Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the subcommittee on Crime, for yielding me this time, and I rise in support of the rule that Congress continues its commitment to this facility through this bill.

Protection of Florida's unique environment and the animals that inhabit it are aided by this bill. Specifically, this bill allocates $1.7 million for the Marine Mammal Commission for continuation of studies to further protect the endangered Florida manatee.

Additionally, this bill continues funding for the Caribbean Initiative, which provides added resources to the FBI, DEA, and the INS for the region that includes Puerto Rico, the Caribbean, and south Florida.

I am pleased to see that the bill before us includes significant funding for the COPS Program, the COPS program, administered by the Department of Justice. Specifically, the committee report recommends that funds be directed to the largest school district in my State, Miami-Dade County Public Schools, for technology equipment for school policing activities.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me mention that later in this debate I will offer an amendment for funding to an important project in a very small city in my district that is in desperate need, Pahokee, Florida. Looking ahead, I thank the ranking member for working with me on my amendment and for the thoughtful consideration of it.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill; and the rule is fine, as far as it goes. Again, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) for bringing an excellent bill to the House. This is a bipartisan bill that helps millions of Americans from coast to coast, and I urge passage of the bill and adoption of the rule.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I rise in support of the rule and wish to talk specifically about one of the most impressive components of this piece of legislation we are going to be voting on in terms of the Justice appropriations.

As a proud original cosponsor of the COPS program and the only member of the subcommittee on Crime from Congress, I want to take this time to applaud the efforts of the chairman, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), in reinstating the funding for the COPS program at $1 billion, which is $158 million above the President requested. This is a critically important program to our law enforcement community and to the safety of our citizens.

In my community of central Florida, for example, we have added more than 500 police officers since 1994. We have added 110,000 police officers across the country. Over two-thirds of our police departments have benefited from this program. What happened? We saw a dramatic downturn in crime. Every year since 1994, the crime rate has gone down.

Recently, I held a roundtable in my community and invited all of the sheriffs and all the chiefs of police. Some were elected; some were appointed. Some were Republican; some were Democrat. Some headed up large police departments; some headed up small. They all had one common goal. Their number one criminal justice priority was to fully fund the COPS program because they saw it made a meaningful difference in the lives of citizens in Orlando.

I want to applaud the leaders in funding this program and let them know this will continue to make a meaningful difference in people's lives because of their leadership.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered. The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair. Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2500, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 192 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. 2500.

AFTER RECESS

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I want to announce to Members that as we begin consideration of this very important appropriations bill that because of the heavy schedule for the floor this week, we would like to accomplish an agreement on limiting time on amendments, as we have done on other bills. In order to be fair to the membership, in order to do this, I would like to urge Members who have an amendment that they would like to have considered on this bill, that they present that as soon as they possibly can so that as we begin to create the list of amendments that we will be considering, so that we will not leave anybody out.

The schedule for the balance of the evening will be announced at a later
time by the majority leader, but at this point we are prepared to go into the general debate on the bill. I want to extend congratulations to the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman WOLF) for the tremendous leadership that he has shown in this, his first year as chairman of this particular subcommittee, and also to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), who is the ranking member. There has been a very cooperative effort between the gentleman and the chairman. They both have done a good job. Their staffs have worked diligently to present a good, fair bill.

Will it satisfy everybody? I know there are a lot of folks that would like to see more money appropriated by this bill; others think it appropriates too much. So it is probably just at about that point. We have had to carefully fund this bill. We have four other appropriations bills, plus the conference report on the supplemental, awaiting consideration by the House, so the sooner we can expedite this business, the sooner we can get on to the rest of the appropriations business.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to begin consideration of H.R. 2500, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and related agencies. The bill provides funding for programs whose impact ranges from the safety of people in their homes and communities, to the conduct of diplomacy around the world, to predicting the weather from satellites in outer space.

The bill before the Committee and in the House today reflects the delicate balance of needs and requirements. We have drafted what I consider to be a responsible bill for fiscal year 2002 spending levels for the departments and agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction. We have had to carefully prioritize the funding in this bill and make hard judgments with regard to scarce resources.

Overall, the bill before the committee recommends a total of $38.5 billion in discretionary funding, of which $38.1 billion is general-purpose discretionary, and $440 million is for the discretionary conservation function. The bill is $572 million above the enacted level for fiscal year 2001, and $600 million above the President's request.

For the Department of Justice, the bill provides $21.5 billion in discretionary funding, $572 million above last year's level and $623 million above the President's request. This includes a $455 million increase to address critical detention requirements to house criminals and illegal aliens.

It also includes $5 million in support of the President's faith-based initiative at the Federal Bureau of Prisons, including a pilot program at Petersburg, Virginia, and Leavenworth, Kansas, Federal Penitentiaries. I firmly believe that faith can have a positive impact on the lives of those incarcerated, and I know that we must provide prisoners with something more positive than just putting them in prison; and a faith-based initiative which will be open to all faiths I believe can make a big impact in reducing recidivism.

There is a $469 million increase for the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the DEA. This will enhance Federal law enforcement's ability to fight the war on violent crime and drugs and to combat cybercrime and national security threats.

We have also included report language that will ensure that the Inspector General at the Department of Justice will have the full authority, for the first time, to investigate allegations of employee misconduct within both the FBI and the DEA. Again, this will be the first time that the IG will have permission to look at the whole Department, including the FBI and DEA.

This move is significant, given the problems that have plagued the FBI, and the DEA to a lesser extent. Having this added measure of oversight will be a good thing for the FBI and the DEA, and it will hopefully begin to restore the American people's faith in these two valiant and extremely important organizations. There are good men and women who serve the country very well; and by giving the IG the ability to look, I think will be a good thing.

There is a $252 million increase for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to enforce our immigration laws, hire additional Border Patrol agents, and continue the interior enforcement effort. This funding level also includes the President's request for an additional $45 million to achieve a 6-month application processing standard. There is a $150 million increase to enforce Federal and State gun laws and distribute gun safety locks.

This also empowers local communities to fight crime by providing $1.3 billion for State and local law enforcement assistance. This includes funding for Violence against Women Act programs, victims of trafficking grants, the State Criminal Alien Assistance program, and Federal law enforcement block grant programs, COPS and juvenile justice programs.

For the Department of Commerce, the bill provides $5.2 billion, $21 million above the request. It provides full funding for the U.S. trade agencies, Census, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, $29 million over the President's request for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including the National Weather Service.

The bill also includes $440 million on the conservation category as negotiated in the fiscal year 2001 Interior appropriations bill.

The National Weather Service has been diligent in its pursuit of a new National Severe Storm Laboratory building in Norman, Oklahoma. The gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. WATTS, has been vigilant in his pursuit to provide the required capabilities of this laboratory. Beginning in 1998, he has obtained funding to establish the National Severe Storm Laboratory. Beginning in 1998, he has obtained funding to establish the National Severe Storm Laboratory, and this year we are pleased to see those funds increased.

This year, through the efforts of the chairman of the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK), there is an agreement with the General Services Administration to actually construct this building. This committee has agreed to provide the above-standard GSA costs specific to the requirements for NOAA. This facility will allow NOAA to improve the detection of tornadoes nationwide. The bill also includes the full $440 million, as I said, under the conservation category program as negotiated in the fiscal year 2001 Interior appropriations bill. So this I think will help the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK) and the University of Oklahoma to deal with that issue dealing with NOAA.

For Judiciary, $63 million will begin the renovations at the U.S. Supreme Court building, plus half the amount needed to protect the life, safety and security of the millions of people who use that building. Also a cost-of-living increase for the attorneys who ensure the fairness of our criminal justice system by representing indigents in criminal cases.

For the State Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors, the bill provides $7.7 billion, $387 million above last year's appropriations, per the request of the Bush administration and per the request of Secretary Powell.

It includes a programming increase of $419 million for diplomatic readiness and reform, including 360 new positions and major technology modernization, $1.3 billion, the full request, the full request, because of embassy security problems, for urgent embassy security needs, including the construction of new secure replacement embassies and consulates.

Just last week, on July 12, the State Department released its first annual report on sexual trafficking in persons. The Congress ought to know that at
Mr. Chairman, this bill provides funding of $3 million for the Commission on International Religious Freedom to monitor violations of religious freedom abroad and make policy recommendations to the State Department. I am particularly concerned about the denial of equal treatment to Coptic Christians by the government of Egypt. Funding for this Commission will help to ensure that such violations are given the attention they deserve by our foreign policymakers, whether being Egypt, whether being China, or wherever it may be.

This is a very quick summary of the recommendations before the House today. The bill gives no ground on the ongoing war against crime and drugs and provides the resources to State and local law enforcement that has helped bring the violent crime rate down to its lowest level since the Justice Department began tracking it. It includes major increases for the State Department to allow the Secretary, Secretary Powell, to rejuvenate and reform the Department and to continue the important, ongoing efforts to improve embassy security. It represents our best take on matching the needs with scarce resources.

I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member, who has been very effective and, I might say, these get to be sort of pro forma things, but, really, the gentleman is a good friend and someone we have worked very, very closely with. I want him to know that I appreciate his principal commitment, his thorough understanding of the programs in this bill, and I like sitting next to him with his great sense of humor, so I just wanted to thank him.

I also would like to thank all of the members of the subcommittee for their help. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), who had been the chairman of this committee for 6 years, has helped me with regard to a number of issues. I would also like to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER), the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLORAN), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CRAMER), and the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Finally, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the full committee chairman, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member, for their help in moving this bill forward.

I would also be remiss if I failed to mention how much I appreciate the professionalism and the cooperation of both the minority staff and the majority staff.

I would like to thank the majority staff, Mike Ringler, who handles the budgets of the State Department and the United Nations; Leslie Albright, who ably works the Justice Department law enforcement programs, including the DEA, the U.S. Marshal Service and the FBI; Christine Ryan, a former FBI professional who oversees the Commerce Department budget and who is marrying a Marine Corps officer in a few short weeks when we finally finish this bill.

I also want to thank Julie Miller, an extremely professional OMB official, who may even stay with the committee if we can get the approval, who has been detailed to the committee; and Carrie Hines, another top-notch professional who has been detailed to the committee.

I appreciate the top-notch efforts of Gall Del Balzo, whose experience on the Senate Budget Committee, as assistant parliamentarian of the Senate and as general counsel of CBO, has prepared her well for the position of clerk of this subcommittee.

These young professionals put in countless hours working weekends and late into the night. It is time spent away from their families and their friends, and yet they are dedicated to doing what is best for the American people, and we really appreciate them very much.

On the minority side, I want to say exactly the same thing. In particular, I would like to thank Sally Chadbourne, Lucy Hand, Nadine Berg, Rob Nabor's and Christine Maloy from the democratic staff who were willing to pitch in during all the long hours spent putting this bill together. It has been a unique experience. It has been more bipartisan than I have seen, quite frankly, for a long time.

With that, I will just end by saying we tried hard to produce the best bill possible. It probably is not like the Ten Commandments. It is not perfect. I am sure there could be some changes here. While there cannot be any changes to the Ten Commandments, there can be in this bill, but we did not have that vision that the good Lord has, so we will be taking some amendments and doing some things, but I do hope Members will support the bill.
### Appropriations Bill, 2002 (H.R. 2500)

#### Amounts in thousands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2001</th>
<th>FY 2002</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
<th>Bill vs.</th>
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<td>Enacted</td>
<td>Request</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enacted</td>
<td>Request</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Title I - Department of Justice

**General Administration**

- Salaries and expenses: 88,518, 93,433, 91,868, +3,150, -1,765
- Joint automated booking system: 15,880, 15,957, 15,957, +77
- Nextwave communications: 204,549, 104,606, 104,615, -99,934, +9
- Counterterrorism fund: 4,985, 4,999, 4,989
- Telecommunications carrier compliance fund: 100,488
- Defense function: 100,488
- Administrative law and appeals:
  - Direct appropriation: 160,706, 178,499, 178,751, +18,043, +252
  - Detention trustee: 998, 1,718, 1,721, +73, +3
  - Office of Inspector General: 41,464, 45,466, 50,735, +5,251, +5,240
- Total, General administration: 718,102, 444,667, 448,436, -266,066, +3,739

**United States Parole Commission**

- Salaries and expenses: 8,036, 10,862, 10,815, +2,079, +53

#### Legal Activities

- General legal activities:
  - Direct appropriation: 534,592, 566,022, 566,011, +33,419, +1,169
  - Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent): 4,019, 4,028, 4,028, +9
  - Antitrust Division: 120,836, 140,873, 141,366, +20,529, +1,163
  - Offsetting fee collections - carryover: -28,000, -51,550, -36,000, -11,000, -10,050
  - Offsetting fee collections - current year: -95,838, -89,423, -105,396, -9,958
  - Direct appropriation: 306,867, 328,100
- United States Attorneys:
  - Direct appropriation: 1,247,631, 1,346,299, 1,353,968, +106,337, +7,769
  - United States Trustee System Fund: 125,997, 154,044, 145,937, +19,040, -8,107
  - Offsetting fee collections: -119,997, -147,044, -138,937, -19,040, +8,107
  - Interest on U.S. securities: -5,000, -7,000, -7,000
- Direct appropriation: 1,057

**Foreign Claims Settlement Commission**

- Direct appropriation: 1,105, 1,130, 1,136, +31

**United States Marshals Service**

- Direct appropriation: 571,435, 619,818, 622,545, +51,211, +2,826
- Construction: 18,068, 6,521, 6,628, +1,007, +7
- Justice prisoner and alien transportation system fund: 13,970
- Total, United States Marshals Service: 602,093, 626,439, 629,274, +26,281, +2,836

**Federal prison detention**

- Fees and expenses of witnesses: 125,573, 156,145, 148,494, +22,651, -7,651
- Community Relations Service: 8,456, 9,269, 9,289, +813
- Assets forfeiture fund: 22,949, 22,949
- Total, Legal activities: 3,143,406, 3,457,783, 3,460,811, +317,405, +3,068

**Radiation Exposure Compensation**

- Administrative expenses: 1,096, 1,098, 1,098
- Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund: 10,776, 10,776, 10,776
- Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation: 12,772, 12,772, 12,772

**Interagency Law Enforcement**

- Interagency crime and drug enforcement: 325,181, 338,106, 340,189, +15,006, +2,083

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

- Salaries and expenses: 2,791,785, 3,050,472, 3,042,606, +250,811, -7,896
- Counterintelligence and national security: 438,687, 459,387, 448,487, +11,899, -6,900
- Direct appropriation: 3,228,462, 3,505,659, 3,491,073, +29,586, -14,786
- Construction: 16,950, 1,250, 1,250
- Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation: 3,245,132, 3,507,109, 3,492,323, +247,191, -14,786

**Drug Enforcement Administration**

- Salaries and expenses: 1,443,469, 1,547,929, 1,543,083, +99,414, -4,848
- Diversion control fund: 1,350, 67,000, 67,000
- Total, Drug Enforcement Administration: 3,296,132, 1,480,929, 1,476,083, +115,057, -4,848

**Immigration and Naturalization Service**

- Salaries and expenses: 3,118,996, 3,386,001, 3,371,440, +255,441, -16,561
- Enforcement and border affairs: (2,541,463, 2,737,341, 2,738,517, (+197,664, (+17,176
- Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direction: (377,546, 350,660, 632,503, (+95,377, (+17,237

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**Note:** The table above outlines the appropriations for various departments and agencies for FY 2002, showing the enacted, requested, and budgeted amounts, along with changes from the previous year. The specific amounts and budgetary impacts are detailed for each category.
### APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) - Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
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<th>Fee accounts:</th>
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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2001 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2002 Request</th>
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<td>Immigration enforcement fines</td>
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<td>H-1B Visa fees</td>
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<td>(4,801,148)</td>
<td>(5,510,352)</td>
<td>-709,204</td>
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| Appropriations                         | (3,252,008)    | (3,516,411)     | 264,403 |                           |                          |

| (Total)                                 | (1,249,440)    | (1,269,981)     | 19,541  |                          |                          |

### Federal Prison System

| Salaries and expenses                   | 3,500,172      | 3,829,437       | 348,265 |                          |                          |
| Prior year carryover                   | -31,000        | -15,000         | 16,000  |                          |                          |
| Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated | 3,489,172      | 3,814,437       | 325,265 |                          |                          |

| Buildings and facilities                | 833,822        | 833,273         | 549      |                          |                          |
| Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated | 3,421          | 3,429           | 8        |                          |                          |
| Subtotal, Federal Prison System        | 4,206,415      | 4,666,912       | 460,497 |                          |                          |

### Office of Justice Programs

| Justice assistance                     | 417,269        | 407,877         | 5,592   |                          |                          |
| (By transfer)                          | (6,032)        | (6,032)         |          |                          |                          |
| State and local law enforcement assistance: |               |                 |      |                          |                          |
| Direct appropriations                   |                |                 |      |                          |                          |
| Local law enforcement block grant      | 521,849        | 400,000         | 121,849 |                          |                          |
| Boys and Girls clubs (earnings)        | (60,000)       | (60,000)        |          |                          |                          |
| Police athletic league (earnings)      | (0)            | (0)             |          |                          |                          |
| Grants, contracts, and other assistance (earnings) | 521,849 | 400,000  | 121,849 |                          |                          |
| State prison grants                    | 654,900        | 664,900         | 64,000  |                          |                          |
| Tribal prison construction              | 7,592          | 7,592           |          |                          |                          |
| Tribal prison construction              | 7,982          | 7,982           | 0       |                          |                          |
| Indian grants                          | 4,989          | 4,989           |          |                          |                          |
| Byrne grants (formula)                 | 466,900        | 500,000         | 34,100  |                          |                          |
| Byrne grants (discretionary)           | 66,958         | 70,000          | 3,052   |                          |                          |
| Byrne grant block grant                | 246,450        | 246,450         | 0       |                          |                          |
| Drug courts                            | 46,960         | 50,000          | 110     |                          |                          |
| Violence Against Women grants          | 286,044        | 309,665         | 23,621  |                          |                          |
| State prison drug treatment             | 62,691         | 73,661          | 11,600  |                          |                          |
| Stalking and domestic violence grants  | 3,000          | 3,000           | 3,000   |                          |                          |
| Voluntary Childrens on Campus          | 10,000         | 10,000          | 0       |                          |                          |
| Legal assistance for victims           | 40,000         | 40,000          | 0       |                          |                          |
| Protection for older and disabled women| 5,000          | 5,000           | 0       |                          |                          |
| Safe Havens for Children pilot program | 15,000         | 15,000          | 0       |                          |                          |
| Parental kidnapping law report         | 200            | 200             | 0       |                          |                          |
| Forensic exams of domestic violence study | 200          | 200             | 0       |                          |                          |
| Education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities | 7,500 | 7,500 | 0 |                          |                          |
| Other crime control programs           | 5,668          | 5,668           | 0       |                          |                          |
| Assistance for victims of trafficking  | 10,000         | 10,000          | 0       |                          |                          |
| Subtotal, State and local law enforcement | 2,842,060 | 2,017,726 | 824,334 |                          |                          |
| Weed and seed program fund             | 33,905         | 58,925          | 25,020  |                          |                          |

### Community oriented policing services

| Direct appropriations                   |                |                 |      |                          |                          |
| Public safety and community policing grants | 533,852 | 271,356 | 262,506 | -111,967 | +150,000 |
| Management administration              | 31,720         | 32,132         | 4,412  | +3,198 | +182 |
| Crime identification technology        | 120,714        | 255,406        | 134,692 | -58,233 | -41,763 |
| Safe schools initiative                | (17,402)       | (17,000)       | (422)  |                         |                          |
| Upgrade criminal history records       | 34,903         | 35,000         | 966    |                          |                          |
| DNA identification/criminal lab.       | (26,003)       | (27,000)       | 966    |                         |                          |
| Methamphetamine abuse                  | 48,363         | 48,363         | 0     |                          |                          |
| Community prosecutors                  | 99,780         | 99,780         | 0     |                          |                          |
| Crime prevention                       | 40,684         | 40,684         | 0     |                          |                          |
| COFIS technology                       | 133,982        | 150,000        | 16,018 | +10,308 | +50,000 |
| Total, Community oriented policing services | 1,030,054 | 1,013,486 | 16,568 | +158,369 |

### Juvenile justice programs

| Juvenile justice programs              | 297,940        | 297,940         | 0     |                          |                          |
## APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Safety Officers Benefits Programs</th>
<th>FY 2001 Enacted</th>
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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2001 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2002 Request</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Total, Public Safety Officers Benefits Programs</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office of Justice Programs</th>
<th>4,657,497</th>
<th>3,672,966</th>
<th>4,333,928</th>
<th>-323,069</th>
<th>+980,552</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, Title I, Department of Justice (by transfer)</td>
<td>21,029,475</td>
<td>21,107,774</td>
<td>21,723,303</td>
<td>+693,528</td>
<td>+615,529</td>
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### TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
Office of the United States Trade Representative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaries and expenses</th>
<th>26,452</th>
<th>30,097</th>
<th>30,097</th>
<th>+645</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Commission</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaries and expenses</th>
<th>47,594</th>
<th>51,440</th>
<th>51,440</th>
<th>+3,446</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Related agencies</td>
<td>77,446</td>
<td>81,537</td>
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### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Operations and administration</th>
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<th>332,590</th>
<th>347,654</th>
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<th>+15,064</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Offsetting fee collections</td>
<td>-3,000</td>
<td>-3,000</td>
<td>-3,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct appropriation</td>
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<td>344,654</td>
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Export Administration

<table>
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<th>Operations and administration</th>
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<th>61,643</th>
<th>61,643</th>
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<td>CWC enforcement</td>
<td>7,234</td>
<td>7,250</td>
<td>7,250</td>
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<td>Total, Export Administration</td>
<td>64,711</td>
<td>68,993</td>
<td>68,993</td>
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Economic Development Administration

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<th>335,000</th>
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<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
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<td>30,557</td>
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<td>Total, Economic Development Administration</td>
<td>438,006</td>
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Minority Business Development Agency

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<th>28,361</th>
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<td>Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development</td>
<td>942,024</td>
<td>873,958</td>
<td>889,022</td>
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### ECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURE INFRASTRUCTURE
Economic and Statistical Analysis

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<tr>
<th>Salaries and expenses</th>
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<th>62,515</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of the Census</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaries and expenses</th>
<th>156,861</th>
<th>165,561</th>
<th>169,424</th>
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<th>+853</th>
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<tr>
<td>Periodic Censuses and Programs</td>
<td>275,798</td>
<td>374,835</td>
<td>350,376</td>
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<td>Total, Bureau of the Census</td>
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National Telecommunications and Information Administration

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Salaries and expenses</th>
<th>11,472</th>
<th>14,024</th>
<th>13,048</th>
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<th>-1,026</th>
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<td>Information Infrastructure Grants</td>
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<td>43,496</td>
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<td>Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration</td>
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<td>73,023</td>
<td>72,017</td>
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<td>-1,026</td>
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United States Patent and Trademark Office

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<th>Current year appropriation</th>
<th>782,119</th>
<th>805,701</th>
<th>846,701</th>
<th>+64,602</th>
<th>+10,000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior year carryover</td>
<td>(294,889)</td>
<td>(282,300)</td>
<td>(282,300)</td>
<td>(+27,111)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Patent and Trademark Office</td>
<td>487,230</td>
<td>523,401</td>
<td>564,371</td>
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<td>+10,000</td>
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<td>Offsetting fee collections</td>
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<td>-865,701</td>
<td>-846,701</td>
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<td>+10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure</td>
<td>586,522</td>
<td>678,904</td>
<td>654,302</td>
<td>+87,810</td>
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### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Technology Administration
Under Secretary for Technology/Office of Technology Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salaries and expenses</th>
<th>8,060</th>
<th>8,238</th>
<th>8,094</th>
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<th>-144</th>
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</table>
### APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) – Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Institute of Standards and Technology</th>
<th>FY 2001 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2002 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and technical research and services</td>
<td>311,929</td>
<td>347,285</td>
<td>348,589</td>
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<td>+1,301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial technology services</td>
<td>250,265</td>
<td>119,266</td>
<td>119,314</td>
<td>-130,771</td>
<td>+248</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction of research facilities</td>
<td>34,802</td>
<td>20,893</td>
<td>20,893</td>
<td>-13,909</td>
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<td>Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
<td>597,016</td>
<td>487,447</td>
<td>488,986</td>
<td>-108,020</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</th>
<th>FY 2001 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2002 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations, research, and facilities</td>
<td>1,665,058</td>
<td>2,009,309</td>
<td>1,883,286</td>
<td>+29,240</td>
<td>-116,911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>1,598,502</td>
<td>304,000</td>
<td>304,000</td>
<td>+304,000</td>
<td>304,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)</td>
<td>(67,850)</td>
<td>(89,000)</td>
<td>(89,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(By transfer from Coastal zone management)</td>
<td>3,193</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Operations, research and facilities</td>
<td>1,688,251</td>
<td>2,109,309</td>
<td>2,200,286</td>
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<td>Procurement, acquisition and construction</td>
<td>661,307</td>
<td>723,661</td>
<td>724,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
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<td>26,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>+26,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Procurement, acquisition and construction</td>
<td>687,307</td>
<td>750,661</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>+8,703</td>
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<td>Coastal and ocean activities</td>
<td>419,076</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific coastal salmon recovery</td>
<td>73,837</td>
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<td>20,000</td>
<td>-53,837</td>
<td>+5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
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<td>+20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coastal zone management fund</td>
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<td>-3,000</td>
<td>-3,000</td>
<td>+200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishermen’s contingency fund</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>950</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign fishing observer fund</td>
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<td>191</td>
<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fisheries finance program account</td>
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<td>287</td>
<td>287</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental improvement and restoration fund</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>+10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
<td>3,040,789</td>
<td>3,063,600</td>
<td>3,092,729</td>
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<td>+29,128</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Science and Technology</td>
<td>3,645,867</td>
<td>3,559,265</td>
<td>3,599,818</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>(3,645,867)</td>
<td>(3,275,263)</td>
<td>(3,145,818)</td>
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<td>(-125,467)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>(284,000)</td>
<td>(440,000)</td>
<td>(440,000)</td>
<td>+440,000</td>
<td>+150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Departmental Management                        |                 |                 |       |                 |                 |
| Salaries and expenses                          | 35,841          | 37,852          | 37,843 | +2,002         | +191            |
| Office of Inspector General                    | 19,906          | 21,176          | 21,176 | +1,270         |                 |
| Total, Departmental management                 | 55,797          | 58,828          | 58,019 | -3,222         | +191            |
| Total, Department of Commerce                  | 5,102,764       | 5,069,465       | 5,110,654 | -42,010 | +21,166 |
| Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies | 5,220,210       | 5,171,005       | 5,192,191 | -38,019 | +21,166 |
| Appropriations                                 | (5,220,210)     | (4,887,000)     | (4,752,191) | (-475,019) | (-134,814) |
| Conservation                                   | (284,000)       | (440,000)       | (440,000) | +440,000       | +150,000        |
| (By transfer)                                  | (67,850)        | (89,000)        | (89,000) | +150           |                 |

| TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY                      |                 |                 |       |                 |                 |
| Supreme Court of the United States            |                 |                 |       |                 |                 |
| Salaries and expenses:                         | 1,598           | 1,598           | 1,598  | +110           | +110            |
| Other salaries and expenses                   | 35,841          | 40,416          | 40,258 | +4,444         | -158            |
| Total, Salaries and expenses                  | 37,439          | 41,914          | 41,856 | +4,554         | -48             |
| Care of the building and grounds              | 7,513           | 117,742         | 70,000 | +82,487        | -47,742         |
| Total, Supreme Court of the United States     | 45,025          | 159,656         | 112,866 | +67,041       | -47,790         |

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

| Salaries and expenses:                         | 2,021           | 2,021           | 2,021  | +58             | +58             |
| Other salaries and expenses                   | 15,874          | 15,620          | 17,206 | +1,384         | -1,217          |
| Total, Salaries and expenses                  | 17,895          | 20,446          | 19,227 | +1,392         | -1,519          |

United States Court of International Trade

| Salaries and expenses:                         | 1,525           | 1,525           | 1,525  | +108           | +108            |
| Other salaries and expenses                   | 10,907          | 11,576          | 11,440 | +533           | -147            |
| Total, Salaries and expenses                  | 12,432          | 13,112          | 13,073 | +641           | -38             |

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

| Salaries and expenses:                         | 248,000         | 250,000         | 250,434 | +2,434         | +454            |
| Other salaries and expenses                   | 3,104,879       | 3,465,774       | 3,381,506 | +276,267      | -104,389        |
| Direct appropriation                          | 3,922,679       | 3,736,774       | 3,631,840 | +279,061      | +103,834        |
| Vacancy Compensation Trust Fund               | 2,962           | 2,892           | 2,892   | -98            |                 |
| Defender services                             | 434,043         | 521,517         | 505,671 | +66,228        | -20,846         |
| Fees of jurists and commissioners             | 58,436          | 50,131          | 48,131  | -13,035        | -2,000          |
### APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — Continued

**Amounts in thousands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2001 Request</th>
<th>FY 2002 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Court security</strong></td>
<td>199,136</td>
<td>228,433</td>
<td>224,433</td>
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<td>Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services</td>
<td>4,048,060</td>
<td>4,838,947</td>
<td>4,407,867</td>
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<td>Administrative Office of the United States Courts</td>
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<td>63,029</td>
<td>60,029</td>
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<td>-3,000</td>
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<td>Federal Judicial Center</td>
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<td>Judicial Retirement Funds</td>
<td>35,700</td>
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<td>United States Sentencing Commission</td>
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<td><strong>General Provisions</strong></td>
<td>8,762</td>
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<td>-8,782</td>
<td>-8,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judges pay raise (sec. 304)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total, title III, the Judiciary</strong></td>
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<td>4,872,713</td>
<td>4,681,132</td>
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### TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**Administration of Foreign Affairs**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>FY 2002 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Diplomatic and consular programs</td>
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<td>3,217,405</td>
<td>3,166,000</td>
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<td>Worldwide security upgrade</td>
<td>4,097,068</td>
<td>4,873,735</td>
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<td>3,755,140</td>
<td>3,653,735</td>
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<td>Office of Inspector General</td>
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<td>29,264</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational and cultural exchange programs</td>
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<td>242,000</td>
<td>237,000</td>
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<td>Representation allowances</td>
<td>6,465</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>6,485</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection of foreign missions and officials</td>
<td>15,433</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>-633</td>
<td>-600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Embassy security, construction and maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Worldwide security upgrade</td>
<td>861,541</td>
<td>815,960</td>
<td>815,960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service</td>
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<td>15,500</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<td>(4,000)</td>
<td>(4,000)</td>
<td>(-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repatriation Loans Program Account:</td>
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<td>Direct loans subsidy</td>
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<td>612</td>
<td>612</td>
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<td>Administrative expenses</td>
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<td>607</td>
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<tr>
<td>(By transfer)</td>
<td>(986)</td>
<td>(1,000)</td>
<td>(1,000)</td>
<td>(-12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Repatriation loans program account</td>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>+26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan</td>
<td>16,209</td>
<td>17,044</td>
<td>17,044</td>
<td>+735</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund</td>
<td>131,224</td>
<td>135,629</td>
<td>130,629</td>
<td>+4,405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>4,777,175</td>
<td>5,665,602</td>
<td>5,565,736</td>
<td>+81,366</td>
<td>-70,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**International Organizations and Conferences**

| Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment | 860,917          | 878,767        | 850,000 | -18,917       | -29,767          |
| Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year | 844,159          | 844,159        | 844,159 |                 |                  |
| Total, International Organizations and Conferences | 1,713,066         | 1,722,926       | 1,694,139 | -18,817       | -29,767          |

**International Commissions**

| International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses | 7,129           | 7,452          | 24,720 | +17,297 | +17,293         |
| American sections, international commissions | 6,726           | 10,311         | 10,311 | -3,585         |                  |
| International fisheries commissions | 19,349          | 19,760         | 19,760 | +431            |                  |
| Total, International commissions | 56,101          | 83,197         | 60,318 | +2,661         |                  |

**Other**

| Payment to the Asia Foundation | 9,230           | 9,250          | 9,250 | +20            |                  |
| Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program trust fund | 488             | 500            | 500 | +1            |                  |
| Israel Arab scholarship program | 374             | 375            | 375 | +1            |                  |
| East-West Center | 13,470          | 13,500         | 9,400 | -4,070       | -4,100           |
| National Endowment for Democracy | 30,691          | 31,000         | 33,500 | +2,969       | +2,500           |
| Total, Department of State | 6,000,836       | 7,560,530      | 7,403,216 | +1,402,380   | -103,314          |

### RELATED AGENCY

**Broadcasting Board of Governors**

| International Broadcasting Operations | 398,063          | 428,234        | 455,106 | +55,013       | +24,872          |
| Broadcasting to Cuba | 22,046           | 24,672         | 22,046 | -2,626       | -24,672          |
| Broadcasting capital improvements | 20,313          | 25,900         | 25,900 | +5,567       | +5,500           |
| Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors | 440,422          | 470,006        | 470,006 | +30,584      | +9,000           |
| Total, title IV, Department of State | 7,041,296       | 7,976,536      | 7,882,222 | +680,634   | -44,314          |
| (By transfer) | [6,368]         | (5,000)        | (5,000) | (3,385)       |                  |
## Appropriations Bill, 2002 (H.R. 2500) - Continued

### Amounts in thousands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2001 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2002 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>96,483</td>
<td>88,700</td>
<td>+2,217</td>
<td>+198,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations and training</td>
<td>86,719</td>
<td>89,054</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship disposal</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title X) Program Account:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranteed loans subsidy</td>
<td>29,934</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>+66</td>
<td>+30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>3,976</td>
<td>3,976</td>
<td>3,976</td>
<td>3,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account</td>
<td>33,910</td>
<td>33,978</td>
<td>+68</td>
<td>+30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Maritime Administration</td>
<td>219,114</td>
<td>213,732</td>
<td>+12,382</td>
<td>+128,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad

Salaries and expenses | 486 | 486 | 486 | 486 |

#### Commission on Civil Rights

Salaries and expenses | 8,880 | 9,096 | 9,096 | +216 |

#### Commission on International Religious Freedom

Salaries and expenses | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |

#### Commission on Ocean Policy

Salaries and expenses | 998 | 998 | 998 | 998 |

#### Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

Salaries and expenses | 1,367 | 1,499 | 1,499 | +132 |

#### Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China

Salaries and expenses | 490 | 500 | 500 | +11 |

#### Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Salaries and expenses | 303,135 | 310,406 | 310,406 | +7,271 |

#### Federal Communications Commission

Salaries and expenses | 225,494 | 248,545 | 236,567 | +9,988 |
| Offsetting fee collections - current year | -200,146 | -218,757 | -218,757 | -10,611 |
| Direct appropriation | 29,348 | 29,788 | 19,840 | -9,948 |

#### Federal Maritime Commission

Salaries and expenses | 15,466 | 15,450 | 15,446 | -94 |

#### Federal Trade Commission

Salaries and expenses | 147,154 | 156,270 | 155,862 | +8,828 |
| Offsetting fee collections - carryover | -1,900 | -1,900 | -1,900 | -1,900 |
| Offsetting fee collections - current year | -145,254 | -156,570 | -155,962 | -10,728 |
| Direct appropriation | 29,348 | 29,788 | 19,840 | -9,948 |

#### Legal Services Corporation

Payment to the Legal Services Corporation | 329,274 | 329,300 | 328,300 | +28 |

#### Marine Mammal Commission

Salaries and expenses | 1,666 | 1,732 | 1,732 | +66 |

#### National Veterans Business Development Corporation

Salaries and expenses | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |

#### Pacific Charter Commission

Salaries and expenses | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |

#### Securities and Exchange Commission

Current year fees | 127,519 | 108,500 | 108,500 | -19,019 |
| 2000 fees | 284,351 | 328,400 | 328,400 | +44,049 |
| Direct appropriation | 421,870 | 437,900 | 437,900 | +16,030 |

#### Small Business Administration

Salaries and expenses | 367,824 | 321,219 | 303,581 | -64,243 |
| Office of Inspector General | 11,927 | 11,927 | 11,927 | 11,927 |
| Business Loans Program Account: | | | | |
| Direct loans subsidy | 2,245 | 1,500 | 1,500 | -745 |
| Guaranteed loans subsidy | 162,801 | 77,000 | 77,000 | -85,801 |
| Administrative expenses | 1,716 | 1,700 | 1,700 | -16 |
| Total, Business loans program account | 263,762 | 207,500 | 207,500 | -66,262 |

### July 17, 2001
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations Bill, 2002 (H.R. 2500)—Continued</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>(Amounts in thousands)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FY 2001</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Enacted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disaster Loans Program Account:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct loans subsidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gainsharing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Disaster loans program account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Small Business Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Justice Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Title V, Related agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TITLE VII—RESCISIONS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug diversion fund (rescission)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loan program account (rescission)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account (rescission)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELATED AGENCIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Title VII, Rescissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TITLE IX</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife conservation and restoration planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(By transfer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ The President’s budget proposed $6.85 million for State Justice Institute.
Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2500.

I must begin by expressing my appreciation to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wolf), the chairman of the subcommittee, and his great staff for the fair and bipartisan way they have handled this bill, with full consultation with our side. While we do not agree with every recommendation in the bill, we believe that, on balance, it is worthy of wide support on both sides of the aisle.

I have sat in hearings and markups with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wolf) for the last 3 years, but this is my first with him at the helm of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary. Having similarly landed at the top of the subcommittee with no prior service on it, I know how hard he has had to work to master the many and varied agencies and issues now within his jurisdiction, and I admire how well he has done.

Staff on both sides of the aisle have made tremendous contributions to this process. They are Gail and Mike, Christine, Leslie, Julie and Carrie for the majority, as well as Jeff from the personal staff of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wolf); on our side, Sally, Rob, Christine; and from my own staff, Lucy and Nadine. These are folks who are professionals, who do their job well and who make us look good all the time and, therefore, serve our country and its citizens very well.

Mr. Speaker, the budget request was troubling, with deep cuts to important programs and questionable assumptions regarding personnel actions andiggs, and program changes. This bill is a great improvement on that budget request. Perhaps most important, the bill restores many of the unreasonable cuts proposed in the President’s budget for State and local law enforcement and COPPS. The budget request was almost $1 billion below fiscal year 2001 levels for these programs, but the bill restores $661 million, including $150 million for COPPS hiring. We are not all the way back, but we are moving in the right direction.

The bill supports the Secretary of State’s initiatives to invest in diplomatic readiness as well as the security, technology and infrastructure requirements of the State Department. The bill includes $7.4 billion for the State Department, an increase of $802 million, or 12 percent above the current year. For core diplomatic activities under the Administration of Foreign Affairs account, the bill is 17 percent above fiscal year 2001. A significant investment is needed to ensure that the Secretary has adequate resources, both people and technology, to carry out our foreign policy and national security objectives and to ensure that our employees overseas work in the most secure environment.

In addition to bills in past years from this subcommittee, the bill fully funds the request for international peacekeeping. Peacekeeping, as we all know, can advance U.S. policy goals at a fraction of the cost of sending U.S. forces into trouble spots, and, while the funding provided for assessed contributions to the U.N. and other international organizations is close to the amount requested, there are no funds for rejoining UNESCO as proposed in the House-passed State Department authorization bill, which could create a problem down the line. The fence around $100 million of U.N. dues, pending certification that the U.N. is not exceeding its budget, has been cut. This bills speaks to that issue, but, unlike similar provisions in past House bills, it draws attention to the need for budget discipline but should not lead to any new arrears.

Our side, Mr. Chairman, is quite pleased with the overall level of funding for NOAA whose activities in coastal and ocean conservation, the management and preservation of our Nation’s fisheries, the weather forecasting activities, as well as the satellites and data systems that support them, plus critical research into global climate change and other oceanic and atmospheric phenomena are so important to our economy and environment as well as to the health and safety of our people. Within NOAA, Conservation Trust Fund activities are fully funded.

We are also delighted to see the Legal Services Corporation funded at the requested level, avoiding the exercise on the House floor we have had to go through for the last 6 years to restore cuts made in committee that are not supported by a majority in Congress.

I want to take special occasion to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wolf), the chairman of the subcommittee, for the ability to get this program funded this way. We always put an amendment on the floor, and it passes with bipartisan support and a lot of votes, and I have always wondered why we had to do it this way. Well, this bills speaks to that issue right away, without having to go through that exercise.

The full requests for the EEOC and the Civil Rights Commission are included, and the Justice Department’s Civil Rights Division is funded above current levels, supporting not only the administration’s initiatives on voting rights and the rights of the disabled but also an initiative to investigate and prosecute civil rights abuses against inmates in prisons or other institutions.

The largest concern we have, however, with this bill is with the Small Business Administration, SBA. The administration sent up a budget based on unrealistic assumptions about Congress’s willingness to increase fees for guaranteed loans, and the administration shifted disaster funding to a new government-wide emergency fund, neither of which is going to happen. The chairman of the subcommittee has done a good job in partially restoring these funds, but more needs to be done, and we will work with him to be sure the smallest and neediest small businesses are not left behind.

Again, Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill. If our colleagues read the minority views in the report, which every subcommittee Democrat signed, they will see that we all believe that as long as no harmful floor amendments are adopted this bill deserves to pass with a strong bipartisan vote.

For all the above reasons, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the fiscal year 2002 Commerce, State, Justice bill. I do especially want to commend the chairman and the ranking member for crafting a fair and balanced bill that takes into account the priorities of the President and the Congress.

I have a special interest in trade issues, and the bill provides full funding for the trade agencies which carry out several important functions. The trade laws, in view of our economic situation, become even more important so that we get not only free trade but fair trade in our economy.

We provide the full funding request for embassy security. I can remember as a member of this committee when we were very concerned about embassy security, and we traveled to a number of places. It was a serious problem. I think the chairman is trying to address that, and it is important that he do so.

We do have full funding for the Legal Services Corporation. I refer to that as the equivalent of the Medicaid program in the area of legal matters. I know that the new president of the system, one of our former colleagues, former Congressman John Erlenborn, will do a great job of giving leadership to the Legal Services Corp.

I especially want to thank the chairman for providing $2.5 million for the continuation of the partnership between the JASON project and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The JASON project is a state-of-the-art education program that brings scientists into classrooms through advanced interactive telecommunications technology. The program is really designed to excite students about the sciences and to encourage them to pursue higher education in the sciences.

We have had many speeches on this floor about the importance of science
and science education. The JASON project benefits from the scientific information and expertise available from NOAA, that have been included in the JASON curriculum and the annual expedition. It extends benefits by encouraging students to become future scientists.

Finally, I would like to mention the Ohio WEBCHECK program. This innovative and award-winning program allows for quick and convenient background checks to be completed over the Internet.

The Ohio system allows fingerprint images of two fingers and two thumbs to be electronically transmitted for a criminal background check through the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification. This is especially important for people who are hiring counselors, who are hiring adults that deal with children. It avoids a lot of problems.

Last year, we provided $5 million of Federal funds into the WEBCHECK into the FBI fingerprint system for a more comprehensive national check. I want to thank the chairman for recommending additional funding for this project so that it can be completed in a manner that will make it possible for all States to set up similar programs and hook them into the FBI system.

Having a quick, convenient, and comprehensive national background check system will provide a safer environment for our children and the elderly. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this appropriations bill.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN).

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 2500, the appropriations measure funding the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and related agencies.

I want to compliment the chairman, who has done a terrific job, the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman WOLF), and the ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), who has done an equally terrific job in putting this bill together. By and large, it restores many of the areas that I believe deserve even greater attention.

First and foremost is the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which was funded at the same level as last year's request. In particular, I want to bring this House's attention to title V of OJJDP, which was also held at last year's level.

There are few areas in government where programs work more effectively and we get more of a return on our dollars than in the area of economic development. I think we should not have rescinded the $10 million Steel Loan Guarantee Program, under the leadership of Senator BYNN, changes to the Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Act were recently approved by the other body. Hopefully, these changes will make the program more accessible to more of our steel producers.

That being the case, it seems unwise at this time to rescind funds from this important program. I am hopeful that during conference, this rescission can be eliminated.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I would like to begin by thanking our chairman, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), for the excellent leadership he provided in this subcommittee, and also my ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), for his work in this important piece of legislation and all that this legislation is going to do to fund important projects.

As a member of the subcommittee, and a new Member, I know very difficult decisions had to be made. While I was pleased with many of the decisions that were made, I would like to take this opportunity to raise a few of the issues that I believe deserve even greater attention.

First and foremost is the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which was funded at the same level as last year's request. In particular, I want to bring this House's attention to title V of OJJTP, which was also held at last year's level.

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That being the case, it seems unwise at this time to rescind funds from this important program. I am hopeful that during conference, this rescission can be eliminated.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I would like to support all those initiatives that go into the National Oceano graphic and Atmospheric Administration. The administration's request in the committee's bill offers funding for programs like Sea Grant and Coastal Zone Management, but does not offer enough funding for those critical areas like nonpoint source pollution. This is the runoff from our highways every time it rains a great deal, and all the runoff pollutes our bays. It also affects our fishing streams. I think we should put more resources in this effort.

Finally, as a Representative of the 'Ocean State,' Rhode Island, I would like to support the colleagues that go into the National Oceano graphic and Atmospheric Administration. The administration's request in the committee's bill offers funding for programs like Sea Grant and Coastal Zone Management, but does not offer enough funding for those critical areas like nonpoint source pollution. This is the runoff from our highways every time it rains a great deal, and all the runoff pollutes our bays. It also affects our fishing streams. I think we should put more resources in this effort.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCOLOSKY).

Mr. VISCOLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding time to me. I also want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) for the fine work they have done on this bill. I do plan to support it.

I rise now to indicate my concern over a provision mentioned by my colleague from Rhode Island (Mr. SERRANO), a few minutes ago about the rescission of $10 million from the $145 million Steel Loan Guarantee Program.
The problems that the steel industry faces are manifold, but one is the complete collapse of the ability to get financing, as well as the number of companies now that find themselves in bankruptcy in the United States of America.

Since December 31, 1997, we have now had 18 companies declare bankruptcy, and one of the concerns that the industry faces is securing financing. We have a loan guarantee program in place. It took a period of time to get up and running with it. There were initially some problems as far as the bureaucracy contained therein, and the problem continues to persist as far as securing the guarantees for private investment firms to loan the industry money. Today those guarantees are at 85 percent.

Given the fact that 21 percent of all steel capacity in the United States of America today is in bankruptcy, I think the provision in this bill sends a very negative and very bad signal to those financial institutions, with a reduction in the monies that will be available for those guarantees for the fiscal year. We are not only talking about tonnage in bankruptcy, we are not only talking about companies in bankruptcy, we are talking about people.

The fact is, we have 42,556 Americans working for those 18 companies, some of which may not make it without this loan guarantee program. We have to couple that with the 23,000 people who, over the last 2 1/2 years, have also lost their jobs in this industry.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to me.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Dicks).

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to me.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member for helping us to me.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, today's bill provides funding for many critical priorities. I believe that the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman WOLF) and the ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), have produced a bill that is an improvement over the past years. I thank them for their hard work on this legislation, which benefits many.

Unfortunately, I am afraid their hard work has fallen short for one of the most productive forces for America today, our small businesses. This bill will severely cut the Small Business Administration's funding level.

The recent "long boom," our greatest in history, came as a direct result of the productivity of American small companies and entrepreneurs. Small businesses employ half our workers, account half of our GDP, and grow almost 60 percent faster than large corporations.

Mr. Speaker, much of this success has been made possible through the programs of the Small Business Administration. But in this bill will cut SBA's tap that currently provides capital liquidity to small business across the country. It will, I fear, dry up assistance just when we must need to give our economy a boost.

This bill proposes to cut funding for the SBA from $860 million this year to $728 million next year. Ten programs will be zeroed out and another half dozen or more will be so severely underfunded as to render them ineffective.

Later today, my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY), and I will offer an amendment to restore $17 million in funding for SBA. While still short of last year's level, our amendment will maintain the very successful 7(a) general long-term guarantee program and two small business assistance programs, PRIME and BusinessLinc.

Our amendment is important because small business is big business in America. We aim to support the SBA's mission of providing technical assistance and guarantees to today's entrepreneurs, who are often tomorrow's Intel, Apple, or FedEx. Most importantly, we want to provide the tools that help so many better themselves, their families and their communities. That is the point, after all, of a strong economy.

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Commerce,
Justice, State bill, and would like to express my gratitude to the chairman, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wolf) for introducing this bipartisan bill. I would also like to recognize my good friend, the gentleman from the Bronx, New York, (Mr. Serrano), who has worked tirelessly for his constituents, for all of New York City, and for all of America from his position on the Committee on Appropriations and throughout his many years in Congress.

With regard to international issues, as both the representative of one of the most diverse congressional districts in the Nation and a member of the Committee on International Relations, I would like to applaud this committee for recognizing the value inherent in the United States playing a key role in the international plans and in particular supporting international peacekeeping operations.

Here at home, this legislation also provides important funding for a number of community service and anti-crime programs. And it is projects like this, projects that have helped our Nation, especially my hometown of New York City, experience the lowest crime rate in decades. We need to continue to invest in our people, both here in the U.S. and abroad. This bill does that, and I congratulate the chairman and the ranking member for their work and for their dedication.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would advise the Members that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wolf) has 10% minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Serrano) has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. Serrano. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey), our ranking member.

Mr. Obey. Mr. Chairman, I simply would like to do two things: first of all, congratulate the gentleman for the bill he has brought to us. I obviously do not agree with all of it, but I certainly intend to support it unless some surprises occur on the House floor. I think he has done a good job.

Having said that, I would like to try to determine whether or not we can reach a reasonable understanding about what our plans are for this evening. The problem we face is that at this point we have some 31 amendments filed, we have other amendments that are being faxed to the leadership on both sides of the aisle, and the longer that this process goes on, the more amendments we are going to have to deal with for the remainder of consideration of this bill.

I would simply rise at this point to say that I would like to see us reach an agreement so we could allow all Members to have their amendments in tonight so that we would be able tomorrow to try to work out time agreements on all these subsequent amendments. And if we can do that, we can have some chance of finishing the bill either tomorrow or early the next day. Therefore, I understand it, is that this committee is not going to be allowed back on the floor tomorrow morning. We are going to be superceded by another bill, and I am told by majority staff that that means we are not likely to get to the floor until 2:30 or 3 p.m. tomorrow afternoon. If that is the case, and if we have 60 amendments pending, there is no way on God's green earth we will even finish this bill tomorrow.

So it seems to me if we want to accelerate our opportunity to finish this bill, we would first of all try to get an agreement that Members, if they want amendments considered, would have to get them in tonight; and then we can try to work out a time agreement being worked on, the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from New York can try to work out a time agreement on whatever amendments we have remaining.

I just want to suggest to the House to understand that I am perfectly willing to try to work out these arrangements, but we have been in committee since 10 a.m. this morning. We did not start this bill until 7 p.m. That was not our call; it was the majority that did the scheduling, and it seems to me that we ought to know that we will get out of here at a reasonable time tonight. I do not enjoy the prospect of having amendments being debated here and Members coming in in the middle of the night having no idea what we have been debating and voting on the fly. I do not think that serves the interest of this institution.

So I want to notice the House that if we cannot get an agreement on a reasonable time for tonight, I will begin a series of motions; and we are not going to get very far on this bill.

With that, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Wolf. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Murtha).

Mr. Murtha. Mr. Chairman, in 1998 this House passed landmark legislation. We passed legislation trying to get the Justice Department under control. Some of my colleagues may remember Joe McDade, where during that trial, Joe McDade, where...
also to a time limit on amendments. However, I must say once again, as I did last year, and in a loud voice, that I cannot understand why it is that we put a rule on the floor that is open-ended and then we immediately move to curtail.

So next year, if I am still around in this situation, I assure my colleague that I understand any rule that is open-ended, because it is really not an open-ended rule. But I will support time limitations to make the process move forward.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BERIEUTER) for a colloquy.

Mr. BERIEUTER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I want to engage in this colloquy regarding the Congressional Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China.

As the chairman knows, the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China is being created pursuant to P.L. No. 106-286. This Member is pleased to note the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) is also a member of this important commission designed to report on human rights development and the rule of law in the People's Republic of China.

Because it was expected to take considerable time to bring the commission's operations into being, including the actual naming of the congressional and executive branch members, the fiscal year 2001 appropriation was set at only $5 million. We expect the commission will begin functioning in the coming weeks. Therefore, in anticipation of a full active commission, this Member earlier suggested an amount of $1.5 million to cover the commission's operations for the full fiscal year of 2002.

This Member would ask the chairman about his willingness to seek adequate funding for the commission, as we would certainly trust the chairman's judgment in seeking such adequate funding in conference.

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

Mr. BERIEUTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the gentleman for yielding. Mr. Chairman, I would strongly support what the gentleman from Nebraska has proposed.

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

Mr. BERIEUTER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan is absolutely correct, quite frankly, if they needed $2 million to do a good job, particularly with regard to China, but we will agree and make sure that that $1.5 million is in there as per the request of the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BERIEUTER) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes and 30 seconds to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the chairman for the inclusion of funding for marine protected areas in this bill.

In the Chesapeake Bay we are already using marine protected areas to ensure the recovery of species such as oysters and blue crabs. We are finding that with the involvement of recreational and commercial fishermen as well as Federal, State and local governments, marine protected areas will play a critical role in restoring over-exploited fish species.

As chairman of the subcommittee on this issue, I am a strong proponent of using a variety of types of marine protected areas to ensure conservation and sustainable use of our marine resources in the Chesapeake and throughout our Nation's waters.

The President's funding request for marine protected areas is based upon principles described in Executive Order 13158, which reads, in part, "An expanded and strengthened comprehensive system of marine protected areas throughout the marine environment would enhance the conservation of our Nation's natural and cultural marine heritage and the ecologically and economically sustainable use of the marine environment for the future generations."

We feel that including the President's executive order in this colloquy is fundamental to sound marine resources.

I would like to conclude, is it the intent of the chairman that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may use funds appropriated for implementation of the Marine Protected Areas Executive Order 13158, as supported by the Secretary of Commerce on June 4, 2001, and in accordance with the President's budget request?

Specifically, in addition to direction given in the committee report for NOAA to develop a marine protected atlas, is it the intent of the chairman that funds may be used to implement the full scope of the Executive Order 13158, including the implementation of the Marine Protected Area Federal Advisory Committee, the development of a framework for communication amongst agencies and programs that utilize marine protected areas, and the consultation with State and local partners in preparation for expanding the scope of the Nation's marine protected areas?

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

Mr. GILCHREST. I yield to the chairman.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his interest in the Chesapeake Bay. Quite frankly, no one has done more for the bay than the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his interest in the Chesapeake Bay. Quite frankly, no one has done more for the bay than the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his interest in the Chesapeake Bay. Quite frankly, no one has done more for the bay than the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the chairman for his help in this issue.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I will yield myself whatever time I may consume in closing.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are some things, mechanics, that we have to work out as to the debate and how we handle amendments and everything else, I just wanted to close on this side by saying, as I said before, that this is a good bill, that Chairman WOLF has done a great job with both staffs in putting together a bill that we can support, as we heard from our ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. OBREGON.

And notwithstanding whatever other problems we have, he intends to support the bill. I am hoping after all is said and done no harmful amendments have hurt the bill in any way. In that case, at this moment I would ask for all Members in bipartisan fashion to support the bill.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Chairman, I will thank the gentleman. This will be the last time I thank him for his comments. I think there will be no negative amendments like that, and I ask Members on final passage to support the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS).

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the legislation. As the chairman of the Subcommittee on Environment, Technology, and Standards, which has jurisdiction over NOAA and NIST programs within the Department of Commerce, I wish to commend the new chairman of the Subcommittee on
Commerce, Justice and State on crafting this appropriations bill.

Most Americans do not realize that NOAA makes up about 65 percent of the Department of Commerce’s budget, covering a wide range of programs from studying our climate to mapping the ocean floor.

I am pleased to see that the subcommittee has recognized the importance of NOAA and has funded the agency at a level slightly above the President’s request for fiscal year 2002. I am also pleased that the appropriations bill increases funding for labs inside of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Over the past 100 years, NIST and its employees have not let us down. It is all but impossible to name a major innovation which has improved our quality of life with which NIST has not had a role in its development. NIST Federal laboratories have partnered with industry to initiate innovations for safer and more fuel-efficient automobiles, biomedical breakthroughs like breast cancer diagnostics, refrigerant and air conditioning standards, analysis of DNA, and calibrations for wireless telecommunication systems, among numerous others.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the increase for NIST labs, and I hope that the chairman will be able to preserve this funding during conference negotiations with the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, let me highlight a few key programs that are funded by this bill: the Sea Grant program, which provides grants supporting vital marine research and education programs at universities all across the country; the Great Lakes Environmental Lab, which has a solid history of important scientific contributions and ensures continued high-quality coastal science. It also fully funds the ARGO Float Program, which is crucial to global climate studies which have taken on increased importance to us.

In addition, it provides National Weather Service forecasts and warnings which more than pays for itself, monitors the water levels of the Great Lakes, and plays a major change in climate change research. This bill will help ensure that NOAA is able to fulfill its many missions and that NIST will continue to serve our country well.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. Chairman, today I rise to support H.R. 2500, the Commerce Justice State Appropriations Act. Mr. Chairman, by passing this bill the House will take an important stand against methamphetamine production across this country.

The drug, Methamphetamine, has become one of the most dangerous items on our streets. The effects of production of this poison, rat poison, Comet, bleach, and lighter fluid. This drug can be injected, inhaled, or smoked. People around this country are spending their hard earned money to inject into their veins rat poison and bleach that was mixed in somebody’s toilet. The negative effects of this on the human body are horrendous: insomnia, depression, hallucination, liver failure, brain damage, and death.

This terrible drug not only affects those who use it but can also be deadly to innocent Americans whose homes are near these labs. In my home state of Oklahoma in 2000, we had over 1,000 methamphetamine labs exploded and need to be cleaned up by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. In 1994, there were eleven meth labs, let me repeat that six years ago there were 11 meth labs in my home state of Oklahoma, now there are over 1,000. And, every time one of these labs explodes families are exposed to toxic and lethal fumes that are disbursed to the surrounding neighborhood. Innocent young children and seniors are rushed to the emergency room to be treated for inhalation of these toxic and deadly fumes.

By passing H.R. 2500, the House will fund $48.3 million dollars to state and local law enforcement agencies to help combat methamphetamine production and meth lab cleanup. This money will start to turn back the tide against these labs, and protect our families and neighborhoods. This money will be used to train officers to find these labs and most importantly clean the toxic remains of these labs.

Mr. Chairman, I commend you and your committee for including the people of Oklahoma in this Methamphetamine Hotspots program. This money is desperately needed to keep Oklahoma neighborhoods safe.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to stand with me today against this dangerous, deadly drug and support H.R. 2500 the Commerce Justice State Appropriations Act.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank CJS Subcommittee Chairman FRANK WOLF and Senior Democratic Member JOSE SERRANO for working hard to provide adequate funding for the Department of Justice’s portion of the Indian Country Law Enforcement initiative.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the following bills which are vital to the federal government.

1. Cops grant set aside for Indians.
2. Tribal Courts.
3. Indian alcohol and substance abuse programs.
4. Title V Grants that support tribal juvenile justice systems.
5. Grants to fund the construction of detention facilities in Indian Country.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support these programs which are critical to the tribal justice systems. While national crime rates continue to drop, crime rates on Indian lands continue to rise. What is particularly disturbing is the violent nature of Indian country crime: violence against women, juvenile abuse, elder abuse, and child abuse remain serious problems.

In its 1999 report, American Indians and Crime, the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that American Indians and Alaska Natives have the highest crime victimization rates in the nation, almost twice the rate of the nation as a whole.

This report revealed that violence against American Indian women is higher than other groups. That American Indians suffer the nation’s highest rate of child abuse. Since 1994, Indian juveniles in federal custody increased by 50%. Even more troubling is that 55% of violent crimes against American Indians, the victims report that the offender was under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both. That figure represents the highest rate of any group in the nation.

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Justice and the Department of Interior developed the Indian country law enforcement initiative to improve the public safety and criminal justice in Indian communities.

Let us work together to increase the funding levels in conference and provide the tribal justice systems with the additional funds that are necessary to combat criminal activity in Indian country.

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. 2500

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, 2002, 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, $91,688,000, of which not to exceed $3,317,000 is for the Facilities Program 2001, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed 43 permanent positions and 44 full-time equivalent workyears and $8,451,000 shall be expended for the Department Leadership Program exclusive of augmentation that occurred in these offices in fiscal year 2001: Provided further, That not to exceed 41 permanent positions and 48 full-time equivalent workyears and $4,997,000 shall be expended for the Offices of Legislative Affairs and Public Affairs: Provided further, That the latter two aforementioned offices may utilize non-reimbursable details of career employees within the caps described in the preceding proviso: Provided further, That the Attorney General is authorized to transfer, under such terms and conditions as the Attorney General shall specify, forfeited real or personal property of limited or marginal value, as such value is determined by guidelines established by the Attorney General, to a State or local government agency, or its designated contractor or transferee, for use to support drug abuse treatment, drug and crime prevention and education, housing, job skills, and other community-based public health
negotiating new ones. This problem is growing. The world is getting smaller; and whereas in the past criminals would run away from law enforcement or flee justice, today they flee the country and even the continent. We have more than 3,000 indicted criminals who have fled America and are out of our reach. The crimes they have committed or are charged with are serious. They include murder, terrorism, drug trafficking, child abduction, money laundering, financial fraud, and the new growing area of cybercrime.

Currently, America has international extradition agreements with only 60 percent of the world's countries. Unfortunately, it is important to note that nearly half of these were enacted before World War II, so they are hopelessly outdated. Even the others, State Department officials tell us these enacted prior to 1970 are basically ineffective because only specific crimes are listed in the treaties as extraditable, and crimes have changed a lot in the last three decades.

Mr. Chairman, we have crimes that are growing and criminals who are fleeing more and more, with criminal justice tools that are more outdated and less effective. This is not justice. It is not fair to the victims of these crimes, and it is not acceptable any longer.

Mr. Chairman, I am always cautious about how and where the hard-earned dollars of the American taxpayer are spent. More funding is necessary to help close these safe havens. Furthermore, this is something that can only be done by our Federal Government. It will not happen overnight. It will take many years, but we are capable of doing it.

Mr. Chairman, I had a provision inserted in the State Department fiscal year 2002 bill requiring them to report back to us on our extradition agreements. I must say I was disappointed in the report. They seemed to gloss over the problems, perhaps to put politics over justice.

I am hopeful that the new administration will take a stronger position on closing these safe havens. This amendment is strictly designed to urge the new leadership of the Justice Department and State Department to let Congress know that we are serious about closing these safe havens, that we want both agencies to work together and with Congress to update our treaties and to work toward the day when there is nowhere on this world to hide for those who commit crimes against America.

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

Mr. BRADY of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas has played a leading role in trying to close safe havens abroad, and I share his desire to do that.

In response to the gentleman's concerns, the committee has included report language for the Department of Justice to bolster our efforts to negotiate extradition treaties. We expect that the Department of Justice and Department of State will use increased funding in fiscal year 2002 for this purpose. Let me add, if the gentleman from Texas would like, after we move beyond debate and pass the bill, we can have a meeting with Department of Justice and Department of State to make sure that they know the intensity that both of us feel with regard to this.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for his efforts. With his commitment to ensure that the Department of Justice and Department of State are being provided with the necessary resources and that these agencies understand that Congress expects them to put a greater emphasis on negotiating and enforcing extradition treaties, Mr. Chairman, I seek unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is withdrawn.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk reads as follows:

JOINT AUTOMATED BOOKING SYSTEM

For expenses necessary for the nationwide deployment of a Joint Automated Booking System including automated capability to transmit fingerprint and image data, $15,957,000, to remain available until expended.

NARROWBAND COMMUNICATIONS

For the costs of conversion to narrowband communications, including the cost for operation and maintenance of Land Mobile Radio legacy systems, $104,615,000, to remain available until expended.

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

For necessary expenses, as determined by the Attorney General, $4,989,000, to remain available until expended, to reimburse any Department of Justice organization for: (1) the costs incurred in reestablishing the operational capability of an office or facility which has been damaged or destroyed as a result of any domestic or international terrorist incident; and (2) the costs of providing support to counter, investigate or prosecute domestic or international terrorism, including payment of rewards in connection with these activities: Provided, That any Federal agency may be reimbursed for the costs of detaining in foreign countries individuals accused of acts of terrorism that violate the laws of the United States: Provided further, That funds provided under this paragraph shall be available only after the Attorney General notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

For expenses necessary for the administration of pardon and clemency petitions and immigration-related activities, $178,751,000.
DETENTION TRUSTEE

For necessary expenses of the Federal Detention Trustee, including all power and functions authorized by law relating to the detention of Federal prisoners in non-Federal institutions or otherwise in the custody of the Attorney General, and the detention of aliens in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, $1,721,000: Provided, That the Trustee shall be responsible for overseeing construction of detention facilities or for housing related to such detention; the management of funds appropriated to the Department for the exercise of any detention functions; the direction of the United States Marshals Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service with respect to the exercise of detention policy setting and operations for the Department.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of any General Act and 5 U.S.C., as amended, $50,735,000; including not to exceed $10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; and for the acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of motor vehicles, without regard to general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Parole Commission as authorized by law, $10,915,000.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed $20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; and for the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTI-TRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, $195,366,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 3302(b) of title 31, United States Code, not to exceed $105,366,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected in fiscal year 2002 for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a) shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended; Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2002 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2002 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses of the Offices of the United States Attorneys, including intergovernmental and cooperative agreements, $1,353,968,000; of which not to exceed $2,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2003, for: (1) training personnel in debt collection; (2) locating debtors and their property; (3) paying claims of creditors; and (4) tracking debts owed to the United States Government: Provided, That the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $8,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed $10,000,000 of those funds available for automated litigation support contracts shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That not to exceed $2,500,000 for the operation of the National Advocacy Center shall remain available until expended: That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the Offices of the United States Attorneys, not to exceed 9,571 full-time equivalent workyears shall be funded from the United States Trustee System Fund appropriated in this Act for the United States Attorneys.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses of the United States Trustee Program, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 589(a)(1) and 11 U.S.C. 589(a)(2), $145,937,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, deposits to the United States Trustee System Fund shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

In addition, for reimbursement of expenses of the Department of Justice associated with the processing under the Child-

hood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, as amended, not to exceed $4,028,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, $195,366,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 3302(b) of title 31, United States Code, not to exceed $105,366,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected in fiscal year 2002 for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a) shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2002 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2002 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, including the acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of facilities, and the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for police-type use, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $622,969,000; of which not to exceed $1,000,000 may be available for official reception and representation expenses; and of which not to exceed $4,000,000 for development, implementation, maintenance, and support, and training for an automated prisoner information system shall remain available until expended: Provided, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the United States Marshals Service, not to exceed 4,128 positions and 3,993 full-time equivalent workyears shall be funded from the appropriated in this Act for the United States Marshals Service.

CONSTRUCTION

For planning, constructing, renovating, equipping, and maintaining United States Marshals Service properties, not otherwise provided for in appropriations available to the Attorney General, $274,582,000, to remain available until expended.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, compensation, and per diem of witnesses, for expenses of contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses, for printing, advertising, and other expenses, and for per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, including advances, $148,494,000, to remain available until expended: of which not to exceed $5,000,000 may be made available for planning, construction, renovations, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings, and the purchase, installation, and maintenance of equipment used to protect witness safeties; of which not to exceed $1,000,000 may be made available for the purchase and maintenance of armored vehicles for transportation of protected witnesses; and of which not to exceed $5,000,000 may be made available for the purchase, installation, and maintenance of secure telecommunications equipment and a secure automated information network to store and retrieve the identities and locations of protected witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Community Relations Service, $9,269,000 and, in addition, up to $1,000,000 of funds made available to this appropriation for the procurement of expert witnesses, for printing and advertising, and other expenses may be transferred by the Attorney General to this account: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for conflict prevention and resolution activities of the Community Relations Service, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to the Community Relations Service, from available appropriations for...
the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, are necessary to meet unforeseen circumstances: Provided further. That any transfer pursuant to the previous provision shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

**Assets Forfeiture Fund**

For expenses authorized by title II, sections 202, 526(c)(1)(A)(ii), and (9), as amended, $21,949,000, to be derived from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

**Radiation Exposure Compensation**

For necessary administrative expenses in accordance with the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, $1,996,000.

**Payment to Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund**

For payments to the Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund as in effect on June 1, 2000, $10,776,000.

**Interagency Law Enforcement**

**Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement**

For necessary expenses for the detection, investigation, and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking not otherwise provided for, to include intergovernmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, $340,189,000, of which $50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, of which 1,079 will be for replacement only, and not to exceed four permanent positions and four full-time equivalent workyears shall be available for official reception and preliminary planning and design of projects; $1,250,000, to remain available until expended:

**Drug Enforcement Administration**

**Salaries and Expenses**

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, including not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the certificate of, the Attorney General, for conducting drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs; purchase of not to exceed 1,358 passenger motor vehicles, of which 1,079 will be for replacement only, for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; and acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, $1,876,000, of which $1,800,000 for research shall remain available until expended, and of which not to exceed $4,000,000 for purchase of evidence and payments for information, not to exceed $10,000,000 for contracting for automated data processing and telecommunications equipment, and not to exceed $2,900,000 for laboratory equipment, $4,900,000 for technical equipment, and $2,000,000 for aircraft replacement retrofit and parts, shall remain available until September 30, 2003, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for temporary or long-term contracts and $1,250,000 for representation expenses: Provided, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the Drug Enforcement Administration, not to exceed 7,654 positions and 7,515 full-time equivalent workyears shall be supported from the funds appropriated in this Act for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

**Immigration and Naturalization Service**

**Salaries and Expenses**

For expenses necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, as follows:

**Enforcement and Border Affairs**

For salaries and expenses for the Border Patrol program, the detention and deportation program, the intelligence program, the investigations program, and the inspections program, including not to exceed $50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General, $3,000,000, of which not to exceed $500,000,000 shall be available for the continued operation of the San Clemente and Temecula checkpoints until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That any funds appropriated under this heading and the heading “Enforcement and Border Affairs” between said appropriations notwithstanding any percentage transfer limitations imposed under this appropriations Act and may direct such fees as are collected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the activities funded under this heading.

**Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction**

For all programs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service not included under the heading “Enforcement and Border Affairs”, $332,925,000, of which not to exceed $40,000,000 shall be available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That any funds appropriated under this heading and the heading “Enforcement and Border Affairs” between said appropriations shall be used for the continued operation of the San Clemente and Temecula checkpoints unless the checkpoints are open and traffic is being checked on a continuous 24-hour basis.

**Construction**

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, not to exceed $3,000,000 for purchase of property, construction, and related expenses for the purpose of constructing new facilities, acquiring building sites, and making improvements to the infrastructure; and for the care and housing of Federal detainees held in the joint Immigration and Naturalization Service and the United States Marshals Service Buffalo Detention Facility, $2,738,517,000; of which not to exceed $5,000,000 is for payments or advances arising out of contracts or reprogramming of funds: Provided further, That none of the funds available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be available to pay any employee overtime pay in an amount in excess of $30,000 during the calendar year beginning January 1, 2002: Provided further, That uniforms may be purchased without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, not to exceed 5,666 positions and 20,066 full-time equivalent workyears shall be supported from the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

**Enforcement and Border Affairs**

For salaries and expenses for the Border Patrol program, the detention and deportation program, the intelligence program, the investigations program, and the inspections program, including not to exceed $50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General, $3,000,000, of which not to exceed $500,000 shall be available for temporary or long-term contracts and $1,250,000 for representation expenses: Provided, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the Drug Enforcement Administration, not to exceed 7,654 positions and 7,515 full-time equivalent workyears shall be supported from the funds appropriated in this Act for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

**Immigration and Naturalization Service**

**Salaries and Expenses**

For expenses necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, as follows:

**Immigration and Naturalization Service**

**Salaries and Expenses**

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**Border Patrol Program**

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

I understand we have come to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), and I know he is on account, and constructing, remodeling, and back. He is on the House floor, but his amendment is not.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, we have had a discussion with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), and we are going to be able to work the amendment out without going through the process of considering it on the floor. I think we have worked things out. It involves a prison study. I appreciate the cooperation of the gentleman from Virginia.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For planning, acquisition of sites and construction of new facilities; purchase and acquisition of facilities and equipping of such facilities for penal and correctional use, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, and for construction of new facilities; purchase and acquisition of facilities and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account; and $813,552,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $14,000,000 shall be available to construct areas in cooperation with State and local governments.

For the construction of any Border Patrol checkpoint in the Tucson sector.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Section 8 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322), as amended ("the 1994 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended ("the 1968 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act, as amended, including salaries and expenses in connection therewith, and with the authority vested in the Attorney General, notwithstanding the fact that such not-for-profit entity furnishes services under contract to the Federal Prison System relating to the operation of pre-release services, halfway houses or other custodial facilities.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE
July 17, 2001

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma:

Page 81, line 24, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(increased by $11,700,000)"

Page 34, line 7, insert after the first dollar amount the following: "(increased by $11,700,000)"

Page 34, line 16, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(increased by $11,700,000)"

Page 81, line 24, insert after the dollar amount the following: "(reduced by $11,700,000)"

Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer the following amendment to increase the funding for the methamphetamine enforcement and cleanup under the COPS program by $11.7 million. This increase is equal to the amount requested earlier this year by the Congressional Caucus to Fight and Control Methamphetamine, of which I am a member.

Mr. Chairman, meth is arguably the fastest growing drug threat in America today, with my home State of Oklahoma ranking number one, unbelievable as it may be, per capita in the Nation in the number of meth lab seizures. Over the past 7 years, the number of Oklahoma meth lab seizures has increased by an unbelievable 8,000 percent. With an average cleanup cost per
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Mr. Wolf. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

This amendment would take $11 million from the Broadcasting Board of Governors, International Broadcasting Operations account. A reduction of this magnitude would trigger a significant reduction-in-force affecting up to 100 employees; it would silence the Voice of America in at least a dozen foreign language services around the globe; and it would force reductions of worldwide broadcast hours.

In fact, it goes just the opposite. We are trying to broadcast in the Sudan where there is slavery, terrorism, and this would take us back the other way. The amendment would also eliminate funding for a new program initiative already under way to improve and expand broadcasting to the Middle East and Sudan in Arabic. This new program is designed to give the U.S. a voice in a very, very critical area.

U.S. broadcasting to the region is now ineffective, and the U.S. is not playing a role to counterbalance hate radio that is prevalent in the Middle East. This amendment would prevent this revamping of current programming and transmission strategies from moving forward.

The amendment would cause a rollback of efforts to fight jamming of U.S. broadcasts by governments such as China. When I was in Tibet, everyone I spoke to in Tibet listened to Radio Free China. Also, Vietnam that denies their citizens access to information.

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Free China. Also, Vietnam that denies their citizens access to information.
Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. HINCHEN:
In title II, in the item relating to “ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS”, after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by $73,000,000)”.

Mr. HINCHEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is to increase funding for the Economic Development Administration by $73 million. This would simply level-fund EDA at what it had last year.

Since 1965, the EDA has been helping communities build their infrastructure, develop their business base, rebuild their economies in the wake of natural disasters, plant closings and military base realignments, and also address persistent unemployment and underemployment.

Over the years, EDA has invested more than $16 billion all across the country. It has been a good investment, generating almost three times as much supporting private investment.

EDA public works programs help fund locally developed infrastructure projects that are critical to attracting private sector businesses to local communities. Every dollar of EDA public works money generates an additional $10 in private investment results. It is clear, I think, that in each and every one of our districts, we have seen the effects of EDA.

We offset this $73 million by decreasing the prison construction account by a like amount, $73 million. The bill provides $813.5 million for prison construction. With this reduction, there is still more than $740 million left in this account to build new Federal prisons.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCARELL).”

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from New York for introducing this amendment to increase funding for EDA.

A program close to my heart within EDA, and I know the gentleman from Virginia would appreciate this, is the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms program administered by the Department of Commerce. This program has been incredibly successful in the State of New Jersey.

We need this help in the Garden State. It has not seen many benefits from the unfair trade agreements, such as NAFTA. John Walsh has done a tremendous job in New Jersey with the little resources that he has. This bill merely provides TAA level funding which is wholly unacceptable at this point.

The response for TAA is overwhelming. Mr. Chairman, the implementation of NAFTA and the globalization we see under WTO has only highlighted the demands for firms for this assistance. In New Jersey last year, 4,000 jobs were retained or created with the help of the TAA. This is critical.

It is interesting that in this country, many times the only way we can get health care is if you go to prison. What we are saying to the displaced workers in this globalization of trade, and the gentleman from Virginia knows this is quite true, these people have no place to go. We need this money best spent for our own workers.

That is not to say that Federal prisoners do not need to be built; but we need to take care of our own workers first that are being displaced by the trade agreements, the plethora of trade agreements that we see before us.

We know that this is an unfair trade agreement that is to be before us in a few weeks. It destroys firms. It sends jobs overseas, and we need our workers. I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLF); and I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF); and I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF); and I thank the chairman, for our workers need no less.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very strong opposition to this amendment. A reduction in funding for the TAA to a level of no less than $24 million. This amendment will help us come close to adequately addressing the needs of American manufacturers and our changing global economy.

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEN); I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF); and I thank the chairman, for our workers need no less.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).”

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I have in fact introduced a bill in the House that would make this a mandatory expenditure rather than discretionary. My colleague from Utah in the other body has also introduced a bill. I suspect that the likelihood that this will pass this Congress is very high, and that I think it would eliminate the concern and the problem we have here.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON). The amendment was agreed to.

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. HINCHEN:
Mr. HINCHEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:
potentially endanger staff, inmates, and the community. In fact, as you can almost say, to do this could bring about riots in the prisons.

Further, the Bureau of Prisons is experiencing its third consecutive year of record population growth in fiscal year 2000, of over 11,400 inmates; and all indications are that it will continue to grow. The projections are that inmate population will increase by 36 percent by the fiscal year 2008.

Infrastructure at existing Bureau of Prisons facilities is severely taxed by over-utilization, which causes maintenance problems, premature deterioration of physical plants. Of the Bureau of Prisons' 98 facilities, a third are over 50 years old and over half are over 20 years old. These facilities were not designed to operate at this level.

Finally, reconstruction funds means there will be no additional capacity for female inmates. The Bureau of Prisons' female population is expected to increase 50 percent by the end of fiscal year 2008, resulting in a critical shortage of bed space for female inmates. Since 1994, only one facility has been added to provide female capacity, and that was accomplished with the conversion of a maximum facility for female use.

Delaying the secure facilities for female offenders would also increase the system-wide crowding levels, since male institutions cannot be returned to housing male offenders as planned.

Before I got elected to Congress, I worked in a program called Man-to-Man down at Lorton Reformatory. This amendment would be a terrible thing to do. Had the gentleman been able to find some other money some other place, we could look at it, but to take it out of the construction of prisons, where the conditions in the prisons are so miserable. In fact, I am going to be introducing a bill with a Member from your side with regard to asking for an investigation and study of prison rape. If you could see the number of men who are raped in prisons around this country, it would be a worldwide disgrace. We want people to see it so we can do something about it.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment. The problem now I think it would create conditions that I think, frankly, would be unfortunate for the prisons.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, do we want to build bigger jails, or do we want to build a better economy? No one is saying on this floor that we do not need to build more Federal prisons. No one is saying that. But this administration is asking us to listen to them on the issue of trade.

The gentleman from Virginia has spoken on this floor many times about displaced workers, about human rights; and I have followed the gentleman's point and been in support. If one lists to those who want to trade and open up the floodgates, because nothing is free, this trade is a cure that will increase employment, which will increase productivity and end human rights abuses. It will promote democracy, we hear, democracy, and do just about everything one wants. These are all unproved theories.

It seems to me we could take some money from that large pool of building prisons. There is no debate about the need, Mr. Chairman, but the question is, what about our own workers? The TAA has been a responsible agency. The gentleman has supported it, and we have all supported it, to help those people who have been displaced as we move towards globalization of the world, to countries that do not respect us and do not respect human rights. Yet we stand here on the brink of another debate on trade, a few of those dollars, a few of those dollars, to TAA.

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

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, we cannot take it out of the prisons. The conditions there, I agree, I will be with the gentleman tomorrow or the next day, on not granting MFN or PNTR to China, but I just do not think you can take it out of the prisons. The conditions in the prisons are so difficult and so bad.

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So that is the problem that I have with the amendment. We just cannot take it out of the prisons.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, this is 10 percent. We are not talking about the prisoners, we are talking basically about construction. This bill only talks about construction.

Retaining and creating jobs, the TAA, has generated Federal and State revenues, tax revenues, at a ratio of $12 for every dollar appropriated by this Congress. It has been a bipartisan program. We know the errors of NAFTA as well as the other trade agreements. To move the American worker and the American working family is more important, if I have to make a priority. Now, when we have all priorities, we have no priority.

All we are asking for is a few dollars in the TAA program, which the gentleman knows has worked and has been successful, to help the workers in America that have been displaced by our trade agreements.

Mr. Chairman, our manufacturers and fabricators and dye shops all over America ask for our support. Will we turn our backs on them? We have an opportunity in this legislation with this amendment for a few dollars to help those dislocated workers. Otherwise, we will be into the empty words of the trade debate in a few weeks, and what will we have accomplished?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEN). The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HINCHEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of Rule XVIII, further debate on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEN) will be postponed. The Clerk will read the Clerk's roll call votes: Of the amounts provided:

(1) for Public Safety and Community Policing Grants pursuant to title I of the 1994 Act, $70,269,000 as follows: $330,000,000 for the building of law enforcement officers, including school resource officers; $20,662,000 for training and technical assistance; $25,441,000 for the matching grant program; and Enforcement Armor Vesta pursuant to section 2501 of part Y of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (“the 1968 Act”); $31,315,000 to improve tribal law enforcement including equipment and training; $48,393,000 for policing initiatives to combat methamphetamine production and trafficking and to enhance policing initiatives in “drug hot spots”; and $14,435,000 for Police Corps education, training, and service under sections 200101–200113 of the 1994 Act.

(2) for crime technology pursuant to the following: $150,000,000 for a law enforcement technology program; $35,000,000 for grants to upgrade criminal records, as authorized under the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 14601); $40,000,000 for DNA testing as authorized by the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–54); $35,000,000 for State and local DNA laboratories as authorized by section 1001(a)(22) of the 1968 Act, and for improvements to State and local forensic laboratories’ general scientific capacity and $103,611,000 for grants, contracts and other assistance to States under section 102(b) of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 14601), of which $50,000,000 is for the National Institute of Justice for grants, contracts, and other agreements to develop school safety technologies and training.

(3) for prosecution assistance, $90,780,000 as follows: $49,780,000 for a national program to reduce gun violence, and $50,000,000 for the Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative.

(4) for grants, training, technical assistance, and other expenses to support community crime prevention efforts, $40,861,000 as follows: $14,907,000 for Project Sentry; $14,934,000 for an offender re-entry program; and $16,963,000 for a police integrity program.

(5) to not exceed $32,994,000 for program management and administration.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended (“the Act”), including salaries and expenses in connection therewith to be transferred to and merged with the applicable State youth assistance, $278,483,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 299.
of part I of title II and section 506 of title V of the Act, respectively, by Public Law 102-586, of which: (1) notwithstanding any other provision of law, $6,832,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by part A of title II of the Act; provided, That $2,442,000 of the amounts provided for part B of title II of the Act, as amended, is for the purpose of providing additional formula grants under part B to provide assurances to the Administrator that the State has in effect (or will have in effect no later than 1 year after date of application) policies and programs that ensure that juveniles are subject to accountability-based sanctions for every act for which they are adjudicated delinquent; (2) $11,974,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by sections 261 and 262 of part D of title II of the Act for prevention and treatment programs relating to juvenile gangs; (3) $9,976,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by section 263 of the Act and title II of the Act; (4) $15,965,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by part G of title II of the Act for juvenile mentoring programs and a grant of $1,000,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by title V of the Act for incentive grants for local delinquency prevention programs; of which $12,472,000 shall be for delinquency prevention, control, and system improvement programs for tribal youth; of which $14,967,000 shall be available for the Safe Schools Initiative under section 285 of the Act; part B of title I of the Act; and of which $37,000,000 shall be available for grants, contracts, and other assistance under the Project Sen- tivity Initiative; and of which $5,033,000 for grants, contracts, and other assistance under the Project ChildSafe Interven- tion: Provided further, That of amounts made available under the Juvenile Justice Programs of the Office of Justice Programs to carry out part B (relating to Federal As- susistance for State and Local Programs), sub- part II of part C (relating to Special Empha- sis Prevention and Treatment Programs), part D (relating to Drug-Free Schools and Communities and Community-Based Gang Intervention), part E (relating to State Chal- lenge Activities), and part G (relating to Mentoring and Youth Leadership) of the Juvenile Justice Act and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, and to carry out the At-Risk Children’s Program under title V of that Act, not more than 10 percent of each such amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activi- ties designed to benefit the programs or ac- tivities authorized under the appropriate part or title, and not more than 2 percent of each such amount may be used for training and technical assistance activities designed to benefit the programs or activities author- ized under that part or title.

In addition, for grants, contracts, coopera- tive agreements, and other assistance, $30,976,000 and $2,365,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 214B of the Act.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS
To remain available until expended, for payments authorized by part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3706), as amended, such sums as are necessary, as authorized by sec- tion 6936 of Public Law 100-690 (102 Stat. 4539-4540) and to remain available until expended for payments as authorized by section 1201(b) of said Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEC. 101. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this title for official reception and representation expenses, a total of not to exceed $45,000 from funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in this title shall be available to the Attorney General for official reception and representation expenses in accordance with distributions, pro- cedures, and regulations established by the Attorney General.


SEC. 103. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the abortion were carried to term, or in the case of rape: Provided, That this should this prohibition be declared un- constitutional by a court of competent jurisdic- tion, this section shall be deemed void.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. DEGETTE
Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:
Amendment offered by Ms. DeGETTE
Page 39, strike lines 16 through 24 (and make such technical and conforming changes as may be appropriate).
Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I am offering here tonight is very straightforward. It removes the language of the bill that prohibits the use of Federal funds for abortion serv- ices for women in Federal prison.
Unlike other American women who are denied Federal coverage of abortion services, most women in prison are in- carcerated for nonviolent drug of- fenses. Many of them are HIV-infected, many pregnant women prisoners are in- carcerated for nonviolent drug of- fenses. Many of them are victims of phys- ical and sexual abuse. That is how they got pregnant, oftentimes. Two-thirds of the women who are incarcerated are incor- porated for nonviolent drug of- fenses. Many of them are HIV-infected, and many of them have full-blown AIDS. Congress thinks that it is in our country’s best interest to force moth- erhood on these women? It is simply not the case. I have a seat at this table. I have a seat at this table. Mr. Chairman, what will happen to these children? What will happen to the children of mothers who have un- wanted babies in prison? Frankly, I hours a week, which many prisoners are not able to do, she would not earn enough in 12 weeks to pay for an abor- tion. At the first trimester if she so chose, and, of course, after that, the cost and risks of an abortion go up dra- matically.
So, the woman in prison is caught in a vicious cycle. Even if she saved her entire income, every single penny, she could never afford an abortion on her own. Therefore, women in prison do not have any choice at all.
Congress’s continued denial of cov- erage of abortion services for Federal inmates has effectively shut down the only avenue these women have to purs- ue their constitutional right to choose.
Let me remind my colleagues, for the last 26 years, women in America have had a legal right to choose abortion as a reproductive choice. This right does not disappear when a woman walks through the prison doors. The consequence of the Federal funding ban is that inmates who have no inde- pendent financial means, who is most of them, are foreclosed from their con- stitutional choice of an abortion in vio- lation of their rights under the Con- stitution.
With the absence of funding by the very institution prisoners depend on for the rest of their health services, many pregnant women prisoners are, in fact, forced to carry unwanted pregnan- ncies to term. Motherhood is man- dated for them.
I think it is important to point out that the anti-choice movement in Con- gress has denied coverage for abortion services to women in the military, de- nied coverage for women who work for the government, for poor people, and even for women in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.
I vehemently disagree with all of these restrictions. I think they are wrong, and I think they are mean-spir- ited. But frankly, this restriction is the worst of all, and here is why: it tar- gets the people who have the fewest re- sources and the least number of op- tions. It effectively denies these women their fundamental right to choose. It is not just coercive, it is downright inhumane.
Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment.

The provision in the bill the amendment seeks to strike does only one thing: it prohibits Federal tax dollars from paying for abortions for Federal prison inmates, except in the case of rape or the life of the mother. This is a very longstanding provision, one that has been carried in 12 of the last 13 Commerce, State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bills. The House has consistently, year after year, rejected this amendment. Last year, this very amendment was rejected by a vote of 254 to 156. Time and again the Congress has debated this issue of whether Federal tax dollars should be used for abortion, and the answer has been no.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the rejection of the gentlewoman's amendment.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the DeGette amendment. In recent years, a woman's access to abortion has been restricted bill by bill, vote by vote. The DeGette amendment seeks to correct one of these unjust restrictions.

Women in Federal prisons should not be made to check all of their rights at the door. Women have a constitutional right to choose, which should not be denied even if they are incarcerated.

Facing an unintended pregnancy is a tough situation for any woman, but a woman in prison is faced with very few choices. These women will have very limited prenatal care. Some women in prison will choose to carry the pregnancy to term, and I support this choice. But without the right to choose, their only option is to go through childbirth while incarcerated, and then to give their child up.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment which removes the ban on the use of Federal funds for abortion services for women in Federal prisons. These women have little or no access to outside financial or even family assistance and earn extremely low wages from prison jobs. Women in prison deserve the same choices they would receive for any other medical procedures. We need equity in reproduction services.

The ban on abortion assistance denies them of their constitutional rights. Women in prison must not be denied their right to choose when these prisons cannot guarantee a safe delivery or treatment while pregnant. The right to choose is meaningless without the access to choose.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "yes" vote on the DeGette amendment.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the DeGette amendment.

For women in prison, this amendment seeks to restore their constitutional right to reproductive services, including abortion. Without this amendment, women in prison are denied the right to health care benefits that every other woman has available to them. We are not saying women in prison cannot choose to have a child, we are simply saying they have a right to choose not to have a child.

Once again, the anti-choice movement is targeting their efforts on women who have limited options. Most women in prison have few resources and little outside support. Denying abortion coverage to women in Federal prisons is just another direct assault on the right of all women to have reproductive choice.

Mr. Chairman, it is time to honor the Supreme Court decision in Roe v. Wade and acknowledge that every woman has a right to have access to safe, reliable abortion services. We must stop these piecemeal attempts to roll back women's reproductive freedom and we must provide the education and the resources needed to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues, vote for the DeGette amendment and protect a woman's right to reproductive choice.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a common occurrence, but it does happen. When it happens, it is under tragic circumstances. For this Congress to prevent a woman from being able to make reasonable choices that influence the rest of her life is just unconscionable.

Women do get arrested and are incarcerated while pregnant. Some women are impregnated by guards. For whatever reason, some women find themselves in positions in prison. To deny them the constitutional rights that women fortunately have in the United States because they are imprisoned is wrong. For us to be the vehicle that denies those rights is unconscionable.

Think of the child that is born into a situation where its mother is incarcerated in prison. Children need to be born into a loving, nurturing, wanted situation. What could be worse than to be forced to give birth to a child that might be the result of a rape in prison that would be a child that one could not care for, that one could not raise in the way all of us were raised?

The woman deserves the right to choose. She should not be denied that.

This amendment should be supported.

Mr. Lee. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the DeGette amendment, which would strike language banning the use of Federal funds for abortion services for women in Federal prisons.

Since women in prison are completely dependent on the Federal Bureau of Prisons for all of their health care services, the ban on the use of Federal funds is a cruel policy that traps women by denying them access to reproductive care.

Abortion is a legal option for women in America. The ban for women in Federal prisons is unconstitutional because freedom of choice is a right that has been protected under our Constitution for more than 25 years.

Furthermore, the great majority of women who enter our Federal prison system are impoverished and often isolated from family, friends, and resources.

We are dealing with very complex histories that often tragically include drug abuse, homelessness, HIV/AIDS and physical and sexual abuse.

To deny basic reproductive choice would only make worse the crisis faced by the women and the Federal prison system.

The ban on the use of Federal funds is a deliberate attack by the antichoice movement to ultimately derail all reproductive options. Women in prison who are seeking choice for themselves puts other populations at great risk. This dangerous slippery slope erodes the right to choose little by little.

We are denying these women the right to health care benefits that every other woman has readily available to them.

Women in prison receive limited prenatal care, have limited resources, and must endure the fear of losing custody of their infant upon birth. These circumstances make it an extremely difficult situation for pregnant prisoners.

It is in my belief that freedom of access must be unconditionally kept intact.

Therefore, I strongly urge my colleagues to protect this constitutional right for women in America and vote 'yes' on the DeGette amendment.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the DeGette Amendment to strike the ban on abortion funding for women in federal prison. This ban is cruel, unnecessary, and unwarranted.

Mr. Chairman, a woman's sentence should be unconditionally kept intact.

Therefore, I strongly urge my colleagues to protect this constitutional right for women in America and vote 'yes' on the DeGette amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the rejection of the gentlewoman's amendment.
earn between 12 to 40 cents per hour. They totally depend on the health services they receive from their institutions. Most female prisoners are unable to finance their own abortions, and, therefore, are in effect denied their constitutional right to an abortion.

Earning the maximum rate of wages, a female prisoner would need to work 40 hours a week for 12 and 1/2 weeks just to be able to afford the lowest cost of a first trimester abortion ($200), but by that time she is no longer in the first trimester and, therefore, the cost of the abortion would be higher. So she would need to work even more to pay for the higher cost and more dangerous abortion. However, she will never make enough money in prison to pay for a timely, safe abortion even if she saves every penny she earns from the moment of conception. Why? Because the cost of later and later term abortions (from $200 to $700 to $1200) increases faster than her ability to earn money. So the legislation essentially bans abortion services for women in prison.

Remember, many women prisoners are victims of physical or sexual abuse and are pregnant before entering prison. In addition, they will almost certainly be forced to give up their children at birth. Why should we add to their anguish by denying them access to reproductive services?

Even worse, prison health services are inadequate for pregnant women. A 1999 report by Amnesty International USA revealed that gynecological services for women in prisons are inadequate and of poor quality. So, not only are we forcing women to carry pregnancies to term, but we are forcing them to do so in an environment where medical conditions are notoriously bad. We, therefore, increase the risk of late-term miscarriages and other potentially life threatening complications. That is dangerous and unnecessary.

Furthermore, we ought to keep this debate in perspective. This ban on abortions does not stop thousands of abortions from taking place, rather it only places constitutional limits on the few women facing a difficult situation. Statistics show that there are approximately 10,448 women in federal prison, that only 4 had abortions in FY 1998 and only 2 had abortions in FY 1999. There were only 56 births in FY 1998, and 24 births in FY 1999. So this is a very small group of people.

I know full well that the authors of this ban would take away the right to choose from all American women if they could, but since they are prevented from doing so by the Supreme Court and the popular will of the American people who overwhelmingly support choice (and some of them are pregnant before entering prison. An unwanted pregnancy is a difficult issue in even the most supportive environs. However, limited prenatal care, isolation from family and friends and the certain custody loss of the infant upon birth present circumstances which we serve to worsen an already dire situation.

In 1993, Congress lifted the funding restrictions that since 1987 had prohibited the use of federal funds to provide abortion services to women in federal prisons except during instances of rape and life endangerment. Women who seek abortions in prison must receive medical religious and/or social counseling sessions for women seeking abortion. There must be written documentation of these counseling sessions, and any staff member who morally or religiously objects to abortion need not participate in the prisoner’s decision making process.

There was a 75 percent growth in the number of women in Federal prisons over the last decade. Currently, the growth rate for women is twice that of men in prison. Yet, the rate of HIV/AIDS in women exceeds the rate of infection for men in prison, and pregnant women are of course at risk of passing on this disease to their unborn children.

This ban on federal funds for women in prison is another direct assault on the right to choose. This ban is just one more step in the long line of rollbacks on women’s reproductive freedoms. We must stop this assault on reproductive rights.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Ms. DeGETTE).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Ms. DeGETTE) will be postponed.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the word ‘and’.

Mr. Chairman, I do so to engage in a friendly filibuster on behalf of the House, because what we are trying to do is to bring to the House floor a unanimous consent agreement so that Members will understand what the intention is in terms of proceeding for the consideration of this amendment.

The staff is in the process of writing the changes to that agreement right now, so to prevent this from getting into another protracted debate on another amendment this evening, I am simply taking this time in the hope that by the time I sit down, we will have the required paperwork so the Committee can proceed.

I am looking around with great expectation, hoping that the staff in fact has the paperwork ready, but I think they have all fled to the cloakrooms.

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

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to tell the gentleman that as he was pondering where everything was, the paper was reaching the gentleman. I think he is a much happier man now.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I am happy we do not have to ask the Sergeant to bring in the absent staff.

If the gentleman is ready to proceed, I am happy to yield back my time so that he can propound the unanimous consent request.

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. RYNDOLDS) 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. 2500), making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITING AMENDMENTS DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2500, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 2500 in the Committee of the Whole, pursuant to House Resolution 192, no further amendment to the bill may be offered except:

1. Pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of saving time and to eliminate disagreeing amendments print ed in the portion of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the legislative day, July 17, 2001 or any RECORD before that date, designated for the purpose specified in