Station;

Dole Scholarship Program; The Mitchell Institute in Portland, Maine;

A Micro Satellite Development Program;

Primary Zinc-Air Batteries for Single Use UAVs;

Radially Segmented Launch Vehicle TRL Maturation;

Lightweight Composite Materials research;

Auxiliary Rocket Propulsion Technology; and

Joint Visualization Collaboration between the Goddard Space Flight Center and NOAA.

EXPLORATION CAPABILITIES

Appropriations, 2006	$6,577,901,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	384,800,000
Budget estimate, 2007	6,234,922,000
House allowance	6,193,500,000
Committee recommendation	6,234,922,000

The Committee recommendation provides $6,234,922,000. The recommendation is $342,979,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the President's request for these activities.

NASA's Exploration Capabilities [EC] account provides funding for the Space Operations Mission Directorate. The Space Operations Mission Directorate includes International Space Station [ISS], Space Shuttle Program, and Space and Flight Support.

The EC appropriation includes both the direct and the indirect costs supporting the Space Operations Mission Directorate, and provides for all of the research; development; operations; salaries and related expenses; design, repair, rehabilitation, and modification of facilities and construction of new facilities; maintenance, and operation of facilities; and other general and administrative activities supporting the EC programs.

The Shuttle remains the cornerstone of our Nation's heavy launch capability and is critical to the future of the ISS and scientific research. The future of the ISS, and other U.S. manned space flight missions for the rest of the decade are contingent upon

having a working Shuttle fleet that is safe and reliable throughout the remaining years of the shuttle program.

The Committee recommends $4,056,700,000 for the Shuttle. This is the same as the budget request. The funds provided are to be dedicated solely to Shuttle funding needs.

The Committee expects consultation by NASA on all proposed changes to investments in the Shuttle program. If NASA intends to make any alterations to funding for the Shuttle, the Committee expects NASA to follow the guidelines provided in section 505 of this act.

The Committee has provided the full requested amount of $1,811,300,000 for the International Space Station [ISS]. The ISS is a research and technology test bed in low Earth orbit in which United States and International astronauts conduct scientific and technological investigations in a space environment. The ISS supports scientific research for human space exploration, as well as other research that can only be conducted in space but require the presence of humans in space.

RETURN TO FLIGHT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2006	$0
Budget estimate, 2007	0
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	1,000,000,000

The Committee has provided emergency spending of $1,000,000,000 and created a new budget account to address costs associated with the return to flight of the space shuttle. As a result of the loss of the Space Shuttle Columbia, NASA has experienced significant costs associated with the repair of the reamining shuttle fleet. This has caused serious budget and programmatic disruption to NASA's core programs. The Committee has provided transfer authority to the Administrator to fund programs that were cut as a result of shifting budget priorities related to the return to flight. The Administrator shall submit a spending plan to the Committee for this new account as part of the annual Operating Plan subject to approval by the Committee.

HURRICANE KATRINA

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2006	$0
Budget estimate, 2007	0
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The Committee has included an emergency funding level of $40,000,000 under a new budget account to the Stennis Space Center and the Michoud Assembly Facility to complete repairs from damage caused by Hurricane Katrina and the other hurricanes of 2005. With this appropriations, NASA will be able complete repairs to these facilities. The spending plan for this appropriation shall be included in the annual Operating Plan.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2006	$31,986,000
Budget estimate, 2007	33,500,000
House allowance	33,500,000
Committee recommendation	33,500,000

The Committee recommendation provides $33,500,000. The recommendation is $1,514,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Office of Inspector General [IG] was established by the Inspector General Act of 1978. The Office is responsible for providing agencywide audits and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

The Committee commends the NASA IG's diligence in addressing issues of fraud and abuse.

The Committee also directs the NASA IG to continue its efforts to review NASA's contract procedures and conventions to determine if there are ways to reform the process and reduce the costs of NASA programs and activities. In particular, many NASA contract provisions require NASA to pay for significant cost overruns in cases of program delays. These costs are substantial and, in some cases, may be unwarranted or unnecessary. As a result, implementation of contract reform should be considered a priority as part of any overall restructuring at NASA.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommendation includes a series of provisions, proposed by the administration, which are largely technical in nature, concerning the availability of funds. These provisions have been carried in prior-year appropriations acts.

The Committee is again extremely disappointed in the lack of detail provided in the fiscal year 2007 congressional budget justification document. Budget justifications are critical to the Committee's ability to make informed decisions concerning the administration's funding requests and must be submitted in a format with the greatest level of detail possible. By submitting a budget justification that is not transparent to the Committee, NASA does itself a disservice by being unable to explain adjustments to programs on a year-to-year basis. To address this situation, the Committee has included bill language that stipulates the minimum acceptable details for each fiscal year budget submission. NASA shall submit to the Committee, no later than October 15, 2006, a template for its fiscal year 2008 budget justification document that complies with this direction.

The Committee has not included the proposed transfer authority as requested by NASA. NASA shall also abide by the guidelines provided in section 505 of this act for any future requests to reprogram funds.

The Committee recommendation provides no more than $20,000,000 for the Office of Strategic Communications. The Committee believes that within the amounts provided adequate resources exist to execute the functions of this office. Over time, this

office has grown to a total staffing level of 131 FTEs, including 14 Senior Executive Service [SES] positions, for the Offices of Legislative Affairs, External Affairs, and Public Affairs. The Committee is also aware that NASA has a pending solicitation for strategic messaging and communication services that proposes to further outsource current in-house speechwriting duties of the Office of Strategic Communications. The Committee does not appreciate the need for such services given that there are over 100 staff members, including two writers in the office of Public Affairs, who are responsible for supporting NASA with its public representation.

The Committee is concerned that NASA has not utilized independent cost verification early in the process of estimating costs for its programs and missions, or in assessing the appropriate funding levels of sole-source contracts. Therefore, NASA cannot be certain that potential contract costs are accurately represented. In allocating resources for current and future needs, effective cost estimation is crucial. NASA is directed to incorporate independent cost verification as part of the process by which contracts are selected and monitored. Utilization of independent cost verification shall be used as a guide for assessing when costs have exceeded expectations and to help identify projects for termination.

Once again the Committee directs NASA that it shall notify, in writing, the Committee 30 days prior to allocating funds, modifying, or extending existing contracts that are in excess of 15 percent of the original contract value. Within this notification NASA shall justify the additional expenditure of funds, and NASA shall identify the source of any necessary additional funds. It is absolutely critical that NASA be able to control the costs of its activities. The Committee notes with interest that it has received no such notifications in fiscal year 2006 and trusts that NASA will maintain a vigilant eye to ensure all contracts continue to remain on budget.

Finally, for fiscal year 2007 and each year thereafter, the Committee directs NASA to include the out-year budget impacts in all reprogramming requests. Future operating plans and all budget resubmissions also shall include a separate accounting of all program/mission reserves and impacts on estimated carry over funds.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2006	$5,581,166,000
Budget estimate, 2007	6,020,012,000
House allowance	6,020,012,000
Committee recommendation	5,991,690,000

The Committee recommendation provides $5,991,690,000. The recommendation is $410,524,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $28,322,000 below the budget request.

The National Science Foundation [NSF] 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.

NSF is the principal Federal agency charged with promoting science and engineering education from pre-kindergarten through career development. This helps ensure that the United States has world-class scientists, mathematicians and engineers, and well-prepared citizens for today and the future. In today's global economy, continued progress in science and engineering and the transfer of the knowledge developed is vital if the United States is to maintain its competitiveness. NSF is at the leading edge of the research and discoveries that will create the jobs and technologies of the future.

The Committee has had to make difficult funding choices within the amount provided to the Foundation for the coming fiscal year. NSF plays a critical role in supporting fundamental research, education and infrastructure at colleges, universities, and other institutions throughout the country. Through these efforts, NSF provides funds for discovery in many fields, but also holds the unique stewardship within the Federal research and development enterprise of developing the next generation of scientists and engineers.

In order to preserve NSF's intrinsic nature of providing basic research grants across many scientific disciplines, the Committee has chosen to concentrate the available funds to areas that will preserve the Nation's ability to lead the world in the areas of basic research. Additional funding above the amounts provided in fiscal year 2006 for both the research and education accounts reflect this emphasis, as well as the desire of the Committee to provide as much opportunity for the Nation's current and future researchers.

The Committee is fully supportive of the American Competitiveness Initiative [ACI]. The funding levels anticipated for NSF will certainly provide the vital funding that will broaden the Nation's understanding in fundamental science disciplines. However, the Committee feels that the ACI neglects the education work NSF does in support of research across the country. Broadening participation to underrepresented groups, such as women and minorities, in the sciences will only further the goals of the ACI as proposed in the budget request. For this reason, the Committee has chosen to redistribute a portion of the funds requested as part of this new initiative.

The Committee reiterates its long-standing requirement that NSF request reprogrammings when initiating new programs or activities or reorganizing components. The Committee directs the Foundation to notify the chairman and ranking minority member prior to each reprogramming of funds in excess of $250,000 between programs, activities, or elements. 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.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2006	$4,331,483,000
Budget estimate, 2007	4,665,950,000
House allowance	4,665,950,000
Committee recommendation	4,646,420,000

The Committee recommendation provides $4,646,420,000. The recommendation is $314,937,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $19,530,000 below the budget request.

The Research and Related Activities appropriation addresses the Foundation's three strategic goals: people—developing a diverse, internationally competitive and globally engaged workforce of scientists, engineers, and well-prepared citizens; ideas—enabling discovery across the frontiers of science and engineering, connected to learning, innovation, and service to society; and tools—providing broadly accessible, state-of-the-art science and engineering facilities and shared research and education tools. 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 Research and Related Activities account include: Biological Sciences; Computer and Information Science and Engineering; Engineering; Geosciences; Mathematical and Physical Sciences; Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences; U.S. Polar Research Programs; U.S. Antarctica Logistical Support Activities; and Integrative Activities.

To improve planning and priority-setting for the Foundation and improve the Committee's efforts to understand NSF's long-term budgeting needs, the Committee directs NSF to continue to provide multi-year budgets for all of its multi-disciplinary activities. For fiscal year 2007 and each year hereafter NSF shall provide the Committee with documentation that identifies these types of initiatives in future budget requests.

The Committee has provided the budget request of $386,930,000 for polar research activities. Within this amount $57,000,000 is provided for icebreaking activities.

The Committee recommends $101,220,000 for the Plant Genome Research Program. The Committee remains a strong supporter of this important program due to its potential impact on improving economically significant crops. The Committee also recognizes its vast potential in combating hunger in poor countries.

The Committee recommends the requested amount of $50,740,000 for the operations of the National Radio Astronomy Observatories. The operations, maintenance, and development of new instrumentation at the Very Large Array, the Very Long Baseline Array, and the Green Bank Telescope allow these world-class facilities to provide valuable research into the origins of the universe.

NSF has been the lead agency for the National Nanotechnology Initiative, and will continue to contribute to this emerging technology. The Committee recommends the full funding level requested for nanotechnology. This level of funding will allow the Foundation to continue to be the leader for this initiative. NSF is

encouraged to make sure that public misconceptions of this field are minimized.

The Office of International Science and Engineering [OISE] has worked to ensure that U.S. researchers are involved with leading research across the globe. As research becomes more collaborative—with partnerships reaching across nations, the work of this office—identifying research opportunities around the globe—will grow. The Committee supports the fiscal year 2007 funding request for OISE in order to keep U.S. research at the forefront of global science.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2006	$190,881,000
Budget estimate, 2007	240,250,000
House allowance	237,250,000
Committee recommendation	237,250,000

The Committee recommendation provides $237,250,000. The recommendation is $46,369,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $3,000,000 below 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 recommendation includes requested funding for five continuing projects, as follows: $47,890,000 for the Atacama Large Millimeter Array [ALMA]; $27,400,000 for EarthScope; $28,650,000 for the IceCube Neutrino Observatory; $42,880,000 for the Scientific Ocean Drilling Vessel; and $9,130,000 for South Pole Station Modernization. The Committee feels that the highest priorities within this account are the projects that are currently under construction.

The Committee understands that ALMA has recently been reviewed by NSF and may require additional funding beyond the amounts requested within the fiscal year 2007 budget submission. If additional funds are required for ALMA, the Committee will consider a reprogramming of funds from within the resources provided in this account to accommodate such funding needs.

In addition, the recommendation also includes funding for the following new projects: $56,000,000 for the Alaska Region Research Vessel, which shall be home-ported in the same location as the vessel it is replacing, the Alpha Helix; $13,500,000 for the Ocean Observatories Initiative; and $12,000,000 for the National Ecological Observatory Network.

Finally, the recommendation does not include $3,000,000 to reimburse the Department of Justice Judgment Fund.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2006	$796,693,000
Budget estimate, 2007	816,220,000
House allowance	832,432,000
Committee recommendation	835,750,000

The Committee recommendation provides $835,750,000. The recommendation is $39,057,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $19,530,000 above 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, build State and regional capacity to compete successfully for research funding, and promote informal science education. Ongoing evaluation efforts and research on learning strengthen the base for these programs.

The Committee strongly encourages NSF to continue support for undergraduate science and engineering education. At a time when enrollment in STEM fields of study continues to decline, it is important that NSF use its position to support students working towards degrees in these areas.

NSF must play a significant role in attracting more of the best and brightest students in the Nation into the science, mathematics, engineering, and technology fields as part of the American Competitiveness Initiative [ACI]. The Committee also urges NSF to work towards increasing the number of women, minorities, and other underrepresented groups to the greatest extent possible.

To address the importance of broadening science and technology participation is of concern to the Committee and the recommendation provides funding amounts for the following programs: $32,000,000 for Historically Black Colleges and Universities—Undergraduate Program [HBCU–UP]; $43,000,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation program; and $30,000,000 for the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Talent Expansion program.

The Committee has included $110,000,000 for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR], of which at least $65,000,000 shall be used for the Research Infrastructure Improvement [RII] component supporting research areas aligned with statewide EPSCoR science and technology priorities. By providing additional funds for the EPSCoR program, the Committee feels that the goals of the ACI to keep the Nation competitive will be ac-

complished as the research and development capacity of the country is expanded.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$246,807,000
Budget estimate, 2007	281,822,000
House allowance	268,610,000
Committee recommendation	256,500,000

The Committee recommendation provides $256,500,000. The recommendation is $9,693,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $24,720,000 below the budget request.

The salaries and expenses appropriation provides 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 [NSF] research and education activities.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Appropriations, 2006	$3,949,000
Budget estimate, 2007	3,910,000
House allowance	3,910,000
Committee recommendation	3,910,000

The Committee recommendation provides $3,910,000. The recommendation is $39,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The National Science Board is the governing body of the National Science Foundation. The Board is composed of 24 members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Board is also charged with serving as an independent adviser to the President and Congress on policy matters related to science and engineering research and education. By law, the Board establishes the policies of the National Science Foundation, provides oversight of its programs and activities, and approves of its strategic directions and budgets.

Given the increasing oversight responsibilities of the Board, driven by the growth of the Foundation, the Committee wants to ensure the Board continues to carryout effectively its policy-making and oversight responsibilities. The Committee is providing funding to support the operations, activities, training, expenses, and staffing of the Board.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2006	$11,353,000
Budget estimate, 2007	11,860,000
House allowance	11,860,000
Committee recommendation	11,860,000

The Committee recommendation provides $11,860,000. The recommendation is $507,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as 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.

The funds provided will allow the OIG to further its efforts in several priority areas that pose the greatest risk to the agency: financial management, acquisition, information technology, human capital, award administration, awardee financial accountability and compliance, and the management of agency programs and projects.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2006	$5,493,000
Budget estimate, 2007	5,369,000
House allowance	5,369,000
Committee recommendation	5,369,000

The Committee recommendation provides $5,369,000. The recommendation is $124,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as 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 authoritative scientific and technological information, analysis, and advice for the President, for the executive branch, and for Congress; 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.

The President's Science Advisor should continue to play an integral role in advising the President on the appropriate balance among and between disciplines and agencies in the Federal R&D portfolio. The Committee also expects the Science Advisor will conduct effective outreach to the science and engineering community and be an active and influential advisor to the President on important public policy issues grounded in science and technology.

The American Competitiveness Initiative [ACI] is a promising step toward keeping the country at the forefront of innovation and will provide the foundation for future leadership in the world in science. The ACI reflects the longstanding view of the Committee that investment in research is essential to understanding the world around us, as well as providing the base from which technological progress can begin.

The Committee is concerned that the ACI was defined too narrowly by providing funds to portions of only three agencies involved in Federal research. While these agencies will benefit from the additional funding provided, other aspects of the Federal research and development enterprise that may not require additional funds also have roles to play in the competitiveness of the Nation. For example, NASA and NOAA both have significant research and outreach components that have the ability to capture the interest of

the scientists of tomorrow, yet these aspects were not included in the ACI. The National Science Foundation's work in broadening participation in science though its education programs and the National Institute of Standards and Technology's capability to provide assistance in applying today's leading technologies to businesses were also left untouched by the ACI. For the ACI to be a truly transformative endeavor, it must bring to bear the full resources available for promoting competitiveness.

The Committee expects OSTP to send a report to the Committee on Appropriations that provides a comprehensive view of how all Federal research agencies can play a role in the ACI. This report shall be provided to the Committee no later than January 26, 2007.

The Committee reiterates its long standing interest in improving coordination and cooperation among the various R&D agencies under the auspices of OSTP and the National Science and Technology Council [NSTC]. It is the role of OSTP to identify such areas and to facilitate and bring about the cooperation of agencies to accomplish the science and technology developmental goals of the Nation.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

ANTITRUST MODERNIZATION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$1,157,000
Budget estimate, 2007	462,000
House allowance	462,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommendation does not provide funding for this account due to the absence of a congressional budget justification for this account.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$8,933,000
Budget estimate, 2007	9,309,000
House allowance	8,933,000
Committee recommendation	9,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $9,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights. The recommendation is $67,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$326,998,000
Budget estimate, 2007	322,807,000
House allowance	322,807,000
Committee recommendation	326,998,000

The Committee recommendation provides $326,998,000. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $4,191,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is concerned over the rising backlog of charges of employment discrimination at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC]. The EEOC estimates that it will have a backlog of 47,516 complaints in fiscal year 2007. The Committee's recommended funding levels will result in an increase in resources to the field, where the vast majority of the agency's work gets done, while reducing funding for staffing at headquarters.

The EEOC's decision to move forward with its repositioning plan despite congressional concern with the plan calls into question the judgment of leadership at the EEOC. Given the lack of respect shown for congressional priorities and the inability of the EEOC to submit detailed budget plans, the Committee has little choice but

to make specific office appropriations for the EEOC. This is a break from past practice of appropriating one amount for all of the EEOC's salaries and expenses. The Committee recommendation includes $234,198,000 for compensation and benefits, and $92,800,000 for other object classes, including travel, rent and State and local programs. The Committee directs that compensation, including salaries and expenses, be allocated to headquarters offices as follows:

Office of the Chair—$645,095;
Offices of the Vice Chair and Commissioners—$2,665,598;
Office of Executive Secretariat—$555,001;
Office of General Counsel—$6,673,265;
Office of Chief Financial Officer—$4,700,262;
Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs—$1,367,274;
Office of Equal Opportunity—$1,087,697;
Office of Federal Operations—$8,913,980;
Office of Field Programs, Headquarters—$5,260,542;
Office of Human Resources—$3,955,060;
Office of Information Technology—$1,643,785;
Office of Legal Counsel—$4,203,432;
Office of Research, Information and Planning—$4,752,912; and
Office of the Inspector General—$2,075,000.

The Committee directs that remaining amounts in salaries and expenses shall be to support existing field staff, and, with remaining amounts, to hire permanent field investigator and attorney positions.

Bill language is also included restoring the Baltimore office to a district office. Since 1990, the population of Maryland has grown by 1,770,000 people and the number of employees has increased by more than 335,000 since 1993. In keeping with these demographic trends, the Baltimore office has seen its load of charges rise steadily, more so than any other office in the country. The EEOC is directed to designate the Baltimore office a district office and to hire a regional attorney for the office.

The Committee recommends that the National Contact Center be discontinued after the pilot contract ends, in light of the findings contained in the June 29, 2006 Inspector General report on the subject. The Inspector General report concludes that the NCC, as presently operated, is not effective. It found that the NCC handled 269,693 calls, far lower than the 1.2 million calls projected by the EEOC and estimates that the NCC saves the time equivalent of 6.71 full-time equivalent employees. These conclusions make clear that the Contact Center is not serving more people, or to the EEOC's overall cost efficiencies. No funds provided in this act may be used to support the National Contact Center.

The Committee recommendation provides a $265,000 increase for the Office of the Inspector General above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level. The Committee directs the Inspector General to submit, within 90 days of enactment of this act, an evaluation of the impact the EEOC's repositioning plan has had on the delivery of core services. The report should include an evaluation of cost savings attributable to the repositioning, and the impact that the repositioning has had on the EEOC's capacity to deter, detect, and litigate violations of the Nation's civil rights laws.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$289,758,000
Budget estimate, 2007	302,542,000
House allowance	294,261,000
Committee recommendation	301,500,000

The Committee recommendation provides $301,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission [FCC], of which $301,500,000 is to be derived from the collection of fees. The recommendation is $11,742,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $1,042,000 below the budget request. The recommendation does not transfer more of the cost of supporting the FCC to the General Fund as proposed by the budget request.

The FCC is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. The FCC is also charged with promoting the safety of life and property through wire and radio communications. The mandate of the FCC under the Communications Act is to make available to all people of the United States a rapid, efficient, nationwide, and worldwide wire and radio communication service. The FCC performs five major functions to fulfill this charge: spectrum allocation, creating rules to promote fair competition and protect consumers where required by market conditions, authorization of service, enhancing public safety and homeland security, and enforcement. The recommendation includes increases over the fiscal year 2006 appropriation for the following activities: wages and operating costs, $8,515,000; lifecycle replacement for public safety vehicles, $1,080,000; upgrades of financial systems, information technology systems, and technical equipment, $1,809,000; and consumer outreach for transition to digital television [DTV], $335,000.

Broadcast Television Standards.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the declining standards of broadcast television and the impact this decline is having on America's children. Overall sexual content, foul language, and violence have tripled over the past decade. The Committee directs the FCC to continue to report to Congress on the issues associated with resurrecting a broadcast industry code of conduct for content of programming that, if adhered to by the broadcast industry, would protect against the further erosion of broadcasting standards.

Washington Nationals Baseball.—The Committee strongly urges the FCC to act expeditiously upon the complaint filed under section 616 of the Communications Act regarding Washington Nationals baseball.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$210,079,000
Budget estimate, 2007	223,000,000
House allowance	213,079,000
Committee recommendation	223,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $223,000,000. The recommendation is $4,921,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Federal Trade Commission [FTC] administers a variety of Federal antitrust and consumer protection laws. Activities in the antitrust area include detection and elimination of illegal collusion, anticompetitive mergers, unlawful single-firm conduct, and injurious vertical agreements. The FTC regulates advertising practices, service industry practices, marketing practices, and credit practices as it addresses fraud and other consumer concerns.

Of the amounts provided, $129,000,000 is from Hart-Scott-Rodino pre-merger filing fees and $18,000,000 is from Do-Not-Call fees. The total amount of direct appropriations for this account is therefore $76,000,000. This represents an increase of $4,921,000 above the fiscal year 2006 direct appropriation. The Committee notes that this change reflects an increase in offsetting fee collection receipts since last year.

Do-Not-Call Initiative.—The recommendation includes $18,000,000 for the FTC Do-Not-Call initiative and implementation of the Telemarketing Sales Rule [TSR], of which the entire amount is to be derived from the collection of fees. The Do-Not-Call initiative was launched pursuant to the FTC's amended TSR to establish a national database of telephone numbers of consumers who choose not to receive telephone solicitations from telemarketers. The Do-Not-Call initiative has received broad support from, and will provide significant benefits to, consumers from all corners of the United States.

Child Protection.—The FTC in September of 2000, released a report entitled: "Marketing Violent Entertainment to Children: A Review of Self-Regulation and Industry Practices in the Motion Picture, Music Recording & Electronic Game Industries". The report was very critical of the entertainment industry and its persistent and calculated marketing of violent games, movies, and music to children. In response to this report, the entertainment industry has promised to impose tougher regulations on itself and to voluntarily comply with the report's recommendation. The FTC should continue with, and expand upon, its efforts in this area. The Committee directs the Commission to continue to engage in consumer research and workshops, underage shopper-retail compliance surveys, and marketing data collection.

Internet.—The FTC is charged with monitoring compliance with the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (Public Law 105–277). The recommendation provides the Commission the funding resources it needs to meet the challenges of increased fraud on the Internet. The Committee commends the FTC for reorganizing the unique and difficult challenge posed by the Internet, an international phenomenon that lacks borders, to protect the safety of our children.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2006	$326,578,000
Budget estimate, 2007	310,860,000
House allowance	338,860,000
Committee recommendation	358,527,000

The Committee recommendation provides $358,527,000. The recommendation is $31,949,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $47,667,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommendation provides $337,782,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts, $12,825,000 for management and administration, $2,970,000 for client self-help and information technology, $2,970,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, and $1,980,000 for grants to offset losses due to census adjustments.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommendation continues the administrative provisions contained in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations act (Public Law 105–119) regarding operation of this program to provide basic legal services to disadvantaged individuals and the restrictions on the use of Legal Services Corporation [LSC] funds.

Grantees must agree not 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) collection of attorney fees; (6) abortion; (7) prisoner litigation; (8) welfare reform; (9) representation of charged drug dealers during eviction proceedings; and (10) solicitation of clients. The exception to the restrictions occurs in a case where there is imminent threat of physical harm to the client or prospective client remains in place.

The manner in which the LSC grantees are audited through contracts with certified public accountants for financial and compliance audits are continued, along with the provisions on recompetition and debarment.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$2,883,000
Budget estimate, 2007	2,133,000
House allowance	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,133,000

The Committee recommendation provides $2,133,000. The recommendation is $750,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals are charged with maintaining an overview of, and providing advice on, domestic and international actions to further the policies and provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The Commission provides objective, science-based advice to the Congress and the executive branch on issues related to the protection of marine mammals.

The Committee expects the Commission to continue to prioritize activities related to minimizing the direct and indirect effects of chemical contaminants, marine debris, noise, and other forms of ocean pollution on marine mammals and other marine organisms.

NATIONAL VETERANS' BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2006	$1,481,000
Budget estimate, 2007	.....
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	1,500,000

The Committee recommendation provides $1,500,000 for the National Veterans' Business Development Corporation [NVBDC]. The recommendation is $19,000 above the fiscal year 2006 funding level and $1,500,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes in the conference report accompanying Public Law 109–108, that the NVBDC was to make its operations self-sustaining. The funding provided will allow the NVDBC to transition from receiving appropriated funds, to being able to operate on its own as intended.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$863,117,000
Budget estimate, 2007	890,846,000
House allowance	880,517,000
Committee recommendation	890,846,000

The Committee recommendation provides a total budget (obligational) authority of $890,846,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC], of which the entire amount is to be derived from the collection of fees. The recommendation is $27,729,000 below the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and identical to the budget request.

The mission of the SEC is to administer and enforce Federal securities laws in order to protect investors and to maintain fair, honest, and efficient markets. This includes ensuring full disclosure of financial information, regulating the Nation's securities markets, and preventing and policing fraud and malpractice in the securities and financial markets. The strength of the American economy and our Nation's financial markets is dependent upon investors' confidence in the financial disclosures and statements released by publicly traded companies.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2006	$450,566,000
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	1,158,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	639,001,000
House allowance	672,792,000
Committee recommendation	639,001,000

The Committee recommendation provides $639,001,000, for the Small Business Administration [SBA]. The recommendation is $188,435,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, excluding emergency appropriations, and the same as the budget request.

Funding is distributed among the SBA appropriation accounts as described below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$309,031,000
Budget estimate, 2007	303,550,000
House allowance	293,550,000
Committee recommendation	303,550,000

The Committee recommendation provides $303,550,000. The recommendation is $5,481,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request. Within the amount provided, full funding is recommended for the 8(a) program and the Office of Women's Business Ownership.

In addition, within the amounts made available under this heading, the Committee recommends grants for the following organizations and programs:

$700,000 for Lynch Street Corridor Redevelopment;

$20,000 for the Clemson University International Center for Automotive Research Lambda Rail Access Node;

$650,000 for the Southern Census Research Data Center at Mississippi State University;

$150,000 for the Small Business Incubator in McLean County, Illinois;

$300,000 for the University of South Alabama Mitchell College of Business;

$3,100,000 the SmartSynch Wireless Rural Access Program;

$800,000 for the Terre Haute Business Incubator, Terre Haute, Indiana;

$500,000 for First State Innovation, Delaware;

$900,000 for the Downtown Jackson Civic Plaza;

$200,000 for the High-Tech Consortium of Southern New Mexico;

$40,000 for Delta Plant Technologies, Akron, Ohio;

$250,000 for Guntersville, Alabama Downtown Revitalization;

$500,000 for New Mexico State University for the Arrowhead Center;

$1,000,000 for Calhoun County Economic Development;

$320,000 for the Tuck School/MBDA initiative;

$1,000,000 for Alcorn State university facility improvements;

$2,675,000 for the Haddad Riverfront Park in Charleston, West Virginia;

$750,000 for Montgomery, Alabama Downtown Development;

$1,400,000 for Mississippi University for Women facility improvements;

$700,000 for Holmes County Arts Council multipurpose building;

$400,000 for E4 Entrepreneurship for Immigrants, Minorities, Women and People of Disability in Southwest King County, Washington;

$500,000 for the Delaware Technology Park Business Incubator Laboratory Expansion;

$300,000 for LeFleur Lakes Development Foundation;

$1,000,000 for the Jefferson County Greenway Development Project;

$100,000 for the Staten Island, New York, Financial Clearinghouse;

$600,000 to USM for Composite Materials Use in Hurricane Rebuilding;

$300,000 for Altoona-Blair County Development Corporation's Entrepreneurial Institute, Altoona, Pennsylvania;

$300,000 for the City of Columbus Train Depot;

$500,000 for Central Connecticut State University's Institute for Technology and Business Development Hispanic Initiative;

$250,000 for the Great Plains Energy Corridor Coordinating Office, Bismarck, North Dakota;

$600,000 for Small Business High Temperature Silicon Carbide manufacturing;

$250,000 for the Tuskegee Human and Civil Rights Multicultural Center;

$750,000 for the Mississippi State University Ultra-Wideband Technology Commercialization program;

$500,000 for the Nanotechnology Applied Science Lab at North Dakota State College of Science;

$800,000 for the City of Westpoint for Economic Development;

$500,000 for the City of Huntsville Cultural Development project;

$250,000 for the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Retail Entrepreneurial Center for Nucleus Retail Incubator;

$250,000 for the Institute for Social and Economic Development Ventures, Iowa, for the Barnabas Micro Loan Program;

$4,000,000 for Industrial Outreach Service at Mississippi State University;

$400,000 for the Adelante Development Center;

$250,000 for the University of Vermont Small Enterprise Research Initiative;

$700,000 for Mississippi Valley State University for facility improvements;

$350,000 U.S.S. *Alabama* Battleship Project, Mobile, Alabama;

$600,000 for Technology and Software to Detect Criminal and Terrorist Activity in Commercial Transactions;

$500,000 for the High Plains Center for Product Innovation, Commercialization, and Support at the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology;

$700,000 for the Cleveland Avenue YMCA Expansion, Montgomery, Alabama;

$1,000,000 for Beth Medrash Govoha, New Jersey, for the Lakewood Small Business Incubator;

$1,500,000 for the MS Technology Alliance;

$750,000 for the Vermont Broadband Council;

$250,000 for the Alabama Small Business Institute;

$500,000 for the Vermont Center for Emerging Technologies;

$40,000 for the BioEnterprise Entrepreneurial Acceleration Program, Cleveland, Ohio;

$500,000 for the Women's Business Development Center in Stamford, Connecticut;

$2,000,000 for Mississippi Technology Transfer and Recovery Centers;

$300,000 for the Central Alabama Woman's Business Center;

$500,000 for the University of Arkansas Research and Technology Park;

$80,000 for the Entrepreneur and Leadership Program at Lewis-Clark State College;

$400,000 for the City of Pascagoula Economic Development;

$400,000 for the Northwest Agricultural Business Center, Washington;

$250,000 for the Center for Rural Affairs' Nebraska Rural Small Business Training and Technical Assistance program;

$400,000 for the Alabama Department of Archives and History Education Initiative;

$300,000 for Rand Gulf State Policy Institute for Economic Development Recovery Research;

$500,000 for the Research and Commercialization Center, Arizona State University;

$100,000 for the Knoxville College Small Business Incubator;

$400,000 for the University of Nevada, Reno's Small Business Initiative;

$1,500,000 for the USM Information Technology Services Laboratory;

$100,000 for the University of Alabama Music Outreach project;

$500,000 for the Center for Economic Growth, Albany, New York, for the Business Accelerator Program;

$800,000 for Hancock County Center for Business and Community Recovery;

$500,000 for the University of Kentucky/New Product Development and Commercialization Center;

$575,000 for Detroit Renaissance;

$400,000 for the City of Gulfport for Economic Development;

$200,000 for the Bend Venture Catalyst, Oregon;

$500,000 for Environmental Science Education Center, Columbiana, Alabama; and

$250,000 for the Baker County, Oregon, Integrated Wood Utilization Center.

NON-CREDIT BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation provides $122,990,000 for the SBA non-credit business assistance programs. The recommendation is $28,444,000 above the budget request.

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

NON-CREDIT BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Small Business Development Centers	89,000
Drug-free Workplace Grants	990
SCORE	5,000
Women's Business Centers	12,500
Women's Council	750
Microloan Technical Assistance	10,000
Veteran's Business Development Assistance	750
Native American Outreach	1,000
PRIME Technical Assistance	1,000
HUBZones	2,000

NON-CREDIT BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Total, Non-credit Business Assistance Program	122,990

The recommendation provides $1,500,000 for the Small Disadvantaged Business Program, which is funded through reimbursements from interagency collections.

The Committee continues to support the Small Business Development Center Program.

The Committee remains concerned about the indicators used by SBA to evaluate economic distress in making determinations of eligibility for assistance under the HUBZone program. The Committee understands that the current indicators SBA uses may exclude certain economically distressed rural areas, particularly those suffering from high emmigration of people and job loss.

The recommendation includes language providing for the continuation of the Women's Business Centers sustainability centers and language providing that such centers shall receive 40 percent of the total funding provided for Women's Business Centers.

The Committee directs the SBA to locate a full-time international finance specialist from the SBA Office of International Trade in the gulf coast region. The Committee is concerned that the international finance specialists that serve the gulf are located in other parts of the country. Assigning a specialist to be located in the region will encourage exporting in the gulf coast and assist local businesses with their economic recovery efforts following Hurricanes Rita and Katrina.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2006	$13,722,000
Budget estimate, 2007	14,355,000
House allowance	13,722,000
Committee recommendation	14,355,000

The Committee recommendation provides $14,355,000 for the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is $633,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

SURETY BOND GUARANTEES REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 2006	$2,824,000
Budget estimate, 2007	2,970,000
House allowance	2,824,000
Committee recommendation	2,970,000

The Committee recommendation provides $2,970,000. The recommendation is $146,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2006	$124,989,000
Budget estimate, 2007	126,136,000
House allowance	163,706,000
Committee recommendation	126,136,000

The Committee recommendation provides $126,136,000. The recommendation is $1,147,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Of the amount provided for administrative expenses, which may be transferred to and merged with SBA salaries and expenses, to cover the common overhead expenses associated with the business loans programs.

The recommendation provides $2,000,000 for the Microloan Direct program.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2006	.....
Supplemental appropriations, 2006	$1,153,000,000
Budget estimate, 2007	198,990,000
House allowance	198,990,000
Committee recommendation	198,990,000

The Committee recommendation provides $198,990,000. The recommendation is $198,990,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level, not including emergency supplemental appropriations, and the same as the budget request.

Within the amount provided, $85,140,000 is for direct loan subsidies. Also within the amount provided, $113,850,000 is for administrative expenses. As always, SBA is urged to seek out emergency funding in the event of a disaster requiring loan assistance.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The recommendation continues language concerning transfer authority and availability of funds.

The Committee recommendation also provides no funding for E-Gov activities for fiscal year 2007. If the SBA determines that funds are necessary for these efforts, the Committee will consider a reprogramming of existing resources consistent with section 505 and 516 of this act. Future requests for funding for any E-Gov initiative to the Senate Committee on Appropriations must include a detailed cost-benefit analysis, along with business metrics that measure the successful implementation and the savings to SBA derived from its contribution to E-Gov. In addition, the request must identify any information technology systems, programs, or contracts that are being terminated in order to migrate to an E-Gov initiative. All reprogramming requests must demonstrate that the benefits from the transfer for an E-Gov initiative are greater than the original purpose for which the funds were appropriated. These requirements apply to future budget submissions and reprogramming requests for the current and future fiscal years. The SBA Inspector General shall (1) audit and review all E-Gov documentation, including the assumptions contained in the cost-benefit anal-

ysis; and (2) certify that the documentation validates the outcomes of the E-Gov cost-benefit analysis.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2006	$3,455,000
Budget estimate, 2007	.....
House allowance	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

The Committee recommendation provides $4,500,000. The recommendation is $1,045,000 above the fiscal year 2006 enacted level and $4,500,000 above 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

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments, agencies and commissions funded in the accompanying bill.

Section 501 requires agencies to provide quarterly reports regarding unobligated balances.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriation contained in the act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current year unless expressly provided.

Section 503 provides that the expenditure of any appropriation contained in the act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 504 provides for severability should a provision of this act be found to be unconstitutional.

Section 505(a) stipulates Committee policy concerning the reprogramming of funds. Section 505(a) prohibits the reprogramming of funds which: (1) creates new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates offices or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities; or (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees unless the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate are notified 15 days in advance.

Section 505(b) prohibits a reprogramming of funds in excess of $750,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that: (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress unless the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate are notified 15 days in advance.

Section 506 prohibits construction, repair, overhaul, conversion, or modernization of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ships outside of the United States.

Section 507 provides for a penalty for persons found to have falsely mislabeled products.

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 the availability of funds for tobacco promotion.

Section 510 prohibits a user fee from being charged for background checks conducted pursuant to the Brady Handgun Control Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–159) and prohibits implementation of a background check system that does not require and result in the immediate destruction of certain information.

Section 511 delays obligation of some receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund.

Section 512 none of the funds made available to the Department of Justice in this act may be used to discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students who participate in programs for which financial assistance is provided from those funds, or of the parents or legal guardians of such students.

Section 513 limits transfers of funds between agencies.

Section 514 prohibits the Small Business Administration from selling certain disaster loans.

Section 515 directs the Secretary of Commerce, with the consent of the President, to have lead responsibility for negotiating treaties concerning fisheries, marine mammals, or sea turtles.

Section 516 requires that any funds proposed to be used by agencies funded under this act to implement certain initiatives shall be subject to the provisions of this section and section 505 of this Act.

Section 517 requires the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to include specific language in any release of tracing study data that makes clear that trace data cannot be used to draw broad conclusions about firearms-related crime.

Section 518 states none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this act may be used to issue patents on claims directed to or encompassing a human organism.

Section 519 prohibits the use of funds to support or justify the use of torture.

Section 520 prohibits the payment of salaries or administrative expenses in relation to export to Canada of certain components, parts, accessories, or attachments for firearms.

Section 521 prohibits the use of funds to process permits to import certain products (curios and relics).

Section 522 limits reprogrammings and transfers after June 30 to extraordinary circumstance.

Section 523 includes authorizing funds appropriated for intelligence activities for the Department of Justice during fiscal year 2007 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007.

Section 524 requires all Office of Inspector Generals funded under this act to forward copies of all audit reports to the Committee immediately after they are issued and to immediately make the Committee aware of any review that recommends cancellation of, or modification to, any major acquisition project or grant, or that recommends significant budgetary savings. The Office of Inspector Generals funded under this act are directed to withhold from public distribution for a period of 15 days any final audit or investigation report, that was requested by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Section 525 provides that none of the funds made available in this act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any

guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission covering harassment based on religion.

Section 526 requires notification of awards prior to public announcement.

Section 527 extends the Universal Service Fund exemption from the Antideficiency Act.

Section 528 allows for funds appropriated in Public Law 109–108 to be used by the Millry Improvements Association.

Section 529 prohibits the Federal Communications Commission from changing rules governing the Universal Service Fund regarding single connection or primary line restrictions.

Section 530 prohibits any involuntary reduction in force for any NASA center during fiscal year 2007.

Section 531 prohibits the implementation of Federal Communications Commission primary line rules.

Section 532 the Contact Lens Consumer Protection Act.

Section 533 related to explicit materials.

TITLE VI

RESCISSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $8,000,000 of unobligated balances in this account.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER COMPLIANCE FUND

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $39,000,000 in unobligated balances from this account. These funds shall be drawn from the Telecommunication Carrier Compliance account.

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $11,000,000 from unobligated balances in this account. Any funding that would be necessary for this purpose should be provided through emergency supplemental appropriations.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $170,000,000 from unobligated balances in this account.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $27,000,000 from unobligated balances in this account.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $3,000,000 from unobligated balances in this account.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $127,500,000 from unobligated balances in this account.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $127,500,000 from unobligated balances in this account.

RELATED AGENCIES

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $6,100,000 of unobligated balances in this account.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $5,000,000 of unobligated balances in this account.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $3,700,000 of unobligated balances in this account.

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 recommends funding for the following programs or activities that currently lack an authorization for fiscal year 2007, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

Department of Justice

General Administration:
—Administrative Review and Appeals;
—Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund;
—Foreign Claims Settlement Commission;
—Construction of Witness Safesites;
—Federal Bureau of Investigation—Salaries and Expenses;
—Federal Bureau of Investigation—Construction; and
—Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs:
—STOP Formula Program;
—Encouraging Arrest Policies;
—Rural Domestic Violence;
—Training Programs for Probation and Pretrial Services;
—Stalking Database;
—Safe Havens;
—Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims;
—Civil Legal Assistance;
—Violence on College Campuses;
—Training Programs for Disabled Women;
—Court Appointed Special Advocates;
—Training for Judicial Personnel; and
—Grants for Televised Testimony.

Office of Justice Programs:

Justice Assistance:
—Management and Administration;
—National Institute of Justice;
—Bureau of Justice Statistics;
—Regional Information Sharing System; and
—White Collar Crime Center.

State and Local Law Enforcement:
—Byrne Discretionary Grants;
—Boys and Girls Clubs;
—Southwest Border Prosecutors;
—State Prison Drug Treatment Program; and
—Intelligence State and Local Training.

Community Oriented Policing:
—Training and Technical Assistance;
—Tribal Law Enforcement;
—Methamphetamine Hot Spots;
—Law Enforcement Interoperability and Technologies;
—Project Safe Neighborhoods;
—Sex Offender Apprehension;
—Project Childsafe;
—Anti-gang Initiative; and
—Offender Reentry.
Juvenile Justice:
—Tribal Youth;
—Alcohol Prevention;
—Gang Prevention;
—Juvenile Accountability Block Grant;
—Victims of Child Abuse Act; and
—Secure our Schools Act.

Department of Commerce, Related Agencies

Office of the United States Trade Representative; and
International Trade Commission.
Department of Commerce:
—International Trade Administration;
—Bureau of Industry and Security;
—National Telecommunications and Information Administration;
—Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction;
—National Institute of Standards and Technology; and
—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Science:
—National Science Foundation.

Related Agencies

United States Commission on Civil Rights;
Federal Communications Commission;
Federal Trade Commission;
Legal Services Corporation;
Marine Mammal Commission; and
Securities and Exchange Commission.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on July 13, 2006, the Committee ordered reported, en bloc: H.R. 5672, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title; and S. 3660, an original bill making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes; with each bill subject to further amendment and each subject to the budget allocation, by a re-

corded vote of 28-0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Cochran	
Mr. Stevens	
Mr. Specter	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Bond	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Burns	
Mr. Shelby	
Mr. Gregg	
Mr. Bennett	
Mr. Craig	
Mrs. Hutchison	
Mr. DeWine	
Mr. Brownback	
Mr. Allard	
Mr. Byrd	
Mr. Inouye	
Mr. Leahy	
Mr. Harkin	
Ms. Mikulski	
Mr. Reid	
Mr. Kohl	
Mrs. Murray	
Mr. Dorgan	
Mrs. Feinstein	
Mr. Durbin	
Mr. Johnson	
Ms. Landrieu	

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of the rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee."

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by this bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 18—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

* * * * * * *

PART I. CRIMES

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 110—SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND OTHER ABUSE OF CHILDREN

Sec.
2252B Misleading domain names on the Inernet.
2252C. Misleading words or images on the Internet

* * * * * * *

§ 2252C. Misleading words or images on the Internet

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) MATTER THAT IS OBSCENE.—It is unlawful for any person knowing to embed words, symbols, or digital images into the source code of a website with the intent to deceive another person into viewing material that is obscene.

(2) MATTER THAT IS HARMFUL TO CHILDREN.—It is unlawful for any person knowing to embed words, symbols, or digital images into the source code of a website with the intent to deceive a minor into viewing material that is harmful to minors.

(3) IDENTIFIED MATTER NOT DECEPTIVE.—For purposes of this section, a word, symbol, or image that clearly indicates the sexual content of a website as sexual, pornographic, or similar terms shall not be considered to be misleading or deceptive.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MATERIAL HARMFUL TO MINORS.—The term 'material that is harmful to minors' means a communication consisting of nudity, sex, or excretion that, taken as a whole and with reference to its content—

(A) predominantly appeals to a prurient interest of a minor;

(B) is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community as a whole with respect to what is suitable material for minors; and

(C) lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.

(2) SEX.—The term 'sex' means acts of masturbation, sexual intercourse, or physical contact with a person's genitals, or the condition of human male or female genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal.

(3) SOURCE CODE.—The term 'source code' means the combination of text and other characters comprising the content, both viewable and nonviewable, of a web page, including any website publishing language, programming language, protocol, or functional content.

(c) PENALTIES.—

(1) OBSCENE MATERIAL.—Violation of subsection (a)(1) is punishable by a fine under this title, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.

(2) MATERIAL HARMFUL TO MINORS.—Violation of subsection (a)(2) is punishable by a fine under this title, or imprisonment for not more than 4 years, or both.

* * * * * * *

§ 2255. Civil remedy for personal injuries

[(a) Any minor who is] *(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who, while a minor, was* a victim of a violation of section 2241(c), 2242, 2243, 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, or 2423 of this title and who suffers personal injury as a result of [such violation] *such violation, regardless of whether the injury occurred while such person was a minor,* may sue in any appropriate United States District Court and shall recover the actual damages [such minor] *such person* sustains and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. [Any minor] *Any person* as described in the preceding sentence shall be deemed to have sustained damages of no less than [$50,000] *$150,000* in value.

[(b) Any action] *(b) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Any Action* commenced under this section shall be barred unless the complaint is filed within six years after the right of action first accrues or in the case of a person under a legal disability, not later than three years after the disability.

* * * * * * *

TITLE 47—TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND RADIOTELEGRAPHS

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 5—WIRE OR RADIO COMMUNICATION

* * * * * * *

SUBCHAPTER II—COMMON CARRIERS

PART I.—COMMON CARRIER REGULATION

* * * * * * *

§ 214. Extension of lines or discontinuance of service; certificate of public convenience and necessity

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(6) Common carriers not subject to State commission jurisdiction

In the case of a common carrier providing telephone exchange service and exchange access that is not subject to the jurisdiction of a State commission, the Commission shall upon request designate such a common carrier that meets the requirements of paragraph (1) as an eligible telecommunications carrier for a service area designated by the Commission consistent with applicable Federal and State law. Upon request and consistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity, the Commission may, with respect to an area served by a rural telephone company, and shall, in the case of all other areas, designate more than one common carrier as an eligible

telecommunications carrier for a service area designated under this paragraph, so long as each additional requesting carrier meets the requirements of paragraph (1). Before designating an additional eligible telecommunications carrier for an area served by a rural telephone company, the Commission shall find that the designation is in the public interest.

(7) PRIMARY LINE.—In implementing the requirements of this Act with respect to the distribution and use of Federal Universal Service support the Commission shall not limit such distribution and use to a single connection or primary line, and all residential and business lines served by an eligible telecommunications carrier shall be eligible for Federal universal service support.

* * * * * * *

COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 (47 U.S.C. 541)

* * * * * * *

TITLE VI

* * * * * * *

PART III.—FRANCHISING AND REGULATION

* * * * * * *

SEC. 621. GENERAL FRANCHISE REQUIREMENTS.

(a)(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(f) No provision of this Act shall be construed to—

(1) prohibit a local or municipal authority that is also, or is affiliated with, a franchising authority from operating as a multichannel video programming distributor in the franchise area, notwithstanding the granting of one or more franchises by such franchising authority; or

(2) require such local or municipal authority to secure a franchise to operate as a multichannel video programming distributor.

(g) CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.—A multichannel video programming distributor may not distribute child pornography (as defined in section 2256(8) of title 18, United States Code).

* * * * * * *

CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13032)

* * * * * * *

SEC. 227. REPORTING OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY BY ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION SERVICE PROVIDERS.

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(b) * * *

* * * * * * *

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(4) FAILURE TO REPORT.—A provider of electronic communication services or remote computing services described in paragraph (1) who knowingly and willfully fails to make a report under that paragraph shall be fined—

(A) in the case of an initial failure to make a report, not more than **[**$50,000;**]** *$150,000;* and

(B) in the case of any second or subsequent failure to make a report, not more than **[**$100,000.**]** *$300,000.*

* * * * * * *

FAIRNESS TO CONTACT LENS CONSUMERS ACT, PUBLIC LAW 108–164

* * * * * * *

SECTION 1. * * *

* * * * * * *

SEC. 7. PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN WAIVERS.

A prescriber may not place on the prescription, or require the patient to sign, or deliver to the patient a form or notice waiving or disclaiming the liability or responsibility of the prescriber for the accuracy of the eye examination. The preceding sentence does not mpose liability on a prescriber for the ophthalmic goods and services dispensed by another seller pursuant to the prescriber's correctly verified prescription.

SEC. 7A. POLICY REGARDING THE AVAILABILITY OF CONTACT LENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A manufacturer shall make any contact lens the manufacturer produces, markets, distributes, or sells available in a commercially reasonable and nondiscriminatory manner to—

(1) prescribers;

(2) entities associated with prescribers; and

(3) alternative channels of distribution.

(b) EXCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term "contact lens" does not include lenses that are described in paragraph (2).

(2) LENSES DESCRIBED.—The lenses described in this paragraph include—

(A) rigid gas permeable lenses;

(B) bitoric gas permeable lenses;

(C) bifocal gas permeable lenses;

(D) keratoconus lenses;

(E) custom soft toric lenses; and

(F) any other custom designed lenses that are manufactured for an individual patient and are not mass marketed or mass produced.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ALTERNATIVE CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION.—The term "alternative channels of distribution" means any mail order company, Internet retailer, pharmacy, buying club, department store, or mass merchandise outlet, without regard to whether

the entity is associated with a prescriber, unless the entity is a competitor as defined in paragraph (2).

(2) COMPETITOR.—The term "competitor" means an entity that manufactures contact lenses and sells the lenses in direct competition with another manufacturer.

(3) MANUFACTURER.—The term "manufacturer" includes the manufacturer and the parent company of the manufacturer, and any subsidiaries, affiliates, successors, and assigns of the manufacturer.

(d) SAFE HARBOR FOR MANUFACTURERS.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to impose on a manufacturer an obligation to—

(1) sell to a competitor;

(2) sell contact lenses to different contact lens distributors or customers at the same price, consistent with applicable Federal law;

(3) open or maintain any account for a seller who is not in substantial compliance with this Act;

(4) decide whether to sell to a low volume account directly or through a distributor; or

(5) make available to sellers in all geographic areas lenses that are being test marketed on a limited basis in one geographic area.

(e) PROHIBITION ON FILLING EXPIRED PRESCRIPTIONS.—No entity described in subsection (a) may knowingly fill a prescription that is expired.

(f) RULEMAKING.—The Federal Trade Commission shall prescribe rules to carry out this section in the same manner as set forth under section 8 of this Act and any rule prescribed under this section shall take effect not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) VIOLATIONS.—Any violation of this section or the rules required under subsection (e) shall be treated in the same manner as provided for under section 9 of this Act.

* * * * * * * *

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, PUBLIC LAW 108–199

* * * * * * *

DIVISION B—DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

* * * * * * *

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

* * * * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

* * * * * * *

SEC. 112. (a)(1) None of the funds provided in this Act or hereafter may be used for courts or law enforcement officers for a tribe or village—

* * * * * * *

(2)(A) There is established an Alaska Rural Justice and Law Enforcement Commission (hereinafter "Justice Commission"). The United States Attorney General shall appoint the Justice Commission which shall include a Federal Co-chairman, the Attorney General for the State of Alaska or his designee who shall act as the State Co-Chairman, the Commissioner of Public Safety for the State of Alaska, a representative from the Alaska Municipal League, a representative from an organized borough, a representative of the Alaska Federation of Natives, a tribal representative, a representative from a non-profit Native corporation that operates Village Public Safety Officer programs, *the Commissioner of Health & Social Services for Alaska, a representative of an Alaska Native healthcare provider* and a representative from the Alaska Native Justice Center. The chief judge for the Federal District Court for the District of Alaska may also appoint a non-voting representative *and a non-voting judge* to provide technical support. The Justice Commission may hire such staff as is necessary to assist with its work. *The Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court may appoint a non-voting representative of the Alaska Supreme Court to provide technical support.*

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UNIVERSAL SERVICE ANTIDEFICIENCY TEMPORARY SUSPENSION ACT OF 2004—PUBLIC LAW 108–494

* * * * * * *

TITLE III

* * * * * * *

SEC. 302. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN TITLE 31 PROVISIONS TO UNIVERSALSERVICE FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on [December 31, 2006] *December 31, 2007*, section 1341 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, do not apply—

(1) to any amount collected or received as Federal universal service contributions required by section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254), including any interest earned on such contributions; nor

(2) to the expenditure or obligation of amounts attributable to such contributions for universal service support programs established pursuant to that section.

(b) POST-2005 FULFILLMENT OF PROTECTED OBLIGATIONS.—Section 1341 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, do not apply after [December 31, 2006] *December 31, 2007*,

to an expenditure or obligation described in subsection (a)(2) made or authorized during the period described in subsection (a).

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
General Administration							
Salaries and expenses	86,289	115,505	35,400	41,126	−45,163	−74,379	+5,726
Office of Intelligence and Policy Review	36,577	.....	.....	.....	−36,577	.....	.....
Subtotal	122,866	115,505	35,400	41,126	−81,740	−74,379	+5,726
National Security Division							
Salaries and expenses	.....	66,970	66,970	64,866	+64,866	−2,104	−2,104
Justice information sharing technology	123,404	175,007	125,000	100,000	−23,404	−75,007	−25,000
Tactical wireless communications	88,851	89,217	89,000	75,000	−13,851	−14,217	−14,000
Administrative review and appeals	212,930	229,212	229,152	229,212	+16,282	.....	+60
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–234)	9,000	.....	.....	.....	−9,000	.....	.....
Detention trustee	1,206,392	1,332,326	1,331,026	1,332,326	+125,934	.....	+1,300
Prior year unobligated balances	−44,425	.....	−5,000	−53,168	−8,743	−53,168	−48,168
Direct appropriation	1,161,967	1,332,326	1,326,026	1,279,158	+117,191	−53,168	−46,868
Office of Inspector General	67,922	70,558	70,558	70,558	+2,636	.....	.....
Total, General Administration	1,786,940	2,078,795	1,942,106	1,859,920	+72,980	−218,875	−82,186
United States Parole Commission							
Salaries and expenses	10,859	11,951	11,500	11,500	+641	−451	.....
Legal Activities							
General legal activities:							
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–234)	9,000	.....	.....	.....	−9,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	653,505	684,324	668,739	654,324	+819	−30,000	−14,415

Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	6,252	6,333	6,292	6,333	+81	.....	+41
Antitrust Division	144,088	147,742	145,915	147,742	+3,654	.....	+1,827
Offsetting fee collections—current year	−116,000	−129,000	−129,000	−129,000	−13,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	28,088	18,742	16,915	18,742	−9,346	.....	+1,827
United States Attorneys							
Salaries and expenses	1,579,565	1,664,400	1,664,400	1,646,195	+66,630	−18,205	−18,205
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	9,000	.....	.....	.....	−9,000	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–234)	11,000	.....	.....	.....	−11,000	.....	.....
Total, United States Attorneys	1,599,565	1,664,400	1,664,400	1,646,195	+46,630	−18,205	−18,205
United States Trustee System Fund	211,664	236,116	223,447	234,000	+22,336	−2,116	+10,553
Offsetting fee collections	−206,728	−229,000	−218,447	−229,000	−22,272	.....	−10,553
Interest on U.S. securities	−4,936	−5,000	−5,000	−5,000	−64	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	.....	2,116	.....	.....	.....	−2,116	.....
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,303	1,559	1,431	1,431	+128	−128	.....
United States Marshals Service							
Salaries and expenses (non-CSE)	782,903	824,642	825,924	844,761	+61,858	+20,119	+18,837
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	9,000	.....	.....	.....	−9,000	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–234)	1,000	.....	.....	.....	−1,000	.....	.....
Construction	8,769	1,282	.....	11,282	+2,513	+10,000	+11,282
Total, United States Marshals Service	801,672	825,924	825,924	856,043	+54,371	+30,119	+30,119
Fees and expenses of witnesses	168,000	171,000	171,000	171,000	+3,000	.....	.....
Community Relations Service	9,536	10,229	9,882	9,536	.....	−693	−346
Assets forfeiture fund	21,194	21,211	21,202	21,202	+8	−9	.....
Total, Legal activities	3,298,115	3,405,838	3,385,785	3,384,806	+86,691	−21,032	−979
Interagency Law Enforcement							
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	483,189	706,051	498,457	388,000	−95,189	−318,051	−110,457
Federal Bureau of Investigation							
Salaries and expenses	3,395,906	3,680,664	3,654,934	3,546,225	+150,319	−134,439	−108,709
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	45,000	.....	.....	.....	−45,000	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–234)	85,700				−85,700		
Counterintelligence and national security	2,259,663	2,307,994	2,307,994	2,307,994	+48,331		
Direct appropriation	5,786,269	5,988,658	5,962,928	5,854,219	+67,950	−134,439	−108,709
Construction	37,128	51,392	80,422	120,696	+83,568	+69,304	+40,274
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	5,823,397	6,040,050	6,043,350	5,974,915	+151,518	−65,135	−68,435
Drug Enforcement Administration							
Salaries and expenses	1,864,015	1,948,569	1,963,569	1,935,752	+71,737	−12,817	−27,817
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	10,000				−10,000		
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–234)	14,200				−14,200		
Diversion control fund	−199,097	−212,078	−212,078	−212,078	−12,981		
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,689,118	1,736,491	1,751,491	1,723,674	+34,556	−12,817	−27,817
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives							
Salaries and expenses	911,817	860,128	950,128	985,000	+73,183	+124,872	+34,872
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	20,000				−20,000		
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–234)	4,000				−4,000		
Legislative proposal		120,000				−120,000	
Legislative proposal		−120,000				+120,000	
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	935,817	860,128	950,128	985,000	+49,183	+124,872	+34,872
Federal Prison System							
Salaries and expenses	4,830,161	4,987,059	4,987,059	4,986,147	+155,986	−912	−912
Buildings and facilities	88,961	117,102	88,961	315,092	+226,131	+197,990	+226,131

Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	11,000				−11,000		
Subtotal	99,961	117,102	88,961	315,092	+215,131	+197,990	+226,131
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,322	2,477	2,477	2,400	−922	−77	−77
Total, Federal Prison System	4,933,444	5,106,638	5,078,497	5,303,639	+370,195	+197,001	+225,142
Violence against women office	381,566	347,013	418,296	390,000	+8,434	+42,987	−28,296
Office of Justice Programs							
Justice assistance	230,254	1,033,952	223,575	172,033	−58,221	−861,919	−51,542
Public safety officers benefits, death benefits		65,000				−65,000	
Total, Justice assistance	230,254	1,098,952	223,575	172,033	−58,221	−926,919	−51,542
State and local law enforcement assistance:							
Justice assistance grants	411,159		635,077	555,126	+143,967	+555,126	−79,951
Boys and Girls clubs	(83,914)		(75,000)	(85,000)	(+1,086)	(+85,000)	(+10,000)
National Institute of Justice	(9,872)				(−9,872)		
Antiterrorsim Training				(5,000)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)
Indian assistance	21,719				−21,719		
Tribal prison construction	(8,885)				(−8,885)		
Indian tribal courts program	(7,898)				(−7,898)		
Indian grants	(4,936)				(−4,936)		
State criminal alien assistance program	399,827		415,000	100,000	−299,827	+100,000	−315,000
Southwest border prosecutors	(29,617)			(29,000)	(−617)	(+29,000)	(+29,000)
Southwest border prosecutors	7		40,000		−7		−40,000
Byrne grants (discretionary)	189,255			120,000	−69,255	+120,000	+120,000
Drug courts	9,872		40,000	15,000	+5,128	+15,000	−25,000
Other crime control programs	840				−840		
Assistance for victims of trafficking	9,872		21,488	4,000	−5,872	+4,000	−17,488
Prescription drug monitoring	7,404		10,000		−7,404		−10,000
Prison rape prevention	17,943		22,943		−17,943		−22,943
State prison drug treatment	9,872		5,000	2,000	−7,872	+2,000	−3,000
Intelligence sharing	9,872		2,000		−9,872		−2,000
Cannabis eradication	4,936				−4,936		
Capital litigation	987		2,000	7,000	+6,013	+7,000	+5,000
Mentally Ill Offender Act	4,936		5,000	5,000	+64	+5,000	
Sex Offender registry			1,984	1,984	+1,984	+1,984	
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	125,000				−125,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Undesignated			1,500				−1,500
Associated outlays							
Total, State and local law enforcement	1,223,501		1,201,992	810,110	−413,391	+810,110	−391,882
Weed and seed program fund	49,361		49,348	40,000	−9,361	+40,000	−9,348
Community oriented policing services:							
Training and technical assistance	3,949	3,997	3,997	3,000	−949	−997	−997
Bullet proof vests	29,617		32,000	20,000	−9,617	+20,000	−12,000
Tribal law enforcement	14,808	31,065	36,065	31,065	+16,257		−5,000
Meth hot spots	62,778	40,084	99,000	85,000	+22,222	+44,916	−14,000
COPS technology	138,117		100,000	110,000	−28,117	+110,000	+10,000
Interoperable communications	(9,872)			(5,000)	(−4,872)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)
Criminal records upgrade	9,872		6,373	5,000	−4,872	+5,000	−1,373
DNA backlog/crime lab	107,145		175,568	175,568	+68,423	+175,568	
Paul Coverdell forensics science	18,264			18,000	−264	+18,000	+18,000
Crime identification technology	28,407				−28,407		
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)			54,808	30,000	+30,000	+30,000	−24,808
Prosecutor Training				(4,500)	(+4,500)	(+4,500)	(+4,500)
Reduce Gang Violence			(40,000)	(15,000)	(+15,000)	(+15,000)	(−25,000)
Project Child Safe				(992)	(+992)	(+992)	(+992)
Victims Assistance				(4,000)	(+4,000)	(+4,000)	(+4,000)
Offender reentry	4,936		6,936	5,000	+64	+5,000	−1,936
Reduce gang violence	39,489				−39,489		
Child Sexual Predator Elimination				55,000	+55,000	+55,000	+55,000
Management and administration		26,950	26,950			−26,950	−26,950
Undesignated							
Associated outlays							
Total, Community oriented policing services	457,382	102,096	541,697	537,633	+80,251	+435,537	−4,064

Juvenile justice programs	338,361	.....	285,739	300,200	−38,161	+300,200	+14,461
Public safety officers benefits:							
Death benefits	64,000	.....	65,000	65,000	+1,000	+65,000	.....
Disability and education benefits	8,834	.....	8,828	8,834	.....	+8,834	+6
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	72,834	.....	73,828	73,834	+1,000	+73,834	+6
Total, Office of Justice Programs	2,371,693	1,201,048	2,376,179	1,933,810	−437,883	+732,762	−442,369
Total, title I, Department of Justice	21,714,138	21,494,003	22,455,789	21,955,264	+241,126	+461,261	−500,525
Appropriations	(21,351,238)	(21,494,003)	(22,455,789)	(21,955,264)	(+604,026)	(+461,261)	(−500,525)
Rescissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations	(362,900)	.....	.....	.....	(−362,900)	.....	.....
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES							
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT							
RELATED AGENCIES							
Office of the United States Trade Representative							
Salaries and expenses	44,207	42,197	46,207	42,197	−2,010	.....	−4,010
International Trade Commission							
Salaries and expenses	61,950	64,200	62,575	64,200	+2,250	.....	+1,625
Total, Related agencies	106,157	106,397	108,782	106,397	+240	.....	−2,385
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
International Trade Administration							
Operations and administration	401,728	421,782	429,782	421,782	+20,054	.....	−8,000
Offsetting fee collections	−7,898	−13,000	−13,000	−8,000	−102	+5,000	+5,000
Direct appropriation	393,830	408,782	416,782	413,782	+19,952	+5,000	−3,000
Bureau of Industry and Security							
Operations and administration	60,451	63,815	62,039	63,815	+3,364	.....	+1,776
CWC enforcement	14,579	14,767	14,767	14,767	+188	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	75,030	78,582	76,806	78,582	+3,552	.....	+1,776
Economic Development Administration							
Economic development assistance programs	250,741	297,467	230,741	250,741	.....	−46,726	+20,000
Salaries and expenses	29,691	29,700	29,700	29,700	+9	.....	.....
Total, Economic Development Administration	280,432	327,167	260,441	280,441	+9	−46,726	+20,000
Minority Business Development Agency							
Minority business development	29,641	29,641	29,641	29,641	.....	.....	.....
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	885,090	950,569	892,452	908,843	+23,753	−41,726	+16,391
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE							
Economic and Statistical Analysis							
Salaries and expenses	79,278	80,482	79,880	80,482	+1,204	.....	+602
Bureau of the Census							
Salaries and expenses	195,500	184,067	190,067	184,067	−11,433	.....	−6,000
Periodic censuses and programs	606,363	694,092	635,792	644,092	+37,729	−50,000	+8,300
Total, Bureau of the Census	801,863	878,159	825,859	828,159	+26,296	−50,000	+2,300
National Telecommunications and Information Administration							
Salaries and expenses	17,837	17,837	17,837	17,837	.....	.....	.....
Public telecommunications facilities, planning andconstruction	21,719	.....	.....	22,000	+281	+22,000	+22,000
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	39,556	17,837	17,837	39,837	+281	+22,000	+22,000

United States Patent and Trademark Office							
Current year fee funding	1,683,086	1,771,000	1,771,000	1,771,000	+87,914	.....	.....
Offsetting fee collections	−1,683,086	−1,771,000	−1,771,000	−1,771,000	−87,914	.....	.....
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	920,697	976,478	923,576	948,478	+27,781	−28,000	+24,902
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY							
Technology Administration							
Salaries and expenses	5,923	1,485	2,000	2,500	−3,423	+1,015	+500
National Institute of Standards and Technology							
Scientific and technical research and services	394,762	467,002	467,002	467,002	+72,240	.....	.....
(Transfer out)	(−987)	(−9,450)	(−9,450)	(−9,450)	(−8,463)	.....	.....
Manufacturing extension partnerships/Industrial technology services	183,624	46,332	92,000	106,000	−77,624	+59,668	+14,000
Construction of research facilities	173,651	67,998	67,998	190,998	+17,347	+123,000	+123,000
Working capital fund (by transfer)	(987)	(9,450)	(9,450)	(9,450)	(+8,463)	.....	.....
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	752,037	581,332	627,000	764,000	+11,963	+182,668	+137,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration							
Operations, research, and facilities	2,727,930	2,587,843	2,365,164	3,284,425	+556,495	+696,582	+919,261
Medicare-eligible retiree health fund contrib	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	+2,000	.....	+2,000
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(66,144)	(77,000)	(77,000)	(77,000)	(+10,856)	.....	.....
By transfer from Coastal zone management	2,962	3,000	3,000	3,000	+38	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	17,200	.....	.....	.....	−17,200	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–234)	118,000	.....	.....	.....	−118,000	.....	.....
Total, Operations, research, and facilities	2,866,092	2,592,843	2,368,164	3,289,425	+423,333	+696,582	+921,261
Procurement, acquisition and construction	1,109,919	1,024,467	996,703	1,057,898	−52,021	+33,431	+61,195
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	37,400	.....	.....	.....	−37,400	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–234)	32,000	.....	.....	.....	−32,000	.....	.....
Total, Procurement, acquisition and construction	1,179,319	1,024,467	996,703	1,057,898	−121,421	+33,431	+61,195
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	66,638	66,825	20,000	90,000	+23,362	+23,175	+70,000
Coastal zone management fund	−3,000	−3,000	−3,000	−3,000	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries finance program account	−9,000	−3,000	−5,000	−3,000	+6,000	.....	+2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	4,100,049	3,678,135	3,376,867	4,431,323	+331,274	+753,188	+1,054,456
Total, Science and Technology	4,858,009	4,260,952	4,005,867	5,197,823	+339,814	+936,871	+1,191,956
OTHER							
Departmental Management							
Salaries and expenses, Departmental Management	46,860	56,999	30,060	52,070	+5,210	−4,929	+22,010
Travel and tourism	3,949				−3,949		
HCHB renovation and modernization		18,000				−18,000	
Office of Inspector General	22,467	22,531	22,531	22,531	+64		
Steel Loan authorization (Sec. 205)							
National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council		990				−990	
Total, Departmental management	73,276	98,520	52,591	74,601	+1,325	−23,919	+22,010
Total, Department of Commerce	6,630,915	6,180,122	5,765,704	7,023,348	+392,433	+843,226	+1,257,644
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	6,737,072	6,286,519	5,874,486	7,129,745	+392,673	+843,226	+1,255,259
Appropriations	(6,532,472)	(6,286,519)	(5,874,486)	(7,129,745)	(+597,273)	(+843,226)	(+1,255,259)
Emergency appropriations	(204,600)				(−204,600)		
(By transfer)	(67,131)	(86,450)	(86,450)	(86,450)	(+19,319)		
(Transfer out)	(−987)	(−9,450)	(−9,450)	(−9,450)	(−8,463)		
TITLE III—SCIENCE							
National Aeronautics and Space Administration							
Science, aeronautics and exploration	9,636,727	10,523,805	10,482,000	10,488,805	+852,078	−35,000	+6,805
Exploration capabilities	6,577,901	6,234,922	6,193,500	6,234,922	−342,979		+41,422
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	349,800				−349,800		

Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–234)	35,000	.....	.....	.....	−35,000	.....	.....
Return to Flight (emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Katrina Recovery (emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	.....	40,000	+40,000	+40,000	+40,000
Office of Inspector General	31,986	33,500	33,500	33,500	+1,514	.....	.....
Total, NASA	16,631,414	16,792,227	16,709,000	17,797,227	+1,165,813	+1,005,000	+1,088,227
National Science Foundation							
Research and related activities (non-defense)	4,264,825	4,598,430	4,598,430	4,578,900	+314,075	−19,530	−19,530
Defense function	66,658	67,520	67,520	67,520	+862	.....	.....
Major research equipment and facilities construction	190,881	240,250	237,250	237,250	+46,369	−3,000	.....
Education and human resources	796,693	816,220	832,432	835,750	+39,057	+19,530	+3,318
Salaries and expenses	246,807	281,822	268,610	256,500	+9,693	−25,322	−12,110
National Science Board	3,949	3,910	3,910	3,910	−39	.....	.....
Office of Inspector General	11,353	11,860	11,860	11,860	+507	.....	.....
Total, National Science Foundation	5,581,166	6,020,012	6,020,012	5,991,690	+410,524	−28,322	−28,322
Executive Office of the President							
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,493	5,369	5,369	5,369	−124	.....	.....
Total, title III, Science	22,218,073	22,817,608	22,734,381	23,794,286	+1,576,213	+976,678	+1,059,905
Appropriations	(21,833,273)	(22,817,608)	(22,734,381)	(22,754,286)	(+921,013)	(−63,322)	(+19,905)
Emergency appropriations	(384,800)	.....	.....	(1,040,000)	(+655,200)	(+1,040,000)	(+1,040,000)
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES							
Antitrust Modernization Commission							
Salaries and expenses	1,157	462	462	.....	−1,157	−462	−462
Commission on Civil Rights							
Salaries and expenses	8,933	9,309	8,933	9,000	+67	−309	+67
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission							
Salaries and expenses	326,998	322,807	322,807	326,998	.....	+4,191	+4,191
Federal Communications Commission							
Salaries and expenses	289,758	302,542	294,261	301,500	+11,742	−1,042	+7,239
transfer from USF for OIG audits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Offsetting fee collections—current year	−288,771	−301,500	−293,261	−301,500	−12,729		−8,239
Direct appropriation	987	1,042	1,000		−987	−1,042	−1,000
Federal Trade Commission							
Salaries and expenses	210,079	223,000	213,079	223,000	+12,921		+9,921
Offsetting fee collections—current year	−116,000	−129,000	−129,000	−129,000	−13,000		
Offsetting fee collections, telephone database	−23,000	−18,000	−23,000	−18,000	+5,000		+5,000
Direct appropriation	71,079	76,000	61,079	76,000	+4,921		+14,921
Legal Services Corporation							
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	326,578	310,860	338,860	358,527	+31,949	+47,667	+19,667
Marine Mammal Commission							
Salaries and expenses	2,883	2,133	2,000	2,133	−750		+133
National Veterans Business Development Corporation							
National Veterans Business Development Corporation	1,481			1,500	+19	+1,500	+1,500
Securities and Exchange Commission							
Salaries and expenses	888,117	904,846	900,517	904,846	+16,729		+4,329
Prior year unobligated balances	−25,000	−14,000	−20,000	−14,000	+11,000		+6,000
Direct appropriation	863,117	890,846	880,517	890,846	+27,729		+10,329
Small Business Administration							
Salaries and expenses	309,031	303,550	293,550	303,550	−5,481		+10,000
Legislative proposal		−7,000				+7,000	
(Transfer out)			(−1,000)				(+1,000)

Office of Inspector General	13,722	14,355	13,722	14,355	+633		+633
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	5,000				−5,000		
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	2,824	2,970	2,824	2,970	+146		+146
Business Loans Program Account:							
Direct loans subsidy	1,283				−1,283		
Administrative expenses	123,706	126,136	163,706	126,136	+2,430		−37,570
(By transfer from SBA salaries and expenses)			(1,000)				(−1,000)
Total, Business loans program account	124,989	126,136	163,706	126,136	+1,147		−37,570
Disaster Loans Program Account:							
Direct loans subsidy		85,140	85,140	85,140	+85,140		
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	264,500				−264,500		
Transfer from FEMA (emergency) (Public Law 109–174)	712,000				−712,000		
Administrative expenses		113,850	113,850	113,850	+113,850		
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 109–148)	176,500				−176,500		
Total, Disaster loans program account	1,153,000	198,990	198,990	198,990	−954,010		
Total, Small Business Administration	1,608,566	639,001	672,792	646,001	−962,565	+7,000	−26,791
State Justice Institute							
Salaries and expenses	3,455		2,000	4,500	+1,045	+4,500	+2,500
Total, title IV, Related agencies	3,215,234	2,252,460	2,290,450	2,315,505	−899,729	+63,045	+25,055
Appropriations	(2,057,234)	(2,252,460)	(2,290,450)	(2,315,505)	(+258,271)	(+63,045)	(+25,055)
Emergency appropriations	(1,158,000)				(−1,158,000)		
TITLE V—RESCISSIONS							
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Violent crime reduction trust fund (rescission)			−8,000	−8,000	−8,000	−8,000	
General Administration							
Working capital fund (rescission)	−2,500				+2,500		
Telecommunications Carrier Compliance Fund (rescission)			−39,000	−39,000	−39,000	−39,000	
Subtotal	−2,500		−39,000	−39,000	−36,500	−39,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					2006 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Legal Activities							
Project Seahawk (rescission)	.....	−27,000	.....	−27,000	−27,000	.....	−27,000
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)	−102,000	−120,000	−152,787	−170,000	−68,000	−50,000	−17,213
Subtotal	−102,000	−147,000	−152,787	−197,000	−95,000	−50,000	−44,213
Counter Terrorism Fund (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	−11,000	−11,000	−11,000	−11,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation							
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	−25,000	.....	.....	.....	+25,000	.....	.....
Federal Prison System							
Buildings and facilities (rescission)	.....	−142,000	.....	.....	.....	+142,000	.....
Office of Justice Programs							
Office of Justice Programs (rescission)	−110,500	−127,500	−127,500	−127,500	−17,000	.....	.....
Community oriented policing services (rescission)	−86,500	−127,500	−127,500	−127,500	−41,000	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
National Institute of Standards and Technology							
Industrial technology service (rescission) (Public Law 109–148)	−7,000	.....	.....	.....	+7,000	.....	.....
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration							
Rescission	−25,000	.....	.....	.....	+25,000	.....	.....
Departmental Management							
Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account (rescission)	.....	−48,607	−38,607	.....	.....	+48,607	+38,607

Department of State							
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund (rescission)	.....	.....	−10,000	.....	.....	.....	+10,000
RELATED AGENCIES							
Federal Communications Commission							
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	−25,300	.....	.....	.....	+25,300	.....	.....
Federal Trade Commission							
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	−12,000	.....	.....	.....	+12,000	.....	.....
Marine Mammal Commission							
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	−920	.....	.....	.....	+920	.....	.....
Small Business Administration							
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	−3,000	−6,100	−6,100	−6,100	−3,100	.....	.....
Business Loans Program Account (rescission)	−4,000	−5,000	−5,000	−5,000	−1,000	.....	.....
Disaster Loans Program Account (rescission)	.....	−3,700	−3,700	−3,700	−3,700	.....	.....
GENERAL PROVISIONS							
Across-the-board cut (1percent) (rescission) (Public Law 109–148)	−185	.....	.....	.....	+185	.....	.....
Total, title V, Rescissions	−403,905	−607,407	−518,194	−524,800	−120,895	+82,607	−6,606
New budget (obligational) authority	53,480,612	52,243,183	52,836,912	54,670,000	+1,189,388	+2,426,817	+1,833,088
Appropriations	(51,774,217)	(52,850,590)	(53,355,106)	(54,154,800)	(+2,380,583)	(+1,304,210)	(+799,694)
Emergency appropriations	(2,110,300)	.....	.....	(1,040,000)	(−1,070,300)	(+1,040,000)	(+1,040,000)
Rescissions	(−403,905)	(−607,407)	(−518,194)	(−524,800)	(−120,895)	(+82,607)	(−6,606)
(Transfer out)	(−987)	(−9,450)	(−10,450)	(−9,450)	(−8,463)	.....	(+1,000)
(By transfer)	(67,131)	(86,450)	(87,450)	(86,450)	(+19,319)	.....	(−1,000)

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