So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 4973, FLOOD INSURANCE REFORM AND MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2006

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 4973, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, and cross references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO REDUCE TIME FOR ELECTRONIC VOTING DURING CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5672, SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during consideration of H.R. 5672 pursuant to House Resolution 890, the Chair may reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting under clause 6 of rule XVIII and clause 9 of rule XX.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5672, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 890 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 5672.

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of 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, with Mr. HASTINGS of Washington in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 11 minutes.

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to begin consideration of H.R. 5672, making appropriations for fiscal year 2007 for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and related agencies. This bill provides a funding for programs whose impact ranges from the safety of people in their homes and communities to the conduct of diplomacy around the world and to the farthest reaches of space exploration.

The bill before the House today reflects the delicate balancing of needs and requirements. We have drafted what I consider a responsible bill for fiscal year 2007 spending levels for the Departments and agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction. We have carefully prioritized the funding in the bill and made hard choices about how to spend the scarce resources.

We have been very fair. We, the entire Committee, have been very fair with each and every Member that has approached the subcommittee as we went through this entire process.

I want to thank Chairman LEWIS for supporting us with what I believe is a fair allocation and helping us to move the bill forward. I also want to thank the ranking member, Mr. MOLLOHAN, who has been a very effective and valued partner and colleague on the bill. I appreciate his principled commitment and understanding of the programs in the bill.

I also want to thank members of the subcommittee for their help and assistance: CHARLES TAYLOR, MARK KIRK, DAVE WELDON, Tom DeLay, VIRGIL GOODE, JOHN CULBERSON, RODNEY ALEXANDER, JOSÉ SERRANO, BUD CRAMER, PATRICK KENNEDY, CHAKA FATTAH, and also Mr. OBEY, the ranking member of the full committee.

I truly appreciate the professionalism and cooperation of the minority staff. In particular, I want to thank David Pomerantz, Michelle Burkett, Sally Moorhead, Julie Aaronson and Rob Nabors from the Democratic staff, who have been an enormous help during all the long hours spent putting this bill together.

I also, Mr. Chairman, want to thank the members of the subcommittee staff on both sides for their long hours to produce the fiscal year 2007 Science, State, Justice, Commerce bill. I would like to particularly thank Mike Ringler, the clerk of the subcommittee, who has done an outstanding job and really spent hours and hours away from his family, as have the others, and who has led the subcommittee through the House appropriations process.

I also want to thank publicly and personally Christine Kojac, John Martens, Anne Marie Goldsmith, Clelia Alvarado, and Darryl Hill for their tireless efforts. Their work is very much appreciated. Only a handful of us know how much time and effort they have put in, but I want to thank them. And the record ought to show, frankly, when history looks back, who gets credit for a lot of what has taken place.

In my personal office, I would like to thank Dan Scandling, Janet Shaffron, J.T. Griffin, Samantha Stockman, and Courtney Schlieter for their efforts in working with the subcommittee; and from the minority, if I left out anybody, I mentioned, I think, Dave Pomerantz, Michelle Burkett, and Julie Aaronson, but also Rob Nabors for their efforts with regard to this.

We have worked in a bipartisan manner. And that is just not rhetoric for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but it has truly been a bipartisan effort in putting the bill together. And as a former staff member up here on Capitol Hill, I personally want to thank each and every one of them. They have really done an outstanding job.

The bill contains $59.8 billion in discretionary spending. At a time of fiscal constraint, we have developed a bill that preserves critical domestic and international programs while living within our allocations. We have had to make some difficult choices and focus limited resources on programs that are most critical to the Nation. Program increases are focused on the most critical areas, including science and competitiveness, counterterrorism, and law enforcement.

For the Department of Justice, the bill includes $22.1 billion, $1 billion above the request. The bill includes a total of $2.57 billion for proven State and local law enforcement crime-fighting programs to keep our communities safe.

We have restored, and I stress the word ''restored,'' $1.1 billion above the request to the highest priority programs, including SCAAP, justice assistance grants, and juvenile justice programs, all which the Administration proposed to eliminate or dramatically reduce. That is $1.1 billion with a ''B.''

The bill also includes important new investments to fight the national epidemic of methamphetamine abuse; $367 million for justice assistance grants to support local drug task forces, a $50 million increase; $99 million in grants to combat meth, a $36 million increase; and $40 million for drug courts, a $30 million increase, which is a 300 percent increase in drug courts; and a $15 million increase for DEA to support State

and local efforts to fight international trafficking.

Gangs pose one of the greatest threats to the safety and security of all Americans. Today, gangs are more violent, more organized, and more widespread than ever before. This bill focuses funding on fighting gangs and gang violence. We have increased the FBI and the ATF antigang programs, and restored funding to the gang resistance training program. In addition, we have supported a $40 million gang program following the Project Safe Neighborhoods model that would allow each U.S. Attorney's Office to finance antigang strategies in cooperation with State and local law enforcement.

The bill also includes $6.04 billion for the FBI to include counterterrorism and counterintelligence capabilities, while continuing to fight crimes such as child exploitation, human trafficking, and gang violence. Again, programs we have increased far over the administration level.

I would also like to highlight that the bill continues funding for the eight faith-based rehabilitation programs in the Federal prison system and recognizes the success that faith-based programs have had in reducing recidivism. Before I got elected to Congress I was involved in a prison program. You must give these men and women hope and an opportunity. So, I think this is a very important program at all the State, local, and Federal levels.

Statistically, two out of every three inmates are likely to re-offend and end up back in prison, often with only days or months in their release. Therefore, it is critical we promote programs that help break this cycle, thereby improving the safety and the security of our communities. In light of the success the values-based programs have had in this regard, I encourage the Bureau of Prisons and state departments of correction to continue alternative treatment programming that emphasizes the teaching of positive social values and reform character.

It is immoral just to warehouse people and not give them any rehabilitation, faith-based programs, mental health or other programs. I have long been a supporter of these value-based types of programs and think they should be continued in Federal and State prisons. I hope that Congress will work to protect these programs.

If you take these programs away, faith-based, mental health, what type of society will we have?

In Science, the other focus in the bill this year is science and competitiveness. The capacity to innovate is the primary engine of our economy and our way of life. In order to sustain it, we must increase our investment in basic scientific research and strengthen science education.

For this reason, the bill fully funds the President's American Competitiveness Initiative, which includes a recommitment to doubling the funding for basic science research over 10 years.

We have dramatically increased the NSF and NIST.

For NASA, the bill includes $16.7 billion.

I want to thank NASA and NIST chairman SHERWOOD BOEHLERT and VERN EHLERS, who really played a major role in this, and Mr. MOLLOHAN.

In NASA, the bill restores $100 million of the cut proposed to the aeronautic research and responds to the lower than anticipated increases for space science programs.

The space shuttle is set to launch on Saturday, and the bill before you includes full funding for the shuttle program to support the completion of the International Space Station and continuation of the shuttle safety improvements.

In Commerce, we have dealt with critical functions of the National Weather Service and NOAA's weather and climate forecasting.

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We have also included a 5.2 percent increase for the PTO and an increase of $72 million. For the State Department, and the broadcasting Board of governors, a recommendation of $9.66 billion within this Federal, $1.7 billion to provide full funding request for worldwide security and improvements.

We have included the requested funds for international peacekeeping to pay the assessed costs for missions in Sudan, Haiti and elsewhere. We have included language to require notification to the Committee that prevention and prosecution measures are taken to ensure zero tolerance in sexual abuse in peacekeeping. We also added language supporting the maintenance of a flat U.N. budget.

On the Small Business Administration, we have provided $90 million for small business development grants, a $2 million increase; also allows up to $17.5 billion in general 7(a) business loans, an unprecedented level, while requiring no appropriation.

In closing, a summary of the bill provides the increase necessary to maintain strength in critical law enforcement, fight terrorism, deal with drugs.

I again want to thank the staff and thank the committee.

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FY 2007 (H.R. 5672)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	86,289	115,505	90,136	+3,847	-25,369
Office of Intelligence and Policy Review	36,577	---	---	-36,577	---
Subtotal	122,866	115,505	90,136	-32,730	-25,369
Justice information sharing technology	123,404	175,007	125,000	+1,596	-50,007
Tactical wireless communications	88,851	89,217	89,000	+149	-217
Administrative review and appeals	212,930	229,212	229,152	+16,222	-60
Detention trustee	1,206,392	1,332,326	1,331,026	+124,634	-1,300
Prior year unobligated balances	-45,000	---	-5,000	+40,000	-5,000
Direct appropriation	1,161,392	1,332,326	1,326,026	+164,634	-6,300
Office of Inspector General	67,922	70,558	70,558	+2,636	---
Total, General Administration	1,777,365	2,011,825	1,929,872	+152,507	-81,953
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses	10,859	11,951	11,500	+641	-451
Legal Activities					
General legal activities:					
Direct appropriation	653,505	684,324	668,739	+15,234	-15,585
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	6,252	6,333	6,292	+40	-41
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses	---	66,970	66,970	+66,970	---
Antitrust Division	144,088	147,742	145,915	+1,827	-1,827
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-116,000	-129,000	-129,000	-13,000	---
Direct appropriation	28,088	18,742	16,915	-11,173	-1,827
United States Attorneys					
Salaries and expenses	1,579,565	1,664,400	1,664,400	+84,835	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	9,000	---	---	-9,000	---
Project Seahawk (rescission)	---	-27,000	---	---	+27,000
Total, United States Attorneys	1,588,565	1,637,400	1,664,400	+75,835	+27,000
United States Trustee System Fund	211,664	236,116	223,447	+11,783	-12,669
Offsetting fee collections	-206,728	-229,000	-218,447	-11,719	+10,553
Interest on U.S. securities	-4,936	-5,000	-5,000	-64	---
Direct appropriation	---	2,116	---	---	-2,116
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,303	1,559	1,431	+128	-128
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses	782,903	825,924	825,924	+43,021	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	9,000	---	---	-9,000	---
Construction	8,769	---	---	-8,769	---
Total, United States Marshals Service	800,672	825,924	825,924	+25,252	---
Fees and expenses of witnesses	168,000	171,000	171,000	+3,000	---
Community Relations Service	9,536	10,229	9,882	+346	-347
Assets forfeiture fund	21,194	21,211	21,202	+8	-9
Total, Legal activities	3,277,115	3,445,808	3,452,755	+175,640	+6,947

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FY 2007 (H.R. 5672)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	483,189	706,051	498,457	+15,268	-207,594
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	3,395,906	3,680,664	3,651,634	+255,728	-29,030
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	45,000	---	---	-45,000	---
Counterintelligence and national security	2,259,663	2,307,994	2,307,994	+48,331	---
Direct appropriation	5,700,569	5,988,658	5,959,628	+259,059	-29,030
Construction	37,128	51,392	80,422	+43,294	+29,030
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	5,737,697	6,040,050	6,040,050	+302,353	---
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	1,866,591	1,948,569	1,963,569	+96,978	+15,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
Diversion control fund	-201,673	-212,078	-212,078	-10,405	---
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,674,918	1,736,491	1,751,491	+76,573	+15,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses	911,817	860,128	950,128	+38,311	+90,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	20,000	---	---	-20,000	---
Legislative proposal	---	120,000	30,000	+30,000	-90,000
Legislative proposal	---	-120,000	-30,000	-30,000	+90,000
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	931,817	860,128	950,128	+18,311	+90,000
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	4,830,161	4,987,059	4,987,059	+156,898	---
Buildings and facilities	88,961	117,102	88,961	---	-28,141
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	11,000	---	---	-11,000	---
Subtotal	99,961	117,102	88,961	-11,000	-28,141
Rescission	---	-142,000	---	---	+142,000
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,322	2,477	2,477	-845	---
Total, Federal Prison System	4,933,444	4,964,638	5,078,497	+145,053	+113,859
Violence against women office	381,566	347,013	390,296	+8,730	+43,283
Office of Justice Programs					
Justice assistance	230,254	1,033,952	215,575	-14,679	-818,377
Public safety officers benefits, death benefits	---	65,000	---	---	-65,000
Total, Justice assistance	230,254	1,098,952	215,575	-14,679	-883,377
State and local law enforcement assistance:					
Justice assistance grants	411,159	---	558,077	+146,918	+558,077
Boys and Girls clubs	(83,914)	---	(75,000)	(-8,914)	(+75,000)
National Institute of Justice	(9,872)	---	---	(-9,872)	---
Byrne grants (discretionary)	---	---	(115,225)	(+115,225)	(+115,225)
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	---	405,000	+5,173	+405,000
Southwest border prosecutors	29,617	---	30,000	+383	+30,000
Byrne grants (discretionary)	189,255	---	---	-189,255	---
Drug courts	9,872	---	40,000	+30,128	+40,000
Other crime control programs	840	---	---	-840	---
Assistance for victims of trafficking	9,872	---	21,488	+11,616	+21,488

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FY 2007 (H.R. 5672)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Prescription drug monitoring	7,404	---	10,000	+2,596	+10,000
Prison rape prevention	17,943	---	22,943	+5,000	+22,943
State prison drug treatment	9,872	---	5,000	-4,872	+5,000
Intelligence sharing	9,872	---	2,000	-7,872	+2,000
Cannabis eradication	4,936	---	---	-4,936	---
Capital litigation	987	---	2,000	+1,013	+2,000
Mentally ill offender act	4,936	---	5,000	+64	+5,000
Sex Offender Registry	---	---	1,984	+1,984	+1,984
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	125,000	---	---	-125,000	---
Undesignated	---	---	---	---	---
Total, State and local law enforcement	1,253,111	---	1,103,492	-149,619	+1,103,492
Weed and seed program fund	49,361	---	---	-49,361	---
Community oriented policing services:					
Training and technical assistance	3,949	3,997	3,997	+48	---
Bullet proof vests	29,617	---	20,000	-9,617	+20,000
Tribal law enforcement	14,808	31,065	31,065	+16,257	---
Meth hot spots	62,778	40,084	99,000	+36,222	+58,916
COPS technology	138,117	---	100,000	-38,117	+100,000
Interoperable communications	(9,872)	---	---	(-9,872)	---
Criminal records upgrade	9,872	---	4,873	-4,999	+4,873
DNA backlog/crime lab	107,145	---	175,568	+68,423	+175,568
Paul Coverdell forensics science	18,264	---	---	-18,264	---
Crime identification technology	28,407	---	---	-28,407	---
Project safe neighborhoods	14,808	---	54,808	+40,000	+54,808
Reduce gang violence	---	---	(40,000)	(+40,000)	(+40,000)
Offender reentry	4,936	---	4,936	---	+4,936
Reduce gang violence	39,489	---	---	-39,489	---
Weed and seed strategies	---	---	49,348	+49,348	+49,348
Management and administration	---	26,950	26,950	+26,950	---
Total, Community oriented policing services	472,190	102,096	570,545	+98,355	+468,449
Juvenile justice programs	338,361	---	280,739	-57,622	+280,739
Public safety officers benefits:					
Death benefits	64,000	---	65,000	+1,000	+65,000
Disability and education benefits	8,834	---	8,828	-6	+8,828
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	72,834	---	73,828	+994	+73,828
Total, Office of Justice Programs	2,416,111	1,201,048	2,244,179	-171,932	+1,043,131
Total, title I, Department of Justice	21,624,081	21,325,003	22,347,225	+723,144	+1,022,222
Appropriations	(21,395,081)	(21,494,003)	(22,347,225)	(+952,144)	(+853,222)
Rescissions	---	(-169,000)	---	---	(+169,000)
Emergency appropriations	(229,000)	---	---	(-229,000)	---
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	+2,000	+4,010
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	61,950	64,200	62,575	+625	-1,625
Total, Related agencies	106,157	106,397	108,782	+2,625	+2,385

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FY 2007 (H.R. 5672)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	401,728	421,782	424,782	+23,054	+3,000
Offsetting fee collections	-8,000	-13,000	-13,000	-5,000	---
Direct appropriation	393,728	408,782	411,782	+18,054	+3,000
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	60,451	63,815	62,039	+1,588	-1,776
CWC enforcement	14,579	14,767	14,767	+188	---
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	75,030	78,582	76,806	+1,776	-1,776
Economic Development Administration					
Economic development assistance programs	250,741	297,467	230,741	-20,000	-66,726
Salaries and expenses	29,691	29,700	29,700	+9	---
Total, Economic Development Administration	280,432	327,167	260,441	-19,991	-66,726
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority business development	29,641	29,641	29,641	---	---
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	884,988	950,569	887,452	+2,464	-63,117
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE					
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	79,278	80,482	79,880	+602	-602
Bureau of the Census					
Salaries and expenses	195,500	184,067	190,067	-5,433	+6,000
Periodic censuses and programs	606,363	694,092	694,092	+87,729	---
Total, Bureau of the Census	801,863	878,159	884,159	+82,296	+6,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	17,837	17,837	17,837	---	---
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	21,719	---	---	-21,719	---
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	39,556	17,837	17,837	-21,719	---
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Current year fee funding	1,683,086	1,771,000	1,771,000	+87,914	---
Offsetting fee collections	-1,683,086	-1,771,000	-1,771,000	-87,914	---
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	920,697	976,478	981,876	+61,179	+5,398
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
Technology Administration					
Salaries and expenses	5,923	1,485	2,000	-3,923	+515
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and technical research and services	394,762	467,002	467,002	+72,240	---
(Transfer out)	(-987)	(-9,450)	(-9,450)	(-8,463)	---

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FY 2007 (H.R. 5672)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Industrial technology services	183,624	46,332	92,000	-91,624	+45,668
Rescission (P.L. 109-148)	-7,000	---	---	+7,000	---
Construction of research facilities	173,651	67,998	67,998	-105,653	---
Working capital fund (by transfer)	(987)	(9,450)	(9,450)	(+8,463)	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	745,037	581,332	627,000	-118,037	+45,668
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, research, and facilities	2,727,930	2,587,843	2,375,464	-352,466	-212,379
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(66,144)	(77,000)	(77,000)	(+10,856)	---
By transfer from Coastal zone management	2,962	3,000	3,000	+38	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	17,200	---	---	-17,200	---
Total, Operations, research, and facilities	2,748,092	2,590,843	2,378,464	-369,628	-212,379
Procurement, acquisition and construction	1,109,919	1,024,467	996,703	-113,216	-27,764
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	37,400	---	---	-37,400	---
Total, Procurement, acquisition and construction	1,147,319	1,024,467	996,703	-150,616	-27,764
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	66,638	66,825	20,000	-46,638	-46,825
Coastal zone management fund	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	---	---
Fisheries finance program account	-9,000	-3,000	-5,000	+4,000	-2,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	3,950,049	3,676,135	3,387,167	-562,882	-288,968
Total, Science and Technology	4,701,009	4,258,952	4,016,167	-684,842	-242,785
OTHER					
Salaries and expenses, Departmental Management	46,860	56,999	52,760	+5,900	-4,239
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	+64	---
National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council	---	990	---	---	-990
Total, Other	73,276	98,520	75,291	+2,015	-23,229
Total, Department of Commerce	6,473,813	6,178,122	5,852,004	-621,809	-326,118
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	6,579,970	6,284,519	5,960,786	-619,184	-323,733
Appropriations	(6,532,370)	(6,284,519)	(5,960,786)	(-571,584)	(-323,733)
Emergency appropriations	(54,600)	---	---	(-54,600)	---
(By transfer)	(67,131)	(86,450)	(86,450)	(+19,319)	---
(Transfer out)	(-987)	(-9,450)	(-9,450)	(-8,463)	---
TITLE III - SCIENCE					
Executive Office of the President					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,493	5,369	5,369	-124	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science, aeronautics and exploration	9,636,727	10,523,805	10,482,000	+845,273	-41,805
Exploration capabilities	6,577,901	6,234,922	6,193,500	-384,401	-41,422
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	349,800	---	---	-349,800	---
Office of Inspector General	31,986	33,500	33,500	+1,514	---
Total, NASA	16,596,414	16,792,227	16,709,000	+112,586	-83,227

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FY 2007 (H.R. 5672)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities (non-defense)	4,264,825	4,598,430	4,598,430	+333,605	---
Defense function	66,658	67,520	67,520	+862	---
Major research equipment and facilities construction	190,881	240,250	237,250	+46,369	-3,000
Education and human resources	796,693	816,220	832,432	+35,739	+16,212
Salaries and expenses	246,807	281,822	268,610	+21,803	-13,212
National Science Board	3,949	3,910	3,910	-39	---
Office of Inspector General	11,353	11,860	11,860	+507	---
Total, National Science Foundation	5,581,166	6,020,012	6,020,012	+438,846	---
Total, title III, Science	22,183,073	22,817,608	22,734,381	+551,308	-83,227
Appropriations	(21,833,273)	(22,817,608)	(22,734,381)	(+901,108)	(-83,227)
Emergency appropriations	(349,800)	---	---	(-349,800)	---
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY					
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
Diplomatic and consular programs	3,633,018	3,856,703	3,709,914	+76,896	-146,789
(Transfer out)	(-3,949)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(-51)	---
Worldwide security upgrades	680,716	795,170	795,170	+114,454	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	16,000	---	---	-16,000	---
Rescission (P.L. 109-148)	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	4,319,734	4,651,873	4,505,084	+185,350	-146,789
Capital investment fund	58,143	68,298	58,143	---	-10,155
Centralized IT modernization program	68,482	---	---	-68,482	---
Office of Inspector General	29,646	32,508	32,508	+2,862	---
Educational and cultural exchange programs	426,275	474,288	436,275	+10,000	-38,013
Representation allowances	8,175	8,201	8,175	---	-26
Protection of foreign missions and officials	9,270	9,288	9,270	---	-18
Embassy security, construction, and maintenance	591,152	640,161	605,652	+14,500	-34,509
Worldwide security upgrades	898,574	899,368	899,368	+794	---
Rescission (P.L. 109-148)	-20,000	---	---	+20,000	---
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	9,872	4,940	4,940	-4,932	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	15,000	---	---	-15,000	---
(By transfer)	(3,949)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(+51)	---
(Transfer out)	(-987)	---	---	(+987)	---
Repatriation Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	703	695	695	-8	---
Administrative expenses	599	590	590	-9	---
(By transfer)	(987)	---	---	(-987)	---
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,302	1,285	1,285	-17	---
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	19,499	15,826	15,826	-3,673	---
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	131,700	125,000	125,000	-6,700	---
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	6,566,824	6,931,036	6,701,526	+134,702	-229,510

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FY 2007 (H.R. 5672)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
International Organizations					
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	1,151,318	1,268,523	1,151,318	---	-117,205
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	1,022,275	1,135,327	1,135,327	+113,052	---
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	2,173,593	2,403,850	2,286,645	+113,052	-117,205
International Commissions					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses	27,643	28,453	28,453	+810	---
Construction	5,232	5,237	9,237	+4,005	+4,000
American sections, international commissions	9,911	9,587	9,587	-324	---
International fisheries commissions	23,694	20,651	20,651	-3,043	---
Total, International commissions	66,480	63,928	67,928	+1,448	+4,000
Other					
Payment to the Asia Foundation	13,821	10,000	13,821	---	+3,821
Center for Middle Eastern-Western dialogue	5,923	750	375	-5,548	-375
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program	494	500	500	+6	---
Israeli Arab scholarship program	370	375	375	+5	---
East-West Center	18,994	12,000	3,000	-15,994	-9,000
National Endowment for Democracy	74,042	80,000	50,000	-24,042	-30,000
Total, Department of State	8,920,541	9,502,439	9,124,170	+203,629	-378,269
RELATED AGENCY					
Broadcasting Board of Governors					
International Broadcasting Operations	633,257	617,338	651,279	+18,022	+33,941
Broadcasting to Cuba	---	36,279	---	---	-36,279
Broadcasting capital improvements	10,753	18,286	7,624	-3,129	-10,662
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	644,010	671,903	658,903	+14,893	-13,000
Total, title IV, Department of State and Related Agency	9,564,551	10,174,342	9,783,073	+218,522	-391,269
Appropriations	(9,563,551)	(10,174,342)	(9,783,073)	(+219,522)	(-391,269)
Emergency appropriations	(31,000)	---	---	(-31,000)	---
(Transfer out)	(-4,936)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(+936)	---
(By transfer)	(4,936)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(-936)	---
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES					
Antitrust Modernization Commission					
Salaries and expenses	1,157	462	462	-695	---
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad					
Salaries and expenses	493	493	493	---	---
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	8,933	9,309	8,933	---	-376
Commission on International Religious Freedom					
Salaries and expenses	3,258	3,000	3,000	-258	---

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FY 2007 (H.R. 5672)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe					
Salaries and expenses	2,004	2,110	2,110	+106	---
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China					
Salaries and expenses	1,876	2,000	2,000	+124	---
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	326,998	322,807	322,807	-4,191	---
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and expenses	289,758	302,542	294,261	+4,503	-8,281
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-288,771	-301,500	-293,261	-4,490	+8,239
Direct appropriation	987	1,042	1,000	+13	-42
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	210,079	223,000	213,079	+3,000	-9,921
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-116,000	-129,000	-129,000	-13,000	---
Offsetting fee collections, telephone database	-23,000	-18,000	-23,000	---	-5,000
Direct appropriation	71,079	76,000	61,079	-10,000	-14,921
HELP Commission					
Salaries and expenses	---	1,000	1,250	+1,250	+250
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	326,578	310,860	313,860	-12,718	+3,000
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses	2,883	2,133	2,000	-883	-133
National Veterans Business Development Corporation					
National Veterans Business Development Corporation	1,481	---	---	-1,481	---
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and expenses	888,117	904,846	900,517	+12,400	-4,329
Prior year unobligated balances	-25,000	-14,000	-20,000	+5,000	-6,000
Direct appropriation	863,117	890,846	880,517	+17,400	-10,329
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	309,031	303,550	303,550	-5,481	---
Legislative proposal	---	-7,000	---	---	+7,000
(Transfer out)	---	---	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)
Office of Inspector General	13,722	14,355	13,722	---	-633
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	2,824	2,970	2,824	---	-146
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	1,283	---	---	-1,283	---
Administrative expenses	123,706	126,136	123,706	---	-2,430
(By transfer from SBA salaries and expenses)	---	---	(1,000)	(+1,000)	(+1,000)
Total, Business loans program account	124,989	126,136	123,706	-1,283	-2,430

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FY 2007 (H.R. 5672)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	---	85,140	85,140	+85,140	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	264,500	---	---	-264,500	---
Transfer from FEMA (emergency)(P.L. 109-174)	712,000	---	---	-712,000	---
Administrative expenses	---	113,850	113,850	+113,850	---
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-148)	176,500	---	---	-176,500	---
Total, Disaster loans program account	1,153,000	198,990	198,990	-954,010	---
Total, Small Business Administration	1,608,566	639,001	642,792	-965,774	+3,791
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses	3,455	---	2,000	-1,455	+2,000
United States - China Economic and Security Review Commission					
Salaries and expenses	2,962	4,000	4,000	+1,038	---
United States Senate-China Interparliamentary Group					
Salaries and expenses	149	---	---	-149	---
United States Institute of Peace					
Operating expenses	22,064	26,979	26,979	+4,915	---
Total, title V, Related agencies	3,248,040	2,292,042	2,275,282	-972,758	-16,760
Appropriations	(2,090,040)	(2,292,042)	(2,275,282)	(+185,242)	(-16,760)
Emergency appropriations	(1,158,000)	---	---	(-1,158,000)	---
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Violent crime reduction trust fund (rescission)	---	---	-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
Legal Activities					
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)	-102,000	-120,000	-152,787	-50,787	-32,787
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	-25,000	---	---	+25,000	---
Office of Justice Programs					
Office of Justice programs (rescission)	-110,500	-127,500	-127,500	-17,000	---
Community oriented policing services (rescission)	-86,500	-127,500	-127,500	-41,000	---
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Rescission	-25,000	---	---	+25,000	---

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FY 2007 (H.R. 5672)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Departmental Management					
Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account (rescission)	---	-48,607	-38,607	-38,607	+10,000
Department of State					
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund (rescission)	---	---	-10,000	-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	-3,100	---
Business Loans Program Account (rescission)	-4,000	-5,000	-5,000	-1,000	---
Disaster Loans Program Account (rescission)	---	-3,700	-3,700	-3,700	---
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Across-the-board cut (1%) (rescission) (P.L. 109-148)	492	---	---	-492	---
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-396,228	-438,407	-518,194	-121,966	-79,787
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority	62,803,487	62,455,107	62,582,553	-220,934	+127,446
Appropriations	(61,303,815)	(62,935,014)	(62,973,247)	(+1,669,432)	(+38,233)
Emergency appropriations	(1,822,400)	---	---	(-1,822,400)	---
Rescissions	(-322,728)	(-479,907)	(-390,694)	(-67,966)	(+89,213)
(Transfer out)	(-5,923)	(-13,450)	(-14,450)	(-8,527)	(-1,000)
(By transfer)	(72,067)	(90,450)	(91,450)	(+19,383)	(+1,000)

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Chairman, I first want to compliment Chairman WOLF on his efforts with regard to this bill. He has had a really tough job balancing the subcommittee's portfolio, which is considerable, with diverse important programs. He has managed in a very tough budgetary climate. I truly admire his passion, and his conviction, which are all evident in this bill.

Chairman WOLF characteristically does an excellent job, and certainly his experience working for a number of years on this bill has served him well in a very difficult situation. He is to be complimented here today.

There are very definitely some great things, Mr. Chairman, that can be said about this bill. Federal law enforcement is fully funded. Many of those accounts, such as the U.S. Attorney's account, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Prisons, are all funded above the President's requested level. Some are funded at the requested level, such as the U.S. Marshal's service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This funding is a priority. It is important, and I support the Chairman's efforts to provide it.

The bill also fully funds the American Competitiveness Initiative, which in this bill will double over 10 years the research and development lines for physical science and engineering at NIST and the National Science Foundation.

Two significant funding improvements were made during full committee. The chairman accepted an amendment to increase funding for the Survey of Income and Program Participation by $10 million and accepted an amendment providing partial funding for the SBA Microloan program. These are two programs that many Members expressed concern about, and I am pleased the amendments were adopted after being accepted by the chairman.

Mr. Chairman, a number, around 80 to 90 at last count, of well-meaning Members will offer amendments today. We ought to be offering amendments to increase law enforcement funding. We ought to be offering amendments to restore science funding at NASA and to help NASA with the expensive and numerous tasks on its plate. We ought to be offering amendments to increase funding for the Economic Development Administration.

The list of programs needing more funding in this bill goes on and on. But the funding just isn't there. The offsets just aren't there. These well-intentioned amendments will come at the cost of important programs when they are offered up as offsets, important programs such as the census, U.N. peacekeeping efforts, salaries and expenses at the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Commerce, which have already been cut back.

I just want to take a moment, Mr. Chairman, to remind Members about why many of these amendments will need to be opposed. It is because the insufficient budget resolution that was passed on this floor has resulted in a narrow allocation for this bill that will not allow us to fund all of the priorities that Members will advocate for on the floor.

As a matter of fact, the number of amendments that are being offered today is the greatest number that I can ever remember being offered on this bill. But they have been increasing every year as that budget allocation has become smaller and smaller because of the budget resolutions that we passed at the beginning of this process.

The number of amendments offered here today is in and of itself, I think, one of the best indicators that we are not providing enough money for domestic discretionary programs. Members are recognizing that program by program by program. Members are offering amendments, trying to increase funding for those programs, those worthy programs that I just mentioned.

It is beginning to really hurt. It is beginning to really hurt law enforcement, beginning to really hurt NASA and other science programs. It is beginning to really hurt economic development programs.

For example, I know the chairman is committed to providing adequate funding for our Nation's law enforcement, the men and women who put their lives on the line every day in the name of public safety back in our communities. The President's budget cut $1.3 billion out of State and local law enforcement, about half of the funding provided in fiscal year 2006.

Now, let me repeat that. The request that the President of the United States sent to the United States Congress cut $1.3 billion out of State and local law enforcement, about half the funding that we provided last year. These funds are important resources to the men and women who are keeping our districts safe, our communities safe.

Chairman WOLF restored $1.1 billion of this funding, for a total of $2.3 billion for Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement. That is what is in this bill, $2.3 billion for Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement.

Last year, Mr. Chairman, the Congress provided $2.5 billion for State and local law enforcement. That was $1 billion above the President's request then, but $300 million below the 2005 level. The 2005 level that we passed here was $1.2 billion above the request, but $200 million below the 2004 level. The 2004 level was $500 million below the 2003 level, and the 2003 level was $500 million below the 2002 level. The 2002 level was $400 million below the high water mark for Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement of $4.4 billion in 2001.

While we see what is happening here, the bottom line is that we have cut about $2 billion in funding for State and local law enforcement since 2001. Well, do we care about that? Does that have an effect? Well these cuts, Mr. Chairman, are not without consequences.

Preliminary data from the FBI's uniform crime report for 2005 indicate that violent crime rates have increased 2.5 percent from 2004 to 2005. This is the largest increase since 1992. Is anyone surprised? Certainly not.

Violent crime rates fell steadily from 1993 to 2002, and this nearly coincides with the establishment of the community policing program known as the COPS program under the Clinton administration. The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, COPS, was created in 1994; 100,000 police officers were put on the beat by funds provided under the COPS program.

Consider these facts. COPS funded its 100,000th community policing professional in May of 1999, and violent crime rates continued to fall. Congress funded State and local assistance programs at $4.4 billion, their highest level in 2001. Violent crime rates dropped between 2001 and 2002. Congress decreased State and local law enforcement funding in 2002 by $400 million, as I mentioned before, and violent crime rates increased in 2003 and rose again in 2004 and rose again dramatically in 2005, coinciding with the lack of assistance coming from the Federal Government to help our State and local law enforcement.

Well, Mr. Chairman, there is a correlation between the funding we provide here in this committee for State and local law enforcement and incidents of violent crime. There is a relationship.

With respect to this bill, Mr. Chairman, the President's fiscal 2007 budget, for the second year in a row, contained a .02 cents per pound tax on the users of explosives. My State, due to its extraction industry, would bear the largest share of the burden with this tax. The repeated proposal of this tax by the President, coupled with the inadequate allocation provided our subcommittee, has resulted in an insufficient budget resolution; and this placed the chairman, Chairman WOLF, in a very difficult position. So he used part of that tax, understanding that in the process this would be challenged, and at the appropriate point, Mr. Chairman, during consideration of this bill, I intend to make a point of order against this tax. We appreciate the Rules Committee not protecting this provision.

Well, anyone on this subcommittee knows of the chairman's passion for helping the weakest and most vulnerable in our society. To that end, Chairman WOLF restored $367 million to the Justice Assistance Formula Grant Program funds that helps our youngest and our most troubled citizens. These funds were zeroed out by the President, and I applaud Chairman WOLF for restoring them.

Further, in continuance of his commitment to assisting law enforcement with the ever-increasing gang epidemic in this country, Chairman WOLF has restored $25 million cut from the President's budget from the anti-gang initiative in the COPS program.

In the Department of Commerce, the funding provided for the American Competitiveness Initiative came at a price. One of the programs that couldn't be fully restored is the Manufacturing Extension Partnership. This program is very important to basic industry areas across this country. Mr. Chairman, the President slashed the funding for this program but the chairman doubled it, bringing it to $92 million, about $17 million below last year's enacted program.

Another program that suffers is the Advanced Technology Program, which was eliminated by the President. We are able to fully fund the decennial census and the American Community Survey. I well remember the problems that arose during the last census and the fight for emergency funding for census on the floor, and full funding this year keeps us on track for the future.

In NASA, the President's budget request again made dramatic reductions to science and aeronautics funding, as NASA tries to fit in these programs and the return to flight, the International Space Station and the Moon-Mars proposal at the same time it fails to deliver on promised funding. The chairman again is forward-looking in his restoration of $75 million to the science programs and $100 million to aeronautics, which is a huge contributor to the American economy. Despite these increases, however, funding levels will still generate cause for alarm from our science community.

The bottom line is, for all of these programs and numerous others that I have not mentioned, $59.8 billion is simply not enough. The chairman has been extremely responsive to Members and to the needs of the people who benefit from these programs, restoring and increasing where he was able to do so in this tight allocation. But, despite these noble efforts, we have seen for the past several years and will see again this year programs being whittled away through attrition by the administration that is reducing necessary discretionary spending in the name of balancing a budget which, in truth, these actions would demonstrate the administration has no intention of balancing.

One could easily make the argument that this bill needs several billion dollar in additional funding, increased funding for the Economic Development Administration, for the Small Business Administration Microloans, for Legal Services Corporation, for funding above the restoration that the Chairman provided for State and local justice programs, funding for OSHA and for fisheries programs in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a program supported by so many Members here. More funding is needed for life sciences funding at NASA and biology funding at the National Science Foundation and the perceived need to accelerate the Crew Exploration Vehicle at NASA to maintain the United States' access to space after shuttle retirement. These all add up quickly.

Each of these is a need for which I have heard support, either from constituents or from the community at large or from other Members.

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And each of these needs has meritorious arguments for funding. I would hope all Members would view favorably any opportunity to seek an increased allocation to support these critical programs.

I would like to again note how fortunate we are to have had such a principled chairman for the past 6 years. It has been an honor to work with you, Mr. Chairman, and I look forward to working with you again next year, regardless of whether you remain on this subcommittee or move to another one.

And, Mr. Chairman, I would like to note that every member of the minority on this subcommittee has equally high regard for the chairman, as he has worked with more than one of us as his ranking member.

I also would like to thank the majority staff, Mike Ringler, Christine Kojac, John Martens, Anne Marie Goldsmith, Clelia Alvarado and Darryl Hill, as well as J.T. Griffin from the chairman's personal staff, for the fair and open way in which they have worked with the minority in crafting this bill. Our input and the chairman's output was accepted at every turn.

I also want to thank the minority appropriations staff, David Pomerantz, Michelle Burkett, and Chris Martin for their tireless efforts. And I want to thank Sally Moorhead and Julie Aaronson, of my personal staff, for their valuable work on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to Mr. LEWIS, the chairman of the full Committee.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5672, the Science, State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2007.

This is the 10th of 11 bills the committee has brought to the House floor as we go to the Fourth of July recess. I want to praise especially Chairman WOLF as he goes about his sixth bill for this subcommittee, and Ranking Member MOLLOHAN. These two, working together, have been a model reflective of the best of bipartisan effort in the appropriations process.

In total, this measure provides $59.8 billion in discretionary spending. The bill contains critical funding to make America more competitive by investing in science. NASA is funded at $16.7 billion, which is $462 million above last year's level. The National Science Foundation receives $6 billion, the full amount requested as part of the American Competitiveness Initiative, and an increase of $439 million from last year.

This legislation also continues the critical effort to fight the scourge of meth and prosecute the war on terror. It also provides $2.6 billion for State and local law enforcement, including $405 million to reimburse States for the cost of incarcerating illegal aliens.

The bill also includes vital funding for the Department of Commerce, the State Department, the Small Business Administration and other Federal entities.

I would like to make two additional points about this measure. First, the Members should know the SSJC bill provides $387 million for Member projects, $1.3 billion less than last year's enacted level.

Secondly, this year's bill terminates eight programs resulting in $159 million taxpayer savings.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one final point. Last year, the House Appropriations Committee successfully eliminated 53 programs, for a savings of $3.5 billion. Building on that record in this year's 11 spending bills, the House Appropriations Committee has proposed eliminating 95 wasteful or redundant programs, saving the American taxpayer nearly $4 billion.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is a fine product worthy of your support. I want to especially commend Mr. MOLLOHAN for his cooperative work with the chairman and have the entire House recognize Mr. WOLF for his work on this year's bill.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished ranking member, Mr. OBEY.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to alert Members to a practical fact associated with this bill. We have pending, once general debate is over, about 100 amendments. If we assume that each one of them will be debated for only 10 minutes, and that is a risky assumption, but it is nonetheless to be hoped for, but if we assume that we can get that kind of unanimous consent agreement, that means that, with slippage and the time it takes to transact business, we are talking about 25 hours of debate, not counting any time consumed by roll calls. So we could very easily hit 30 hours of activity on the House floor. I think Members need to understand that.

If they expect to get out of here at a reasonable time this week, I would suggest that perhaps some people might conclude that at least some of those amendments are duplicative, and that Members would choose not to offer them.

I don't mean that about all amendments. I think some amendments are deserving and need to be offered. But I would ask Members to look at this with a very dispassionate eye to see

whether or not an amendment needs to be offered and whether any useful message will be sent by its offering.

Secondly, I want to repeat or emphasize what the gentleman from West Virginia said about the gentleman from Virginia, the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. WOLF. One of the things I most appreciate about him is that he is not one of those laid back, super cool people who so many people seem to think should dominate politics and government these days. He has passion, and I think that he often has passion about the right things. And I, for one, want to say that I respect greatly the job the gentleman has done as chairman of this subcommittee the last 6 years. I think that we are all proud to have been able to serve with him.

And thirdly, I would like to address this bill for just a moment, if I could, Mr. Chairman. I know that the chairman from Virginia has done his dead level best to produce a decent bill. I know the gentleman from West Virginia has done the same.

But I want to point out that as the gentleman from West Virginia says, there will be a good many amendments offered in the next 3 days. And I think it is clear, because of the number of amendments, that Members recognize that there are so many useful things, so many important things that this bill needs to do that it will not be able to accomplish because of the budget number assigned to it under the budget resolution.

Sometimes I hear people bemoaning the fact that the subcommittee doesn't have enough resources. And you would think that somehow this ceiling was imposed anonymously from on high. It was imposed from on high all right, but it wasn't anonymously. And in my view, every person who voted for the budget resolution has a responsibility for some of the important cuts in law enforcement, in Earth-based sciences, in legal services, and in other areas that this bill is forced to make because of that budget resolution. I want to point to just two.

With respect to law enforcement, what has been going on is a Kabuki dance between us and the White House over the past 5 years. The White House proposes draconian cuts; they slash deeply in law enforcement grants. The committee then restores about two-thirds of that funding. We all say, ''Oh, what good boys and girls are we.'' We pat ourselves on the back. But in the end, we haven't been able to salvage those programs, and we see that this bill is $2.1 billion below where law enforcement grants would have been in 2001.

Secondly, with respect to legal services, about which I will offer an amendment at a later point in the debate, that bill a decade ago was funded at $400 million. That program today is funded at slightly over $320 million, a slight increase over the President's request, but still a cut from last year, and a substantial reduction from where it was a decade ago.

Since that time, inflation has eaten up a significant portion of the purchasing power of that program. We should not be doing that to people in this society who, without this program, will have very little ability to take advantage of the court system when they feel that they have been abused, and they will be boxed out of our justice system simply because they have no money. I don't think that Congress ought to allow that to happen, and I regret that this bill contributes to this problem.

Having said that, I respect the work that both gentlemen have done.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I recognize Mr. KIRK, a member of the committee, for 2 minutes.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to compliment my chairman, Mr. WOLF, and our ranking minority member, Mr. MOLLOHAN.

This bill will help small businesses to comply with the Sarbanes Oxley Act under a new bipartisan provision which establishes an ombudsman at the Securities and Exchange Commission. Both Minority Leader PELOSI and the Speaker have called for help in this area, and the bill does that.

With regard to our critical relationship with China, we recommended retaining the current U.S. embassy site even after the new embassy is complete. This is a wise step to allow for the expansion of the U.S. Government in China, especially to help protect the Olympic Games in 2008 from terrorists.

We also took action in this bill to preserve the Turkish Service of the VOA, a critical media market for the United States bordering Iran during these days of crisis. Our action will help stabilize that NATO ally.

At USTR, we called in this bill for stronger action to stop the theft of American intellectual property in China. And while the central government in Beijing has made the right promises, Congressman RICK LARSEN and I noted in our U.S. China Working Group work that this key trade issue between China and America remains unresolved at the local level. And this bill provides clear direction to the USTR in that area.

This bill also provides new resources to Federal law enforcement. ATF, the lead Federal antigang agency in this bill, gets $950 million, a $48 million increase from last year. We also provide a $15 million increase for DEA, and I applaud Chairman WOLF for approving new funding for a DEA aircraft to collect intelligence overseas against drug traffickers.

This bill funds a critical integration of DEA into the intelligence community. And in my experience, DEA has some of the best information on terror financing in the U.S. Government.

The bottom line on this bill is it funds key Federal law enforcement operations in Chicagoland, backing Andy Traver, the special agent in charge of ATF, Robert Grant, the special agent in charge of the FBI, and Rick Sanders, the special agent in charge of DEA. And that is a good thing, especially when they all support our legendary U.S. attorney, Patrick Fitzgerald.

It also provides $85 million more for U.S. Attorneys—61 more Assistant U.S. Attorneys—giving more resources to our legendary U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois—Patrick Fitzgerald—and his crusade against terror on the Sears Tower and public corruption in Illinois.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), who served as the ranking member on this subcommittee in the last several years.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill, and before I go any further, I want to join the well-deserved chorus of folks who have praised the chairman, Mr. WOLF. For 4 years I was his ranking member, and I have never met a gentleman who can be, in the middle of differences on issues, so fair and so humane. And Chairman WOLF knows that on many issues we didn't disagree and still don't disagree. But the way in which he handled them, the way in which he treated me, and the way in which he treated the minority party really says a lot about who you are. And if we took a poll over here, you would find out that we wish we could change the rules to make sure you remain in your position, as ranking member next year, but certainly in your position. And that is the kind of person that you are.

It is also a great pleasure for me to work with our ranking member, Mr. MOLLOHAN. And the respect that we have for each other has really made our working together a good experience. And I thank you for that.

□ 1800

This bill is such a huge bill that a lot of times when we stand on the floor and we speak about it we will say that there are 25 good things in it, then we will say there are 10 things that need fixing or vice versa, and people will say, well, they are being negative about a bill. But the public and a lot of Members just do not realize how many agencies are covered by this bill; and, in spite of what at times is a very difficult allocation, Chairman WOLF, with the assistance of Ranking Member MOLLOHAN, has been able to do wonders within this bill.

Just to give you some of the things that I pay attention to: A large increase in funding for the National Science Foundation as part of the American Competitive Initiative. Funding levels on which we can build for NOAA as we move through conference and full funding for the National Weather Service. Full funding for the crucial work that the Census Bureau must do in preparation for its next census, which we all know is mandated by the Constitution.

And if I may add to the comments that the ranking member made before,

there will be many amendments tonight, and I take this opportunity to say that some of those amendments will have offsets, I think, hurting the Census Bureau and hurting the Bureau's ability to conduct the next census. So I hope when Members put forth amendments, they will realize where the offset is coming from. It is not just this particular one but other agencies that would be hurt by the offsets. We all want to put money in certain areas. I surely will speak about that tonight. But we have to be careful where those dollars come from.

Forty million dollars in funding for the Drug Courts, which is at the fiscal year 2005 level. The full amount requested on the Diplomatic and Consular Programs for worldwide security upgrades and for security projects under the Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance account.

Now, within the Department of Justice account, I continue to be concerned about the dwindling level of support we are providing to our State and local governments. And here is where the issue is and it is such a difficult issue. We, since September 11, and I come from New York City and I understand this issue well, have focused a lot of attention, and rightfully so, on the war on terrorism. But if you get the FBI and speak to them, they will even admit that they have had to focus a lot of their attention from other issues that they used to go after, other crimes, to focus on the war on terror.

So when you represent a district like I do in the South Bronx, you wonder just how long we can go without paying full attention to the war on drugs, to the war on crime, to the war on blue collar crime, to the war on crime in our streets. That is why recently, as we know, the FBI admitted that violent crime had spiked for the first time last year since 2001, and I believe it is a direct consequence of the war on terror. So one of our challenges for the future is to see how we can deal with and strike that balance.

Although the full amount requested was provided for international peacekeeping activities, I worry that there will not be sufficient funding for what we all know will be additional peacekeeping needs as we move forward in the fiscal year. I also regret the inability to fully fund our membership obligations to international organizations.

And, lastly, I have joined our committee ranking member, Mr. OBEY, in saying that the Legal Services Corporation is a program that needs to get the full funding that it deserves. We have come a long way when you realize that I am standing here defending a program that was created by Richard Nixon but which affects a community like ours to a great extent, the ability to have people who ordinarily cannot afford a lawyer be represented in the court.

As I said before, the bill strikes a balance. We wish, as we all know, that we had more funding. But in spite of the shortcomings, the bill that was put together by the committee and under the leadership of Mr. WOLF is a good bill and one that I will support and vote for.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), chairman of the Science Committee.

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this bill; and I want to thank my friend, Chairman FRANK WOLF, for working so closely with me on the science portions of the bill.

The passage of this bill may be looked back on as a landmark moment in American history. Now, that probably sounds like a lot of hyperbole, but I mean it. This bill puts us on course to enact the American Competitiveness Initiative, which will double the combined budgets of three key science agencies: the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Department of Energy Office of Science, which already received appropriations in the Energy and Water bill.

These agencies, which are not exactly on the tip of the tongue of most Americans, are keystones of our Nation's economic future. Our Nation will remain strong and prosperous only if we remain innovative, and we will only remain innovative if we have the most robust research and education enterprise in the world. And it is these agencies that help enable the U.S. to lead the world in science, math, and engineering education and in research.

And I want to especially thank Chairman WOLF for supporting education funding as well as research funding in this bill, particularly for supporting the Noyce Scholarship Program at NSF, which attracts top science and math majors into teaching.

I also want to thank the chairman for the way he handled appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. I have said repeatedly, and the authorization act we passed last year says clearly, that NASA must be a multi-mission agency. With this bill, the House will be putting money where its mouth is. Without interfering with the lunar mission, this bill puts desperately needed funding back in science and aeronautics.

I would like to see even more money going into science, particularly Earth science, but this is a good start, and I am especially pleased that the bill text includes explicit funding levels for science and aeronautics.

Finally, giving the competing priorities, I think the bill does the best it can for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, although, of course, I hope that, as in the past years, the final numbers are a little bit higher. I appreciate the language Chairman WOLF included in the report, drawing attention to the concerns we all share about the future of the polar satellite program, NPOESS.

So I urge my colleagues to support this forward-looking landmark bill.

Guess what? It all boils down to one thing. This bill is about my favorite four-letter word. And do not get nervous. You can say it on the House floor. You can say it in polite company. That favorite four-letter word is ''jobs.'' We must remain competitive. We must retain as much opportunity for our people here at home. This bill opens the door for that opportunity.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak to two different issues. One is the potential amendment to the Voting Rights Act, where a suggestion may be made to withhold funding for the enforcement of the Voting Rights Act. The Voting Rights Act is one of the most important civil rights pieces of legislation in the history of the United States, and we should not do anything to avoid the full and fair enforcement of the Voting Rights Act.

That bill should be coming up in a few days. We do not know exactly when. There has been an agreement with leadership that the bill be adopted as it came out of committee. It came out of committee 31-1, so we would hope that the leadership would bring it to the floor.

Mr. Chairman, there is another issue that is extremely important, and that is the Legal Services Corporation. If we are going to have people enjoy the rights that they have throughout America, we have to make sure that they have access to courts. The legal Services Corporation, primarily legal aid programs across the country, are extremely important; and we need to make sure that they are fully funded. The bill includes a provision where the number is lower than it should be, and we need to make sure that the amendments to increase Legal Services are adopted.

So, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's giving me the opportunity to bring these two issues to the floor.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON), who has really done a lot of work on a very important issue with Mr. ROGERS.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to engage in a colloquy with the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Virginia on the FBI's Field Office Supervisory Term Limit Policy, commonly referred to as the Up and Out Policy.

This policy would require that Supervisory Special Agents who have served 5 years to transfer to headquarters and be assigned overseas or compete for an Assistant Special Agent in Charge position. If a Supervisory Special Agent

does not want to be transferred, they would be demoted at a substantial pay cut in some instances.

Representative ROGERS and I have been working with Chairman WOLF and the FBI on the implementation of this policy to minimize the significant financial burden it has on Special Agents, particularly those who became supervisors before this policy went into effect. Based on our discussions, we have a commitment from the FBI to seek legislation to ensure that the retirement benefits of Supervisory Special Agents who choose to step down are not negatively impacted.

In addition, the FBI is committed to creating a pilot housing allowance program for employees in the D.C. metro area. This pilot program will improve the FBI's ability to attract talented agents to come to headquarters and will help agents manage the burden of living in a high-cost city and will improve morale.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I appreciate the hard work from Mr. HOBSON, Chairman WOLF, and the FBI to address the potentially devastating impact of the FBI's Up and Out Policy on agents in the field who have given decades of public service to protect our Nation. I cannot thank enough Chairman WOLF and Mr. HOBSON for the long hours of negotiation that allowed us to stand with the men and women who stand in harm's way in protection of the United States.

It is critical that the Federal Government protect the retirement benefits of Supervisory Special Agents who have honorably served their country, and I look forward to working with you to address this issue this year.

Further, I am very pleased that the FBI is committed to establishing a housing allowance pilot program here in Washington, D.C., within the funds provided in this bill. We ask a lot of our agents in the field, agents who risk their lives every single day to put mobsters in jail, break up terrorist plots across America, protect the public integrity by Federal, State, and local officials, and so much more. The least we can do is give them the fair compensation that allows them to provide for their family and have a home that is not hours away from their field office. By creating this first-ever housing allowance within the Bureau, agents will be able to reduce their commute time, giving them more time to take a son to a swim meet or a daughter to a dance recital. But perhaps most importantly, Mr. Chairman, this program will be a morale boost and will allow FBI agents to focus on their vital work to protect America and all Americans.

I look forward to continuing to work with the FBI, Chairman WOLF, and yourself, Mr. HOBSON, on ensuring that FBI agents are compensated fairly; and I thank you for your strong leadership on this important issue.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I want to thank Chairman WOLF for his help on this. He has lived up to the discussions that we had.

And I see Mr. KINGSTON has arrived, who wanted to make a comment on this, with Chairman WOLF's indulgence.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. HOBSON for yielding; and I wanted to thank you and Mr. ROGERS for your leadership and Mr. WOLF for working together to come up with a suitable solution to this or at least a step in the right direction.

But I have been very concerned that the middle-aged middle American professional FBI leader would be forced to either take less than a leadership position with the FBI or do a stint in Washington, in which many of them have already done that, and they will do it at the same pay salary that they are, disrupting their wife's career or their spouse's career or disrupting their own career and taking a pay cut effectively, which I believe would run off a lot of our good and seasoned FBI employees. Their other choice would be to stay at home and have somebody with less experience become their boss, and it just does not make sense. We have too many good people in the field with careers running from 15 to 20, 25 years; and we do not want to lose them.

□ 1815

They are the professionals who are running the FBI and doing the good work. So I commend all of you guys for the hard work that you have done on this.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. KINGSTON, and I thank Chairman WOLF.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. HOBSON. I want to thank Mr. HOBSON, Mr. ROGERS and Mr. KINGSTON for their leadership. This should be called the Hobson-Rogers-Kingston bill to help the FBI. They have done a great service.

I support the establishment of a Housing Allowance Program within the level of funds provided for the FBI in the bill and look forward to working to protect the retirement benefits of the supervisory special agents. Mr. HOBSON, Mr. ROGERS and Mr. KINGSTON, thank you very much.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman. Let me take an appropriate time to thank both of the proponents of this bill, the ranking member, Mr. MOLLOHAN, for his consistent leadership and caring attitude toward these issues; and, Mr. WOLF, let me thank you very much for the 6 years of service that you have given. Obviously, you have a great passion for so many issues that deal with the improvement in the quality of lives, not only for those in this country, but around the world.

I do want to raise a number of issues, Mr. Chairman, and as I thank both the full committee chairman, Mr. LEWIS, and then the ranking member, Mr. OBEY, I am really disappointed as to where we find ourselves with the NASA funding. I know the choices have been made with the Moon to Mars account having risen 30 percent, but I think it is important to note that the President requested some 14 percent less for NASA education, $25 million, compared to 2 years ago, from $178.9 million to $153.3 million.

NASA's education programs capitalize on the excitement of NASA's discoveries and missions to inspire future generations of space scientists. I know in speaking to Historically Black Colleges, this has had a terrible impact.

In fact, one of the programs that was authorized under the NASA authorization that the Science Committee, of which I am a member, voted unanimously for, the Dr. Mae C. Jemison Program, the first African American female astronaut still remaining in history, a program named after her to encourage math and science among minority girls. Certainly with the brain drain that we have and the lack of scientists that we are producing in this country, this is an important program.

Might I also mention that in a few days we will launch another space shuttle. But I am concerned, and I have raised this with the director and have sent him a letter, that this shuttle is going in spite of the opposition of safety engineers at NASA. I believe that this record must not close on an appropriation bill without requiring answers from NASA, and I hope to get those answers in the next 24 hours.

Mr. WOLF. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding. I want to join with others in commending him and the ranking member on producing a very good bill. There are a lot of important priorities in this legislation. We are funding critical agencies involved in the war on terror, the Department of Justice, the Department of State, as well as our critical problems with methamphetamine abuse and gangs.

But I want to particularly commend the chairman on his work in the NASA account. NASA continues to be a very, very important component of the fabric of our society. We are a Nation of explorers. It has become part of our culture. The heroics of the efforts of people involved in programs like Mercury and Gemini continue on to this day.

We are now in a critical phase where we are developing a new manned vehicle to replace our aging, venerable space shuttle fleet with the Crew Exploration Vehicle, with its planned

agenda to support operations of someday going back to the Moon and possibly on to Mars.

So I commend the chairman. This is a very important component in the account.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS).

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this excellent bill and to thank my good friend and colleague, Chairman FRANK WOLF, for his tireless leadership in funding for basic scientific research in the fiscal year 2007 budget.

In a tough budget environment, Chairman WOLF has fought hard to ensure that the President's American Competitiveness Initiative is fully funded. I appreciate the chairman's hard work on an issue that is so important to the Nation.

I spent my career in Congress championing the need for investment in basic research to help keep our Nation on the leading edge of science and innovation. We have gained so much benefit from basic research, ranging from MRIs, through laser technology, human genome mapping, fiberoptics, and GPS systems. The President has recognized the necessity of this investment through his American Competitiveness Initiative, which includes much needed funding for the National Science Foundation.

I very much appreciate that Chairman WOLF has recognized this need and has done as much as he could within the constraints of the budget to provide this funding.

Also I should mention NIST and the great work they do, as well as NOAA and the National Weather Service. In these difficult budgetary times, the chairman has done a marvelous job, and I am very pleased by the funding levels for these entities. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and again thank Chairman WOLF for his leadership on important science research and education issues.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, this Nation's investment in the sciences is not only the right thing to do; it is critical to our very survival as a global leader. Throughout the 20th century, one of the strengths of the United States was our knowledge-based resources, particularly science and technology. But now we are at a crossroad and we have the ability to continue to strengthen the scientific and technological foundations of our economic leadership, which appear to be eroding at a time when many other nations are building their innovative capacity.

Recently, Chemical and Engineering News reported that 75 percent of all new R&D sites are planned to be established in China and India over the next 3 years. Currently, China awards 59 percent of its undergraduate degrees in the areas of science and engineering, compared with 32 percent in the United States.

As chairman of the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee, I believe the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should be funded at a higher level than the President's request, but I know the realities of funding allocations.

Aviation is currently the country's largest manufacturing export. The average sales in the aerospace industry is about $200 billion a year. It is one of the main contributors to our global competitiveness. We are main contributors to our global competitiveness. We are facing an increasing economic challenge from abroad and cannot take a chance of faltering. If we begin to slip in the wrong direction, reversing directions is even more difficult.

As my friend, Dr. Neil DeGrasse Tyson, astrophysicist for the Hayden Planetarium, has told me, ''Much work remains to convince the public and Congress of America's need for sustained investment in NASA, with returns on education, the economy and the security. It is not just about Tang and Velcro; it is about a way of enabling the future we all want to occupy.''

The House Appropriations Committee has done a great job in trying to funnel funding into the science agencies within its jurisdiction, despite its very tight allocation. I want to commend those members of the committee and ask this body to support this carefully balanced appropriations bill. We cannot move funding from science to the other areas, and we cannot rob Peter to pay Paul by moving funding from one science agency to another.

I urge my colleagues to vote against any amendments that would strip NASA of funding to add to other accounts, regardless of how well-intended those other programs may be.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. POE. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of a colloquy with the chairman regarding the importance of the Crime Victims Fund and programs authorized in Justice for All Act.

Mr. Chairman, I know you understand the importance of the Crime Victims Fund, which provides funding for victim services programs and compensation for victims of crime from Federal criminal court fines, forfeitures and special assessments, not taxpayer dollars. For the second year in a row, your committee rejected the administration's proposal to permanently rescind the $1.2 billion in the fund, and for that I thank you.

The bill places a limit on obligations in the Crime Victims Fund at $625 million. I want to ensure that all of that money is used for crime victim programs and that the limitation does not include any obligation that may be made under the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve.

Is that the chairman's understanding?

Mr. WOLF. Yes, that is my understanding. The Antiterrorism Reserve is a separate portion of the Crime Victims Fund, and there is a statutory authority allowing obligations to be made on top of any limitation carried in this bill.

Frankly, the administration never sent a rescission up again with regard to this.

Mr. POE. I want to thank the chairman. I also want to highlight the programs under the Justice for All Act of 2004 which authorizes funding to increase victims notification programs, DNA backlog programs, and Sexual Assault Forensic Exam grants.

This bill provides a significant investment for programs authorized in the act, but I want to call special attention to the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam grant program so that training, technical assistance, education, equipment and information regarding the collection, preservation and analysis of DNA in sexual assault cases can be enhanced.

I ask the chairman's help in supporting this grant program through the funds provide for the Justice For All Act.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I thank my colleague from Texas. The bill includes $10.69 million specifically for victims programs authorized by the Justice for All Act, which is $1 million above the President's request, and includes $176 million for DNA grants not earmarked, which is $68 million above the current level. As we work with the Senate in conference, we will work to ensure the highest level possible for all the programs authorized by the Justice for All Act.

Mr. POE. I thank the chairman on behalf of victims of crime and the Victims Rights Caucus and the criminal justice professionals, and I thank you for your support.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5672

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice, $90,136,000,

of which not to exceed $3,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, first let me commend the chairman and ranking member for their work on this bill. Today I rise to bring attention to a very critical issue, and that is how to provide evidence-based treatment for prisoners with mental illness and substance abuse disorders.

Nearly 74 percent of those arrested test positive for drugs and alcohol at the time of arrest. The disease of alcoholism and addiction is obviously a very important one in our justice system, and hence if we are going to reduce recidivism rates and reduce the revolving door of people going in and out of prison, we must tackle this issue of both trying to reduce the stigma and the access to treatment of those with alcoholism and addiction.

A study by the National Institute on Drug Abuse has said that prison-based substance abuse treatment programs combined with aftercare reduces recidivism. Those who have not received these programs have recidivism rates up to 75 percent of the time. Those who have had treatment have recidivism rates under 27 percent of the time. Seventy-five percent recidivism without treatment, 27 percent recidivism with treatment.

So the fact of the matter is, we can make an enormous difference in helping to reduce not only the lives lost, but also the cost to our prison system. We are going to add $90 million in this bill for new prison construction. How many people out there as taxpayers want to pay for new prison construction, when over half the people in prison today are there for simple possession of drugs and alcohol.

I would like to ask the chairman of the committee to engage in a colloquy, and first commend him for increasing the amount for the drug courts over 300 percent in this budget, recognizing the importance of reducing recidivism and keeping people out of the prison system, and ask him whether he would work with me to make sure that we tie in the National Institute on Drug Abuse, obviously the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and, of course, HHS, to help us address this overall issue that does not just lie in the justice system, but rather lies around an interagency approach to this subject.

□ 1830

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island, a member of our subcommittee, for raising this very, very important issue.

As you mentioned, dealing with the issues of substance abuse and prisoners is a critical component of ensuring that they do not repeat their crimes. Reducing recidivism of prisoners is a goal that those of us on both sides of the aisle can support.

I appreciate the gentleman's commitment. We will see what we can do with regard to coordination. The gentleman has been very faithful in raising this over and over. We will try to help in every way possible.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. I know the gentleman will. I thank him for all of his work in this area, and I thank him for his 6 years of service as chairman on the committee.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, over the last year, I have mentioned to Chairman WOLF on a number of occasions that I think of him every time that it rains. With the torrential downpours that we have had here in the Northeast over the last several days, I have been thinking of him even more, and thanking him, thanking him sincerely as well as thanking Ranking Member MOLLOHAN and their respective staffs for responding to the great potential for preventable flooding disaster in the part of the country that I represent along our southern border in Texas.

I very much appreciate the subcommittee including $6.4 million in this bill for improvements to the levees along the Rio Grande River. This means that construction can begin for vital protection for the cities of McAllen, Hidalgo, Pharr and Granjeno.

Thank you for reassuring the families in these communities that, despite both the very tough competition for Federal dollars and our inability to get the Administration to really place a priority on flood protection, that you heard and answered their plea for help. This is a significant increase in support that will help ensure that, in the event we have a hurricane or even a very strong tropical storm, that thousands of families will not find their homes flooded, their businesses closed, their drinking water polluted and relief efforts hampered as both the local airport and highways are inundated.

In the spring of last year, as I first began representing the Rio Grande Valley, I made what was, until recently, the only request for more levee rehabilitation dollars. I appreciate the 39 local governments, school districts and economic development corporations that endorsed this call for life-saving Federal investment.

While today's bill nearly triples the Administration request for levees, I know the subcommittee is fully aware that much more is needed every year for the next decade to ensure rehabilitation for these levees, which are up to 9 feet short, geologically flawed, structurally unsound and could be overtopped along 38 river miles.

The millions that we invest today are the beginning of a vital investment that, when repeated in future years, will save us billions in flood relief and untold human misery.

But for the fate of nature, the hurricane that hit New Orleans could just as easily have tracked west instead of tracking east and caused a similar disaster in Texas. Until the entire rehabilitation program of the International Boundary and Water Commission is completed, at a total cost that is a mere fraction of what Congress has already approved for New Orleans, we remain at very great risk.

Now the Valley looks to our Texas Senators and to the Administration to fully support what this subcommittee has done and to add funds to what is being approved here in this bill so that together we can ensure a reasonable level of safety and avoid another Katrina-style disaster.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to enter into a colloquy with the chairman.

Mr. Chairman, as you remember, 6 years ago I came to this floor and shared with the body about a Hurricane Summit that I had held in the Second District of North Carolina. It was in response to devastation that took place from a major hurricane by the name of Floyd.

That hurricane was the strongest and most devastating storm to hit the United States in more than 25 years. When Floyd roared across the east coast from the Carolinas to New England and through Virginia and Washington, D.C., in September of 1999, it took 56 lives and upward of $6 billion in devastation.

Floyd showed us that much more damage, death and destruction can be created by the unexpected inland flooding of fresh water, more so than what happens on the coast. North Carolina was a good example of that. My district is an inland district and suffered greatly from that storm.

Last summer, this was displayed again with devastating intensity during Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. When, as we all witnessed, the damage that was done, that did not just limit itself to the areas on the Gulf Coast.

After the storm pushed inland in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, in the weeks that followed, we saw the severe flooding and the anguish and the problems that was wrought by it. And just this past weekend we saw it right here in Washington, D.C.

That Hurricane Summit brought together metrologist experts from universities, the National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Service to develop more accurate indexes for inland flooding monitoring. The purpose of this index, simply put, is to save lives. Too many times these storms hit and bring harm to people who have a false sense of security because they believe they live far inland and too far inland to escape flooding.

With information that was gathered at that summit, we drafted legislation, as you remember, Mr. Chairman, and it ensured that NOAA and the National Weather Service would make significant improvements to the Inland

Flooding Warning System. That bill was H.R. 4826, the Inland Flood Forecasting and Warning System Act of 2002, that passed the 107th Congress, and it enjoyed wide bipartisan support.

The legislation directed NOAA to do three things: Improve the capacity to forecast inland flooding associated with tropical storms and hurricanes; two, to develop a distinctive inland flooding warning system for emergency management officials that clearly defines inland flood risks and dangers; and, third, train emergency management officials, National Weather Service personnel and metrologists to use these improved forecasting techniques on inland flooding.

And the important part of this legislation required the National Weather Service and NOAA to report annually to Congress on the progress of this new index. Mr. Chairman, this week we saw, as I said, what could happen here.

I would like to work with you and the members of the Appropriations Committee to ensure that NOAA provides these reports to Congress in a timely manner. Congress must provide the proper oversight to NOAA to ensure that the progress to develop this important index is done and it is accomplished as soon as possible to save lives.

I thank the chairman. I yield.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentleman. Just look at the weather we have been having here in the Washington, D.C., area the last several days.

I would like to thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his leadership on the issue. We look forward to working with him on the issue as the bill moves forward.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy with the chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to first commend the chairman and the ranking member for the good work that they have done on this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, there is a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility that has been authorized and appropriated in a small farming community in my district, in Mendota, California. In May, 2000, the Bureau of Prisons proposed to build a medium security correctional institute in the U.S. Western Region and selected Mendota as the site. This facility, when completed, would house 1,152 beds that are needed in a system that is already over 37 percent over capacity.

In fiscal 2001 and fiscal 2002, $158.9 million was appropriated for the site planning, development, construction of the Mendota facility. However, rescissions of $57 million in fiscal year 2002 and 2004 have jeopardized this project. To maintain the existing contract, the final option must be exercised by this year, October 8, 2006.

Should this contract expire, a new bid is expected to increase the cost of the facility by over 20 percent more. Over $100 million in Federal funds has already been spent on the facility. It now sits empty, and 40 percent of the construction is completed.

If this rescission is allowed to stand, it will stand as a testament to the Federal Government's response of being penny wise and pound foolish.

Mr. Chairman, is it your understanding that the $89 million included in this bill for construction and maintenance of Federal prisons is not directed to specific facilities?

Mr. WOLF. The gentleman from California is correct.

Mr. COSTA. Then, Mr. Chairman, if the Bureau of Prisons deems this project a priority, would the chairman agree to work with me to try to make funds available to continue this facility so that it is not left half completed and therefore wasted Federal funds would have been spent?

Mr. WOLF. The committee is aware of the circumstances surrounding the Mendota facility and will work with the gentleman from California.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I would like to thank the gentleman from Virginia for his comments.

With the permission of the Chair, I will now submit for the RECORD an additional statement detailing the situation at this Mendota facility and commit to continue to work with you.

Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member MOLLOHAN, I commend you for your leadership and good work on the Science State Justice Commerce Appropriations measure, given the limitations of the budget. I was particularly pleased with the report language addressing the Administration's shortsighted request to rescind prison construction funds bearing in mind the increasing demands on our already overcrowded federal prisons.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my constituents in the small rural town of Mendota, I would like to call your attention to an issue of pressing concern in the congressional district I am proud to represent. At its core this is an issue of smart budgeting, addressing security demands, and the federal government following through on its commitments.

In May of 2000, the City of Mendota was approached by the Federal Bureau of Prisons proposing to build a medium security federal correctional institution in Mendota, California. The required environmental impact study followed, after which Mendota was selected. The local elected officials and community leaders have been strong supporters of the project, proud to provide a public service to the country and encouraged by the economic stimulus the prison would create.

The demand for such a prison is imperative and the Mendota facility will provide much needed bed space for 1,152 medium-security male inmates. With crowding at medium-security facilities currently 37 percent over capacity, this institution is of critical importance. Worse yet, an additional 7,500 new federal inmates are expected to enter our federal prisons annually.

Today, California's Corrections Institutions are the second-largest prison system in the nation after the Federal Bureau of Prisons. California's prison population, according to a June 11, 2006, report in the Washington Post, "has surged in recent months to more than 173,000, resulting in the worst overcrowding in the country and costing taxpayers more than $8 billion a year." Just today, The Sacramento Bee reported that California "prisons are more overcrowded than ever, some 200 percent of design capacity." In response, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger called for a special legislative session and proposed an initiative to expedite the construction of State prisons.

The funding history for the Mendota facility is an embarrassment. Should the Administration get its way in the FY2007 budget, it is the American taxpayer that will bear the burden of increased costs. Funding for this facility includes $11.9 million in FY2001 for site and planning development and $147 million in FY 2002 for remaining construction funding. However, rescission of $5.744 million in FY 2002 and $51.895 million in FY 2004 has jeopardized the entire project. To maintain the existing contract, the final option must be exercised by October 8, 2006. Should this contract expire, it is anticipated that any new contract will cost at least 20 percent more.

However, the President's FY2007 Budget contained no funding for the completion of the Mendota facility.

The federal government has made a long term commitment to construct and operate the Mendota facility. Over $100 million in federal funds has already been spent on the facility with 40 percent of the construction complete. To bring this project to a virtual halt at this stage would be unfair to the citizens of Mendota, a city with an 18.6 percent unemployment rate and 42 percent living below the poverty line. Mendota is counting on the government to keep its promise.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the gentleman from Virginia to engage in a colloquy. I would ask the gentleman from Virginia to do that. This would involve the provision in the bill's committee report that relates to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

I am thankful that the committee has included language in the fiscal year 2007 bill with the intent to direct the Bureau of Prisons to renew the intergovernmental agreements with four West Texas communities, including Reeves County, which are set to expire in 2007, if these local governments offer the Bureau of Prisons fair and reasonable prices and their facilities meet the Bureau of Prisons' standards.

Further, I am pleased that it is the intent of the committee that this language be binding upon the Bureau of Prisons under application of this appropriations bill.

It is also my understanding that there is a misprint in the committee report accompanying the 2007 Science, State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations Bill. The language in the report should read, as passed by my amendment during full committee markup, that the Bureau of Prisons is directed to renew agreements with local governments housing Federal criminal aliens, if these facilities meet Bureau of Prisons' standards and a fair and reasonable price is offered.

I am hopeful that the chairman will acknowledge that this is the language that was intended.

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentleman from Texas, who is very, very, very persistent. I agree with his description of the intent of the language and acknowledge that the report should reflect what was passed by the committee last week as described by gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for his support on this issue of great importance to my constituents and the people of the State of Texas.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, would the chairman of the Science, State, Justice and Commerce Appropriations subcommittee engage me in a colloquy?

Thank you for yielding and engaging in this colloquy on the Small Business Administration's New Markets Venture Capital Program.

Mr. Chairman, we have talked before about the many small businesses located in low-income urban and rural areas that lack access to capital in the form of equity, and that presents a serious barrier to growth.

Although it is widely recognized that small businesses create 75 percent of all new jobs and account for 99 percent of all employers, conventional venture capital firms simply overlook low-income areas; and it handicaps these businesses' ability to leverage resources needed to expand existing operations and hire and train qualified employees.

The Small Business Administration's New Markets Venture Capital Program was established precisely for this purpose, to fill the access to capital gap that exists for a number of these small businesses in these communities. The program was designed for the purpose of making equity investments in growing small businesses located in economically stressed urban and rural regions through the creation of privately managed new market venture capital companies.

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The overall objective of these equity investments is to provide patient capital to help promote economic development and the creation of wealth, not for individuals but wealth to support employment opportunities in underserved areas, as well as among the residents living in such neighborhoods.

Six new market venture companies were created during the initial phase of this program, Mr. Chairman; and these firms are still operating and making critical equity investment in small businesses, primarily located in low-income urban and in rural areas. It is imperative that the new market venture capital program is given a chance to succeed in order to continue its mission in bringing much-needed equity investment capital to small businesses in these communities that need them the most.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Wisconsin for her very, very hard work and leadership on this issue.

The committee shares her concern of providing sources of capital for small businesses and makes a very compelling point. The committee supports this small business investment company, SBIC, program, another SBA program that provides equity investments to small businesses. The committee also understands that the NMVC program is still operational and that the SBA is still monitoring the work of the existing NMVC companies.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your concern. As you may know from our previous conversations, my congressional district includes the City of Milwaukee, a city that currently ranks 48th out of the 50 largest U.S. cities in venture capital investment dollars, 7th among the poorest cities in the Nation, and has a 52 percent unemployment rate among African American men.

I recognize that these SBICs offer another source of equity capital for small businesses. However, as you can see, more needs to be done to ensure that these investment dollars are specifically geared toward those urban and rural neighborhoods that continue to be left behind. It is so crucial that we do our part to provide the necessary incentives to encourage venture capital investments in these communities, and I respectfully ask for your help in this effort.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, if the gentlewoman would yield, the committee notes your concern; and we will do everything we can to help.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman; and I look forward to working with you.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to engage in a colloquy with the esteemed chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. WOLF.

Mr. Chairman, in January, I introduced legislation to require the Department of Justice to make available on the Internet the documents related to the Foreign Agents Registration Act, called FARA. It is imperative that we make FARA documents available on the Internet. This will increase public access to information about foreign lobbyists and, in turn, increase public confidence in Congress.

I know the subcommittee chairman has been working with the Department of Justice to accomplish this. I am told that this process is under way and may be completed by the end of the year. I thank the subcommittee chairman for his continuing leadership and for including report language urging the Department of Justice to complete this effort as quickly as possible. I would like to work with the subcommittee chairman to ensure that this important project is completed this year.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. SCHMIDT. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I most certainly will work with the gentlewoman from Ohio on this project. This is very, very important.

You had lobbyists downtown lobbying for the Khartoum government on the issue of Darfur, where this House has voted, saying that what is taking place in Darfur is genocide, and yet you actually had a high-level official who had worked at the State Department and National Security Council out there representing the Khartoum government.

You also have a number of law firms in this city that are now representing China, and I do not know how you live with yourself if you represent China and you are an American citizen. We had a meeting yesterday and we found out there are now 40 Catholic bishops and priests in jail in China today, 40. There are 4 to 6,000 evangelical house church people in jail today in China, and yet some of the big law firms downtown are representing China.

And then the beat goes on. You have them representing China with regard to what is taking place in the Uighurs, what is taking place with the Dalai Lama and in Tibet.

So I think the gentlewoman's amendment and position is exactly right. We will do everything we can to make sure that it is on line so we can find out who has the audacity to represent Sudan and the Khartoum government during the days of genocide and the same thing with regard to China.

So we will look forward to working with the gentlewoman.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the subcommittee chairman for his remarks and look forward to working with him and the rest of the Congress.

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, let me begin by expressing my gratitude to you for your leadership and the hard work that you and your staff have put into the fiscal year 2007 Science, State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations bill.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to thank you for your great work in helping local law enforcement and for working to increase funding in the COPS program, which is desperately needed. While there are many ways the Federal Government protects us, ultimately local law enforcement is on the front lines in our neighborhoods when it comes to fighting crime and, now, in fighting terrorism; and the COPS program provides vital assistance to them in these efforts.

I spent 33 years of my life in law enforcement and served as a patrol officer all the way to the sheriff of the King County Sheriff's Office in Seattle, Washington, one of the largest law enforcement agencies in the country. As

a sheriff, I have witnessed how the COPS program provided much-needed funding to King County, from school resource officers to new law enforcement technology.

Mr. Chairman, the Federal Government is constantly telling local law enforcement in this new post-9/11 age that we must work in partnership, that we must work together to keep our Nation safe. After all, catching a terrorist in Seattle who may want to kill people in Los Angeles is not just a local problem; it is a national problem.

However, the word ''partnership'' rings hollow if the vital funds necessary to implement that partnership are not there. If local law enforcement upholds its end of the program, the vital funding is required. Too often, this funding comes from their budget without any Federal assistance. The local agencies are faced with a dilemma of either not participating in vital terror-fighting activities and programs, or joining in those efforts and shortchanging local programs that keep our families safe.

Starting in 2002, funding for local law enforcement under the COPS program decreased. The COPS program received $929 million in 2003, $411 million in 2006. This does not send the right message to our local law enforcement about the commitment of Congress to work with that partnership.

However, I am very grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for being willing to listen and to work on this issue with me. With your help, this year's bill will increase total funding for the COPS program to $570.5 million. This is the first increase in COPS funding in 5 years and something to be thankful for and proud of. In addition, $99 million is included in the bill to address meth cleanup.

Adequately funding the COPS program in this bill sends the right message to our local law enforcement community that the Federal Government is an equal partner and that the Federal Government is giving local police backup in this fight.

While we still need to work to continue to increase funding for local law enforcement efforts in the fight against meth, I believe that this increase is a positive step in the right direction. Tight budget constraints make it impossible to fully fund every program, and I thank the chairman for recognizing the importance of local law enforcement and providing an increase in the COPS program.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REICHERT. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Washington for raising this issue. He has talked to me so many times, and I appreciate his persistence.

I want to thank him for his leadership on issues important to law enforcement and the fight against meth and the spread of gangs in our communities. I understand your perspective on this concern as a former law enforcement officer, and I am glad I was able to work with you to provide increased funding under the COPS program; and, frankly, if we could do more when we get to conference, we will be glad to do that.

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman. I look forward to working with you.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TERRY) having assumed the chair, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITING AMENDMENTS DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5672, SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 5672 in the Committee of the Whole, pursuant to House Resolution 890, notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no further amendment to the bill may be offered except: pro forma amendments offered at any point in the reading by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate; amendments printed in the RECORD and numbered 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25; an amendment by each of the following specified Members:

Mr. REICHERT, regarding funding for the Justice Assistance grant program, which shall be debatable for 20 minutes;

Ms. BROWN-WAITE, regarding funding for VAWA program;

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, regarding funding for the SBA, which shall be debatable for 20 minutes;

Mr. HINCHEY, regarding funding limitation on implementation of medical marijuana laws, which shall be debatable for 20 minutes;

Mr. WOLF or Mr. MOLLOHAN, regarding funding for State and local law enforcement assistance;

Mr. OBEY, regarding funding for Legal Services Corporation;

Mr. BOSWELL, regarding funding for criminal records upgrades;

Mr. WYNN, regarding funding for drug courts;

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, regarding funding for FBI salaries and expenses;

Mr. MOLLOHAN, regarding funding for various programs and tax law changes;

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, regarding funding for Justice Assistance grant program;

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, regarding funding for Justice Assistance grant program;

Mr. BARROW, regarding funding for SCAAP;

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, regarding funding for drug courts;

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, regarding funding for Justice Assistance grant programs;

Mr. REYES, regarding funding for the Southwest Border Initiative;

Mr. FOSSELLA, regarding funding for COPS bulletproof vest program;

Mr. LYNCH, regarding funding for COPS bulletproof vest program;

Mr. RENZI, regarding funding for tribal law enforcement;

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, regarding funding limitation on targeting segments of the Muslim and Arab communities for national security investigations;

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, regarding funding limitation on State and local anti-drug task forces that do not collect data on the racial distribution of convictions;

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, regarding USTR funding for China enforcement;

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, regarding ITA funding for the Office of China compliance;

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, regarding funding for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program;

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, regarding funding for NOAA;

Mr. GILCHREST, regarding funding for certain NOAA programs;

Mr. THOMPSON of California, regarding funding for Pacific Coastal salmon recovery;

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Mr. BROWN of Ohio, regarding funding for NASA aeronautics research;

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, regarding funding for NASA education programs;

Ms. WATSON, regarding funding for the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs;

Mr. MURPHY, regarding funding reduction for FCC unless certain rulemaking occurs;

Mrs. DAVIS of California, regarding funding for the National Veterans Business Development Corporation;

Mr. OBEY, amending FLSA with respect to the minimum wage;

Mr. ANDREWS, regarding funding limitation on revisions to OMB circular A–76;

Mr. BAIRD, regarding funding limitation on motions filed under section 3730 of title 31;

Mr. CAPUANO, regarding funding for young witness assistance grants;

Mr. CARDOZA, regarding funding for drug endangered children grant program;

Mr. CULBERSON, regarding funding limitation on activities in contravention of section 1373 of title 8;