109TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 109–118

SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FISCAL YEAR 2006

JUNE 10, 2005.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2862]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006.

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SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total of $57,453,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for the departments and agencies funded in this bill. The recommendation is $3,043,383,000 below the request and $1,211,118,000 above the amount enacted for the current fiscal year. The Committee also recommends $360,700,000 for mandatory programs funded within this bill.

The following table provides a comparison of the new budget authority and outlays recommended in the accompanying bill with the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2005, and the budget request for fiscal year 2006.

[In millions of dollars]

	FY 2005 enacted including supplementals	FY 2006 request	FY 2006 recommended	FY 2006 recommendation compared with	
				FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006 request
Discretionary	56,242	60,496	57,453	+1,211	−3,043
Mandatory	370	361	361	−9	
Total	56,612	60,857	57,814	+1,202	−3,043

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

Major initiatives and highlights contained in the recommendation follow:

TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[In millions of dollars]

	FY 2005 enacted including supplementals	FY 2006 request	FY 2006 recommended	FY 2006 recommendation compared with	
				FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006 request
Discretionary	20,658	20,336	21,448	+790	+1,112

—$21.4 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Justice, $790 million above the fiscal year 2005 level and $1.1 billion above the President's request;

—$542 million increase for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to enhance their intelligence, counterterrorism, cybercrime, and counterintelligence, while maintaining their ability to fight traditional crimes;

—$67 million increase for the Drug Enforcement Administration to enhance Federal law enforcement's ability to fight drug crime;

—$2.6 billion to assist State and local law enforcement to fight crime, which is $1 billion above the request including: the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants program ($348 million), the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program ($355 million), juvenile justice and accountability programs ($334 million), law enforcement technologies and interoperable communications ($120 million), the DNA backlog elimination program ($177 million), and violence against women prevention and prosecution programs ($387 million);

—$41 million increase for the United States Marshals Service to ensure that the Federal judiciary operates safely and efficiently; and

—$41 million increase for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to enforce our Nation's gun and explosives laws.

TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

[In millions of dollars]

	FY 2005 enacted including supplementals	FY 2006 requested	FY 2006 recommended	FY 2006 recommendation compared with	
				FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006 request
Discretionary	6,657	9,557	5,826	−831	−3,731

—$1.7 billion for the Patent and Trademark Office;

—$501 million for the international trade agencies;

—$3.43 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including $856 million for the National Weather Service;

—$549 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including $106 million for Manufacturing Extension Partnerships; and

—Does not include $3.71 billion requested for the "Strengthening America's Communities" initiative.

TITLE III.—SCIENCE

[In millions of dollars]

	FY 2005 enacted including supplementals	FY 2006 requested	FY 2006 recommended	FY 2006 recommendation compared with	
				FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006 request
Discretionary	21,676	22,067	22,120	+444	+53

—$16.47 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and

—$5.64 billion for the National Science Foundation.

TITLE IV.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

[In millions of dollars]

	FY 2005 enacted including supplementals	FY 2006 requested	FY 2006 recommended	FY 2006 recommendation compared with	
				FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006 request
Discretionary	10,648	9,804	9,531	−1,117	−273

—A 6.3 percent increase over fiscal year 2005 for the basic operations of the Department, excluding supplemental appropriations;

—100 new positions to respond to high priority diplomatic requirements, including 33 positions for the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization; 47 positions for critical staffing needs, including non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorist financing; and 20 positions for critical needs language training, including Arabic, Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin), Dari, Pashto, Korean, and Farsi.

—A total of $340 million specifically for public diplomacy programs to counter Anti-American sentiments around the world, and a total of $410 million to enhance efforts to engage foreign audiences through educational and cultural exchanges, especially with the Arab and Muslim world.

—$1.599 billion for embassy security programs, an increase of $49.67 million over fiscal year 2005, including 55 new diplomatic security personnel. In addition, a total of $596.7 million is provided for an overseas capital security cost sharing program, including $393.6 million from the State Department, which will result in acceleration of the program to construct secure replacement facilities for American personnel serving overseas;

—$1.166 billion for assessments for U.S. membership in the United Nations and other international organizations;

—$1.036 billion for contributions for international peacekeeping activities, the full amount requested; and

—$630.9 million for international broadcasting, including increases for radio and television broadcasting to the Middle East.

TITLE V.—RELATED AGENCIES

[In millions of dollars]

	FY 2005 enacted including supplementals	FY 2006 requested	FY 2006 recommended	FY 2006 recommendation compared with	
				FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006 request
Discretionary	3,246	2,229	2,237	−1,009	+8

—$211 million for the Federal Trade Commission including full funding for the National Do-Not-Call program;

—$888 million in total budget authority for the Securities and Exchange Commission to protect investors and combat corporate fraud; and

—$590 million in total budget authority for the Small Business Administration, including $88 million for the Small Business Development Centers to conduct outreach to the Nation's small businesses and a record $16.5 billion 7(a) business loan program, as requested, to help small businesses access capital.

RIGHT-SIZING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OVERSEAS PRESENCE

The Committee strongly supports interagency efforts to right-size the overseas presence of the United States Government. The Committee understands the definition of right-sizing to be the systematic and thorough review of all overseas missions and staffing levels and the reallocation of resources to achieve a leaner, streamlined, more agile, and more secure U.S. Government presence abroad. The Committee expects agencies funded in this bill to cooperate fully with all interagency efforts to achieve effective right-sizing.

The 1998 terrorist attacks on two U.S. Embassies in Africa highlighted security deficiencies in diplomatic facilities. The bombings in Saudi Arabia, the assassination of a USAID employee in Jordan, and the closure of the U.S. Embassy in Kenya underscore continued threats against U.S. personnel overseas. The attacks on the American Embassies in Africa prompted the creation of the Overseas Presence Advisory Panel, which proposed significant recommendations regarding right-sizing that have subsequently been embraced by this Committee, and included in the President's Management Agenda. In addition, the General Accounting Office (GAO) has studied right-sizing the Nation's overseas presence. The GAO reports found that U.S. agencies' staffing projections for new embassy compounds are developed without a systematic approach or comprehensive right-sizing analysis. In response, the GAO developed a framework of questions designed to link staffing levels to three critical elements of overseas diplomatic operations: (1) physical/technical security of facilities and employees; (2) mission priorities and requirements; and (3) cost of operations. In light of continuing security vulnerability, the Committee intends to ensure that such a framework is established and followed.

The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2007 budget request will continue to reflect the application of a right-sizing methodology. Increases or expansions should be justified in terms of mission priorities both within the agency, and within the specific diplomatic mission, and should be, to the maximum extent possible, accompanied by offsetting decreases to maximize the allocation of scarce resources to emerging priorities. A proper plan should include a systematic analysis to bring about a reconfiguration of overseas staffing to the minimum level necessary to meet critical U.S. foreign policy goals. The Committee expects to receive this additional analysis prior to the establishment or expansion of any activities beyond those currently approved.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

America's advantage in science, math and technology is slipping. Our systems of basic scientific research and education are in crisis, while other countries are redoubling their efforts. The United States can remain the world's technological leader if it makes the commitment to do so.

The funding recommendations in this bill address the urgent need to invest in scientific research and education to begin to reverse this trend. The bill includes $4.38 billion for National Science Foundation (NSF) research and related activities, an increase of

$44 million above the President's request. This is the Nation's largest resource pool for basic scientific research across all fields. The bill also includes: $807 million for NSF's education programs, which is $70 million above the request; and $169 million for National Aeronautics and Space Administration education programs, which is $2 million above the request. The bill also includes $28.9 million for a new consolidated education program for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Committee recommendation also encourages the National Science Board to establish a commission to present recommendations for broad Federal action to address the crisis in science and math education. The Committee also expects the Administration's 2007 budget request to include a significant investment to respond to this crisis.

The Committee directs that under the auspices of the Office of Science and Technology Policy the science agencies receiving funding for education programs in this bill should develop a comprehensive coordinated plan to rationalize the various educational programs in these areas to maximize results and minimize duplication. This plan should be submitted to the Committee concurrently with the submission of the President's 2007 budget request to the Congress.

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

As in previous years, section 605 contains language concerning the reprogramming of funds between programs and activities.

The Committee expects each department and agency to follow closely the reprogramming procedures listed below, which are similar to provisions that applied in statute during fiscal year 2005. These procedures apply to funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous Appropriations Acts that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2006, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury available to the agencies funded by this Act.

The Committee expects that the Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Science, the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and Related Agencies will be notified by letter a minimum of 15 days prior to—

(1) Reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, between programs or activities. This provision is also applicable in cases where several activities are involved with each receiving less than $500,000. In addition, the Committee is to be notified of reprogramming actions which are less than these amounts if such actions would have the effect of committing the agency to significant funding requirements in future years.

(2) Increasing funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted.

(3) Creating new programs, offices, agencies or commissions or substantially augmenting existing programs, offices, agencies or commissions.

(4) Relocating offices or employees.

(5) Reorganizing offices, programs, or activities.

In addition, the Committee expects any department or agency funded in the accompanying bill that is planning to conduct a re-

duction-in-force to notify the Committee by letter 30 days in advance of the date of the proposed personnel action.

The Committee also expects that any items that are subject to interpretation will be reported.

The Committee is concerned that, in some instances, the departments or agencies funded within this Appropriations Act are not adhering to the Committee's reprogramming policy and procedures that are set forth in this report and in section 605 of the accompanying bill. The Committee expects that each department and agency funded in the bill will follow these notification policies precisely and will not reallocate resources or reorganize activities prior to submitting the required notifications to the Committee. The Committee has provided each of the departments, NASA and the Small Business Administration, with transfer authority, which is the same as the transfer authority provided in the fiscal year 2005 Appropriations Acts. The Committee believes such authority, together with the traditional reprogramming policy, gives each department or agency the needed flexibility to respond to unanticipated circumstances and requirements, which may arise throughout the fiscal year.

RELATIONSHIP WITH BUDGET AND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICES

Through the years the Appropriations Committee has channeled most of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices or comptroller organizations of the various departments, agencies, and commissions. The Committee has often pointed out the natural affinity and relationship between these organizations and the Appropriations Committee that makes such a relationship imperative. The Committee reiterates its position that, while it reserves the right to call upon all organizations in the departments, agencies, and commissions for information and assistance, the primary contact between the Committee and these entities must be through the budget offices and comptroller organizations.

The workload generated in the budget process is large and growing, and, therefore, a positive, responsive relationship between the Committee and the budget and/or comptroller offices is absolutely essential to the appropriations process to ensure that the information needs of the Committee are met in order to fulfill the Constitutional responsibilities of the Congress.

FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE TELEWORK DIRECTIVE

Advances in information and computer technology, the development of the Internet, and the growth of wireless and digital products have given some Federal employees the ability to telework, or work anytime from almost any place. Management considerations, such as productive and satisfied workers; environmental considerations, such as reduced traffic congestion and improved air quality; and quality of life considerations, such as accommodating the short- or long-term health needs of employees, require the establishment of telework programs.

Policies on telework continue to evolve. Among the factors that contribute to successful programs are top management support and a clear telework agreement that includes expectations with meas-

urable goals, accountability, and performance results. The Committee is committed to telework programs in the Federal government and is impressed by the efforts of some of the agencies under its jurisdiction. For example, nearly 2,000 employees at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office now experience the benefits of telecommuting, representing about twenty-five percent of the workforce. However, full implementation of telecommuting policies remains to be achieved.

The bill includes a provision requiring that the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Small Business Administration certify that telecommuting opportunities have increased over the fiscal year 2005 levels. Previous public laws have required the departments and agencies to each establish a policy under which eligible employees may participate in telecommuting to the maximum extent possible without diminished performance. Language is repeated from fiscal year 2005 requiring agencies to designate a Telework Coordinator. The bill also includes new language requiring the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation to certify that telecommuting opportunities are made available to 100 percent of the eligible workforce.

BUDGET PRESENTATION

The Committee is supportive of budget and performance integration so that government programs can become more results-oriented. While the amount of performance data included in budget documents has increased, in many cases it has been at the expense of programmatic budget data and justifications that are critical to the work of the Committee. The Committee expects all Departments and agencies covered under this Act to consult with the Committee on this issue before submission of the fiscal year 2007 Budget Request and justification materials.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Despite severe funding limitations faced by the Committee in fiscal year 2006, the recommendation for the Department of Justice reflects the overriding priority of the Committee to ensure that Federal, State and local law enforcement entities have sufficient resources to address the threat of terrorism while continuing to perform traditional law enforcement activities to prevent and investigate crimes. The recommendation reflects the Committee's commitment to combating terrorism, espionage, cybercrime, gang-related crime, illegal drugs, and corporate fraud.

The Committee recommends $21,675,060,000 in new budget authority in the accompanying bill for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2006. This amount is $781,226,000 above the current year and $1,112,275,000 above the budget request. Of the total amount provided, $21,448,060,000 is derived from general purpose discretionary funds and $227,000,000 is scored as mandatory spending.

The recommendation continues the Committee's commitment to fighting terrorism by including a $541,634,000 increase to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In addition, the recommendation supports the requirements of the other Federal law enforcement agen-

cies in the Department of Justice by fully funding the requests for the United States Attorneys and the Federal Prison Systems, Salaries and Expenses account, and by providing $10,000,000 above the request for the United States Marshals Service to enhance its capability to protect the judicial process and $12,017,000 above the request for the Drug Enforcement Administration to combat drug trafficking.

Finally, the recommendation continues the Committee's commitment to supporting our nation's police and sheriffs' departments by providing an increase of $1,024,221,000 above the Administration's request for State and local law enforcement grants. As Federal law enforcement agencies continue to divert resources away from traditional crime fighting to strengthen its counterterrorism capabilities, a void is left that only State and local law enforcement are positioned to fill. In this context, the Committee finds the Administration's budget request, which proposes a $1,424,349,000, or 48 percent, reduction in funding for State and local law enforcement assistance to be woefully inadequate. In order to address State and local law enforcement requirements, the Committee recommends a total of $2,592,976,000 in new budget authority for crime fighting grant programs for fiscal year 2006.

The recommendation provides increases above the request for the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program (+$348,466,000), the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (+$355,000,000), juvenile justice and accountability programs (+$101,488,000), meth hot spots (+$40,000,000), gang violence reduction (+$60,000,000) and law enforcement technologies and interoperability grants (+$120,000,000).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends a total of $126,956,000 for General Administration for fiscal year 2006. This amount is $4,513,000 above the level provided in the current year and $34,451,000 below the request.

This account supports the development of policy objectives and the overall management of the Department of Justice. The recommendation fully funds the request for the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, including a program increase of 40 additional positions and $8,289,000. The recommendation does not provide the requested enhancement for the unified financial management system. However, the Committee recognizes the Department's need to modernize its financial management system and encourages the Department to use the Working Capital Fund to finance this requirement.

Consistent with direction included in previous years, the recommendation includes necessary sums to continue efforts to replace locks used to store classified information.

The Committee is concerned with excessive delay in the issuance of regulations governing the recognition of asylum claims from women fleeing honor killings, trafficking, sexual slavery and domestic violence. The lack of a resolution on this issue is causing hardship and suffering for women whose cases remain in legal limbo. The Committee expects the Departments of Justice and

Homeland Security to issue regulations to govern gender-based asylum claims.

The Committee recognizes the important contribution the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) plays in disrupting and dismantling drug organizations and in protecting our national security. The Committee directs the Attorney General, in cooperation with the Director of National Intelligence, to submit a report, not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, on the practicality of integrating the DEA, or a portion thereof, into the Intelligence Community.

The Committee is extremely disappointed with the amount of time it takes the Department to respond to hearing questions submitted for the record by Members of the Subcommittee. Many of these questions are factual and responses should not require multiple layers of review or require weeks, and often months, to submit. The Committee is concerned that in practice, this has resulted in the needless withholding of budgetary and programmatic information that is necessary to the Committee's work. The Committee believes that the open sharing of information results in a more effective relationship between the branches of government and improves the quality of legislation.

The Committee encourages the Attorney General to ensure that every contract the Department enters into that contemplates the exchange of personal data between the contractor and the Department include a provision requiring that entity to have a security policy in place that contains procedures to promptly notify any individual whose personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, lost or acquired by an unauthorized person. Notification could either be delayed or shall not occur if it would impede a law enforcement investigation or cause damage to national security. The Committee is concerned about the security of personal data, as highlighted recently by several security breaches at large companies that resulted in the theft of personal data.

Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties.—Since September 11, 2001, the Congress has provided both significant additional resources and broad legal authorities to the Justice Department to meet its counterterrorism responsibilities. In fiscal year 2004, the Committee directed the Department to designate a senior policy official to assume responsibility for developing appropriate civil rights safeguards, particularly as related to the war on terrorism, and for coordinating the work of all Department components involved in these efforts. For fiscal year 2005, Congress provided funding for 2 additional professional staff positions for the Office and required a report to be submitted this January detailing the specific responsibilities and authorities of the Office, with annual activity reports due in the following years. The Committee is disappointed by the Department's inability to complete the initial report and is concerned that this reflects poorly on the attitude of the Department toward the responsibilities of this Office. The Committee directs the Department of Justice to submit the initial report as soon as possible and to provide subsequent annual reports by January 30 of each year.

Gangs.—According to FBI Congressional testimony, "Gangs and other criminal enterprises, operating in the U.S. and throughout the world, pose increasing concerns for the international law en-

forcement and intelligence communities. Today, gangs are more violent, more organized, and more widespread than ever before. They pose one of the greatest threats to the safety and security of all Americans. The Department of Justice estimates there are approximately 30,000 gangs, with 800,000 members, impacting 2,500 communities across the U.S. The innocent people in these communities face daily exposure to violence from criminal gangs trafficking in drugs and weapons and gangs fighting amongst themselves to control or extend their turf and their various criminal enterprises." In fiscal year 2005, the Committee began to address this issue by establishing a National Gang Intelligence Center in the FBI, providing 24 additional Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) agents specifically for gang investigations, providing 25 additional Assistant U.S. Attorneys for gang investigations, and providing $25,000,000 under the Office of Justice Programs for gang resistance and education training for youth.

The Committee is pleased and encouraged that the President and the First Lady made a commitment to address the gang problem. The Committee appreciates and supports the Attorney General's efforts to strengthen Department-wide efforts to combat gang violence and reduce crime including: (1) establishing the Attorney General's Anti-Gang Coordination Committee who will lead the Department's anti-gang activities; (2) appointing of an Assistant U.S. Attorney in each judicial district to serve as an anti-gang coordinator to prepare comprehensive, district-wide strategies—in consultation with partners from Federal and local law enforcement, social services, and community and faith-based groups—to coordinate anti-gang activity across the board; and (3) developing a single, integrated, advanced level training regimen including enforcement and prevention activities.

In addition to continuing funding for the program increases provided in fiscal year 2005, the recommendation provides the following new program increases: $9,700,000 for the FBI to establish 20 additional Safe Streets Task Forces and for other operational needs; $23,068,000 for ATF Violent Crime Impact Teams; $3,000,000 for 32 additional United States Attorneys' positions for additional gang prosecutions and to act as anti-gang strategy coordinators; $719,000 for additional ATF, United States Marshals Service, DEA and Bureau of Prisons intelligence analysts to work at the National Gang Intelligence Center; $1,000,000 for 8 additional Criminal Division positions to assist U.S. Attorneys' Offices and coordinate investigations across judicial districts; and $60,000,000 for a new anti-gang State and local law enforcement grant program.

The Committee directs the Department to submit a report on its efforts to share intelligence relating to large, violent gangs with State and local law enforcement officials. The report should address specific gangs, drug trafficking organizations, the regions in which they operate, and the Federal resources allocated to containing these gangs.

The recommendation retains bill language proposed for deletion regarding the position and workyear limits for the Offices of Public Affairs and Legislative Affairs and Departmental Leadership. The recommendation also retains bill language making up to $3,317,000

available until expended for Departmental building, renovation, maintenance, and security needs.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

The recommendation provides $135,000,000 for this account, which is $46,490,000 below the request. This is a new account proposed in the budget request that consolidates funding for several information sharing activities into one account. This new account will fund the Joint Automated Booking System; the Justice Consolidated Office Network; the Law Enforcement Information Sharing Program including data base applications; Public Key Infrastructure and Secure Communications; Case Management Common Solutions for the litigating components; IDENT/IAFIS integration; and the management and administration costs of the Department's Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). If additional funding for this account is necessary, the Committee encourages the Department to reprogram funding from the Working Capital Fund subject to section 605 of this Act. The recommendation includes funding for the following initiatives:

Joint Automated Booking System (JABS).—JABS enables Federal law enforcement components to electronically share criminal arrest data, which improves criminal identification response times and avoids duplication of booking data entry.

Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON).—JCON is the standard office automation system upon which 16 Department of Justice components operate their mission-critical applications which allows attorneys and law enforcement officials the immediate ability to exchange all electronic data with and between components on a common platform.

Law Enforcement Information Sharing Program (LEISP).—LEISP will help to implement the information technology tools needed to facilitate timely, appropriate and secure sharing of information across Federal, State and local law enforcement. Through LEISP, the Department will develop a comprehensive information sharing program that can help identify emerging threats and patterns, find relationships among individual groups, and provide useful tactical and strategic information to criminal and counterterrorism investigators. This effort includes the creation of national and regional data exchange databases to facilitate the sharing of information. The Committee expects the Department to work cooperatively with State and local law enforcement on this initiative.

Case Management Common Solutions for litigating components.—Currently, the Department's litigating components' case management systems are highly decentralized and information is stored in numerous disconnected systems. This project would consolidate the 94 U.S. Attorneys Offices and six headquarters litigating components into one web-based common case management system.

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Communications.—PKI will provide the Department with enhanced information technology security services to allow classified information to be shared across the Department and with the Intelligence Community. The Committee expects the Department to allocate not less than $5,000,000 for this project.

Automated Biometric Identification System/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IDENT/IAFIS).—This project was established to integrate the separate identification systems operated by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The IDENT/IAFIS project was designed to support the apprehension and prosecution of criminal aliens and to provide State and local law enforcement personnel with direct access to DHS data through IAFIS. With real-time connection between the two systems, DHS would have the capability to determine whether an apprehended person is subject to a currently posted Want/Warrant or has a record in the FBI's Criminal Master File. Collaterally, the integration of IDENT and IAFIS would enable cognizant law enforcement agencies to obtain all relevant immigration information as part of a criminal history response from a single FBI search.

The Committee understands this program has achieved its first mandate to make FBI IAFIS records available to certain DHS components. The Committee understands that DHS is in the process of deploying this technology to additional locations. However, the Committee understands little progress has been made to make DHS records available to the FBI and State and local law enforcement.

In a December 2004 report, the Department's Inspector General concluded that the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security and State have not agreed on a uniform fingerprint technology standard nor on how to develop a fully interoperable system that provides law enforcement agencies with readily and easily available access to Homeland Security records. The report goes on to state that the Department of Justice cannot proceed with planning to make the FBI fingerprint database interoperable with Homeland Security or State until high-level policy decisions are made regarding who will be subject to fingerprint searches, the standard to be used, the databases to be used, and other issues. In testimony before the Committee, the Committee heard that the Department of Justice and the FBI are working within the Administration to resolve these issues. The Committee expects these issues to be resolved expeditiously.

The Committee is disappointed that the report on the status of efforts to achieve real time interoperability between IDENT, IAFIS, and US–VISIT required by the fiscal year 2005 Appropriations Act has yet to be submitted. The Committee is concerned that the Administration is not taking this effort to improve information sharing seriously.

Within the level of funding provided, the Committee directs that sufficient resources should be allocated to accelerate the integration of these systems.

E–Government.—The Committee directs that the Department's participation in government-wide e-government initiatives be managed by the OCIO. The bill includes a new section 110 requiring the Department to submit a reprogramming in accordance with section 605 of this Act before obligating funds for e-government initiatives.

Federal Investigation Case Management System (FICMS).—The Committee understands that the Administration is working to create a common information technology case management architec-

ture to facilitate information sharing across all Federal law enforcement agencies. The Committee directs that the Department's participation in this effort be managed by the OCIO.

NARROWBAND COMMUNICATIONS/INTEGRATED WIRELESS NETWORK

The Committee recommends $110,000,000 for this account, which is $11,336,000 above the current year and $18,701,000 below the request. The purpose of this account is to fund the Department's efforts to comply with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration narrowband mandates. This account funds component legacy network requirements, operations of the Wireless Management Office, the Integrated Wireless Network operations, and the acquisition of new equipment and services. If additional resources are required for this account, the Committee will consider a reprogramming of Working Capital Fund balances.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

The Committee recommends $215,685,000 for this account, which is $14,444,000 above the current year and $601,000 below the request. The Committee understands the Department has revised its space rental costs downward by $601,000.

This appropriation supports the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR), which includes the Board of Immigration Appeals, Immigration Judges, and Administrative Law Judges who decide through administrative hearings on the admission or exclusion of aliens seeking to enter the country, and the transportation and adjustment of status of aliens whose status has been challenged; and the Office of the Pardon Attorney, which receives, investigates and considers petitions for all forms of Executive clemency.

The Committee encourages EOIR to share relevant case data with Federal Bureau of Investigation's Directorate of Intelligence, the National Gang Intelligence Center, and the Drug Intelligence Fusion Center.

The Committee understands that EOIR has issued interim procedural guidelines to all immigration judges for the adjudication of unaccompanied alien children's cases before immigration judges. The Committee commends EOIR for this initiative. The Committee expects EOIR to continue to improve these guidelines as more experience is gained in applying these guidelines. In addition, the Committee continues to encourage EOIR to train judges and pro bono attorneys in this area.

The Committee is aware that the Legal Orientation Program (LOP), which is funded by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), has helped reduce the time some migrants spend in detention and helped make EOIR proceedings more efficient. The Committee urges EOIR to explore with DHS the possibility of expanding LOP to more detention facilities.

DETENTION TRUSTEE

The Committee recommends $1,222,000,000 for the Federal Detention Trustee for fiscal year 2006, which is $163,840,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2005, including supplemental appropriations, and the same as the request. The recommendation includes increases for inflationary adjustments and for the antici-

pated daily cost of an increase in the number of Federal detainees housed in Federal, State, local, and private detention facilities.

The Committee encourages the Justice Department to continue to examine the entire Federal detention process from arrest to incarceration to find ways to operate within requested and appropriated funding levels. The Committee applauds the efforts of the Detention Trustee to develop a pilot project in the District of Arizona to identify systemic improvements to reduce the time from sentencing to commitment and hopes this program will be extended to all 94 judicial districts.

Language is deleted, as requested, regarding a reporting requirement on the health and safety of Federal prisoners in non-Federal institutions.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $66,801,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is $3,841,000 above the current year and $630,000 below the request. The Committee understands that the OIG's latest space rental cost estimates have decreased by $630,000 since the budget request was submitted. The Office of Inspector General conducts and supervises audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Department of Justice. The Inspector General keeps the Attorney General and the Congress informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and activities.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $11,200,000 for the United States Parole Commission, which is $704,000 above the current year and $100,000 below the request.

This Commission is an independent body within the Department of Justice that makes decisions regarding requests for parole and supervision of Federal and District of Columbia Code prisoners. The recommendation provides funding for five additional staff for the growing workload associated with the D.C. Code supervised release program.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends a total of $665,821,000 for General Legal Activities, which is $40,099,000 above the current year and $13,840,000 below the request.

This appropriation supports the Attorney General through the establishment of litigation policy, conduct of litigation, and various other legal responsibilities. The distribution of funding provided is as follows:

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	2006 recommendation
Solicitor General	$8,399
Tax Division	81,548
Criminal Division	146,221
Civil Division	198,236
Environment and Natural Resources	93,563
Office of Legal Counsel	5,973
Civil Rights Division	110,437
Interpol–USNCB	20,852
Office of Dispute Resolution	592
Total	665,821

Criminal Division.—The recommendation fully funds the request for the Criminal Division including proposed increases for counterterrorsim, counterintelligence, and child exploitation.

In addition, the recommendation includes an increase of $1,000,000 and 8 positions (7 attorneys) for gang investigations and prosecutions. These additional resources shall be applied to enhance the Department's coordination of gang investigations across judicial districts and with international law enforcement partners, and to assist U.S. Attorneys offices that need additional resources and expertise to effectively prosecute complex gang cases.

Civil Rights Division.—The recommendation provides $110,437,000 for the Civil Rights Division, which is $2,754,000 above the current year and equal to the request. The recommendation fully funds the Civil Rights Division's efforts to combat human trafficking and the Committee expects the Department to continue submitting yearly updates regarding efforts to address human trafficking.

Civil Division.—The recommendation provides $198,236,000 for the Civil Division which is $12,003,000 above the current year and $7,049,000 below the request. The recommendation includes an increase of $5,795,000 and 58 positions (43 attorneys) for the Office of Immigration Litigation (OIL). As a result of the increased immigration efforts of the Department of Homeland Security, the number of immigration cases appealed to Federal court has more than tripled since 2001.

The Committee recommends bill language carried in previous Appropriations Acts allowing the Attorney General to provide additional resources to the Civil Division, if emergent circumstances warrant, through transfers of funds from other Department of Justice sources, subject to the requirements of section 605 of this Act. The Committee expects the Justice Department to submit a reprogramming for costs associated with continuing tobacco and other litigation activities, should funding be warranted.

The Committee recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous fiscal years, which: (1) allows up to $20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence; (2) makes up to $10,000,000 for litigation support contracts available until expended; (3) makes up to $1,000 available to the INTERPOL–USNCB for reception and representation expenses; and (4) allows the Attorney General to transfer funds to address emergent circumstances in the Civil Division.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

The Committee recommends $6,333,000 for the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund to cover the Department of Justice's expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986. This amount is $84,000 above the enacted level and the same as the request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The Committee recommendation includes $144,451,000 in budget authority for the Antitrust Division, $6,192,000 above the current year and the same as the request. This appropriation is offset by $116,000,000 in pre-merger filing fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of $28,451,000.

The Division acts on antitrust cases before the Supreme Court, represents the interests of the United States in cases brought under Federal antitrust laws, reviews decisions of regulatory commissions, and prepares and files amicus briefs. Appropriations for both the Division and the Federal Trade Commission are offset by Hart-Scott-Rodino Act pre-merger filing fee collections.

The recommendation includes bill language for the Division, carried in previous years, that allows fees to be credited to this account and reduces appropriated funds as fees are collected.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The recommendation provides $1,626,146,000, for U.S. Attorneys, which is $99,297,000 above the enacted level and the same as the request. This appropriation supports the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys and the 94 U.S. Attorney Offices, which serve as the principal litigators for the U.S. Government for criminal, civil, and debt collection matters.

The recommendation includes the following program increases: $2,289,000 for 28 additional positions for counterterrorism investigations and prosecutions; $3,748,000 for 46 additional positions to increase criminal prosecutions along the border; $900,000 and 11 positions for the computer crime, high tech and intellectual property program; and $3,000,000 and 32 additional positions for additional gang prosecutions.

Gangs.—The recommendation annualizes the cost of the 32 additional positions provided in fiscal year 2005 to increase gang prosecutions. The Committee appreciates and supports the Attorney General's efforts to strengthen Department-wide efforts to combat gang violence and the appointment of an Assistant U.S. Attorney in each judicial district as an anti-gang coordinator to prepare a comprehensive, district-wide strategy—in consultation with partners from Federal and local law enforcement, social services, and community and faith-based groups—to coordinate anti-gang activity across the board. The recommendation includes a $3,000,000 increase for additional gang prosecutions and to support district-wide anti-gang strategies.

Computer Crime, High Tech and Intellectual Property (CHIP).—The recommendation includes an increase of $900,000 and 11 positions for the CHIP units. The Committee recognizes that over the last several years, there has been an explosive growth in high technology and intellectual property crimes. In order to protect the

United States in a global economy, the Department must be able to detect, investigate, and prosecute violations involving computers, intellectual property, fraud and high technology. The additional resources provided for CHIP units are to increase prosecutions in intellectual property theft, Internet fraud, and identity theft.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The recommendation provides a total of $214,402,000 for the U.S. Trustees Program (USTP) for fiscal year 2006, to be entirely funded from offsetting collections. The amount recommended is $40,800,000 above the current year and $29,000,000 above the request. The budget request was submitted prior to the enactment of The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–8) on April 20, 2005. The additional funding recommended above the request is necessary for the USTP to perform new responsibilities associated with the implementation of this Act. These new duties include: (1) Means Testing—Requires the USTP to review all chapter 7 petitions to identify "presumed abusive" debtors whose income exceeds the threshold specified for chapter 7 relief and to seek appropriate remedies; (2) Debtor Audits—USTP must perform random audits and targeted audits of chapter 7 and 13 debtors and take enforcement actions based upon the audit findings; (3) Credit Counseling—USTP must oversee a new requirement that debtors receive credit counseling from an approved agency prior to filing for bankruptcy and must file a completion certificate with the Court; (4) Small Business Chapter 11 Cases—USTP must conduct on-site reviews and analyze the reorganization progress of small business debtors; and (5) Studies and Reports—USTP is required to conduct studies and produce reports covering many of the areas addressed by Public Law 109–8, including the standards for Means Testing. The Committee understands these new duties will require more than 300 additional staff and associated space, equipment, travel and contract audit costs. The USTP shall submit a financial plan to the Committee, allocating all resources under this account, within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

The U.S. Trustee System provides administrative support to expeditiously move bankruptcy cases through the bankruptcy process and ensure accountability of private trustees appointed to administer bankruptcy estates.

The recommendation also includes bill language which: (1) allows deposits to the U.S. Trustee System Fund to be used to pay refunds due depositors; (2) allows $214,402,000 in offsetting collections to be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation; and (3) reduces appropriated funds as such offsetting collections are collected.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $1,220,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is $17,000 above the enacted level and $50,000 below the request.

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

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $800,255,000 for the United States Marshals Service (USMS) for fiscal year 2006. This level is $40,722,000 above the current year, including supplemental funds, and $10,000,000 above the request. Funding recommended above the budget request is for the Witness Security Program, and the protection of the judicial process, within and outside of Federal courthouses. The recommendation consolidates the separate appropriation for construction into this account, as proposed in the budget request.

In addition to inflationary and other required base adjustments, the recommendation includes the following program changes: (1) $10,945,000 for 100 additional deputy marshals and 14 additional support staff for security associated with high-risk cases and the growing number of prisoners awaiting trial or sentencing; (2) $4,602,000 and 12 positions for information technology improvements; (3) $1,292,000 and 14 positions for prisoner support programs; (4) $1,525,000 and 15 positions for the Witness Security Program; (5) $102,000 for an intelligence analyst to be assigned to the National Gang Intelligence Center to coordinate USMS anti-gang fugitive activities with other Federal law enforcement agencies; (6) $3,750,000 and 25 positions for additional senior full-time threat investigators; (7) $1,500,000 and 5 positions for the Office of Protective Intelligence; and (8) $1,745,000 in savings associated with administrative savings and travel.

Judicial Security.—Recent events have highlighted the need for additional USMS resources to protect the judicial process. In order to immediately address this issue, the USMS received $11,935,000 in supplemental fiscal year 2005 funding which can be used to buy home intrusion detection systems. The fiscal year 2006 recommendation builds on this effort by providing 100 additional deputy marshals, 35 above the level requested, to provide security associated with high-threat trials and to increase staffing levels as the number of prisoners in the custody of the USMS increases. In addition, the recommendation provides funding above the request for 25 additional senior full-time threat investigators to coordinate protective details at the district level for judges and Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs). These additional staff shall be allocated to support the maximum number of judges and AUSAs based on current threats. Finally, the recommendation provides five additional positions for the Office of Protective Intelligence, whose mission is to analyze and disseminate protective intelligence relating to the safety and security of members of the judiciary. The Committee directs this office to coordinate with other Department intelligence organizations, such as the Drug Intelligence Fusion Center, the National Gang Intelligence Center, and Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

Fugitive Apprehension.—The Committee commends the USMS for the success of Operation FALCON, in which the USMS, working closely with its Federal, State and local partners, completed the largest fugitive apprehension operation in American history arresting 10,340 fugitives and clearing more than 13,800 felony warrants.

Coordination.—The Committee expects the Department to ensure that USMS Fugitive Task Force investigations, the FBI's Safe Streets Task Forces investigations, the DEA's Mobile Enforcement Team investigations, and ATF's VCIT investigations are well coordinated.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The recommendation provides such sums as are necessary for Fees and Expenses of Witnesses account. This appropriation, which is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes, provides for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party, including fact and expert witnesses, mental competency examinations, and witness/informant protection. Funds are also used to pay certain legal expenses of Federal employees. The Congressional Budget Office estimates this account will require $168,000,000 in new budget authority in fiscal year 2006.

The Committee recommends bill language, which allows: (1) up to $1,000,000 for the purchase and maintenance of armored vehicles for prisoner transportation; (2) up to $7,000,000 for installation, operation, and upgrade of a secure automated network and secure telecommunications equipment; (3) up to $8,000,000 for protected witness safesites.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

The Committee recommends $9,659,000 for the Community Relations Service, which is $124,000 above the enacted level and $100,000 below the request. The Community Relations Service was established by Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide assistance to communities in resolving disagreements arising from discriminatory practices.

The Committee recommends bill language allowing the Attorney General to provide additional resources for the Community Relations Service, if emergent circumstances exist, through the transfer of funds from other Department of Justice programs, subject to the requirements of section 605 of this Act.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

The Committee recommends $21,468,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund, which is $1,000 below the enacted level and the same as the request.

This account provides funds for additional investigative expenses of the FBI, DEA, ATF, and USMS, such as purchase of evidence, equipping of conveyances, and investigative expenses leading to seizure. Funds for these activities are provided from receipts in the Assets Forfeiture Fund resulting from the forfeiture of assets. Expenses related to the management and disposal of assets are also provided from receipts in the Assets Forfeiture Fund by a permanent indefinite appropriation.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The recommendation provides $506,940,000 for the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) account. This program was created in 1982 to ensure a coordinated, multi-agency approach to attacking and dismantling high-level drug enterprises. Through its nine regional task forces, this program utilizes the combined resources and expertise of its Federal agency members, in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors, to target and destroy major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations.

The recommendation provides the following amounts for participating Department of Justice agencies:

REIMBURSEMENT BY AGENCY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Drug Enforcement Administration	$196,410
Federal Bureau of Investigation	136,678
United States Marshals Service	9,094
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	11,318
United States Attorneys	134,012
Criminal Division	2,702
Tax Division	984
Administrative Office	15,742
Total	506,940

The recommendation fully funds the request for DEA, ATF, USMS, the Criminal Division, the Tax Division and the United States Attorneys (USAs). The recommendation does not provide reimbursement for Department of the Treasury (DoT) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) participation in OCDETF cases. While DoT and DHS participation in these task forces was previously funded under this heading, for fiscal year 2006 funding for these agencies is requested in the budget requests for DoT and DHS. The recommendation does not transfer the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to this account, as proposed in the budget request.

In addition to inflationary and other base adjustments, the recommendation provides the following program changes, as requested: a $5,928,000 increase for 71 additional USAs positions to provide additional prosecutorial resources, including 41 attorneys; a $2,072,000 increase for 9 additional USMS positions to enhance fugitive apprehension capabilities; and a $5,060,000 and 46 position offset for FBI Regional Drug Intelligence Squad personnel.

The recommendation does not adopt the Administration's proposal to transfer $50,000,000 and 365 FBI agents from the FBI's Salaries and Expenses budget to this account. The Committee believes this proposal unnecessarily limits the FBI's ability to allocate resources to the highest priority threats such as terrorism, counterintelligence, cyber crime and gang enforcement.

The recommendation provides a $9,500,000 increase for the operations of the Drug Intelligence Fusion Center. In addition, the Committee expects the Department to allocate at least $5,000,000

in prior year unobligated balances to fully fund its fiscal year 2006 operations. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act describing how the Drug Intelligence Fusion Center shares intelligence with other law enforcement and intelligence entities such as the National Counterterrorism Center and the National Gang Intelligence Center.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $5,741,132,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Salaries and Expenses account, which is $50,000,000 above the request and $531,635,000 above the current year, including supplemental funds. The Committee does not adopt the Administration's proposal to transfer $50,000,000 from this account to the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces account. The Committee believes this proposal unnecessarily limits the FBI's ability to allocate resources to the highest priority and emerging threats such as terrorism, counterintelligence, cyber crime and gang enforcement. Taking into account this adjustment, the recommendation is equal to the request.

FBI Transformation.—The Committee commends the efforts of the Director and the men and women of the FBI to transform the agency from one whose primary mission was investigating crimes to one whose top priority is preventing terrorism. The Committee appreciates the assistance that the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), the Justice Department Office of Inspector General (OIG), the Congressional Research Service (CRS), and the Committee's Surveys and Investigations staff have provided to reviewing FBI operations and making recommendations for improvement. The Committee also appreciates the FBI's willingness to work with these organizations and expects the FBI to continue to work with these organizations and others to evaluate its operations during fiscal year 2006. The FBI is directed to continue to provide the Committee with quarterly updates on transformation activities in fiscal year 2006.

The fiscal year 2005 Appropriations Act and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act of 2004, created the Directorate of Intelligence within the FBI to have clear and broad authority over all FBI intelligence-related functions. As the next step in the FBI's transformation, the Committee directs the Attorney General to implement the recommendation of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD Commission) to improve integration of the FBI's counterterrorism and counterintelligence operational divisions with the Directorate of Intelligence. As discussed in the WMD Commission report and in testimony before the Committee by CRS, the FBI needs to improve the mechanism by which intelligence analysis drives the activities of the intelligence collectors. Therefore, the Committee directs the Attorney General to create within the FBI an Associate Deputy Director for National Security to oversee and coordinate the activities of the Executive Assistant Director for Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence and the national secu-

rity activities of the Directorate of Intelligence. The Committee directs the Attorney General to submit a report, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, on its actions to implement the recommendations of the WMD Commission.

The table below displays the Committee's funding recommendation by decision unit. This decision unit structure continues the new structure recommended by the 9/11 Commission, authorized by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, and adopted in the fiscal year 2005 Appropriations Act. The Committee reminds the FBI that changes in this distribution are subject to the reprogramming requirements in section 605 of this Act.

FBI SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[Dollars in thousands]

Decision Unit	POS	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	5,652	4,957	$1,075,724
Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence	11,482	11,082	2,262,632
Criminal	12,417	12,360	2,101,980
Criminal Justice Services	2,117	2,126	300,796
Total	31,668	30,525	5,741,132

The recommendation provides the level of funds requested by the Administration for the FBI. However, within this amount, the recommendation makes changes, based on independent evaluations by groups such as NAPA, GAO, and CRS to more effectively address the immediate resource needs of the FBI and to improve the FBI's intelligence capabilities.

The recommendation includes an increase of $163,211,000 for adjustments to base to support the current operating level. In addition, the recommendation includes the following program changes: (1) a $26,317,000 increase, as requested, for intelligence program development, training and employee recruitment; (2) a $45,687,000 increase for 428 additional intelligence analyst and intelligence support positions, which is $21,733,000 below the level requested; (3) a $26,299,000 increase and 274 additional positions, as requested, for the foreign language program; (4) a $39,442,000 increase, which is $11,763,000 above the request, for enhanced information technology networking including additional Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information Operational Network connectivity and additional access to SBUNet; (5) a $74,500,000 increase and additional 61 positions for the Terrorist Screening Center, which is $500,000 below the request; (6) a $8,000,000 increase for the Law Enforcement On-Line program, as requested; (7) a $6,023,000 increase and 7 additional positions for the Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center, as requested; (8) a $85,351,000 increase and 514 additional national security investigations personnel, which is $36,263,000 below the request; (9) a $17,000,000 increase and 10 additional positions to improve information technology program management, which is $10,000,000 above the request; (10) a $13,260,000 increase and 42 additional positions for legal attaché expansion and information technology infrastructure, which is $1,841,000 above the request; (11) a $9,858,000 increase and 80 additional positions to increase the FBI's surveillance capabilities, as requested; (12) a $39,700,000 increase for

counterterrorism operations, as requested; (13) a $23,859,000 increase and 123 additional positions for crisis response capabilities, as requested; (14) a $15,000,000 increase for renovations to the FBI Academy, as requested; (15) a $2,690,000 increase and 22 additional positions for the Innocent Images National Initiative, as requested; (16) a $1,604,000 increase and 10 positions for child exploitation and obscenity investigations, as requested; (17) a $16,796,000 general reduction, as requested; (18) a $5,404,000 and 42 position reduction in lower priority criminal programs, as requested; (19) a $4,674,000 reduction for electronic government efficiencies, as requested; (20) a $5,000,000 increase, above the request, for pay and benefit enhancements to continue the implementation of the new pay authorities provided in fiscal year 2005; (21) a $10,000,000 increase, above the request, for training; (22) a $5,000,000 increase, above the request, to accelerate the expansion of secure facilities in FBI field offices; (23) a $9,700,000 increase, above the request, for gang enforcement; and (24) a $5,000,000 increase, above the request, for 100 additional administrative personnel.

Infrastructure.—The Committee is concerned that while the FBI has been provided a significant number of additional staffing resources since September 11, 2001, investment in the FBI's infrastructure has not increased correspondingly. The Committee notes that recent reports by NAPA and the OIG have identified shortfalls in the FBI's capability to fill all of their analyst and support positions, to implement effective analytical training programs, and effectively use information technology. Therefore, the recommendation reduces the amount of funding requested for additional staff from 2,044 positions to 1,629 positions in order to provide additional funding to address these infrastructure deficiencies. The recommendation provides increases above the request for information technology program management ($10,000,000), training ($10,000,000), information technology network connectivity ($11,763,000), administrative staff ($5,000,000), expanded secure space ($5,000,000), and recruitment and retention ($5,000,000).

Information Technology.—The Committee is disappointed that the implementation of the Virtual Case Files (VCF) program has been unsuccessful. In order to determine the causes of this failure and prevent them from reoccurring, the Committee's Surveys and Investigations (S&I) staff was tasked with studying this program. The Committee appreciates the work of the S&I staff and the FBI's willingness to work with the Committee. According to the S&I report, the FBI has strengthened its Office of Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and has developed program management initiatives which should enable it to better manage and oversee its future information technology efforts. The Committee understands that the FBI is undertaking an effort to develop a new case management system primarily using commercial-off-the-shelf software. The fiscal year 2006 recommendation does not provide any new appropriations for this project and the Committee directs that a reprogramming be submitted before the FBI enters into a contract for the development of a new case management system. The Committee expects the FBI to submit a reprogramming to fund this new development system no later than August 1, 2005.

While the Committee is pleased that the FBI has improved its information technology management practices as outlined by the S&I report, sound business practices are not a guarantee that future technology investments will be successful. The Committee directs the OIG to provide the Committee with regular updates during fiscal year 2006 on the financial and programmatic status of a replacement case management system.

The recommendation includes an increase of $17,000,000 and 10 positions, which is $10,000,000 above the request, for the OCIO to improve information technology program management. These additional resources are provided to allow the FBI to hire additional information technology project and enterprise management support including contractors and FBI professional staff. These resources will also allow the FBI to improve its ability to perform research and development, prototyping, testing and systems engineering for new projects. In addition to hiring outside contractors, the Committee expects the FBI to utilize the enhanced pay authorities provided in fiscal year 2005 to attract and retain professional information technology staff.

Training.—While the Committee understands the FBI has made improvements to its counterterrorism and intelligence training programs for agents and analysts, the Committee believes more needs to be done. The Committee notes that FBI has replaced its basic intelligence analyst course and that the OIG has found it to be "generally well-balanced for an introductory intelligence analyst class". The Committee expects the FBI to implement, as appropriate, the improvements to intelligence training recommended by the OIG. The Committee also notes that both OIG and NAPA have recognized the need to develop experienced FBI employees to teach analytical classes at the College of Analytical Studies instead of depending mostly on contractors and personnel from other agencies.

In addition, the Committee is concerned about the FBI's training capacity and the ability of the FBI to ensure that newly hired intelligence analysts are adequately trained before being assigned to the field. The Committee expects the FBI to better coordinate the timing of hiring and the availability of training. As the Committee has directed in previous years, analysts should have joint training with agents and personnel from other Intelligence Community agencies. The Committee expects the FBI to continue to expand the University Education Program, the Sabbatical Program, the Fellows Program and the use of the Foreign Service Institute.

The Committee appreciates that the FBI has been working with NAPA to study its training programs and the Committee encourages the FBI to continue to work with NAPA to improve training programs for first-line supervisors, mid-level managers and executives.

The recommendation includes the requested increases of $5,197,000 for intelligence training and $2,500,000 for national security training. In addition, the recommendation provides the requested $15,000,000 increase to perform necessary renovations to the FBI academy. Finally, the recommendation includes $10,000,000, above the request, to accelerate enhancements to the FBI's training programs as outlined above.

Information Network Connectivity.—The Committee is concerned that all necessary staff do not have access to top-secret networks

and that this deficiency limits analysts' and agents' ability to effectively communicate and share classified information throughout the Intelligence Community. The Committee notes that the WMD Commission report highlights the FBI's failure to develop efficient mechanisms for information sharing both inside and outside the FBI, and notes that this failure seriously undermines the FBI's ability to perform its intelligence work. The Committee is also concerned that only one-third of FBI employees have access to the Internet through the FBI's sensitive but unclassified network (SBUNet). The Committee believes that expansion of the SBUNet is necessary to improve the effectiveness of agents and analysts by providing them greater access to open source information. In addition, the Committee believes human resources and administrative processes can be improved with greater Internet access availability throughout the FBI.

The recommendation provides the requested increases of $7,679,000 for SBUNet and $20,000,000 for the Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information Operational Network. In addition, the recommendation provides an increase of $11,763,000, above the request, for further expansion of SBUNet and TS/SCION. Finally, the recommendation includes an increase of $5,000,000, above the request, for additional secure facilities. The Committee notes that the lack of secure space was a deficiency specifically noted by the 9/11 Commission and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. The recommended $5,000,000 increase for secure facilities is in addition to the $20,500,000 increase provided for secure space in fiscal year 2005.

Support and Administrative Staff.—The Committee is concerned that a significant number of support and administrative positions remain vacant. The Committee understands that the FBI's hiring focus in recent years has been on agents and analysts. However, the Committee notes that many reviews conducted by groups such as the 9/11 Commission, the WMD Commission, CRS, NAPA, and the OIG, have all noted that analysts are performing many administrative duties or that additional administrative staff are needed to support agents and analysts in the field. The Committee directs the FBI to focus its hiring efforts on filling vacant support and administrative positions in order to improve agent and analyst performance and job satisfaction. The Committee also believes that the FBI should re-evaluate their staffing model for the number of administrative staff required to support new agents and analysts.

The budget proposes reducing the FBI's direct budget by $67,000,000 and 608 positions (365 agents) for the FBI's criminal program and increasing the FBI's reimbursement through the OCDETF program by $50,000,000 and 432 positions (365 agents). This proposal would result in a reduction of 176 analysts and support positions. The Committee rejects this proposal. If the analysts and administrative staff proposed to be eliminated are not required in the criminal program, the Committee will consider a reprogramming of these positions to counterterrorism and counterintelligence. In addition, the recommendation provides $5,000,000, above the request, for 100 additional administrative and support positions.

Recruitment and Retention.—In fiscal year 2005, the Committee provided the FBI with several new personnel authorities including authority to pay retention and relocation bonuses, pay critical intel-

ligence staff up to an Executive Schedule I salary, establish an FBI Reserve Service, and an increase in the Director's authority to extend the retirement age of critical staff. The bill also provided a $30,000,000 increase to fund these new authorities.

In addition, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 gave the FBI the authority to establish a separate pay system for analysts. The Committee directs the FBI to work with NAPA to ensure that these new personnel authorities are used effectively. In implementing a new pay system for analysts, the Committee directs the FBI to consider implementing a system that is identical to other Intelligence Community agencies.

The recommendation includes the requested program increase of $9,200,000 for intelligence analyst relocation, bonuses, and college loan repayments, and the requested increase of $4,192,000 for special agent transfers. In addition, the recommendation includes $5,000,000 above the request to provide additional retention and recruitment opportunities.

Human Resources.—The Committee recognizes that the FBI's human resources capabilities have improved in recent years as the FBI continues its transformation. Some of these improvements include streamlining the hiring process by reducing the number of steps involved, and using off-the-shelf web-based applications to support the hiring process. However, the Committee believes there is more that can be done to improve the FBI's human resources management. While the Committee understands that FBI has established an intelligence officer certification program, the Committee also understands that performance indicators are not in place to rate FBI agents and managers on intelligence and security criteria. If the FBI hopes to fully transform into an intelligence-driven organization, employees must be rated on their ability to collect and analyze intelligence. The 9/11 Commission report recognized this requirement by stating that FBI agents and analysts need to be rewarded for acquiring informants and for gathering and disseminating information differently and more broadly than in a traditional criminal investigation.

The Committee also understands that the FBI does not have a comprehensive leadership development strategy for senior managers and does not have a succession planning system. Given the high level of turnover the FBI has experienced in recent years in senior positions, the lack of a leadership development and succession plans presents a risk to the FBI's future success. The Committee encourages the FBI to work with NAPA on the development of a comprehensive leadership development strategy.

The Committee understands that the FBI is considering removing the human resources function from the Administrative Services Division and creating an Office of Human Resources in order to have one office specifically focused on improving the FBI's human resources processes. The Committee expects the FBI to submit a reorganization proposal not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act. This new office should be tasked with, at a minimum: (1) ensuring that employee rating systems match the FBI's priorities including intelligence and security; (2) ensuring the new pay authorities and funding provided to attract and retain staff are effectively utilized; (3) developing leadership and succession planning programs; and (4) considering ways to give FBI field offices more

flexibility in hiring administrative staff. In addition, this reorganization proposal shall outline how the FBI intends to ensure that hiring decisions and training availability are coordinated.

Legal Attaché Expansion and Information Technology Infrastructure.—The recommendation includes an increase of $9,925,000 and 39 positions for requested expansions including a new office in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, and office expansions in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates; Canberra, Australia; London, United Kingdom; Nairobi, Kenya; New Delhi, India; Ottawa, Canada; Port of Spain, Trinidad; and Rabat, Morocco. This includes increases of $986,000 and 14 positions for headquarters support, $5,696,000 for 25 field positions, and $3,243,000 for non-personnel infrastructure requirements.

In addition, the recommendation also provides an increase of $3,335,000 and 3 positions to establish a legal attaché office in San Salvador, El Salvador.

Next Generation Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS).—The Committee supports the FBI's efforts to improve the speed and accuracy of IAFIS, expand the data available in the system, and improve its latent print capabilities. The recommendation provides $67,808,000 for the Next Generation IAFIS project in fiscal year 2006 from Working Capital Fund balances already approved for this project, and from excess user fee collections for various Criminal Justice Information Services programs.

Information sharing.—The Committee is appreciative of the FBI's efforts to improve its intelligence capabilities and to establish the Directorate of Intelligence. However, according to the February 2005 study conducted by NAPA, "progress on information sharing relies heavily on personnel exchanges among organizations . . . while information sharing processes remain unclear." While the Committee believes the FBI has made significant improvements in the sharing of intelligence within the Intelligence Community and with State and local law enforcement, the Committee expects the Directorate of Intelligence to establish clear information sharing processes that are effectively communicated to the field. The Committee also expects the FBI to work cooperatively with the Director of National Intelligence to ensure that domestic counterterrorism and counterintelligence efforts are well coordinated with the rest of the Intelligence Community.

Records Management Center.—In fiscal year 2005, the Committee provided the FBI with $9,000,000 to establish an interim records management center in Frederick County, VA. The Committee understands that consolidation of records and collocation of records management personnel is achieving business process efficiencies and personnel savings. It is making more space available in the FBI headquarters building, allowing the FBI to reduce leased space in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, and making available needed space in the field as the number of FBI staff continues to increase. The Committee understands that the FBI hired an outside consultant to study potential locations for a records management center using the following criteria: (1) at least 60 miles outside of Washington, D.C. for continuity of operations; (2) away from obvious terrorist targets; (3) within 250 miles of Washington, D.C.; (4) having access to transportation, utilities, and communications networks, and (5) availability of an educated workforce. The Com-

mittee understands the FBI chose Frederick County, VA, as the most ideal location to establish this center. The Committee further understands that the FBI is leasing interim facilities in Frederick County, VA, while the design and construction of a permanent facility is ongoing. The recommendation provides necessary funding to continue the lease, equipment, security, relocation, and other appropriate costs associated with the interim records management facilities.

Correctional Intelligence Initiative.—The Committee understands that prisons continue to be a fertile ground for the indoctrination of prisoners to extremist ideologies, who then could pose a threat to the public after their release. In order to address this problem, the National Joint Terrorism Task Force has implemented a Correctional Intelligence Initiative, which is a nationwide project requiring that each of the 100 Joint Terrorism Task Forces establish meaningful intelligence relationships with all Federal, State and local prisons and jails within their geographic area of responsibilities to share intelligence, and to provide training on methods to detect and prevent prison radicalism. The Committee directs the FBI to ensure that every State and territory continues to receive training on methods to detect and prevent such activities, and on intelligence sharing.

Gangs.—According to the FBI, "gangs are more violent, more organized, and more widespread than ever before. They pose one of the greatest threats to the safety and security of all Americans. The Department of Justice estimates there are approximately 30,000 gangs, with 800,000 members, impacting 2,500 communities across the U.S." In order to address this growing public safety problem, the FBI has implemented a National Gang Strategy which identifies the gangs posing the greatest danger to American communities and targets them with the coordinated Federal, State and local law enforcement resources and the same Federal racketeering statutes, intelligence, and investigative techniques used to defeat organized crime. The FBI is combating this problem with 108 Safe Streets Task Forces working on gang investigations with other Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies and with the establishment of the National Gang Intelligence Center. This Center, created by the Committee in fiscal year 2005, will enable the FBI and its Federal, State and local partners to centralize and coordinate the collection of intelligence on gangs in the U.S., and then analyze, share, and disseminate this intelligence with law enforcement authorities throughout the country.

The Committee recommendation annualizes the increases provided to combat gangs in fiscal year 2005. In addition, the recommendation includes a program increase of $9,700,000. This includes $5,000,000 to establish 20 additional Safe Streets Task Forces and $4,700,000 for additional National Gang Intelligence Center and task force needs. As discussed earlier, the recommendation includes an increase of $3,335,000 to create a legal attaché office in San Salvador, El Salvador. This office is established to enhance cooperation in gang investigations with our international law enforcement partners.

The Committee expects the Department to ensure the coordination of investigations conducted by the Safe Streets Task Forces, DEA Mobile Enforcement Teams, the USMS Fugitive Task Forces,

and ATF Violent Crime Impact Teams. In order to facilitate coordination between Federal law enforcement agencies, the recommendation provides funding increases for the DEA, USMS, ATF, and BoP to assign intelligence analysts full time to the National Gang Intelligence Center.

Security Clearances.—The recommendation includes the requested program increase of $3,526,000 for additional contract adjudicators to ensure the FBI has the most trustworthy workforce available and increase its capability to recognize applicants who have been directed to seek employment with the FBI by hostile organizations or groups. The Committee encourages the FBI to use information technology tools, as appropriate, to reduce the amount of time required to perform background checks and promote reciprocity between government agencies.

Enforcement of Export Law.—The Committee recognizes the forensic analysis expertise the FBI's Regional Computer Forensic Laboratories can bring to export enforcement cases of the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS). Within the amounts provided, the Committee expects the FBI to provide assistance to BIS to ensure all forensic expertise is brought to bear on the enforcement of U.S. export laws.

Computer Crime, High Tech and Intellectual Property.—The Committee remains concerned about intellectual property crimes and directs the FBI to support the U.S. Attorneys' efforts to increase prosecutions of these crimes.

The Committee includes bill language which provides: (1) for purchase of new and replacement vehicles; (2) up to $70,000 for unforeseen emergencies; (3) not to exceed $150,000,000 to remain available until expended (4) funding designation for counterterrorism investigations, foreign counterintelligence, and national security activities; (5) up to $25,000,000 to reimburse State and local police for assistance related to violent crime, terrorism and drug investigations; (6) up to $205,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and (7) a specific number of positions and workyears for the FBI.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommendation includes $20,105,000 for FBI construction, which is $9,999,000 above the current year and $10,000,000 above the request. The recommendation includes the requested $105,000 for base construction and $10,000,000 for an architecture and engineering study for a new Critical Incident Response Group Facility (CIRG). The Committee understands current CIRG facilities are insufficient to accommodate CIRG personnel, gear, equipment and logistical needs and that this hampers CIRG's ability to quickly respond to critical events.

In addition, the recommendation provides $10,000,000 for the equipment and associated costs for a permanent records management facility in Frederick County, VA. As previously discussed, the FBI has established an interim records management center in Frederick County, VA while the design and construction of a permanent facility is ongoing. The recommendation provides for equipment and other necessary costs associated with establishing a permanent records management facility.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends total budget authority of $1,907,846,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), of which $201,673,000 is derived from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund, resulting in a direct appropriation of $1,706,173,000. The recommended appropriation is $67,343,000 above the enacted level and $12,017,000 above the request.

The recommendation provides the following increases: (1) $51,257,000 for inflationary and other costs to maintain the current operating level; (2) $12,705,000 for the costs associated with DEA's overseas rightsizing initiative approved in fiscal year 2005; (3) $22,018,000 and 31 positions to combat heroin production in Afghanistan and throughout Central Asia; (4) $3,003,000 and 2 positions to modernize the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Information System; (5) $9,033,000 and 26 positions for the Speedway program to enhance DEA intelligence capabilities; (6) $2,686,000 to create a virtual private network to exploit data from the Internet and support undercover operations; and (7) $215,000 and 2 intelligence analyst positions to be assigned to the National Gang Intelligence Center to coordinate DEA anti-gang activities with other Federal law enforcement agencies.

The recommendation includes the following program offsets: (1) $8,726,000 to annualize the fiscal year 2005 transfer of the Drug and Chemical Diversion Control Decision Unit to the Diversion Control Fee Account. The Committee does not adopt the proposed technical adjustment to transfer 12 positions back to the Salaries and Expenses account; (2) $13,435,000 to be transferred to the Drug Control Fee Account to more accurately reflect DEA's actual diversion control activities; (3) $1,264,000 reduction for the purchase of vehicles; and (4) $2,501,000 reduction for e-training and e-travel.

Methamphetamine (meth).—According to the National Drug Intelligence Center's (NDIC) National Drug Threat Assessment 2005, "the threat posed to the United States by the trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine is high and increasing. Methamphetamine availability, production, and distribution are increasing nationally." The Assessment also states meth presents "unique challenges to law enforcement and public health officials, particularly in rural areas where much of the production and abuse occurs. Law enforcement personnel, first responders, clandestine laboratory operators, and those in proximity to laboratories—particularly children—often are injured as a result of chemical burns, fires, and explosions at clandestine laboratories. The environmental damage caused by improper storage and disposal of chemicals and chemical waste attendant to methamphetamine production is severe, and the cost of soil and structure remediation at contaminated methamphetamine production sites is significant. Child neglect and abuse are common within families whose parents or caregivers produce or use methamphetamine."

The Committee understands that nine of the 42 drug trafficking Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs) are engaged in meth trafficking and that DEA currently has several hundred active investigations of these organizations. The Committee supports

DEA's efforts to dismantle these priority targets. However, the Committee is concerned that the Administration's proposal to reduce funding for DEA's Mobile Enforcement Teams and eliminate the Demand Reduction program will severally hamper DEA's assistance to State and local law enforcement to address small toxic labs operating throughout the country. Therefore, the recommendation does not adopt these proposed reductions and directs the DEA to focus these programs on combating meth.

In addition, the recommendation provides $20,000,000 under the Office of Justice Programs for DEA to assist State and local law enforcement with proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine meth labs and to initiate a container program, including funding for training, technical assistance and purchase of equipment to adequately remove and store hazardous material. Within the level of funding provided, DEA shall dedicate three positions to manage and oversee this program.

Afghanistan/Central Asia.—The cultivation of opium poppies has flourished in Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001. The Committee finds this to be an unacceptable trend and fully funds DEA's requested program increases to combat heroin production in Afghanistan and throughout Central Asia. The recommendation includes an increase of $8,221,000 and 17 positions to provide permanent base resources for Operation Containment, which includes staff and operations in Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan. In addition, Operation Containment supports DEA activities in countries most threatened by Central Asian heroin trafficking including Turkey, Russia and the United Kingdom. These operations were previously funded with prior year unobligated balances.

The recommendation includes an increase of $4,300,000 for the Foreign Advisory Support Teams to train the National Interdiction Unit in Afghanistan and provide operational support to destroy clandestine labs and seize precursor chemicals, opium and opiate stockpiles in Afghanistan. Initial funding for this activity was provided through supplemental fiscal year 2005 appropriations. The recommendation provides for on-going operations through fiscal year 2006.

The recommendation also includes an increase of $9,497,000 and 14 positions to enhance DEA's capabilities throughout the region including Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, as requested.

Within the total level of funding provided in this bill and in prior years, the Committee expects DEA to establish a presence in Dubai, United Arab Emirates to help combat the movement of proceeds from heroin trafficking.

DEA is directed to submit a report to the Committee by April 1, 2006 on planned and actual obligations in Central Asia and DEA's accomplishments to combat poppy and heroin production in Afghanistan and throughout Central Asia.

Operational Support.—If additional funding requirements arise during the course of the fiscal year to support Title III wiretaps and other investigative technologies and equipment, the Committee will consider a reprogramming from lower priority programs or from prior year unobligated balances, if available.

Coordination.—The Committee expects the Department to ensure that DEA Mobile Enforcement Team investigations, the FBI Safe

Streets Task Forces investigations, the USMS Fugitive Task Force investigations, and ATF VCIT investigations are well coordinated.

Diversion Control Fee Account.—The recommendation includes $201,673,000 for this account, which is $47,457,000 above the current year. The recommendation includes the following increases: (1) $11,735,000 for inflationary and other base adjustments; (2) $8,726,000 to annualize the fiscal year 2005 transfer of Drug and Chemical Diversion Control Decision Unit to the Diversion Control Fee Account; (3) $13,435,000 transferred from the Salaries and Expenses account to more accurately reflect DEA's actual diversion control activities; (4) $8,857,000 and 41 positions to improve intelligence analysis supporting diversion investigations; and (5) $4,704,000 and 23 positions for additional agents to conduct diversion investigations.

In addition, the recommendation includes $10,000,000 for the prescription drug monitoring program under the Office of Justice Programs.

During 2003, 6.3 million Americans abused prescription drugs. Despite the extent of this abuse, efforts to address the problem have been inadequate. The Committee expects DEA to work with other entities of the Executive Branch, such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to ensure a coordinated government-wide approach to address prescription drug diversion. The recommendation includes two general provisions included in the fiscal year 2005 House-passed Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Bill (H.R. 4754) and incorporated in the fiscal year 2005 conference report. These provisions prevent DEA from establishing a procurement quota for a new drug containing a controlled substance unless the DEA has reviewed and publicly commented on the labeling, promotion, risk management plans, and other documents for new drug applications. This language is continued to ensure that law enforcement has had an opportunity to review and comment on labeling, promotion and risk management plans of new drugs to prevent another drug like OxyContin from being inappropriately marketed. This language does not prevent FDA from approving new drugs. The Committee is concerned that drugs more powerful than OxyContin, will be approved with similar risk management and labeling plans as OxyContin. The Committee expects the DEA to work cooperatively with other Federal agencies to ensure that drugs with a high risk of abuse are marketed appropriately. The Federal government must ensure that new high-risk drugs do not become easily available to illegal drug dealers and abusers.

The Committee recommends bill language, which provides: (1) up to $70,000 for unforeseen emergencies; (2) for the purchase of 1,043 passenger motor vehicles; (3) up to $75,000,000 to remain available until expended; and (4) up to $100,000 for official reception and representation expenses. In addition, language is continued which specifies the number of positions and workyears provided to DEA.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $923,613,000 for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which is

$41,148,000 above the enacted level, including supplemental amounts, and the same as the request. The recommendation does not include the proposal to increase explosives licensee and permit fees and credit these funds to this account. The recommendation also does not include the Administration's proposal to establish an explosives poundage fee.

The recommendation includes the following changes: (1) $12,814,000 increase for inflationary and other base adjustments; (2) $3,930,000 increase for 50 additional inspectors to improve implementation of the Safe Explosives Act and address the concerns raised in the Office of Inspector General's Report No. I–2004–005; (3) $6,000,000 increase and 2 additional positions to develop and implement a database for the Terrorist Explosive Device Analysis Center capable of electronically disseminating analytical reports on Improvised Explosive Devices to military, first responders, law enforcement and the intelligence community; (4) $302,000 increase for 2 additional intelligence analysts positions to be assigned to the National Gang Intelligence Center to coordinate ATF anti-gang activities with other Federal law enforcement agencies; (5) $23,068,000 increase for Violent Crime Impact Teams (VCIT); and (6) $966,000 reduction for savings in travel and training.

Violent Crime Impact Teams (VCIT).—VCITs are ATF-lead task forces that include participants from State and local law enforcement and other Federal law enforcement entities such as U.S. Attorneys, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. VCITs are established in locations with high or increasing rates of violence. The Committee understands that VCITs have been very successful and that between June 2004, when VCITs were originally established, and November 2004, the program executed 1,051 arrest warrants and recovered 3,549 firearms. The recommendation provides a $23,068,000 increase for the expansion of VCITs. The Committee expects VCITs to continue to focus on locations experiencing a high rate of gang related violence. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that ATF VCIT investigations, the FBI Safe Streets Task Forces investigations, the USMS Fugitive Task Forces investigations, and the DEA Mobile Enforcement Team investigations are well coordinated.

Multiple handgun sales reports.—Under 18 USC 923(g)(3), licensed firearm dealers must report multiple handgun sales to ATF and local law enforcement. Local law enforcement agencies are required to destroy these reports within 20 days unless the gun buyer is prohibited from receiving firearms. Licensed firearm dealers must certify every 6 months to the Attorney General that these reports have been destroyed. The Committee understands that not all local law enforcement agencies comply with these requirements. The Committee directs ATF to ensure that local law enforcement agencies are aware of this requirement, through an open letter to law enforcement, website notices and other outreach programs to remind law enforcement of these important requirements.

Forfeiture actions.—The Committee is concerned about reports that the Department and ATF have in some instances not complied with the notice requirements and time limitations set forth in the Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act of 2000 (CAFRA) in civil forfeiture actions relating to firearms and ammunition involved or used in a violation of the Gun Control Act, 18 U.S.C. 924(d). The

Committee understands that the Department and ATF recognize that the notice requirements and time limitations of CAFRA apply to such forfeiture actions. The Committee agrees with the Department and ATF that CAFRA applies to such actions and directs the Department and ATF to take additional steps to ensure that all ATF field counsel and United States Attorney Offices are reminded of the applicability of CAFRA to such actions so that appropriate steps may be taken to comply with CAFRA, including the time limits and procedures for notifying potential claimants and filing complaints for civil judicial forfeitures under the Gun Control Act.

The Committee recommends bill language, included in fiscal year 2005 and in the budget request, that: (1) prohibits funding for consolidating or centralizing certain records; (2) prohibits funding to amend the definition of "Curios or relics"; (3) prohibits funding for investigating or acting upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under 18 U.S.C. 925(c); (4) makes funding available to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 18 U.S.C. 925(c); (5) prohibits funding to transfer the functions, missions or activities of the ATF to other agencies or Departments; (6) prohibits funds from being used to disclose certain firearms trace data; (7) prohibits funds to promulgate or implement any rule requiring a physical inventory of any business licensed under 18 U.S.C. 923; (8) prohibits funding to be used to electronically retrieve information gathered pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 923(g)(4) by name or any personal identification code; and (9) prohibits funds to deny an application for a license under 18 U.S.C. 923 or renewal of such a license due to a lack of business activity, provided that the applicant is otherwise eligible to receive such a license and is eligible to report business income or to claim an income tax deduction for business expenses under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends a fiscal year 2006 appropriation of $4,895,649,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Prison System, which is the same as the request and $324,265,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level, including supplemental appropriations.

The Committee remains concerned about the Administration's annual budget requests for the Federal Prison System. Recent requests have been predicated on unreasonable offsets and rescissions of previously appropriated construction funds. The Committee believes that the fiscal year 2006 proposal to rescind prison construction funds is short-sighted since the inmate population is expected to steadily increase and over-crowding is anticipated to remain a significant problem. The Committee is concerned about the safety and morale of staff working in Federal prisons, and therefore feels that bringing additional bed space on-line in a timely manner is critical. The Committee encourages the Administration to look seriously at the needs of the Federal Prison System when it develops its future budget requests.

Activation and Expansion of Prisons.—The Committee's recommendation includes a total of $95,304,000 to fully annualize the

costs to activate the Coleman, FL, facility, activate three new facilities, and expand two existing facilities. This funding will increase BOP's capacity by 3,114 beds. The recommendation reflects the Committee's recognition of the critical importance of providing adequate space for the incarceration of Federal prisoners and the need to activate newly constructed prison facilities.

Contract Confinement.—The recommendation also includes a total of $641,867,000 for contract confinement, an increase of $64,732,000, for contracts to accommodate the increasing prison population. The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is directed to meet bedspace needs using State, local and private prison capacity, if these facilities meet BOP's standards. The BOP is encouraged to solicit proposals in a manner that allows for an optimal level of competition so that BOP's requirements can be met and the best value achieved. Additionally, the BOP should consider expanding its use of current Intergovernmental Agreements with State and local governments that have existing beds. Furthermore, the BOP is directed to provide the Committee with a report on low and minimum security facilities comparing the following: (1) the costs of housing inmates in Federally-owned prisons; (2) the costs of using State and local prisons and jails obtained through Intergovernmental Agreements; and (3) the costs of using privately-managed facilities. The report shall include all costs associated with operating these facilities and shall be provided to the Committee by April 1, 2006.

Drug Treatment Programs.—The Committee is aware that more than 50 percent of the Federal prison population is incarcerated because of illegal drug activity. The Committee expects that the BOP will continue the transitional drug treatment program.

Reimbursable Agreement.—The Committee understands that the Department of Justice continues to pursue an agreement with the Department of Homeland Security to reimburse BOP for the costs of criminal alien inmates awaiting deportation. The Committee encourages this action, which would be consistent with reimbursements that are made by States for their inmates who are housed in BOP facilities, and may have a salutary effect on continuing efforts to expedite the return of deported aliens to countries that have denied or unreasonably delayed such returns in the past.

Intelligence Analyst.—Within the amounts provided, the BOP is directed to hire an intelligence analyst to be assigned to the FBI's National Gang Intelligence Center. This employee will work jointly with other Department of Justice law enforcement agencies to combat gang activity.

Inmate Correspondence.—The Committee is concerned about the correspondence privileges allowed for convicted terrorists. The Committee strongly encourages the Attorney General to continue to examine this matter and provide an update to the Committee by August 1, 2005.

Sexual Abuse.—The Committee is troubled by a recent Inspector General report on sexual abuse in the BOP. The Committee directs the BOP to continue taking steps to address this problem. Sexual abuse of inmates should not be tolerated, and the Director of the BOP should make a top priority the elimination of this behavior.

Cost-saving initiatives.—The Committee notes that the BOP has proposed numerous cost-saving initiatives over the last year, and,

because of the constrained budgetary environment that is expected to continue, the Committee has approved these long-term cost-saving initiatives. The Committee reiterates past direction that all BOP employees in the affected institutions shall be offered first preference for positions in nearby or recently-activated prisons.

Mentally-ill offenders.—The Committee is disturbed by the number of people who suffer from mental illness and are incarcerated at the Federal, State, and local levels. The Committee expects the BOP to provide a report to the Committee on its programs to assist the mentally-ill and also encourages the National Institute of Corrections to work with State and local prisons and jails to share expertise in working with mentally-ill offenders.

Marksmanship Training.—The Committee encourages the continuation of the visible eye-safe laser program and supports the BOP considering other technologically-advanced marksmanship training systems.

The Committee recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous Appropriations Acts, which provides: (1) for the purchase of motor vehicles; (2) for the provision of technical advice to foreign governments; (3) for transfer of funds to the Health Resources and Services Administration; (4) for the Director to enter into contracts to furnish health care; (5) up to $6,000 for reception and representation expenses; (6) up to $20,000,000 for contract confinement expenses for the care and security of Cuban and Haitian entrants; and (7) for the Federal Prison System to accept donated property and services. The recommendation includes a requested change in the number of new and replacement automobile purchases and modifies language, as requested, designating an amount to remain available for two fiscal years.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $70,112,000 for fiscal year 2006 for the construction, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. This amount is $134,963,000 below the fiscal year 2005 level, including supplemental appropriations. The recommendation does not include a proposed $314,000,000 rescission of funds previously appropriated for new prison construction. The recommendation for this account is therefore $214,000,000 above the request.

The Committee notes that there are carryover balances available in this account totaling more than $600,000,000, of which over $100,000,000 are not designated for specific construction activities and can be used for maintenance and repair projects. Given current funding constraints, the Committee expects the BOP to use new appropriations, as well as previously appropriated funds, to address the most critical maintenance and repair projects.

The Committee is deeply troubled by claims that inmate-on-inmate and inmate-on-staff assaults are increasing. The Committee believes that overcrowding can be a significant contributing factor to this increase in violent activity, and, for this reason, rejects the proposal to rescind balances from prison construction funds.

The Committee recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous Appropriations Acts, which allows: (1) for planning, acquisition of sites, and construction of facilities; (2) for acquisition, remodeling, and equipping facilities by contract or force ac-

count; (3) up to $14,000,000 to construct inmate work areas; and (4) for use of prisoner labor.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of $3,365,000 for Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (FPI), for fiscal year 2006, which is $1,000 below the amount designated for fiscal year 2005 and the same as the request. The Committee believes that those who are repaying their debts to society should be provided opportunities to prepare themselves to re-enter the community as functioning citizens. The Committee notes that, unfortunately, FPI's inmate employment has declined by 3,200 since 2001, a 14 percent decrease. The Committee expects the Administration to continue to offer meaningful work opportunities to inmates while respecting the interests of small and medium-sized businesses.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $387,497,000 to support grants under the Violence Against Women Act, which is $5,394,000 above fiscal year 2005 and $24,500,000 above the request. The request includes funding for certain Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs under the Justice Assistance heading. The recommendation continues to include all Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs under this heading. The table below displays funding for programs recommended under this heading compared to the level of funds requested for the same activities under this heading and under the Justice Assistance account.

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006 [1] request	FY 2006 recommendation
Violence Against Women Programs			
STOP Grants	$184,588	$187,308	$187,308
(National Institute of Justice—R&D)	(4,933)	(5,200)	(5,000)
(Safe Start Program)	(9,866)	(10,000)	(10,000)
(Transitional Housing Assistance)	(12,333)	(15,000)	(15,000)
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	62,643	62,660	63,491
Rural Domestic Violence Assistance Grants	39,155	39,166	39,685
Violence on College Campuses	9,052	9,054	9,175
Civil Legal Assistance	39,209	39,220	39,740
Disabled Women	4,539	4,540	4,600
Safe Haven Project	13,890	13,894	14,078
Educ. & Training for Disabled Female Victims	7,153	7,155	7,250
Other Violence Against Women Act Programs			
CASA (Special Advocates)	11,738	11,846	11,897
Training for Judicial Personnel	1,899	2,287	1,925
Grants for Televised Testimony	970	986	983
Training Programs	4,356	4,958	4,415
Stalking Database	2,911	2,962	2,950
Total	382,103	.....	387,497

[1] Some programs shown for display purposes only. They were in the budget request but under other account headings.

Funding included under this heading will continue to provide resources to expand units of law enforcement officers and prosecutors specifically targeted at crimes against women, to develop and implement effective arrest and prosecution policies to prevent, identify and respond to violent crimes against women, and to provide much needed victim services including specialized domestic violence court advocates to obtain protection orders.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes $2,205,479,000 for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), which is $999,721,000 over the President's request. Again this year, the budget request proposes merging all programs administered by OJP under the Justice Assistance heading. The Committee recommendation retains the account structure used in previous fiscal years and funds State and local law enforcement programs under different appropriation accounts.

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends $227,466,000 for the Justice Assistance account, which is $2,610,000 above the enacted level. The Justice Assistance program includes assistance to States and localities in the form of research, evaluation, statistics, white collar crime, information sharing, missing children assistance, and victim assistance. In addition, funding for the management and administration of all grants provided through OJP is provided under this heading. The budget proposed merging all OJP programs under this heading. The table below compares the fiscal year 2006 recommendation to the fiscal year 2006 request for those programs recommended under this account heading.

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 [1] Request	FY 2006 Recommendation
National Institute of Justice	$54,265	$83,705	$56,000
Bureau of Justice Statistics	33,546	62,775	35,000
National White Collar Crime	8,880	3,171	9,000
Regional Info Sharing System	39,466	45,049	40,466
Victim Assistance	7,893	—	3,000
Missing Children Program	46,274	38,812	48,000
Management and Administration	34,532	10,551	36,000
Total	224,856	.....	227,466

[1] Some programs shown for display purposes only because they were in the budget request but under other account headings.

National Institute of Justice.—The Committee recommendation provides $56,000,000 for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). In addition, NIJ will receive funding under the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program, the Byrne Discretionary program, the Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution program, and the DNA Initiative.

NIJ is the Nation's primary source of research and development in the field of criminal justice. NIJ fosters innovation in law enforcement technologies and practices, investigates causes and patterns of crime, and informs the public of research and development findings. The Committee encourages NIJ to work with Federal law enforcement agencies in the development of law enforcement tech-

nologies to ensure coordination of research and development efforts.

The recommendation continues the current year level of funding for the Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization, Inc., and for the Center for Rural Law Enforcement Technology and Training. The Committee supports the Border Research and Technology Center and recognizes the important technology assistance and technical information it has provided to Federal, State, and local law enforcement operations in the border region.

The Committee understands that NIJ has administered most of the grant funding provided in previous Appropriations Acts for various forensic centers across the country. The Committee expects NIJ to submit a report to the Committee by August 1, 2005, on the possibility of transforming the current piecemeal approach into a competitive grant program that would enhance the impact of these centers.

Missing Children.—The Committee recommendation provides $48,000,000 for the Missing Children Program for fiscal year 2006, which is $1,726,000 above the enacted level and $9,188,000 above the request. This program provides funds to combat crimes against children, particularly kidnapping and sexual exploitation. The Committee notes its disappointment that the request significantly reduced the amount available for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC).

The Committee is concerned about the perpetration of crimes against children via the Internet and is troubled by the failure of many Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to report at all, and the failure of some ISPs to report in a meaningful and useful way, about the apparent child pornography violations appearing on their servers, as required by 42 U.S.C. 13032. According to NCMEC, which is statutorily mandated to receive such reports and forward them to law enforcement, the reports often lack the content and clarity sufficient to form viable leads for law enforcement, or providers delete the underlying evidence from their servers before law enforcement has an opportunity to pursue an investigation. The Committee encourages the Department to consider whether clearer guidance to providers is required to remedy this problem. Accordingly, the Committee requests that the Department examine these issues and provide a report to the Committee detailing its analysis and conclusions within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

The following table displays the Committee's funding recommendation for this program:

MISSING CHILDREN PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006 request	FY 2006 recommendation
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	$23,580	$413,934	$24,000
Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center	2,960	.....	3,000
Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force	13,320	14,500	14,500
Missing and Exploited Children Office	1,480	1,480	1,500
AMBER Alert Program	4,934	5,000	5,000
Undesignated Activities	.....	3,898	.....
Total	46,274	38,812	48,000

Regional Information Sharing System.—The Committee recommendation provides $40,466,000 for fiscal year 2006 for the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS), which is $1,000,000 above the enacted level and $4,583,000 below the request.

The RISS program maintains six regionally-based information sharing centers throughout the United States, which are connected electronically to form a nationwide network for the automated exchange of crime and terrorism information between Federal, State, and local agencies. The Committee is pleased with the Administration's efforts to integrate RISS with the Law Enforcement On-Line (LEO) program and other information sharing programs. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that other inter-state information sharing systems funded by OJP and COPS utilize existing communications infrastructure and are compatible with RISS and LEO.

Victim Assistance.—The recommendation includes $3,000,000 for the activities authorized by section 103 of the Justice for All Act, Public Law 108–405, to increase enforcement of crime victims' rights. The Administration did not propose any funding for these activities.

White Collar Crime Center.—The Committee recommends $9,000,000 for the National White Collar Crime Center, which is $120,000 above the enacted level and $5,829,000 above the request. This program provides training, technical assistance, and investigative support to State and local law enforcement to combat white-collar and economic crimes such as fraud and identity theft.

Management and Administration.—The Committee recommendation provides $36,000,000 in direct appropriations for the management and administration of OJP programs, which is $1,468,000 above the enacted level. In addition, consistent with prior practice, reimbursable funding for management and administration costs will be made available from programs administered by OJP from the "Community Oriented Policing Services" account. Further, the Committee notes that remaining management and administration funding will be made available from the "Juvenile Justice Programs" and the "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance" accounts, and that these funds will be transferred to and merged with the "Justice Assistance" account. The recommendation assumes a total management and administration budget of not more than $118,129,000, which is equal to the request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends a total of $1,001,296,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs. This amount is $1,001,296,000 above the request and $276,908,000 below the enacted level. The Committee does not adopt the Administration's proposal to consolidate this appropriation under the Justice Assistance heading.

The table below displays funding for programs recommended under this heading compared to the level of funds requested under the Justice Assistance account for the same activities.

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006 [1] request	FY 2006 recommendation
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	$625,531		$348,466
(Boys and Girls Clubs)	(83,865)	$60,000	(85,000)
(USA Freedom Corps)	(2,467)		
(National Institute of Justice)	(9,866)		(10,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance	300,926		355,000
Southwest Border Prosecutors	29,599	48,418	30,000
Byrne Discretionary Grants	167,756		110,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	9,866		10,000
State Prison Drug Treatment	24,666	44,119	25,000
Drug Courts	39,466	70,060	40,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring	9,866	5,000	10,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	36,506	10,175	40,000
Capital Litigation		20,000	10,000
Cannabis Eradication (previously under DEA)		19,100	11,600
Intell. State and Local Training	10,359	20,248	10,359
Missing Alzheimer's Patients	871		871
Other	22,792		
Total, State and Local Assistance	1,278,204		1,001,296

[1] Some programs shown for display purposes only because they were in the budget request but under other account headings.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants program.—The Committee recommendation includes $348,466,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants program, as authorized by H.R. 3036, the Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2004 through 2006, as passed by the House on March 30, 2004. The recommendation is $348,466,000 above the budget request.

Funding under this program is authorized for (a) law enforcement programs; (b) prosecution and court programs; (c) prevention and education programs; (d) corrections and community corrections programs; (e) drug treatment programs; and (f) planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs. Funding is not available for (a) vehicles, vessels, or aircraft; (b) luxury items; (c) real estate; or (d) construction projects.

The formula used for distributing funds under this program allocates 50 percent of funding based on population, and 50 percent based on violent crime rates. The formula allocates 60 percent of funding to States and 40 percent to units of local government.

Of the amount provided, $85,000,000 is for Boys and Girls Clubs. The Committee provides these funds to deter young people from entering gangs and participating in other criminal activities.

In addition, $10,000,000 is for NIJ to assist local units of government to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement.

The Committee is concerned about witness intimidation in areas with high violent crime. The Committee encourages localities to use JAG funds for witness protection costs in order to support the effective operation of the criminal justice system.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.—The recommendation provides $355,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) for reimbursement to States for the costs of incarceration of criminal aliens, which was again proposed for elimination in the budget request. The recommendation provides a $54,074,000 increase above the fiscal year 2005 level.

Southwest Border Prosecutions.—The Committee recommends $30,000,000 to provide assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies (including prosecutors, probation officers, courts, and detention facilities) along the southwest border with the handling and processing of drug and alien cases referred from Federal arrests. The recommendation is $401,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level.

Edward Byrne Discretionary Grants.—The Committee recommendation provides $110,000,000 for discretionary grants to help to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system with an emphasis on drugs, violent crime, and serious offenders.

Within the amounts appropriated for discretionary grants, the Committee expects OJP to examine each of the following proposals, to provide grants if warranted, and to submit a report to the Committee on its intentions for each proposal:

- Point Coupee Parish, LA, Sheriff's Office;
- Tulane University Domestic Violence Institute;
- Texas Department of Public Safety;
- Center for Immigration Studies;
- Cook County, IL, Cold Case Unit;
- Waukegan, IL, for an anti-gang initiative;
- Women in Need Growing Stronger in Palatine, IL;
- Peoria, IL, for a court automation project;
- Yancey County, NC, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement programs;
- Drug Free Clay County in NC;
- American Prosecutors Research Institute for an anti-gang prosecution program;
- Gospel Rescue Ministries;
- Mothers Against Drunk Driving;
- National Obscenity Law Center;
- National Institute on State Policy on Trafficking of Women and Girls;
- Paul and Lisa Foundation;
- National Law Center for Children and Families;
- Shared Hope International for a domestic trafficking program;
- Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Academy;
- Securing Emergency Resources Through Volunteer Efforts (SERVE) for a re-entry program;
- Virginia Community Policing Institute;
- Northern Virginia Regional Gang Task Force;
- Northwest Virginia Regional Drug Task Force;
- City of Manassas Park, VA, Police Department for a neighborhood task force;
- Pre-release and post-incarceration services programs for the Commonwealth of Virginia;
- Court programs in the Commonwealth of Virginia to combat drug use and drug-related crime;
- Virginia Attorney General's Office for a computer crime unit and the Triad program;
- Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, International Institute for Alcohol Awareness, for a training and technical assistance program for State and local law enforcement regarding liquor law enforcement;
- William and Mary College's Courtroom 21 project;

• Activities authorized by the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act, Public Law 108–414;
• Center for Criminal Justice Technology;
• Enough is Enough;
• Protecting Children Against Sex Offenders in Fairfax County, VA;
• Tahirih Justice Center in Falls Church, VA;
• The Women's Center in Vienna, VA;
• Washington Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force;
• SEARCH Group;
• National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign;
• Tarleton State University for rural law enforcement training programs;
• Advance Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT);
• Carlsbad, CA, for a law enforcement initiative;
• Oakland County, MI, Sheriff's Department for an offender reentry program;
• Center for Court Innovation;
• Prisoner reentry program in Louisville, KY;
• Center for Women and Families, KY;
• Las Vegas Metropolitan Police for law enforcement initiatives;
• Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program;
• Law enforcement initiatives in the State of Montana;
• The Doe Fund's Ready, Willing & Able program;
• Operation UNITE for a drug enforcement, treatment and education program;
• Washington County, NY, for law enforcement initiatives;
• Phoenix House in Upstate New York;
• Kansas Attorney General's Office;
• School resource officers program in Wichita, KS;
• National Clearinghouse for Science and the Law at Stetson University College of Law;
• National Forensic Science Technology Center in Largo, FL;
• St. Petersburg College for law enforcement training;
• Mentally ill jail diversion program in Pinellas County, FL;
• Elder Justice Information Center at Stetson University College of Law;
• Crime Communications Initiative in Salt Lake City, UT;
• East Central University for law enforcement initiatives;
• Anti-gang initiative in Fort Bend, TX;
• Southwest Center for Public Safety Technology in Houston, TX, for a law enforcement initiative;
• City of Springfield, MO, for a law enforcement initiative;
• Los Angeles County, CA, Sheriff's Department;
• National Association for Court Management;
• Kane County, IL, for mental health courts;
• Phoenix House in Dallas, TX;
• Ascension Parish Law Enforcement Training Center;
• DuPage County, IL, Drug Court program;
• National Institute of Justice's Cyberscience Laboratory in Rome, NY;
• City of Hemet, CA, to combat crime and gang activity;
• Law enforcement research at Sam Houston University;

• National Association of Town Watch's National Night Out crime prevention program;
• Low Country law enforcement Information Technology Improvement Project;
• Miami County, IN, Sheriff's Department for a law enforcement initiative;
• Utah Valley State College for law enforcement research;
• Town of Culpeper, VA, Police Department for law enforcement initiatives;
• City of Richmond, VA, for law enforcement initiatives;
• Page County, VA, for law enforcement initiatives;
• Culpeper County, VA, for law enforcement initiatives;
• Nashville, TN, for a Drug Court program;
• Orange County, CA, for the Integrated Law and Justice System;
• Shoshone and Arapaho Tribal Courts;
• Action in the Community through Service in Prince William County, VA;
• An Achievable Dream in Newport News, VA;
• University of Tennessee Law Enforcement Innovation Center:
• City of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, NC, for law enforcement technologies;
• I-LEAD in Norristown, Reading, and Cotesville, PA;
• Montgomery County, PA, for law enforcement initiatives;
• Operation Blue Ridge Thunder;
• Northwest Interagency Team Response Operation in Cameron, MO;
• Vincennes University Center in Vincennes, IN, for law enforcement initiatives;
• San Diego County Sexual Assault Felony Enforcement Task Force;
• San Diego Family Justice Center;
• California Western School of Law for a Pre-Arraignment Services Program;
• Rural Justice Institute at Alfred University in Alfred, NY;
• Hickory, NC, for a law enforcement training program;
• Spokane County, WA, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement programs;
• Larimer County, CO, for law enforcement and prosecutorial initiatives;
• Weld County, CO, for law enforcement initiatives;
• Kristen's Act;
• Texas Tech University for law enforcement initiatives;
• San Joaquin Valley Rural Crime Prevention;
• Whiteclay, NE, for law enforcement initiatives;
• National Center for Victims of Crime's INFOLINK;
• Police Athletic League for an anti-gang initiative;
• National Sheriffs' Association Pegasus program;
• Navajo Nation, AZ, for law enforcement initiatives;
• Monroe County, NY, for law enforcement equipment and research;
• Clay County, AL, for a drug task force;
• Orange County, CA, District Attorney Office for law enforcement technologies;

• Germantown, WI, Police Department for advanced technologies;
• Check'Em Out Program;
• Indiana State Police Department for anti-drug programs;
• Anti-gang program in Columbus, OH;
• Delaware County Community College Municipal Police Academy;
• Center for Collaborative Network Security Development for a law enforcement program;
• Fairleigh Dickinson University for a law enforcement initiative;
• Roger Williams University for a law enforcement program;
• Sexual Assault and Trauma Center of RI for law enforcement initiative;
• San Francisco, CA, Ex-Offender Reentry Services;
• Tubman Family Alliance for a law enforcement program;
• Citizens Advice Bureau for a law enforcement initiative;
• Alliance for Community Service for a law enforcement initiative;
• CONNECT for a law enforcement program;
• Urban Justice Center for a law enforcement initiative;
• Claflin University for a law enforcement program;
• Prince George's County, MD, Violent Crime Unit;
• Prince George's County, MD, Firearms Reduction Education Program;
• Children's Home Society for a law enforcement initiative;
• Prince George's County, MD, for a prisoner reentry program;
• Maryland Crime Victim's Center;
• Prince George's County, MD, Domestic Violence Unit;
• Tacoma, WA, Family Justice Center for a law enforcement initiative;
• Albany, GA, Prisoner Reentry Programs;
• Columbus, GA, A Child is Missing;
• Williamsburg Technical College for a law enforcement training program;
• Henry C. Lee Institute of Forensic Science National Cold Case Center;
• Stop the Offenders Program, TX;
• Salinas & Monterey, CA, joint gang drug task forces;
• Safer Foundation;
• Lucas County, OH, for a law enforcement initiative;
• Westchester and Rockland County, NY, for crime prevention programs;
• Bronxville, NY, for a law enforcement program;
• National Corrections and Law Enforcement Training and Technology Center;
• Steganography Analysis and Research Center;
• Communication network enhancements for rural law enforcement;
• Crime data analysis and law enforcement research programs;
• Glenville State College for a law enforcement initiative;
• Marshall University ATI for law enforcement training and equipment;
• Town of Harrison, NY, Police Department for equipment;
• Village of Elmsford, NY, for law enforcement equipment;

• Pace University Women's Justice Center, NY, for a law enforcement initiative;
• Middlesex, MA, Sheriff's Office;
• St. Francis House Prisoner Re-entry program;
• On-site Academy's Law Enforcement Program;
• A Child is Missing, MA;
• Phoenix, AZ, for a law enforcement initiative;
• Durham County, NC, for a law enforcement program;
• Orange-Person-Chatham Area, NC, for a law enforcement initiative;
• Bergen County, NJ, Justice Center Security Enhancements;
• Hawaii's State Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions law enforcement initiative;
• Eastern Kentucky University law enforcement programs;
• Southern Illinois University Carbondale—Center for Rural Violence and Prevention;
• Second Chance Prisoner Reentry Program;
• Illinois State Police;
• San Diego, CA, Crisis Intervention Response Team;
• Palm Beach County, FL, for a gang violence reduction program;
• Minnehaha County, ND, for a law enforcement program;
• City of Independence, OR—Independence/Polk County Drug Enforcement Team;
• Suffolk and Commack, NY, for law enforcement initiatives;
• Long Island, NY, for a law enforcement program;
• Hope Center Recidivism Prevention Consortium;
• Oakland, CA, for a law enforcement program;
• Fulton County, GA, Sheriff's Department;
• City of Atlanta, GA, for a Conflict Resolution Program;
• Georgia State University Reentry Program;
• Atlanta, GA, Department of Corrections, Women's Residential Treatment Program;
• Marymount Manhattan College, NY, for a law enforcement initiative;
• Excelsior College, NY, for a law enforcement initiative;
• COPS in Schools Program, CA;
• Neighborhood Preservation Initiative of KS for a law enforcement initiative;
• Fond du Lac, MN, for a law enforcement program;
• Fifth Avenue Committee for a law enforcement initiative;
• Catholic Community Services, NJ, for a law enforcement program;
• Heritage Community Development Corporation, IL, for a reentry program;
• South Gate, CA, for a law enforcement initiative;
• Garden Grove, CA, Anti-trafficking Task Force;
• Santa Ana, CA, Police Department;
• Solano County, CA, for a law enforcement initiative;
• Barnstable County, MA—Drug Court Treatment Program;
• A Child is Missing, GA;
• City of Rialto, CA—Police Preparedness Project;
• Northwest Fund Community Enhancement Program;
• State of Iowa—Prescription Drug/Over Counter Alert System;
• Family Justice, NY, for a law enforcement program;

- Prince George's County, MD—Re-entry Task Force;
- FDRC, Inc. Men United Program for a law enforcement initiative;
- West Mt. Airy, PA, Against Drugs (MANAD);
- Lacy Lakeview and Bellmead Police, TX;
- Baltimore County, MD, Villa Julie College for a law enforcement initiative;
- Matthew House to provide services for ex-offenders;
- Operation Take Back Narcotics program;
- County of Madison, AL, for a drug court program;
- Thomas Edison State College for a law enforcement program;
- South Coast, OR, Interagency Narcotics Team;
- Regional Law Enforcement Training Center;
- Cylab Cybersecurity law enforcement program;
- Pittsburgh, PA, for a law enforcement program;
- Project Peacemaker for a law enforcement program;
- Native Americans into Law for a law enforcement program;
- Minneapolis Community and Technical College for a law enforcement program;
- Coppin State University for a law enforcement program;
- Portsmouth, VA, jail diversion program for the mentally-ill;
- The Women's Center, in Fairfax, VA;
- Westside Holistic Family Services for ex-offenders; and
- Denver Rescue Mission for a law enforcement initiative.

Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.—The recommendation includes $10,000,000 for the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program to assist States in building or enhancing prescription drug monitoring systems, facilitating the exchange of information among States, and providing technical assistance and training on establishing and operating effective prescription drug monitoring programs. This amount is $134,000 above the enacted level and $5,000,000 above the request.

Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution.—The Committee's recommendation provides $40,000,000 to implement the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79). This amount is $3,494,000 above the enacted level and $29,825,000 above the request. The Committee is disappointed that the Administration's request for this program significantly reduces funding for the program and believes this action demonstrates a lack of commitment in fully implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

The recommendation provides $15,000,000 for the collection of statistics, data and research as authorized by section 4 of the Act; $1,000,000 for the National Institute of Corrections for a national clearinghouse, training, and education, as authorized by section 5 of the Act; $21,825,000 for grants to States to protect inmates and safeguard communities, as authorized by section 6 of the Act; and $2,175,000 to be transferred to the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission.

The Committee understands that experts have conservatively estimated that at least 13 percent of the inmates in the United States have been sexually assaulted in prison and that many inmates have suffered repeated assaults. Under this estimate, nearly 200,000 inmates now incarcerated have been, or will be, the victims of prison rape. The total number of inmates who have been sexually assaulted in the past twenty years likely exceeds 1,000,000.

The Committee understands that prison rape contributes to the spread of sexually-transmitted diseases, such as HIV and AIDS. The Committee also recognizes that mentally ill and juvenile inmates are particularly vulnerable to sexual victimization. The Committee further understands that most prison staff are not adequately trained or prepared to prevent, report, or treat inmate sexual assaults, and that prison rape often goes unreported. The Committee is deeply troubled by these statistics and hopes the Administration will fully support this program in future budget requests.

Victims of Trafficking.—The recommendation includes $10,000,000 for victims' services programs to provide assistance to victims of trafficking, as authorized by the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000. This amount is $134,000 above the enacted level and $10,000,000 above the request. Once again, the Committee is disappointed that the Administration continues to propose the elimination of this program. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, between 18,000 and 20,000 people are trafficked into the United States annually. The Committee believes the Administration must continue to work to address these crimes and must provide sufficient resources to address the needs of the victims of this horrific crime.

Improving State and Local Law Enforcement Intelligence Capabilities.—The recommendation includes $10,359,000 for the implementation of the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan and the efforts of the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative. The Committee directs that this funding be used to support training for State and local law enforcement on the intelligence process, including planning, collection, analysis, dissemination and reevaluation. This program should continue to provide support for training in the use of intelligence as a tool in identifying pre-incident indicators. It should also include training to ensure that law enforcement officials are protecting individuals' privacy, civil rights, civil liberties, and constitutional rights while gathering intelligence. The Committee also expects these funds to be available to promote the use of information technology standards among law enforcement to ensure that that data can be exchanged across disparate information systems.

Capital Litigation.—The recommendation includes $10,000,000 for activities authorized by Subtitle B of the Justice for All Act of 2004, Public Law 108–405.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM FUND

The recommendation provides $50,000,000 for the Weed and Seed program, which is $11,172,000 below the fiscal year 2005 level. The budget proposed merging the Weed and Seed program under the Justice Assistance account.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

The Committee recommendation includes $520,057,000 for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program for fiscal year 2006. The table below displays funding for programs recommended under this heading compared to the funding requested for the same activities under this heading and under the Justice Assistance account.

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006 [1] request	FY 2006 recommendation
Hiring	$9,866		
Training and Technical Assistance	14,800	$7,000	
Tribal Law Enforcement	19,733	51,600	$38,000
Meth Hot Spots	51,854	20,000	60,000
Law Enforcement Technologies and Interoperable Communications	136,763		120,000
Interoperable Communications	98,664		
Safe Schools Program	4,268		
Police Integrity Grants	7,400	10,000	
Management and Administration	29,599	29,181	
Prior Year Balances (Rescission)		(95,500)	
Bullet-Proof Vests	24,666	29,939	30,000
Police Corps	14,800		
Criminal Records Upgrade	24,666	58,180	25,000
DNA Initiative	108,531	177,057	177,057
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	14,800		
Crime Identification Technology Act	28,070		
Project Safe Neighborhoods		73,792	
Anti-Gang Initiative			60,000
Offender Re-Entry	9,866	15,000	10,000
Grand Total	598,346		520,057

[1] Some programs shown for display purposes only because they were in the budget request but under other account headings.

Tribal Law Enforcement.—The recommendation includes $38,000,000 for tribal law enforcement efforts. The recommendation combines funds in this heading with funds previously appropriated under State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance. These funds are intended to meet the most pressing needs of tribes, including law enforcement hiring, equipment, and training, court improvement projects, and alcohol and substance abuse reduction programs.

Methamphetamine Enforcement and Clean-Up.—The Committee recommends $60,000,000 to combat methamphetamine production and distribution, to target drug "hot spots," and to remove and dispose of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs. This amount is $8,146,000 above the enacted level and $40,000,000 above the request. The Committee is aware that the production, trafficking, and abuse of methamphetamine, an extremely destructive and addictive synthetic drug, continues to be a serious national problem.

Within the amount provided, the Committee has included $20,000,000 to reimburse the Drug Enforcement Administration for assistance to State and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs and to initiate container programs, including funds for training, technical assistance, and purchase of equipment to adequately remove and store hazardous waste.

The Committee expects the COPS Program Office, in consultation with DEA, to examine each of the following proposals, to provide grants if warranted, and to submit a report to the Committee on its intentions for each proposal:

- Grant Parish, LA, Sheriff's Office;
- Virginia State Police in cooperation with the Northwest Virginia Regional Drug Task Force and the Harrisonburg Drug Task Force;
- Partnership for a Drug Free America to provide technical assistance to State and local law enforcement to address meth;

- Rutherford County, NC, methamphetamine initiative;
- Alabama Sheriffs' Association Methamphetamine Program;
- California Methamphetamine Strategy (CALMS);
- Washington State Methamphetamine Initiative;
- South Central Missouri Drug Task Force;
- Southeast Missouri Drug Task Force;
- Mineral Area Drug Task Force;
- City of Tuscon, AZ, Police Department;
- TEMPEST for on-going anti-meth activities in PA;
- Methamphetamine Task Force in East Tennessee;
- Polk County, FL, methamphetamine initiative;
- Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Team in the Kanawha Valley, WV;
- Jefferson County, CO, methamphetamine interdiction and response;
- West Tennessee Methamphetamine Task Force;
- Arkansas Meth Hot Spots Initiative;
- FIVCO Area Drug Enforcement Task Force, KY;
- Minnesota Methamphetamine Hot Spots Initiative;
- Franklin County, MO, Sheriff's Department for Operation CHEM;
- Regional Training Center in Sioux Center, IA;
- Daviess County, KY, regional methamphetamine eradication program;
- Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Control;
- Louisiana Methamphetamine Task Force;
- Nebraska State Patrol for methamphetamine initiative;
- Southwest Mississippi Narcotics Enforcement Unit;
- Cherokee County, AL, for a Drug & Violent Crime Task Force;
- Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning & Development Commission for meth initiatives;
- Integrating Systems Against Methamphetamine Abuse project;
- City of Ottawa, IL, antidrug coalition;
- Pennyrile Narcotics Task Force;
- Morgan County, AL, Sheriff's Department Methamphetamine Enforcement;
- City of Scottsboro, AL, Police Department Methamphetamine Enforcement;
- Alabama District Attorneys' Association Methamphetamine Enforcement;
- Minot State University, ND, Rural Methamphetamine Education Demonstration Project;
- Woodland, CA, for Methamphetamine Enforcement;
- State of Iowa—Methamphetamine Demand and Diversion Reduction;
- Marion County, OR, Breaking Meth Addiction;
- New York City, NY, for a methamphetamine prevention, treatment and research initiative;
- White Earth Reservation Tribal Nations, MN, Methamphetamine Initiative;
- Jackson County, MS, Sheriff's Office, Methamphetamine Initiative;
- Cities of Manchester and Tullahoma, TN;
- Methamphetamine Education and Prevention Campaign;

• Tennessee 13th Judicial District/Middle Tennessee Methamphetamine Task Force;
• Tennessee Tech University Methamphetamine Detection and Remediation Research;
• Lane County, OR, Methamphetamine Abatement Initiative;
• City of Columbia, SC, Methamphetamine Initiative;
• Williamsburg County, SC, Sheriff's Department Methamphetamine Enforcement;
• Town of Santee, SC, Police Department Methamphetamine Enforcement;
• Methamphetamine Awareness and Prevention Project, SD;
• Methamphetamine Awareness and Prevention Project, ND;
• Lincoln County, OR, methamphetamine initiative;
• Los Angeles, CA, methamphetamine program; and
• Manua Against Drugs (MAD), Methamphetamine Initiative.

Law Enforcement Technologies and Interoperable Communications Program.—The Committee recommendation provides $120,000,000 for continued development of technologies and automated systems to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in investigating, responding to and preventing crimes, and gathering and analyzing information, and for the continued development of interoperable communications systems for State and local law enforcement entities. In particular, the Committee recognizes the importance that sharing information among State and local law enforcement agencies can have in preventing crimes and in identifying and apprehending criminals. The Department of Justice should continue the interoperable communications grant program to the maximum extent possible.

In examining all grant applications under this program, the COPS Office is directed to ensure that proposals meet equipment standards adopted by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Assistance within the Office of Justice Programs, and the Office of Law Enforcement Standards within the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Within the amount provided, the Committee expects the COPS office to examine each of the following proposals, to provide grants if warranted, if each application complies with the direction provided above, and to submit a report to the Committee on its intentions for each proposal.

• New Roads, LA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Southside Virginia law enforcement agencies for law enforcement technologies;
• Lake County, IL, for law enforcement technologies;
• Northwest Chicago, IL, for law enforcement technologies;
• Peoria County, IL, for law enforcement technologies;
• Logan County, IL, for law enforcement technologies;
• Clarke County, VA, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• Fairfax County, VA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Fauquier County, VA, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Fairfax, VA, for law enforcement technologies;

• Frederick County, VA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Leesburg, VA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Loudoun County, VA, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Herndon, VA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Manassas, VA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Manassas Park, VA, Police Department for video equipment for police vehicles;
• Prince William County, VA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Warren County, VA, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Winchester, VA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Winchester, VA, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Statewide records management system for Virginia law enforcement;
• Integrated Criminal Justice Information System for the State of Virginia;
• Law enforcement communications planning in the State of Virginia;
• Law enforcement technologies for the Middle Rio Grande Border Region of Texas;
• Jacksonville, FL, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• San Diego County, CA, Sheriff's Department for automation infrastructure upgrades;
• City of Roseville, CA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Placer County, CA, for law enforcement technologies;
• Nevada County, CA, for law enforcement technologies;
• Sierra County, CA, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Grass Valley, CA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Morris County, NJ, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Sussex County, NJ, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Somerset County, NJ, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• West Essex Portion of Essex County, NJ, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Law enforcement technologies for Clark, Greene, Fayette, and Pickaway Counties, OH;
• Law enforcement technologies for the Ohio State Highway Patrol;
• Law enforcement technologies for the State of Oklahoma;
• Lanier County, GA, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;

• Oakland County, MI, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Law enforcement technologies for the City of Tucson, AZ, Police Department and Pima County, AZ, Police Department;
• Cochise County, AZ, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Midwest Forensics Resource Center, IA;
• Iowa State University for a cyber crime program;
• Howard County, IA, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• San Bernardino County, CA, and Riverside County, CA, Sheriffs' Departments for a regional fingerprint identification project;
• East Valley Community Justice Center;
• City of San Bernardino, CA, Police Department for mobile data terminals;
• San Bernardino County, CA, for an electronic crime reporting system;
• Redlands, CA, Police Department for a crime mapping program;
• Louisville, KY, Metro Police Department for mobile data terminals;
• West Buechel, KY, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Stark County, OH, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Law enforcement technologies for Wyoming and Lackawanna, PA;
• Continued participation of Idaho in the Criminal Information Sharing Alliance Network;
• City of Hudson, NY, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Onondaga County, NY, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Syracuse, NY, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Electronic filing system for the Three Rivers Planning District, MS;
• Webb City, MO, for law enforcement technologies;
• Polk County, MO, for law enforcement technologies;
• Greene County, MO, for law enforcement technologies;
• Jasper County, MO, for law enforcement technologies;
• Berkeley County, WV, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Harpers Ferry, WV, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• In-Car Video Cameras in the State of West Virginia;
• Rancho Cucamonga, CA, for law enforcement technology testing and evaluation;
• Bartow County, GA, for law enforcement technologies;
• Kane County, IL, Sheriff's Office for for law enforcement technologies;
• Naperville and Aurora, IL, for law enforcement technologies;
• Klickitat County, WA, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;

• City of Pleasant Grove, AL, Police Department for a records management system;
• City of Arlington, TX, for law enforcement technologies;
• Pasco County, FL, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• Team Focus Mentoring and Education Program for at-risk youth;
• Calcasieu Parish, LA, for law enforcement technologies;
• Hernando County, FL, for an integrated criminal history project;
• City of Denton, TX, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Corona, CA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Page County, VA, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• Automated Fingerprint Identification System for Delaware;
• City of Cincinnati, OH, Police Department for a records management system;
• City of Mishawaka, IN, for law enforcement technologies;
• San Angelo, TX, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• City of High Point, NC, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• West Pottsgrove Township, PA, for law enforcement technologies;
• Wilson Borough, PA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Northampton Borough, PA, Police Department, for law enforcement technologies;
• Fountain Hill, PA, Police Department, for law enforcement technologies;
• Emmaus Borough, PA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Child Abuse Center in Norfolk, VA;
• Norfolk, VA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Virginia Beach, VA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Accomack County, VA, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• Northampton, VA, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Luverne, AL, Police Department for an automated fingerprint identification system;
• Florida Law Enforcement Consortium for law enforcement technologies;
• Borough of Flemington, NJ, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Bridgewater, NJ, for law enforcement technologies;
• South Bound Brook, NJ, for law enforcement technologies;
• Township of Branchburg, NJ, for law enforcement technologies;
• Borough of Bound Brook, NJ, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Bristol Township, PA, for law enforcement technologies;

• Hendry County, FL, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Chesapeake, VA, for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Suffolk, VA, for law enforcement technologies;
• Chesterfield County, VA, for law enforcement technologies;
• Wight County, VA, for law enforcement technologies;
• Nebraska State Patrol for law enforcement technologies;
• Municipality of Fajardo, PR, for law enforcement technologies;
• Municipality of San Sebastian, PR, for law enforcement technologies;
• Iredell County, NC, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Glendale, AZ, for law enforcement technologies;
• Ventura County, CA, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Sandusky County, OH, for law enforcement technologies;
• Shenandoah County, VA, law enforcement technologies;
• Outagamie County, WI, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Hardee County, FL, for law enforcement technologies;
• Sarasota County, FL, for law enforcement technologies;
• Cabarrus County, NC, for law enforcement technologies;
• Cumberland County and City of Fayeteville, NC, for law enforcement technologies;
• Mesa, AZ, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Sevier County, TN, Sheriff's Department and the Sevierville, Gatlinburg, and Pigeon Forge, TN, Police Departments for law enforcement technologies;
• Jefferson Parish, LA, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• Village of Bethany, IL, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• CriMNet in Minnesota;
• Russell Township, OH, Police Department for the Chagrin Valley Enforcement Group;
• County of Calaveras, CA, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Technology enhancements for law enforcement agencies in Northwest Illinois;
• City of Brenham, TX, Police Department for mobile data terminals;
• Putnam County, FL, for law enforcement technologies;
• Technology upgrades for law enforcement agencies in Macomb County, MI;
• City of Rancho Santa Margarita, CA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Kansas Bureau of Investigation for law enforcement technologies;
• Allegheny County, PA, for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Monroe, NC, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Bosque Farms, NM, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Delaware County, IN, for law enforcement technologies;
• York, PA, Police Department for in-car video equipment;

• Contra Costa County, CA, for the ARIES Integrated Justice System;
• Columbus, OH, Police Department for in-car cameras;
• City of Sonora, CA, for law enforcement technologies;
• San Carlos Apache Tribe in Arizona law enforcement technologies;
• Wyoming County, NY, for law enforcement technologies;
• Genesee/Finger Lakes region for law enforcement technologies;
• Lee County, AL, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Key West, FL, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Neosho County, KS, for the Southeast Kansas regional in-car digital video project;
• Stamford, CT, for law enforcement technologies;
• Bedford County, PA, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• University of Connecticut for law enforcement technology research;
• Brick Township, NJ, for law enforcement technologies;
• Manchester Township, NJ, for law enforcement technologies;
• City of Gainesville and Alachua County, FL, for law enforcement technologies;
• Kern County, CA, Sheriff's Department for mobile data terminals;
• San Luis Obispo County, CA, Sheriff's Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Kalamazoo, MI, Justice Integrated Information Management System;
• Umatilla County, OR, for a rural law enforcement technology project;
• Wasilla, AK, Police Department for law enforcement technologies;
• Kankakee County, IL, Sheriff's Office for law enforcement technologies;
• Bernalillo County, NM, for law enforcement technologies;
• Southeast Law Enforcement Center for law enforcement technologies;
• AMBERVIEW for a law enforcement technology program;
• In-Car Video Camera Initiative in WA;
• ALC for a law enforcement technology program;
• Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, MN, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Charlevoix-Cheboygan, MI, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Chippewa County, MI, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Madison County, MI, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Grimes County, TX, for a law enforcement technology program;
• City of Madison, AL, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Somerdale Borough, NJ, for a law enforcement technology program;

• North Courtland, AL, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Anderson, AL, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Decatur, AL, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Ohio County, WV, for a law enforcement technology program;
• El Paso, TX, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Jasper County, GA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Colquitt County, GA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• City of Moutrie, GA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• City of Warwick, GA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Newton County, GA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• City of Poulan, GA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Monroe County, NY, for a law enforcement technology program;
• City of Jonesboro, AR, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Crittenden County, AR, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Village of Hometown, IL, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Miller County, GA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Maplewood, MN, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Mounds View, MN, for a law enforcement technology program;
• North Saint Paul, MN, for a law enforcement technology program;
• White Bear Lake, MN, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Saint Paul Park, MN, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Milan, IL, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Borough of Oceanport, NJ, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Flat Rock, MI, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Covina, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• West Covina, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Secaucus, NJ, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Edgewater, NJ, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Santa Monica, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Fremont, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Griffin, GA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• San Mateo County, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Island County, WA, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Harrodsburg, KY, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Woodbridge Township, NJ, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Hudson County, NJ, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Bayonne, NJ, for a law enforcement technology program;
• Johnson County, KS, for a law enforcement technology program;

- Warren, RI, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Providence, RI, for a law enforcement technology program;
- West Linn, OR, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Gladstone, OR, for a law enforcement technology program;
- East Hazel Crest, IL, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Matteson, IL, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Solano County, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Westchester and Rockland Counties, NY, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Hennepin County, MN, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Lorain County, OH, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Montebello, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Novato, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Grand Junction, CO, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Southampton Village, NY, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Orange County and Hillsborough, NC, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Cary, NC, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Lucas County, OH, for a law enforcement technology program;
- York County/Rock Hill, SC, for a law enforcement technology program;
- City of Middletown, NY, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Vestal, NY, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Waterbury, CT, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Inglewood, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Gardena, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Curry County, OR, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Linn County, OR, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Brunswick County, NC, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Sandy City, UT, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Dallas, TX, for a law enforcement technology program;
- North Worcester County, MA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Southwick, MA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Sumter County, SC, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Walterboro, SC, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Kitsap County, WA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Tacoma, WA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Sun Prairie, WI, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Columbus, WI, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Prince George's County, MD, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Hammond, IN, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Gary, IN, for a law enforcement technology program;
- County of San Bernardino, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Ontario, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Fontana, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- East Chicago, IN, for a law enforcement technology program;

- Smithfield, RI, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Downey, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Bell Gardens, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Prince George's County, MD, for law enforcement equipment;
- Stockton, CA, for a law enforcement technology program;
- North Hempstead, NY, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Las Vegas, NV, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Anne Arundel County, MD, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Lexington, AL, for a law enforcement technology program;
- County of Madison, AL, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Ogemaw, MI, for a law enforcement technology program;
- Phoenix, AZ, for technology to combat crime and terrorism;
- Rockledge Borough, PA, and New Hanover Township, PA, for law enforcement technology programs;
- Baltimore City Police Department, MD, for a law enforcement technology program; and
- Hillsborough, FL, for a law enforcement technology program.

Bulletproof Vests.—The Committee recommendation includes $30,000,000 for continuation of the Bulletproof Vest program to assist State and local law enforcement in purchasing bullet and stab resistant vests. This level is $61,000 above the request and $5,334,000 above the current year. The recommendation includes bill language making $3,000,000 available for the testing and research related to bulletproof vests. The Committee is concerned that some State and local agencies may not be promptly distributing vests purchased with grant funds from this program. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that grantees distribute vests in a timely manner.

Criminal History Record Upgrades.—The Committee recommendation includes $25,000,000 for the Criminal Records Upgrade program. This is an increase of $334,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and is $33,180,000 below the request. The goal of this program is to ensure that accurate records are available for use in law enforcement, including sex offender registry requirements, and to permit States to identify ineligible firearm purchasers, persons ineligible to hold positions involving children, the elderly, or the disabled, and persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted of stalking and/or domestic violence. This program helps States build their infrastructure to connect to national record check systems both to supply information and to conduct the requisite checks.

DNA Initiative.—The Committee recommendation is $177,057,000 for a DNA and forensics initiative, $68,526,000 above the current year level and the same as the request.

The recommendation fully funds the next investment to eliminate the DNA backlog in five years. The Committee recognizes that DNA technology will allow law enforcement to identify certain criminals quickly and accurately, solve additional crimes, especially violent crimes such as murder and rape, and identify persons mistakenly accused or convicted of crimes. Funds are available for the following activities: (1) reduce the backlog of DNA samples; (2) increase State and local lab capacity; (3) conduct research, develop-

ment, demonstrations, and evaluations; (4) provide training and technical assistance; (5) identify missing persons and unidentified remains; and (6) test DNA after convictions.

Anti-Gang Initiative.—The Committee recommends $60,000,000 for a new anti-gang initiative modeled on the Project Safe Neighborhoods program. The Committee appreciates and supports the Attorney General's efforts to strengthen Department-wide efforts to combat gang violence and the appointment of an Assistant U.S. Attorney in each judicial district as an anti-gang coordinator to prepare a comprehensive, district-wide strategy—in consultation with partners from Federal and local law enforcement, social services providers, and community and faith-based groups—to coordinate anti-gang activity. The recommendation includes $60,000,000 for grants to implement these strategies. The funding is intended to support additional enforcement and prevention activities.

Offender Reentry.—The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the law enforcement costs related to establishing offender reentry programs, which is $134,000 above the enacted level and $5,000,000 below the request. Offender reentry programs establish partnerships among institutional corrections, community corrections, faith-based organizations, social services programs, community policing groups, and civic leaders to prepare for the successful return of inmates to their home neighborhoods. The Committee is pleased that OJP is working in collaboration with the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Education in the execution of this program.

Mentally-Ill Offenders.—The Committee is concerned about the effects of the criminal justice system on the mentally-ill. The Committee therefore encourages the Department of Justice, in consultation with other relevant Federal agencies, to develop training programs on mental health issues that affect the prosecution of cases, the operation of prisons and jails, and the reentry of offenders back into society.

Management and Administration.—Bill language is included allowing management and administration costs to be paid through deobligated balances in the COPS account.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation provides a total of $333,712,000 for Juvenile Justice Programs for fiscal year 2006. The budget request proposes to fund juvenile justice programs under the Justice Assistance heading. The Committee recommendation is $45,333,000 below the fiscal year 2005 level and $101,488,000 above the request for similar juvenile justice programs. The table below displays the Committee's recommendation compared to the levels requested under the Justice Assistance heading for the same programs.

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006[1] request	FY 2006 recommendation
Part A—Concentration of Federal Efforts	$2,960	$712	$712
Part B—State Formula	82,878	93,947	83,000
Part C—Block Grants		43,060	
Part D—Research and Development	9,866	10,116	
Part E—Demonstration Projects	100,812	6,600	70,000

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	FY 2005 enacted	FY 2006[1] request	FY 2006 recommendation
Title V—Incentive Grants	78,931	32,265	80,000
Tribal Youth	[9,866]		[10,000]
Gang Prevention	[24,666]		[25,000]
Alcohol Prevention	[24,666]		[25,000]
Juvenile Mentoring	14,800		5,000
Secure Our Schools Act	14,800		15,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	14,800	11,774	15,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	54,265		60,000
Project Childsafe	4,933	33,750	5,000
Total	379,045		333,712

[1] Some programs shown for display purposes only. They were in the budget request but under different account headings.

The recommendation funds the juvenile delinquency prevention and accountability programs in accordance with Public Law 107–273, which reauthorizes the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant programs.

Within the overall amounts recommended under Part E, OJP is directed to review the following proposals, provide a grant if warranted, and submit a report to the Committee on its intentions regarding:

- Southern Virginia Child Advocacy Center;
- Ulrich Children's Advantage Network;
- Illinois Institute for Addiction Recovery;
- Brevard Neighborhood Development Coalition;
- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges;
- Boys and Girls Town, U.S.A.;
- Eisenhower Foundation;
- Hamilton Fish National Institute on School and Community Violence;
- World Vision;
- Learning for Life;
- Memorial Child Guidance Clinic's Child SAVE program;
- Virginia Attorney General's Office for Class Action and other educational programs in Virginia schools;
- Association of Christian Community Computer Centers;
- Metro Chicago Youth for Christ's Juvenile Justice program;
- Law-Related Education Program;
- IMPACT/Night Light program in San Bernardino County, CA;
- A Child Is Missing, AL;
- Phoenix House San Diego County, CA;
- Parents Anonymous;
- Stark County, OH, for a juvenile pre-trial services program;
- ACA–NY for an anti-drinking program for teenagers;
- Children's Advocacy Center in Hamilton County, TN;
- Delinquency prevention programs in Suncoast and Greater St. Petersburg, FL;
- Florida Venture Foundation Youthbuild Outreach;
- ARISE;
- Dupage County, IL, Children's Advocacy Center;
- Inner Harbor for Children and Families;
- Shelby County, AL, Children's Advocacy Center;
- New Hampshire Division for Juvenile Justice Services;

• Suffolk County, NY, for a Internet Crimes Against Children Prevention Program;
• Miami County, IN, Sheriff's Department for a law enforcement initiative;
• County of Culpeper, VA, for gang violence prevention;
• Youth Emergency Services in Gillette, WY;
• Residential Care Consortium in Easton, PA;
• Neighborhood First Program, Inc., in Pennsylvania;
• NYANA Young Adult Offender Reentry Program;
• Court Team in Allegheny County, PA;
• DuPage County, IL, Youth Mentoring Program;
• Klingberg Family Center for a delinquency prevention program;
• KidsPeace in Westchester/Rockland, NY;
• ACA of New York for an anti-gang program;
• Iowa Drug Endangered Children;
• A Child is Missing in Nevada;
• Minnesota Teen Challenge for at-risk youth;
• King County, WA, Sheriff's Office for a school resource officer program;
• Muckleshoot Tribe for gang reduction activities;
• A Child Is Missing in Michigan;
• University of Connecticut at-risk youth study;
• A Child is Missing in Florida;
• Boysville Inc. in San Antonio, TX, for delinquency prevention programs;
• Crossroad Children's Home in Fort Wayne, IN, for programs to help at-risk youth;
• A Child is Missing in Oklahoma;
• EXCEL Program for at-risk youth;
• Indianapolis, IN, KidsPeace program for at-risk youth;
• Alianza Dominicana's Youth Development Programs for at-risk youth;
• M.L. Wilson Club of Harlem program for at-risk youth;
• Community Outreach and Development Efforts Save (CODES)—youth delinquency & violence prevention program;
• The Hispanic Committee of Virginia at-risk youth program;
• The Partnership for Youth programs for at-risk youth;
• The Roundabout Theatre, programs for at-risk youth;
• Armory Foundation's Program for at-risk youth;
• East New York Youth Entrepreneurship Program for at-risk youth;
• Brooklyn Community Engagement Program for at-risk youth;
• Brooklyn, NY, Benjamin Banneker at-risk youth program;
• New Heights Employment Development Center for Disconnected Youth;
• Detroit, MI, Citizens and Youth Academies program for at-risk youth;
• Wayne County, MI, Juvenile Mentoring Program;
• Texas A & M, Juvenile Justice Program;
• GALA program for at-risk youth in Washington, DC;
• Bloomfield School District Security Upgrades;
• Camden County, NJ, Collaborative Drug Intervention Committees;

• City of Huntsville, AL, Police Department After-School Gang Intervention Program;
• Washington, D.C. KidsPeace program for at-risk youth;
• GRADS Foundation, NY, programs for "high-risk" disadvantaged sixth, seventh and eighth graders;
• City Parks Foundation, NY, program for at-risk youth;
• Karamu House After-School Program for At-Risk Children, OH;
• Center for Families and Children, program for at-risk youth;
• Richmond, VA, "No Workshops No Jump Shots" program for at-risk youth;
• Peninsula Marine Institute program for at-risk youth;
• Anahuak Youth Association program for at-risk youth;
• AITP program for at-risk youth;
• South Los Angeles, CA, B.T. program for at-risk youth;
• Hollywood, CA, B.T. program for at-risk youth;
• Ramona Hall Community Center program for at-risk youth;
• Exodus Urban Academy program for at-risk youth;
• P.F. Bersee Foundation program for low-income students and at-risk youth;
• Soledad Enrichment Action program for at-risk youth;
• SIPA of CA program for at-risk youth;
• Essex County, MA, Sheriff's Department, Education on the effects of Heroin and OxyContin;
• City of Lynn/North Shore Community College Gang Prevention Initiative, MA;
• San Fernando Valley, CA, underage drinking and delinquency prevention program;
• University Settlement for a program for at-risk youth, NY;
• North Brooklyn YMCA Youth Park Empowerment Project, program for at-risk youth;
• Mayor Thomas P. Ryan Community Center program for at-risk youth;
• Southwestern Georgia Judicial Circuit Court Appointed Special Advocates;
• Ft. Gaines, GA, Teen Center programs for at-risk youth;
• Urban League of Columbus, GA, Youth Advocacy Program for at-risk youth;
• James Barnes Community Development teen drug prevention and mentoring;
• Albany, GA, program for at-risk youth;
• Colquitt County, GA, program for at-risk youth;
• Sumter County, GA, program for at-risk youth;
• Bainbridge, GA, program for at-risk youth;
• Thomasville, GA, program for at-risk youth;
• Georgetown, GA, program for at-risk youth;
• Valdosta, GA, program for at-risk youth;
• Honolulu, HI, Youth Services Center for at-risk youth;
• Project Success of Decatur and Macon County, IL, program for at-risk youth;
• Rock Island County, IL, Council on Addiction Youth Mentoring Program;
• School of International Training for At-risk Youth Crime Prevention Programs;
• Vermont youth crime prevention programs;

- Burbank, CA, high school violence prevention program;
- Pasadena, CA, drug-free activities for at-risk youth;
- Pasadena, CA, program for at-risk youth;
- Hillside Altadena Family Center, CA, leadership program for at-risk youth;
- Crisp County, GA, program for at-risk youth;
- Des Moines, IA, Creative Visions program for at-risk youth;
- Des Moines, IA, Urban Dreams rehabilitative support for at-risk youth;
- Des Moines, IA, Rock in Prevention program for at-risk youth;
- Monmouth County, NJ, Child Advocacy Center program for at-risk youth;
- 2nd Floor Youth Helpline/180 Turning Lives Around program for at-risk youth;
- Pulaski County, AR, at-risk children and youth services program;
- Pulaski County, AR, Juvenile Services Step One Alternative/Day School;
- Baltimore, MD, "Teens Night In" program for at-risk youth;
- New Jersey Police Athletic League after school program for at-risk youth;
- Wired Kids Teen Angels Program for at-risk youth;
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Center, TX, program for at-risk youth;
- Santa Monica, CA, outreach efforts to prevent gang violence;
- Maine Juvenile Drug Treatment Court program for at-risk youth;
- Warren, OH, for at-risk high school students;
- New Hoboken Community Center, NJ, equipment and programs for at-risk youth;
- Woonsocket, RI, programs for at-risk youth;
- Town of Tiverton, RI, programs for at-risk youth;
- Rhode Island Family Court for a mental health court for at-risk youth;
- Ifetayo Youth Development Program for at-risk youth;
- Chicago, IL, "Safe Zone" program for at-risk youth;
- Harvey, IL, programs for at-risk youth;
- Chicago, IL, Sullivan House programs for at-risk youth;
- Sauk Village, IL, summer youth programs for at-risk youth;
- County of Santa Clara, CA, Juvenile Detention Reform Initiative;
- New Mexico Department of Children, Youth and Families Reducing Recidivism program;
- Youth Crime Watch, FL;
- Juvenile Justice Education Model Study, FL;
- City Year Chicago, IL, Young Heroes Program for at-risk youth;
- Chicago, IL, Parent's and Children Together (PACT);
- Visitation Valley and Mission District Safe Streets Project youth violence prevention;
- San Francisco City, CA, Attorney's Family Reunification Program for Neglected Children;
- Carver Center Teen Outreach Program, program for at-risk youth;

• Western Massachusetts Phoenix House Treatment Continuum program for at-risk youth;
• Chicago, IL, Life Directions program for at-risk youth;
• Oakland, CA, Martin Luther King, Jr. Freedom Center for youth violence prevention;
• Oakland, CA, mentoring center program for at-risk youth;
• Gilroy, CA, Gang Task Force Youth Center;
• Worcester, MA, TechMission program for at-risk youth;
• South Bronx Community Center program for at-risk youth;
• Mount Hope, NY, Project READY program for at-risk youth;
• Highbridge Voices, NY, program for at-risk youth;
• Youth Leadership Project program for at-risk youth;
• Mary Mitchell Family and Youth Center program for at-risk youth;
• The Point Community Development Corporation program for at-risk youth;
• Youth Ministries for Peace and Justice program for at-risk youth;
• El Museo del Barrio's Educational Programs for at-risk youth;
• Sistas and Brothas United program for at-risk youth;
• City Parks Foundation Bronx programs for at-risk youth;
• BMA programs for at-risk youth;
• Latino Pastoral Action Center program for at-risk youth;
• SFI program for at-risk youth;
• Casita Maria programs for at-risk youth in the Bronx, NY;
• Bronx, NY, Cluster Delinquency Prevention Services;
• Eastern Baptist Association Youth Development Initiative, for at-risk youth;
• Hispanic Brotherhood of Rockville Center, Inc. program for at-risk youth;
• Roosevelt, NY, Nassau County Police Athletic League;
• Hempstead, NY, Operation Get Ahead program for at-risk youth;
• Chatham County, NC, Partnership for Children's Safe Start Demonstration Project;
• Prospect Park Alliance program for at-risk youth;
• Central Brooklyn Martin Luther King Commission—Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Program;
• BAM Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Program;
• Weeksville Society Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Program;
• North Carolina Mentoring Program;
• San Antonio Initiative program for at-risk youth;
• Dutchess County, NY, for an at-risk youth program;
• Kingston-Newburgh, NY, Enterprise Corporation's Youth at Risk Program;
• Poughkeepsie—Bardavon, NY, at-risk youth program;
• Texas A & M Corpus Christi Adjudicated Youth Program;
• La Esperanza Home for Boys, TX, at-risk youth program;
• Public Allies Leadership Development and Community Apprenticeship Program for at-risk youth;
• Amistad program for at-risk youth;
• Maryland Regional Gang Initiative;
• Devonshire, CA Area PALS Youth Community Center;
• Ohel At-Risk Youth and Child Abuse Prevention Program;

- Intercept's Drug Prevention Program for At-Risk Youth;
- Suffolk University School of Law Juvenile Justice Center;
- Los Angeles, CA, Phoenix Academy program for at-risk youth;
- Lake Waccamaw, NC, program for at-risk youth;
- North Flint & Beecher, MI, program for at-risk youth;
- Granite School District, UT, program for at-risk youth;
- Boston, MA, Victory Generation Program for at-risk youth;
- Union County College, NJ, College for Teens program for at-risk youth;
- Dauphin County, PA, program for at-risk youth;
- Messiah College, PA, Harrisburg Institute—"Youth Empowerment Initiative" program for at-risk youth;
- REP program for at-risk youth;
- FSSA program for at-risk youth;
- The Fortune Society program for at-risk youth;
- North Quabbin, MA, program for at-risk youth;
- Kennedy Krieger Institute, MD, program for at-risk youth;
- Florence Crittenton of South Carolina program for at-risk youth;
- Darkness to Light, SC, program for at-risk youth;
- St. Raymond, NY, program for at-risk youth;
- Langston Hughes Library programs for at-risk youth, NY;
- Latin Technologies, NY, program for at-risk youth;
- Saving Teens in Crisis Collaborative;
- Washington State program for at-risk youth;
- Gary, IN, "No Workshops No Jumpshots" program for at-risk youth;
- San Bernardino County Youth Violence Prevention Program;
- Colton, CA, PAL Program;
- L.A.'s at risk youth program;
- Van Nuys, CA, Volunteer Center program for at-risk youth;
- California—training equipment for a program for at-risk youth;
- Los Angeles, CA, anti-gang initiative;
- Long Beach, CA, youth gang prevention;
- Operation Quality Time program for at-risk youth;
- Columbus, GA, Junior Marshal's Program for at-risk youth;
- Suffolk County, NY, Internet Crimes Against Children Prevention Program;
- Miami Beach, FL, Police Department Summertime Gang and Drug Prevention;
- College Opportunity Resources for Education Initiative program for at-risk youth;
- Connection Juvenile Reentry Program;
- Orange County, FL, program for at-risk youth;
- West Alabama Youth Violence Initiative;
- Northwest Austin Council's Exodus to Excellence Mentoring Program;
- Early Childhood Policy Center program for at-risk youth;
- Jesuit Academy's program for at-risk youth;
- Northwest Alabama Children's Advocacy Center;
- Long Island, NY, program for at-risk youth;
- Assumption Parish, LA, Safe School program for at-risk youth;
- Camp Hope for victims of family violence, child abuse and at-risk youth; and
- Santa Clara County PALS program for at-risk youth.

Gang Prevention.—The recommendation includes $25,000,000, within Title V grants, for OJP to administer a gang resistance and education program, known as GREAT. The GREAT program is a school-based, law enforcement officer-instructed classroom curriculum. The program's primary objective is prevention and is intended as an immunization against delinquency, youth violence, and gang membership. The Committee supports the work of this program as part of an integrated anti-gang strategy of prevention, enforcement, and interdiction. These funds shall be available to develop comprehensive community strategies to address gangs, including anti-gang education programs and coordination with Federal, State and local law enforcement.

Secure Our Schools Act.—The recommendation includes $15,000,000 for expenses authorized by the Secure Our Schools Act (Public Law 106–386), such as metal detectors, locks, lighting and other deterrent measures; security assessments; security training of personnel and students; and coordination with local law enforcement. This amount is $15,000,000 above the request and $200,000 above the current level.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grants.—The recommendation provides $60,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program, which is $5,735,000 above the enacted level and $60,000,000 above the request. The funds provided in the this program are available for the following purposes:

(1) developing, implementing, and administering graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders;

(2) building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile correction, detention, or community corrections facilities;

(3) hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and special advocates, and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders, to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system;

(4) hiring additional prosecutors, so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and case backlogs reduced;

(5) providing funding to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively and for technology, equipment, and training to assist prosecutors in identifying and expediting the prosecution of violent juvenile offenders;

(6) establishing and maintaining training programs for law enforcement and other court personnel with respect to preventing and controlling juvenile crime;

(7) establishing juvenile gun courts for the prosecution and adjudication of juvenile firearms offenders;

(8) establishing drug court programs for juvenile offenders that provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and the integrated administration of other sanctions and services for such offenders;

(9) establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety;

(10) establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice

systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts;

(11) establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies;

(12) establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and need assessments of juvenile offenders that facilitate the effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment to such offenders;

(13) establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that are designed to enhance school safety;

(14) establishing and maintaining restorative justice programs;

(15) establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism; or

(16) hiring detention and corrections personnel, and establishing and maintaining training programs for such personnel to improve facility practices and programming.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws.—In order to address the problem of alcohol abuse by minors and the accessibility of alcohol to minors, the Committee recommends $25,000,000 to assist States to develop comprehensive and coordinated initiatives to enforce State laws that prohibit the sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages to minors. This amount is $334,000 above the enacted level and $25,000,000 above the request.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee recommends a total of $15,000,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCA), which is $200,000 above the enacted level and $3,226,000 above the request. The Committee expects OJP to allocate the funds as follows:

- $3,000,000 for Regional Children's Advocacy Centers, as authorized by section 213 of VOCA;
- $9,500,000 for local Children's Advocacy Centers, as authorized by section 214 of VOCA;
- $250,000 for the National Children's Advocacy Center in Huntsville, AL, to implement a training program;
- $850,000 for the National Children's Alliance for technical assistance and training, as authorized by section 214a of VOCA; and
- $1,400,000 for the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse for specialized technical assistance and training programs to improve the prosecution of child abuse cases, as authorized by section 214a of VOCA.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

The Committee recommendation provides a total of $72,948,000 for the Public Safety Officers Benefits program, the amount requested for these programs. The budget proposed to consolidate these programs under the Justice Assistance heading. The recommendation includes $64,000,000, which is the Congressional

Budget Office's estimate for death benefits to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death was the direct and proximate result of traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty. This program is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

The recommendation also includes $4,064,000 for the Public Safety Officers Educational Assistance Program and $4,884,000 for disability benefits for fiscal year 2006.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee has included the following general provisions for the Department of Justice in this bill:

Section 101 continues language, which makes up to $60,000 of the funds appropriated to the Department of Justice available to the Attorney General for reception and representation expenses, as requested.

Section 102 provides language, included in previous Appropriations Acts, which prohibits the use of funds to perform abortions in the Federal Prison System.

Section 103 provides language, included in previous Appropriations Acts, which prohibits use of the funds in this bill to require any person to perform, or facilitate the performance of, an abortion.

Section 104 provides language, included in previous Appropriations Acts, which states that nothing in the previous section removes the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services to female inmates who seek to obtain abortions outside a Federal facility.

Section 105 provides requested language, modified from the previous year, allowing the Department of Justice, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 5 percent between any appropriation, but limits to 10 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

Section 106 provides for the extension of the Personnel Management Demonstration Project for certain positions of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, as requested.

Section 107 continues language prohibiting the Drug Enforcement Administration from establishing procurement quotas in certain circumstances.

Section 108 continues language providing for the establishment of procurement quotas for certain drugs following the approval of a new drug application.

Section 109 continues language extending section 102(b) of Public Law 102–395 to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, as requested.

Section 110 provides language regarding the application of reprogramming procedures for e-government initiatives.

Section 111 continues language prohibiting funds from being used to transport prisoners classified as a maximum or high security prisoner to a facility other than a prison or other facility certified by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure for housing such a prisoner.

Section 112 continues language concerning the prohibition of certain prisoner amenities.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $5,825,734,000 in general purpose discretionary funds for the programs of the United States Trade Representative, the International Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce for fiscal year 2006, $831,470,000 below the current year level, including supplemental appropriations. The recommended level is $21,345,000 below the request, excluding the $3,710,000,000 requested for the Strengthening America's Communities grant program.

TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $44,779,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) for fiscal year 2006, which is $3,782,000 above the current year and $6,000,000 above the request.

The Committee remains concerned that the United States trade deficit with other nations continues to rise. In 2004, the United States imported $162 billion more in goods and services from the People's Republic of China (PRC) than the PRC imported in goods and services from the United States, an increase of thirty-one percent from 2003. The Committee urges the USTR to take action to ensure countries, including China, are fulfilling their commitments to the World Trade Organization (WTO), including the safeguards delineated under the Trade Act of 1974, including Sections 301 and 421, to address the disruptions resulting from unbalanced trade with the PRC.

Inadequate Budget Requests.—The Committee notes that the fiscal year 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 budget requests were, and are insufficient to meet the operational requirements of the Office. In the current year, the Committee provided an additional $1,445,000 above the request for the operations of the Office, and still the Office was forced to eliminate or postpone basic operational requirements due to insufficient funds. Given the expansive trade agenda of the United States, the Committee recommendation provides an additional $6,000,000 or 15.4 percent over the request, and 9 percent over the current year to maintain current operations of the Office and to pay for the increased costs of ongoing and future trade negotiations and expanded enforcement efforts. The Committee expects the USTR to ensure resources requested in the fiscal year 2007 request are sufficient to cover the operations of the USTR.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).—Pirating and counterfeiting has grown to an estimated $200 billion a year problem and the theft of artistic and scientific creation is draining our economy. The Committee notes the United States has not yet taken an intellectual property rights enforcement case to the WTO against its trading partners to stem the hemorrhaging of U.S. intellectual property. Further, in the current year, the Committee included bill language establishing a position of Chief Negotiator for Intellectual

Property Enforcement. The Committee is dismayed that this position remains vacant in light of the magnitude of the problem. The Committee expects the USTR to expeditiously fill this position.

Further, the Committee provides additional resources to supplement the current IPR office of four positions to meet the many demands of the office including negotiating at the World Trade Organization's Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Council, negotiating new agreements, monitoring implementation of the TRIPS and free trade agreements, managing the Special 301 process, coordinating the STOP initiative, and maintaining outreach to industry. The Committee expects the USTR to add no less than an additional four positions to this office to address the increase in workload associated with expanded enforcement capabilities.

At the 15th plenary session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT), on April 21, 2004, the Chinese presented an action plan designed to address the piracy and counterfeiting of American ideas and innovations to include significantly reducing IPR infringement levels and increasing penalties for IPR violations. The Committee expects to be kept apprised of any such actions taken by the Chinese to counter IPR infringements.

The Committee remains supportive of the Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy (STOP) initiative designed to fight against the billions of dollars in global trade in pirated and counterfeit goods that cheat American innovators and manufacturers, hurt the U.S. economy, and endanger consumers worldwide.

Reporting Requirements.—The Committee directs the USTR to provide a report to the Committee detailing spending plans for all funding provided under this heading. This report should display personnel costs, travel expenses and overhead costs for the Washington, D.C., facility, overhead costs associated with USTR presence in Geneva, Switzerland, and the costs associated with ensuring greater transparency including the timely publication of reports and trade agreements. Further, this report should identify costs associated with each programmatic office as outlined in the 2005 organizational chart. This report and spending plan should be provided to the Committee no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act. Further, the Committee expects this plan to be updated to reflect the obligation of funds on a monthly basis, beginning with the second quarter of fiscal year 2006 and presented to the Committee on a monthly basis. The Committee reminds the USTR of the requirements set forth under section 605 of this Act.

It has been brought to the Committee's attention that the USTR may fare better in bringing trade dispute cases to the World Trade Organization by using additional support from private counsel. In-house expertise in long-term, complex WTO dispute cases is difficult to maintain in an ever-changing international trade climate. Outside counsel in countries such as China, Russia, and Brazil could assist with clarification of local laws and regulations, enforcement policies and practices, and market conditions. The Committee directs the USTR to report back to the Committee on the desirability of such a new authority.

International Standards.—The Committee directs the USTR to ensure that U.S. business interests are fully represented in inter-

national standards negotiations. The Committee directs the USTR to collaborate with the Department of Commerce, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the State Department to reduce trade barriers to U.S. exports. The Committee continues its direction to the USTR to ensure U.S. standards are adopted in international negotiations.

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) is responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy, and overseeing negotiations on these topics with other countries. The head of USTR is the U.S. Trade Representative, a Cabinet member who serves as the President's principal trade advisor, negotiator, and spokesperson on trade issues.

USTR is part of the Executive Office of the President. Through an interagency structure, USTR coordinates trade policy, resolves disagreements, and frames issues for presidential decision. USTR also serves as vice chairman of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, is a non-voting member of the Export-Import Bank, and a member of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $62,752,000 for the International Trade Commission (ITC) for fiscal year 2006, which is $1,876,000 above the amount provided in the current year and $2,526,000 below the request. The ITC re-examined its workload forecasts and has determined requirements are significantly less that the levels included in President's Request. The Committee recommendation reflects this change in workload.

The Committee directs the Commission to provide a spending plan for all funding provided under this heading. Further, the Committee expects this plan to be updated to reflect the obligation of funds on a monthly basis, beginning with the second quarter of fiscal year 2006. The Committee reminds the Commission of the requirements set forth under section 605 of this Act.

The International Trade Commission is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related investigations; providing the Congress and the President with independent, expert technical advice to assist in the development and implementation of U.S. international trade policy; responding to the Congress and the President on various matters affecting international trade; maintaining the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of internationally accepted product nomenclature; providing technical assistance to eligible small businesses seeking remedies and benefits under the trade laws; and performing other specific statutory responsibilities ranging from research and analysis to quasi-judicial functions on trade-related matters.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommendation includes $406,925,000 in total resources for the programs of the International Trade Administration (ITA) for fiscal year 2006, which is $10,668,000 above the current year level and $2,000,000 below the request. Of the amounts provided, $13,000,000 is to be derived from fee collections.

The mission of the ITA is to create economic opportunity for U.S. workers and firms by promoting international trade, opening foreign markets, ensuring compliance with trade laws and agreements, and supporting U.S. commercial interests at home and abroad.

The Committee understands the difficulties of attempting to balance both the positive and the negative effects of a free trade agenda. The Committee is steadfast in its support of America's trade policy to create growth and raise living standards around the globe, and in return to increase the benefits to U.S. workers, farmers, consumers, and businesses. Yet, the U.S. Government must uphold its responsibility to enforce trade laws, particularly with China. If trading partners do not abide by the rules that are set in the global trading system, then U.S. firms are not competing on a level playing field.

Reorganization.—The Committee notes the reluctance of the Department to take an aggressive and dynamic approach to implementing the Committee's direction to complete the reorganization of the ITA included in the Committee's Fiscal Year 2004 conference report. The Committee chose to reorganize the agency after receiving numerous complaints from small and medium-sized manufacturers and growers alleging that ITA actions, particularly with regard to the People's Republic of China (PRC), have been detrimental to American business interests. The Committee notes that the agency had not undergone any such reorganization in nearly twenty years, when the U.S. trade deficit with other nations was $19.4 billion, compared to $618 billion in fiscal year 2004. Therefore, the Committee expects this reorganization to be carried out expeditiously and the newly created positions to be filled as soon as possible.

The United States government has an obligation to ensure that American companies are not forced to compete with foreign companies that are engaged in unfair trading practices.

American Trading Centers.—Manufacturing and service industries need assistance to export their goods and services to China. The Committee continues to believe that additional resources are required to aggressively promote U.S. exports in China and enforce the commitments made as part of the China's WTO accession agreement. The Committee, after consultation with industry and the ITA, has determined that a rapid increase in export promotion to China is necessary. The creation of American Trading Centers in major Chinese commercial centers is one way to improve export promotion. These centers will enable U.S. exporters to receive assistance while in the country and provide on-the-ground expertise, including market research capabilities. The Committee continues

its support of the American Trading Centers initiative. The Committee directs the ITA to submit a status report on the Department's efforts to expand American Trading Centers, consistent with the interagency overseas presence review process, by no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Import Administration.—The Committee recommendation includes $62,134,000 for the Import Administration unit. Since 1997, the Committee has increased funding for the Import Administration (IA) by more than 70 percent to enforce anti-dumping (AD) and countervailing (CV) duty laws. Yet, the number of AD/CV investigations conducted by the Import Administration has decreased significantly. For example, in 2001 the IA conducted 95 AD/CV investigations, of which a total of 35 investigations, or 37 percent of the total number of investigations, were related to steel imports. In 2002, ITA conducted 38 investigations, in 2003 a total of 20 investigations, and in 2004 a total of 29 investigations. The Committee notes that IA has conducted a total of 25 investigations through the second quarter of 2005 and expects that this reflects a commitment to increasing ITA actions in this area.

Office of China Compliance.—In the FY 2005 Appropriations Act, the Committee included language requiring the ITA to create an Office of China Compliance to specifically focus on issues affecting small- and medium-sized businesses. The Committee continues language designating $3,000,000 for this Office. The Committee understands the ITA has determined that this office should encompass all nations designated as non-market economies. The Committee directs that China remain the primary focus of resources and attention of the Office. The Committee reminds the Department that this Office was created to specialize in AD cases involving China, with special attention on small- and medium-sized domestic businesses. The Office should consist of experienced investigators, accountants, trade analysts, and technical experts to aggressively investigate AD cases. The Committee expects to be notified of any impediments to hiring or retaining this expertise.

The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee, no later than February 15, 2006, the number of new IA investigations or administrative reviews of existing dumping orders resulting in a finding of zero dumping margin, by importer.

Policy and Negotiations.—The Committee continues its direction to the IA to analyze market trends in order to anticipate unfair trade practices and consult with foreign governments to pre-empt the requirement for an unfair trade case, whenever practicable. The Committee understands that to date the IA has yet to perform such a trend analysis. Further, the Committee continues its direction to the ITA to self-initiate investigations, and report back to the Committee no later than September 15, 2005, on the number and descriptions of cases the Department has self-initiated.

Tracking of Inquiries from Small- and Medium-sized Companies.—The Committee directs the Department to track all inquiries the Department has received from small- and medium-sized businesses seeking assistance with enforcement of the AD laws against imports, including imports from China and India, and the resulting actions by the Department on such inquiries. The Committee directed the Department, in the FY 2005 conference report, to begin tracking this information no later than 30 days after enactment of

the Act. Therefore, the Committee expects the Department to report back to the Committee no later than November 15, 2006, on the Department's efforts.

Market Access and Compliance.—The Committee recommendation includes $39,815,000 for this purpose. The Committee continues to support the efforts of the ITA to aggressively enforce trade agreements.

Right-sizing Overseas Presence.—Further, the Committee directs the ITA to provide a detailed report to the Committee on the right-sizing methodology followed to determine the appropriate size and location of the Bureau's overseas presence anticipated for the next five to ten years. The Committee expects priority regions of assistance to be in the most productive markets for our U.S. companies. The Committee expects this plan to be submitted to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Executive Direction/Administration.—The Committee recommendation includes $25,820,000 for the administrative and policy functions of ITA.

In addition, language is included in the bill designating the amounts available for each unit within ITA. In addition, ITA is directed to submit to the Committee, not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, a spending plan for all ITA units that incorporates any carryover balances from prior fiscal years. Further, beginning with the second quarter, the Committee expects this plan to be updated to reflect the obligation of funds on a monthly basis.

Human Rights Training.—The advancement of human rights and the development of economies are not mutually exclusive goals. The Committee applauds efforts made by the ITA to promote human rights, including expanding the human rights training program launched in fiscal year 2003. The Committee continues funding of $500,000 to ensure that, when counseling U.S. businesses on market conditions within a particular country, employees must include information on human rights in addition to information on rule of law issues and corporate responsibility. Further, the Committee continues to direct ITA to provide to the Committee quarterly reports on the progress of the human rights training program.

United States and Foreign Commercial Service (US&FCS).—The Committee recommendation includes $231,722,000 for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service. The Committee continues its direction to the United States and Foreign Commercial Service to be aggressive in its efforts to expand the number and value of U.S. exports.

Trade Missions.—The Committee continues its direction that all trade missions involving Department of Commerce agencies must be initiated, coordinated and administered through the ITA.

International Standards.—The Committee directs the Department to increase efforts to ensure that U.S. business interests are represented in international standards negotiations and to collaborate with NIST, the USTR, and the State Department on innovative ways to reduce trade barriers to U.S. business exports to ensure U.S. standards are adopted in international negotiations.

Travel Expenditures.—The Committee directs the Department to increase the number of investigative teams traveling to China and India, the sources of most trade complaints, to verify documentation of information provided by foreign companies. The rec-

ommendation provides sufficient resources for this purpose and expects the Department to submit quarterly reports to the Committee regarding the ITA's travel expenditures, including separate breakouts of funding, number of trips, and the purposes of travel to both China and India.

Capital Security Cost Sharing Program.—The Committee remains steadfast in its support of U.S. government-wide efforts to ensure personnel assigned overseas in American embassies and consulates remain safe. After the 1998 bombings of two U.S. embassies in East Africa, the U.S. Congress enacted the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 to require the State Department to improve physical security overseas and replace embassies that did not meet the certain security standards. To accelerate this effort, in 1999, the State Department launched a security upgrade and construction program to begin addressing requirements in more than 260 embassies and consulates. In 2005, the Congress and the Administration codified the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program initiative to require all Federal agencies with staff overseas to contribute annually towards construction of the new facilities based on the number of positions and the type of space occupied. This initiative is a major component of the President's Management Agenda initiative on Right-sizing, as well as the Committee's significant focus to ensure that agencies assess the real cost of maintaining staff overseas, and adjust overseas staffing levels to the highest priority overseas programs. Currently, the International Trade Administration has 181 offices in 80 countries around the world.

The recommendation continues funding for an international competitiveness program, and two textile-related programs. Further, the Committee directs the ITA to double the funding level provided in fiscal year 2005 for the rural export program.

Last year, the Committee directed the Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA) to implement an initiative to capture, analyze, and disseminate data on U.S. trade through user-friendly interfaces and new technologies. The Committee is encouraged that the OTEA is moving towards achieving this goal.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection.—Given the significant increase the Committee has provided to ITA over the past few years, the Committee expects the ITA to pursue a more aggressive approach to supporting U.S. businesses especially in their efforts to compete in international markets that engage in blatant intellectual property rights infringement. The Committee directs the Department, including the USPTO, to create a U.S. Intellectual Property Office (USITO) in Beijing and Moscow. This office should be modeled on the U.S. Information Technology Office in Beijing. Initially, funding was provided to the USITO by the Commerce Department and now funding is provided by industry. Therefore, the Committee expects the Commerce Department to begin working with industry trade organizations to create this Office.

Further, the Committee directs the Department, including ITA and USPTO, to establish programs both domestically and internationally to provide assistance to small businesses seeking to secure their rights abroad. The Committee continues to support the new Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy (STOP) initiative to target the billions of dollars in global trade in pirated and counterfeit

goods that cheat American innovators and manufacturers that hurt the U.S. economy and endanger consumers worldwide.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Department, in consultation with the State Department, to begin to measure piracy and counterfeit levels, beginning with China and to maintain these statistics. The Committee assumes the ITA will engage with non-governmental organizations, as well as private organizations, to assist in this effort. Further, the Committee expects the Department to begin documenting specific cases of IPR infringement.

The Committee expects the continuation of funding for the China and Middle East Business centers. The Committee remains supportive of the Business Information Service of the Newly Independent States (BISNIS) program that has yielded tangible export results and helped to encourage the new nations of the former Soviet Union to continue their market transformation. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee on these efforts, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommendation includes a total operating level of $77,000,000 for the operations and administration of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), which includes $62,233,000 for operations and administration and $14,767,000 for national security related programs. The recommendation is $9,520,000 above the current year level and the same as the request.

Overall, the Committee recommendation addresses the concerns identified in a number of oversight reports, including the Office of the Inspector General reports, "Improvements are Needed to Better Enforce Dual-Use Export Control Laws", and "Deemed Export Controls may Not Stop the Transfer of Sensitive Technology to Foreign Nations in the U.S.", and numerous United States Government Accountability Office reports. Further, the Committee notes that the BIS received accolades in The Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction's Report to the President of the United States dated March 31, 2005.

Within the total amount available, the recommendation includes the following:

Export Administration.—$36,842,000 is for export administration activities, which is the same as the request, and $4,908,000 above the current year level. The recommendation continues funding for additional export licensing personnel provided in fiscal year 2005.

The Committee supports the Administration's efforts to complement the Department of Defense's evaluation of military technologies critical to national security by evaluating civilian dual-use technologies.

The funding will also assist the BIS to process efficiently an increased licensing volume. The Committee expects the BIS to effectively manage the dual-use export control system, by staying abreast of the rapid technological changes that shape goods and technologies. The Committee urges the BIS to maintain and develop dedicated expertise to systematically evaluate control lists, li-

cense applications, and other functions against the latest developments, and prepare for future developments.

Between fiscal years 2002 and 2004 the number of national security export license applications processed by the Office of National Security and Technology Transfer Controls doubled to over 6,800. A significant share of this increase is attributable to the burgeoning market for civilian night vision and thermal imaging devices. The recommendation includes additional resources to hire and train new personnel to process the increased volume of licenses, commodity classifications and jurisdiction requests, as well as licensing determination requests; and to do so in an accurate and timely manner that protects U.S. national security, while helping U.S. exporters to compete in the international marketplace. The additional resources will assist the BIS to process commodity classifications within 14 days as statutorily required and in a timeframe that is a significant benefit to U.S. exporters.

Further, the Committee directs the BIS to provide a report to the Committee prior to any change to U.S. dual-use export controls.

Export Enforcement.—$33,508,000 is for export enforcement activities, the same as the request, and $2,857,000 above the current year level. The Committee supports the BIS's export control efforts overseas to conduct end-use checks. The Committee understands that export control attaches provide in-country ability to combat weapons of mass destruction and diversion of sensitive items to possible terrorists, and conduct outreach to governments, exporters and end-users.

The recommended level allows the BIS to meet its mission of deterring weapons of mass destruction proliferation; preventing sensitive dual-use items from falling into the hands of terrorists, and otherwise enforcing the dual-use export control and anti-boycott laws of the United States. Funding will support agents on the ground with funds and equipment they need to maximize their capabilities.

Computer Evidence Retrieval Capabilities.—The recommendation provides sufficient funding to maximize the effectiveness of the BIS's agents by providing computer technology analysis support.

Every criminal investigation that the BIS conducts relies on computer forensic support. Agents executing search warrants against proliferation targets now routinely seize and process computer information from dozens of computers. The Committee recommendation includes full funding for the Seized Computer Evidence Recovery System to enable the BIS agents to fully exploit the computer evidence they seize. The development of evidence in a recent Iranian diversion case and a nuclear support equipment case through an Asian transshipment hub were delayed because agents were unable to fully exploit the computer evidence seized. The Committee views such delays as unacceptable. The BIS shall continue to work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Regional Computer Forensics Laboratories to leverage export enforcement capabilities. Direction has been provided under the FBI heading, instructing the FBI to provide technical computer evidence recovery support to the BIS.

Investigative Travel Funding.—America's security borders stretch beyond its national borders to wherever licensable items are bought, sold, or shipped. To ensure that licensed items are used by

the licensed end-users and for the licensed purposes, a robust end-use check program is vital. The Committee recommendation includes full funding for investigative travel and Sentinel trips, including travel to China and Malaysia. The Committee directs the BIS to provide reports to House and Senate Appropriations Committees after the second quarter of fiscal year 2006, on the expenditure of travel funds, including domestic and international travel and the type of investigation.

Further, the Committee directs the BIS to provide a detailed report to the Committee detailing the location and responsibilities of each overseas attaché. Leveraging personnel resources of the U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service (US&FCS), as well, as the State Department, is one way to expand the reach of U.S. export enforcement efforts overseas. Direction along these lines is included under the US&FCS and Department of State headings. Additionally, the report should detail the right-sizing methodology followed to determine the appropriate size and location of the Bureau's overseas presence.

Management and Policy Coordination.—$6,650,000 is for Management and Policy Coordination, the same as the request and $1,755,000 above the current appropriation level, excluding prior year unobligated balances used in the current year.

In addition, the Committee reminds the BIS of the requirements of section 605 of this Act.

The Bureau of Industry and Security is responsible for protecting the U.S. national security and economic interests by enhancing the efficiency of the export control system; ensuring U.S. industry complies with the Chemical Weapons Convention agreement and the Additional Protocol to the International Atomic Energy Safeguards Agreement; preventing illegal exports and identifying violators of export prohibitions and restrictions for prosecution; and enhancing the export and transit controls of nations seeking to improve their export control systems.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The recommendation includes $227,569,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for fiscal year 2006, which is $200,985,000 above the request, and $56,491,000 below the current year level. The Committee recommendation does not adopt the President's proposal to create a new grant program entitled "Strengthening America's Communities Initiative" to include the elimination of the Economic Development Assistance program and the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms program.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee provides $200,985,000 for the Economic Development Assistance program and the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms program. The Committee continues funding for the traditional programs of the EDA to provide needed assistance to communities struggling with long-term economic dislocation, as well as sudden and severe economic dislocation. Of the amounts provided, $107,656,000 is for Public Works and Economic Development, $45,400,000 is for Economic Adjustment Assistance, $27,000,000 is

for planning, $8,434,000 is for technical assistance, including university centers, $12,000,000 is for trade adjustment assistance, and $495,000 is for research.

The Committee directs EDA to continue operations and funding of the planning grant program for existing and designated economic districts in a manner that is consistent with the current and ongoing practices, policies and existing rules and regulations.

The Committee continues to expect EDA to assist communities impacted by economic dislocations related to coal industry downturns due to environmental concerns at no less than the fiscal year 2005 level.

The Committee directs EDA to provide assistance to an applicant for planning under this account only if the applicant agrees to make available to the public on request their audited statements, annual budgets, and minutes of meetings and agrees to provide the public reasonable notice of, and an opportunity to attend, their meetings. The Committee further directs EDA to provide assistance to an applicant for planning under this account only after the applicant files appropriate Federal financial disclosure statements.

The Committee continues to direct EDA to ensure that funds provided under this account are targeted to the most severely distressed areas, which, absent the assistance provided by the EDA, would have little or no access to resources for infrastructure development and capacity building. This puts the program on firm ground to carry out its purpose to provide the "seed capital" to distressed areas to allow local communities to increase their ability to create new economic opportunities and jobs in accordance with local priorities.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $26,584,000 for the salaries and expenses of the EDA, the same as the request, and $3,491,000 below the current year level. The Committee continues to direct the EDA to aggressively pursue all opportunities for reimbursement, deobligations and use of non-appropriated resources, including the care and protection of collateral accounts, to maximize the operating level.

In addition, the Committee reminds EDA of the requirements under section 605 of this Act regarding reorganization proposals.

The recommendation retains language in the bill to provide the authority to use this appropriation to monitor projects approved under Title I of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976, Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and the Community Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1977.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommendation includes $30,024,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency for fiscal year 2006. The recommendation is $524,000 above fiscal year 2005 and $703,000 below the request. The Committee recommendation assumes continuation of the Emerging Minority Business Leaders program at the fiscal year 2005 level.

ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

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

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $80,304,000, which is $1,373,000 above the current year and $4,973,000 below the request, for the economic and statistical analysis programs of the Department of Commerce, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), for fiscal year 2006. The recommendation does not recur funding for a one-time only economic study. The Committee has provided programmatic increases totaling a 60 percent increase over the past five years. The Committee has provided this level of increase to ensure that policy makers have better access to more accurate and timely economic data on the changing global economy.

The Committee recognizes the valuable role the Economic and Statistics Administration plays within the Department of Commerce by providing executive direction and oversight to the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau. The Committee intends that the funding level for the Economics and Statistics Administration in fiscal year 2006 will be sufficient to carry out its mission of providing key statistical information to the Executive and Legislative branches of the government.

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Committee recommendation includes a total operating level of $832,237,000 for the Bureau of the Census, which is $45,148,000 below the request and $87,439,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2005.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $208,029,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Census for fiscal year 2006, which is $12,000,000 below the request, and $11,919,000 above the current year level. The recommendation includes $143,547,000 for current economic statistics, $60,888,000 for current demographic statistics, and $3,594,000 for survey development and data services. Within the amount provided for current economic statistics, $2,000,000 is for the longitudinal employer/household dynamics program, as requested; $7,083,000 is for adjustments to base costs; and $2,836,000 is for increased efforts to capture more accurate trade statistics. The Committee directs the Bureau to continue to streamline and prioritize programs to ensure the highest priority core activities are supported. The Committee

expects the Bureau to be fully reimbursed for any non-core survey conducted for any other Federal agency or private organization.

The Committee continues its direction regarding the production of monthly Export-Import and Trade Balance statistics on a North American Industry Classification System basis, and the Advanced Technology Trade Imports, Exports, and Net Balance by Country in the Bureau's monthly reports. The Committee understands that this information will not be seasonally adjusted. Further, the Committee expects the U.S. Trade in Advanced Technology Products to be presented in a more useable format for policy makers and the general public. This information should highlight the European Union, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, India, and South Korea. The following Advanced Technology categories: biotechnology, life science, opto-electronics, information & communications, electronics, flexible manufacturing, advanced materials, aerospace, weapons, and nuclear technology should be continued.

The Bureau is directed to include socks in its quarterly Current Industrial Reports on Apparel, and to produce a one-time annual report for 2005 domestic sock production. The Committee includes sufficient funding for the Manufacturing and Construction Statistics Division for this purpose.

In addition, the Committee expects that key reports on manufacturing, general economic and foreign trade statistics will be maintained and issued on a timely basis.

The Committee directs the Bureau to undertake a study on using prisoner's permanent homes of record, as opposed to their incarceration sites, when determining their residences. The Bureau should report back to the Committee on its findings within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

The recommendation provides for the current statistical programs of the Bureau of the Census, which includes measurement of the Nation's economy and the demographic characteristics of the population. These programs are intended to provide a broad base of economic, demographic, and social information used for decision-making by governments, private organizations, and individuals.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $624,208,000 for all periodic censuses and related programs in fiscal year 2006, which is $75,520,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and $33,148,000 below the request.

Re-engineered Design Process for the 2010 Short-Form Census Program.—The recommendation includes $213,849,000 for the short-form only Census in 2010, which is $630,000 below the request. The Committee continues to support the Bureau's efforts to establish an early design and planning process to allow sufficient time to test the major elements of a simplified, streamlined short-form census. This new approach should allow the Census Bureau to fulfill important constitutional and legal mandates more accurately. Further, this new process should reduce the costs to the American taxpayer by nearly $2,000,000,000 instead of repeating the same process conducted in the 2000 census. The recommendation includes the following:

[In thousands of dollars]

Decennial Census 2010:	
Program Development and Management	$4,315
Content, Questionnaires, and Products	17,410
Field Data Collection & Support	73,336
Automated Data Collection & Support	61,058
Design, Methodology, and Evaluation	37,678
Census Test and Dress Rehearsal	20,052
Re-engineered Design Process	213,849

American Community Survey (ACS).—The Committee recommendation includes $169,948,000 for the American Community Survey, which is the same as the request, and $23,939,000 above the current year level. The Committee is steadfast in its support of the Census Bureau and the Administration's efforts to collect long-form data on an on-going basis rather than waiting for once-a-decade decennial long-form data. The recommendation includes the following:

[In thousands of dollars]

Initial Mail Collection	$37,412
Telephone Non-Response Follow-up	16,498
Personal Visit Non-Response Follow-up	66,104
Puerto Rico	3,252
Group Quarters	7,604
IT Infrastructure	5,105
Data Processing, Weighting & Review	12,575
Data Dissemination	7,503
Partnership and Outreach	2,049
Project Management	3,246
Methods Panel	8,600
American Community Survey	169,948

The Committee recommendation includes the full request for the new methods panel. The Committee expects the methods panel to ensure a more comprehensive and streamlined approach to multiple data collection techniques and to ensure that any change in the language of survey questions will maximize clarity in order to elicit correct responses.

Master Address File (MAF)/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER).—The Committee recommendation includes $79,799,000 for MAF/TIGER Re-engineering, which is the same as the request, and $2,511,000 below the current year level. The Committee supports efforts to enhance the MAF/TIGER to include street and address information from States, localities, and tribal governments. It is in the best interest of the Federal, State, local, and tribal communities to make all existing information available to the Census Bureau to result in the most accurate database. The Committee directs the Secretary of Commerce to take all available measures to reduce the requirement of payment for information currently available from certain governments. Further, the Committee directs the Secretary of Commerce to work with other Departments to gain access to currently available aerial photography. Further, the Secretary is directed to utilize global positioning system technology and aerial photography to update existing information only if these measures are shown to be a more cost effective alternative. The recommendation includes the following:

[In thousands of dollars]

Modern Processing Environment	$10,456
Geographic Partnership Programs	3,928
Evaluations	3,296

Street Address Location Corrections & GPS	53,561
Address Updating System	8,558
MAF/TIGER Re-Engineering	79,799

Non-Decennial Programs.—The Committee recommendation includes $160,612,000 for non-decennial periodic census programs, $32,464,000 below the request, and $1,989,000 below the current year level.

[In thousands of dollars]

Periodic Censuses:	
Other Periodic Programs:	
Economic Censuses	$68,275
Census of Governments	4,653
Subtotal, Economic Programs	72,928
Demographic Statistics Programs:	
Intercensal Demographic Estimates	9,000
Demographic Survey Sample Design	10,474
Geographic Support	37,785
Data Processing Systems	30,425
Subtotal, Demographic Programs	87,684
Total, Non-Decennial Programs	160,612

Subgroup Enumeration.—The Committee commends the efforts of the Census Bureau to work with interested parties to ensure that necessary measures will be taken to ensure accuracy in enumerating Hispanic subgroups.

The Committee appreciates the efforts of the Census Bureau to consider new options for reporting data reflecting all citizens of the United States, including Puerto Rico.

Language is continued regarding changes to the race category for collection and dissemination purposes.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $19,716,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) for fiscal year 2006, which is $3,734,000 below the request and $18,962,000 below the current year for salaries and expenses, and the public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction accounts.

NTIA is responsible for developing domestic and international telecommunications and information policy for the Executive Branch, ensuring the efficient and effective use of the Federal radio spectrum, and administering Federal programs that support telecommunications facilities for public broadcasting.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $17,716,000 for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, which is $3,734,000 below the request and $516,000 above the current year.

The Committee continues to direct the Administration to aggressively pursue all opportunities for reimbursement, deobligations, and use of non-appropriated resources, to maximize the operating level for NTIA mission purposes.

The Committee recommendation and the request assume that at least an additional $37,116,000 will be available to the NTIA in fiscal year 2006 through reimbursements from other agencies for the costs of providing spectrum management, analysis and research services.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommendation includes $2,000,000, which is the same as the request and $19,478,000 below the current year, to provide program management of existing planning and construction grants for public television, radio, and non-broadcast facilities.

The Committee notes that as of March 2005, 307 of the 356 public television stations are now transmitting a digital signal. These stations serve markets representing 93.9 percent of American households with television.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $1,703,300,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) for fiscal year 2006, which is $158,546,000 above the current year level and the same as the request, to be derived from offsetting fee collections.

The Committee includes language regarding the number of positions and full-time equivalents for the examination of trademarks and patent applications. Further, language is included designating the number of positions and full-time equivalents for the programmatic Office of General Counsel, including the Office of the General Counsel, Office of the Solicitor, Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, Patent Appeals and Interferences, General Law Office, and the Office of Enrollment and Discipline; and for external affairs.

Within the amounts available, the Committee expects that the PTO will continue its relationships with the National Inventor's Hall of Fame and Inventure Place, and with the International Intellectual Property Institute at no less than the levels in fiscal year 2005.

The Committee supports efforts by the International Intellectual Property Institute to work with the University of Central Florida to design a curriculum to combat intellectual property rights infringement.

The Committee reminds the PTO that any changes from the funding distribution provided in the bill and report including carryover balances are subject to the reprogramming procedures set forth in section 605 of this Act.

The Committee supports PTO's efforts to provide PTO comprehensive training programs. PTO shall provide to the Committee, by February 15, 2006, a report detailing space requirements for a training facility.

In addition, PTO shall submit to the Committee, not later than three months after the enactment of this Act, a spending plan that incorporates any carryover balances from previous fiscal years and any changes to the patent or trademark fee structure. Further, this

spending plan should be updated on a monthly basis and submitted to the Committees at the end of each month in fiscal year 2006.

Telework.—The Committee commends PTO for its successful telework program. The Committee understands that by the end of May 2005, 180 trademark examining attorneys will be working from home, representing 54 percent of the total trademark examining corps. The Committee understands that the PTO currently has 30 other trademark professionals involved in a telework program. Further, the Committee lauds the efforts of the patent examiners and the PTO to increase the number of teleworking patent examining professionals to 976, or 60 percent of the senior patent examiner workforce. In addition, the Committee understands that the PTO also has 267 patent managers on a variety of telework programs.

The PTO is charged with administering the patent and trademark laws of the United States. PTO examines patent applications, grants patent protection for qualified inventions, and disseminates technological information disclosed in patents. The PTO also examines trademark applications and provides Federal registration to owners of qualified trademarks. The PTO advises the Office of the United States Trade Representative on enforcement issues in connection with free trade agreements and participates in consultations with numerous foreign governments on a broad range of issues related to the enforcement of intellectual property rights.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommendation includes $3,984,204,000 in direct appropriations for the Science and Technology programs of the Department of Commerce, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which is $646,648,000 below the current year, and $133,180,000 below the request.

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $6,460,000 for necessary expenses of the Under Secretary for Technology Policy and the Office of Technology Policy, which is the same as the current year level and $2,260,000 above the request.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee includes $548,744,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for fiscal year 2006, which is $150,481,000 below the current year and $16,779,000 above the request.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

The Committee recommendation includes $397,744,000 for the Scientific and Technical Research and Services (core programs) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, which is $18,980,000 above the current year, and $28,523,000 below the request.

The Committee recommendation includes $390,244,000 and 1,943 positions to support the full base operating costs of the core NIST programs. The recommendation does not include a requested adjustment to base funding of $5,128,000 to restore fiscal year 2005 rescissions. In addition, the Committee recommendation includes a programmatic increase totaling $7,500,000 under this account for advances in nanomanufacturing and nanometrology. Specifically, the program increase will enable NIST to establish the National Nanomanufacturing and Nanometrology Facility (N^3F) at which government and industry can pursue collaborative nanotechnology efforts. The Committee expects this funding to result in the creation of a measurement infrastructure that will enable United States industries to better compete by promoting innovations in nanotechnology.

The Committee expects NIST to continue to prioritize funding for programs associated with standards and guidelines relating to the national security of the United States, including efforts relating to biometric and cyber security and programs relating to improvements to the nation's manufacturing and services sectors. The recommendation also continues funding for a telework project and a critical infrastructure program, at the same funding levels as in fiscal year 2005. The Committee encourages NIST to allocate funding available under this account to carry out responsibilities under the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (Public Law 108–360). Finally, the Committee continues to support efforts to ensure that United States business interests are represented in international standards negotiations, and expects that NIST will collaborate with the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the Department of State on innovative ways to reduce trade barriers to United States exports by ensuring that United States standards are adopted in international negotiations.

The Committee directs NIST to submit to the Committee, no later than November 15, 2005, a spending plan proposing an allocation of all resources available under this account in fiscal year 2006.

MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIPS

The Committee recommendation includes $106,000,000 for Manufacturing Extension Partnerships (MEP), which is $1,544,000 below the amount provided in the current year and $59,200,000 above the request. In fiscal year 2005, funding for MEP was appropriated under the Industrial Technology Services account. The Committee recommendation does not include any funding under that heading. The Committee adopts the President's request by not including funding for the Advanced Technology Program.

MEP is a collaborative partnership program that provides United States manufacturers with access to technologies, resources, and expertise through network of manufacturing extension centers. Federal support for the MEP program, combined with State and private sector funding, is intended to translate into more jobs, more tax revenue, more exports, and a more secure supply source of consumer and defense goods.

The Committee directs NIST to provide assistance to an applicant under the MEP program only if the applicant agrees to make available to the public on request their audited statements, annual

budgets, and minutes of meetings and agrees to provide the public with reasonable notice of, and an opportunity to attend, their meetings. The Committee further directs NIST to provide assistance to an applicant under the MEP program only after the applicant files appropriate Federal financial disclosure statements.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The Committee recommendation includes $45,000,000 for the construction and major renovations of the NIST campuses at Boulder, Colorado, and Gaithersburg, Maryland. This account supports the construction, maintenance, and repair of NIST facilities to meet the Nation's measurement and research needs.

The recommendation includes all requested adjustments to base, except for amounts requested to restore fiscal year 2005 rescissions. The recommendation includes program increases totaling $22,448,000 including: $9,400,000 for the Boulder Central Utility Plant; $8,064,000 for safety, capacity, maintenance and major repairs; and $4,984,000 for AML Maintenance and additional renovation and design projects in Boulder and Gaithersburg. The Committee directs NIST to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the progress of all construction projects during fiscal year 2006.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $3,432,000,000 in discretionary appropriations for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is a decrease of $496,167,000 below the current year level including supplemental amounts, and $152,219,000 below the request. Detailed recommendations for NOAA's individual appropriations accounts are contained in the following paragraphs.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommendation includes a total program level of $2,543,000,000 under this account for the coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite and other programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. This total funding level includes $2,444,000,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of $77,000,000 from balances in the "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries" account, a transfer of $3,000,000 from the Coastal Zone Management Fund, and $19,000,000 in deobligated balances from prior year appropriations. The direct appropriation of $2,444,000,000 is $346,582,000 below the fiscal year 2005 level including supplemental amounts, and $84,168,000 below the request.

Language is included prohibiting the application of any general administrative charge against assigned activities under NOAA. Language is also included limiting the amount available for NOAA corporate services administrative overhead, and the amount available for transfer to the Department of Commerce Working Capital Fund. The Committee notes that line office personnel and overhead costs are funded from the totals provided for each respective line office. Funding for common corporate services and for a payment to the Department's Working Capital Fund has been provided di-

rectly on separate line items in the Program Support budget. The Committee recommendation also consolidates funding for education programs in the Program Support budget. The Committee continues to expect NOAA to include in the annual budget justification document a clear delineation of the positions, full-time equivalents, and salary-related costs within the request for each line office, and for Program Support.

The following narrative descriptions and tables identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this Act:

National Ocean Service (NOS).—The recommendation provides $382,248,000 for NOS operations, research and facilities. The recommendation includes an increase of $12,780,000 above the current year level for base Mapping and Charting activities, and the requested amount for shoreline mapping. The Committee encourages NOAA to continue its support for electronic navigational charts, and for the MS/LA Digital Coast project from within available funds. The recommendation also includes $31,487,000, the requested amount, to address the hydrographic survey backlog detailed in the National Survey Plan. The Committee directs NOAA to provide to the Committee, no later than January 31, 2006, a report documenting the updated composition of the backlog and an implementation plan for addressing the backlog. The Committee expects NOAA to propose a distribution of the total amount recommended for Geodesy programs through the reprogramming process detailed under section 605 of this Act. Within this amount, the Committee encourages NOAA to consider the continuation of funding for high-priority State geodesy and height modernization initiatives. Within the amount provided for Tide and Current Data, the Committee supports continued funding for Physical Oceanographic Real Time Systems. The Committee notes that NOAA is examining its current contracting strategy and exploring means to achieve expansion of contracting opportunities with the private sector in mapping and charting. The Committee understands that NOAA expects to publish a final, updated contracting policy by March 2006.

The recommendation includes a total of $51,800,000 for oceanic and coastal research and science, an increase of $3,847,000 above the comparable request. This includes $24,800,000 for the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science and $27,000,000 for extramural research. The recommendation also includes an additional $15,000,000 above the request for a new competitive national program for partnerships in coastal and ocean observing. This funding will focus on accelerating the integration of national and regional ocean observing networks, and provide sustained real-time observations for safe and efficient navigation. The recommendation for NOS includes $28,200,000 for Coral Reef programs, including the continuation of program activities in Florida and Puerto Rico. The amount provided for Response and Restoration includes the requested amount for Response and Restoration, and Estuary Restoration base programs. Any allocation of funding under this heading to Pribilof Islands activities shall be subject to the procedures detailed in section 605 of this Act. The Committee encourages NOAA to allocate any excess unobligated prior year balances to Pribilof Island cleanup activities through the reprogramming process. The Committee is pleased by NOAA's response and restoration efforts on Vieques Island, Puerto Rico, and expects NOAA to con-

tinue to provide assistance, as needed, to the Departments of Defense and the Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency in carrying out cleanup responsibilities. The Committee also expects NOAA to continue to provide funds for the aquatic resources environmental initiative. With regard to the Marine Sanctuaries Program, NOAA shall submit a report to the Committee by August 15, 2005, on the allocation of appropriations under the program in fiscal year 2004 and 2005, and the status of obligation for such funds.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).—The recommendation provides $556,605,000 for NMFS operations, research and facilities. The recommendation includes the full request for base funding for research and management personnel costs. The recommendation continues funding for horseshoe crab research, tuna tagging, bluefish/striped bass research, the Virginia trawl survey, and highly migratory shark research. The recommended funding level to expand stock assessments is an increase of $1,300,000 above the current year level, and includes funding for continuation of a West Coast in-season harvest data collection system. Within the amount provided for Protected Species Research and Management, the Committee expects NOAA to continue current year funding for National Fish and Wildlife Foundation species management programs, and to give priority to investigating ocean noise and its effects on the recovery of protected marine mammals. Within the amount provided for Sustainable Habitat Management, the recommendation continues funding for Chesapeake Bay studies, oyster restoration, the non-native oyster Chesapeake Bay program, and blue crab research. Within the amount provided for Fisheries Habitat Restoration, the Committee expects NOAA to continue funding for the Bronx River Restoration and Pinellas County Environmental Fund programs. Within the amount provided for NMFS, the Committee encourages NOAA to improve research, data and observation efforts with regard to the shrimp fishery. The Committee is aware of concerns that adequate funding has not been made available for fisheries disaster recovery efforts associated with damage resulting from Hurricane Isabel. The Committee directs NOAA to report to the Committee by July 31, 2005 on the status of such efforts, including on the existence of balances of prior year appropriations for disaster recovery that could be redirected to meet current needs.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR).—The recommendation includes $326,300,000 for OAR operations, research and facilities. The recommendation includes $68,500,000 for the Climate and Global Change program, an increase of $11,095,000 above the request. The recommendation for Climate Observations and Services is an increase of $9,293,000 above the current year level. Within the total amount provided for Climate Research, the recommendation includes the requested level of $10,300,000 for costs associated with maintaining the United States' share of the international ARGO float array. The recommendation includes $3,000,000 for Arctic Research, as requested. Within the amount available under OAR, the Committee encourages NOAA to support planning activities related to the upcoming International Polar Year. The recommendation for Weather and Air Quality Research continues the current year funding level for tornado severe storm research/phased array radar. The amount provided for Invasive Species and

Partnership Programs continues funding for aquatic ecosystems programs.

The recommendation also provides $60,000,000 for the National Sea Grant College Program, which is $2,831,000 above the current year level. Funding for the Education Partnership Program/Minority Serving Institutions program, requested under OAR, is included under the recommendation for Program Support. The recommendation includes $12,000,000 to continue research activities associated with ocean exploration and undersea research. Educational programs associated with ocean exploration and undersea research are funded under the recommendation for Program Support.

National Weather Service (NWS).—The recommendation provides $759,142,000 for National Weather Service operations, research and facilities. The recommendation represents an increase of $14,312,000 above the request to bolster critical forecast and warning functions.

The Committee appreciates NOAA's recent actions to put in place an improved United States tsunami warning network. The recommendation for Local Warnings and Forecasts, combined with amounts provided in supplemental fiscal year 2005 appropriations, includes all requested amounts for tsunami hazard mitigation, buoy deployment, inundation mapping, community outreach, upgrades to gage networks, and expanded operations at the warning centers. The Committee encourages NOAA to take advantage of the existing resources of the Puerto Rico Seismic Network in its efforts to establish a tsunami warning network in the Caribbean/Gulf of Mexico.

The recommendation for Local Warnings and Forecasts also includes full requested funding for the Space Environment Center, continues funding for the multi-year, multi-disciplinary hurricane mitigation cooperative research initiative, and includes funding for air quality forecasting programs including $1,750,000 to establish air quality and meteorological monitoring equipment throughout the Shenandoah Valley and utilize computer modeling software and data processing hardware to gather, analyze and disseminate real-time and predictive information to local decision makers, research programs, and the general public. Within the amount provided for Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services, the Committee expects that NOAA will continue to support critical upgrades to the Susquehanna River Flood Forecasting and Warning System. Within the amount provided for Weather Radio Transmitters, the Committee expects NOAA to address any lack of weather radio coverage in Harper and Sedgwick Counties, Kansas, and in Michigan and Mississippi, in order to increase warning times in the event of severe storms and tornadoes.

The Committee understands that NOAA has withdrawn a proposal to change the name of the National Weather Service, as well as other NOAA line offices. The Committee agrees that these changes are unnecessary and that renaming could lead to confusion among users of long-standing programs and services with substantial name recognition. The Committee expects to be notified in advance of any future efforts to implement such name changes.

The Committee urges the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Weather Service to take maximum advantage of capabilities and services that already exist in the

commercial sector to eliminate duplication and maximize the accomplishment of the core mission of the National Weather Service.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS).—The recommendation provides $158,300,000 for NESDIS operations, research and facilities. The recommendation represents an increase of $4,318,000 above the request. The recommendation for product development, readiness and application does not include requested phase out funding for a wind demonstration project. NOAA may propose to allocate funds for this purpose in fiscal year 2006 through a reprogramming of prior year balances. The recommendation for Data Centers and Information Services continues funding for environmental data archiving, access and assessment activities, the GOES Data Archive project and environmental data systems modernization.

Program Support.—The recommendation provides $360,405,000 for Program Support, including $189,010,000 for corporate services, $22,095,000 for facilities, $120,400,000 for marine and aviation operations, and $28,900,000 for education programs. The amount provided for corporate services includes $63,710,000 for consolidated corporate administrative costs, and $40,700,000 for a payment to the Department's Working Capital Fund. The recommendation continues language prohibiting the charging of line office program budgets for costs of corporate services. The amounts for facilities and for marine and aviation operations are the same as the budget request. The recommendation does not include funding for Program Planning and Integration as a separate line office. The recommendation assumes that these functions can be covered within the program increase provided for other policy formulation and direction activities, and recommends that these functions be incorporated under Program Support in future budget justifications.

The recommendation for education programs consolidates funding for a number of continuing activities and provides an increased pool of resources for a general education fund. The Committee expects that this funding level will support continuing activities, such as JASON; bay and watershed education programs; Education Partnership Program/Minority Serving Institutions; and education activities related to ocean exploration and undersea research. The Committee expects that these education programs will be carried out by the line or programmatic office with the requisite expertise and capability. The Committee is aware of efforts to establish an interpretive buoy system in the Chesapeake Bay that will provide information on current conditions and water quality, as well as area history. The Committee encourages NOAA to support such efforts. In addition, the Committee expects NOAA to expand on current year efforts to implement the NOAA Education Plan, and address educational priorities identified in the U.S. Ocean Action Plan. Within 60 days of the enactment of this Act, NOAA shall submit a detailed spending plan to the Committee that allocates all funding for NOAA education programs. This spending plan shall be subject to the reprogramming notification requirements under section 605 of this Act.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE—OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Navigation Services:	
Mapping & Charting	$50,761
Address Survey Backlog/Contracts	31,487
Geodesy	24,000
Tide & Current Data	23,000
Total, Navigation Services	129,248
Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment:	
Ocean Assessment Program	17,000
Coral Reefs	28,200
Response and Restoration	21,100
National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science	24,800
Extramural Oceanic and Coastal Research & Science	27,000
Integrated Ocean Observing	15,000
Total, Ocean Resources Conserv. & Assess.	133,100
Ocean and Coastal Management:	
CZM Grants	64,000
CZMA Program Administration	6,700
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	16,400
Marine Protected Areas	2,800
Marine Sanctuary Program	30,000
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management	119,900
Total, National Ocean Service—ORF	382,248

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE—OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Fisheries Research & Management:	
Research and Management Programs	$181,704
Expand Stock Assessments—Improve Data Collection	21,800
Fish Statistics	12,771
Fisheries Information Networks	21,399
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	24,641
Survey and Monitoring Projects	22,290
Protected Species Research and Management	126,000
Total, Fisheries Research & Management	410,605
Other Activities Supporting Fisheries:	
Chesapeake Bay Studies	2,000
Cooperative Research	9,500
Information Analyses and Dissemination	18,000
National Environmental Policy Act	4,000
Facilities Maintenance	4,000
Total, Other Activities	37,500
Habitat Conservation and Restoration:	
Sustainable Habitat Management & Conservation	19,000
Fisheries Habitat Restoration	17,000
Total, Habitat Conservation and Restoration	36,000
Enforcement and Observers:	
Enforcement and Surveillance	48,000

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Observers and Training	24,500
Total, Enforcement and Observers	72,500
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service—ORF	556,605

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH—OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Climate Research:	
Laboratories & Joint Institutes	$47,900
Climate and Global Change	68,500
Climate Observations and Services	23,000
Arctic Research	3,000
Climate Change Research Initiative	37,000
Total, Climate Research	179,400
Weather & Air Quality Research	
Laboratories & Joint Institutes	35,500
Tornado/Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	2,000
Total, Weather & Air Quality Research	37,500
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	
Laboratories & Joint Institutes	20,100
Undersea Research and Ocean Exploration	12,000
National Sea Grant College Program	60,000
Invasive Species and Partnership Programs	4,300
Total, Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	96,400
Information Technology & R&D	13,000
Total, Oceanic and Atmospheric Research—ORF	326,300

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE—OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Operations and Research:	
Local Warnings and Forecasts	$597,397
Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services	6,100
Aviation Weather	3,500
WFO Maintenance	7,390
Weather Radio Transmitters	2,320
Central Forecast Guidance	49,892
Total, Operations and Research	666,599
Systems Operation & Maintenance (O&M):	
NEXRAD	43,367
ASOS	8,593
AWIPS	37,541
NWSTG Backup—CIP	$3,042
Total, Systems Operation & Maintenance	92,543

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE—OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Total, National Weather Service—ORF	759,142

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems:	
Satellite Command and Control	$44,600
Product Processing and Distribution	27,600
Product Development, Readiness & Application	24,900
Commercial Remote Sensing Licensing & Enforcement	1,000
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	98,100
Data Centers & Information Services	60,200
Total, NESDIS—ORF	158,300

PROGRAM SUPPORT—OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
Corporate Services:	
Under Secretary & Associate Offices	$27,600
Consolidated Corporate Administrative Costs	63,710
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	40,700
Policy Formulation and Direction	42,000
CAMS	11,000
Information Technology Security	4,000
Total, Corporate Services	189,010
Education Programs	28,900
Facilities:	
Facilities Management & Construction	17,995
Environmental Compliance & Safety	4,100
Total, Facilities	22,095
Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Marine Services	86,800
Fleet Planning and Maintenance	13,000
Aviation Operations	18,600
Future Healthcare Benefits for Current Officers	2,000
Total, Marine & Aviation Operations	120,400
Total, Program Support—ORF	360,405

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

The recommendation includes $936,000,000 for the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction account, which is $117,335,000 below the current year level including supplemental amounts, and $29,051,000 below the request. The recommendation assumes that an additional $4,000,000 will be available from prior year

deobligations, resulting in a total program level of $940,000,000. The recommendation includes language making any use of deobligated funds provided under this heading in previous years subject to the reprogramming procedures set forth in section 605 of this Act.

National Weather Service (NWS).—The recommendation includes $96,837,000 for National Weather Service acquisition and construction, which is $2,404,000 above the request. The recommendation, combined with amounts provided in supplemental fiscal year 2005 appropriations, includes all requested amounts to complete the planned acquisition of deep ocean assessment and reporting of tsunamis buoys for the Pacific Ocean Basin and the Caribbean/Atlantic Ocean region. The Committee continues the direction included in fiscal year 2005 supplemental appropriations encouraging NOAA to develop buoys with capabilities beyond the single purpose of tsunami reporting.

The recommendation also includes requested program increases for modernization of the cooperative observer network, and to establish 17 new NOAA Weather Radio stations and refurbish 400 others. The recommendation provides a requested increase of $1,497,000 to establish a Coastal-Global Ocean Observing System in the National Weather Service. The Committee expects that this funding will complete the ocean instrumentation begun in fiscal year 2005, and add ten moored buoys and ten Coastal Marine Automated Network units in locations off the U.S. coast where the NWS lacks sufficient fixed observation platforms. The recommendation includes requested funding for construction of NOAA's Center for Weather and Climate Prediction. Finally, the recommendation restores a proposed reduction of $2,000,000 in the radiosonde network replacement program. Radiosondes are a primary data source for NWS weather prediction models used to support severe storm, aviation and marine forecasts, and also support climate and other research uses. NOAA shall submit a report to the Committee by September 15, 2005, reassessing the current status of the radiosonde replacement effort, and the longer term resource needs to avoid the risk of network collapse and to maintain forecast accuracy.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS).—The recommendation includes $812,863,000 for NESDIS acquisition and construction, which is $2,959,000 above the request. The recommendation provides the full requested increase of $82,978,000 for the R-Series, the next generation of Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES). This funding will begin engineering, program definition, risk reduction, instrumentation and other work in support of the GOES–R Series, with an initial launch date of October 2012.

The recommendation also provides the full requested increase of $16,097,000 for National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite Systems (NPOESS). The Committee expects that this increase will provide the necessary resources to have the instruments and ground system in place to support the launch of the NPOESS Preparatory Project (NPP) mission, and maintain the schedule for the first NPOESS launch. The Committee understands that technical and management problems in the development of the imaging instrument have resulted in a slippage of approximately one year

of the NPP launch date. The Committee notes that NOAA does not anticipate any corresponding delay to the first NPOESS launch scheduled for early 2010. The Committee directs NOAA to report to the Committee as soon as possible on the cost impacts, and the NPOESS risk reduction implications, of the delay in the NPP mission launch.

The recommendation includes an increase of $11,000,000 to integrate LANDSAT sensors for incorporation on NPOESS satellites. The Committee has fully funded the President's request under NASA for the LANDSAT data continuity mission. NASA will provide the sensors, NOAA will integrate the sensors on NPOESS satellites, and the U.S. Geological Survey will develop the ground systems to manage the data.

The recommendation includes $3,000,000 for Earth Observing System Data Archive & Access System Enhancement, which is $2,000,000 above the request. This increase will maintain the current level of funding to manage the increasing quantity of environmental satellite data.

The Committee notes that the recent report of the National Research Council (NRC) on Earth Science and Applications from Space raised specific concerns about the need to evaluate plans for transferring certain capabilities from some canceled or descoped NASA missions to NPOESS, and the need to strengthen baseline climate observations and climate data records. The Committee directs NOAA to submit a report to the Committee by September 15, 2005, that provides NOAA's perspective on these issues and responds to the specific recommendations of the NRC report that pertain to NOAA.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO).—The recommendation includes $2,800,000 for vessel upgrades, an increase of $1,000,000 over the current year level. The Committee expects this funding to be used for top priority improvements that make possible the highest priority science missions. The recommendation does not include requested funding for a fourth fisheries survey vessel. The Committee expects NOAA to provide the Committee with updated information regarding the current status of the second and third fisheries survey vessels.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).—The recommendation includes $6,000,000 for NMFS construction. This amount includes the final funding increment for renovation activities at the Galveston Laboratory, and continues funding for Aquatic Resources and the Conservation Institute.

National Ocean Service (NOS).—The recommendation includes $12,000,000 for NOS construction and acquisition. The Committee is aware that several Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation acquisition projects identified in the fiscal year 2002 Act are unlikely to be completed by the end of fiscal year 2005. While the funding for these projects is available until expended, guidelines for the program set a timetable for the expenditure of funds not to exceed three years. The Committee believes that it is appropriate to extend the time for these initial projects, and that funds for these projects should be available for an additional two years. Beginning in fiscal year 2008, any unexpended funds could be available to be competed under the National Ranking and Selection Process.

The committee expects the Marine Sanctuary Program to develop a detailed plan for the development of an Exploration Center for the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary located in Santa Cruz, CA and report to the Committee on its plan within 60 days of enactment.

The following table identifies the specific activities and funding levels included in this Act:

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION & CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction (NOS)	$5,000
Marine Sanctuaries Construction (NOS)	4,000
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (NOS)	3,000
Construction (NMFS)	6,000
Research Supercomputing/CCRI (OAR)	9,500
Weather and Climate Systems Acquisition (NWS)	73,803
Construction (NWS)	23,034
Satellite Systems Acquisition—Geostationary (NESDIS)	358,142
Satellite Systems Acquisition—POES (NESDIS)	102,673
Satellite Systems Acquisition—NPOESS (NESDIS)	320,998
NPOESS—LANDSAT Sensor Integration (NESDIS)	11,000
NPOESS—Preparatory Data Exploitation (NESDIS)	4,500
EOS & Advanced Polar Data Systems (NESDIS)	3,000
CIP—Single Point of Failure (NESDIS)	2,800
Comprehensive Large Array Data Stewardship (NESDIS)	7,500
Construction (NESDIS)	2,250
Fleet Vessel Upgrades (OMAO)	2,800
Total PAC	940,000

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The recommendation includes $50,000,000 for conservation and habitat restoration and recovery grants for endangered and threatened Pacific salmon populations, which is $38,798,000 below the current year and $40,000,000 below the request. The recommendation includes language, similar to the request, that (1) lists eligible State and tribal grantees under the program; (2) defines the allowable uses of funds under this account; (3) requires that funds disbursed to States be subject to a matching requirement; and (4) requires that non-Federal contributions must be used in direct support of this program in order to fulfill the matching requirement. The Committee expects that any guidelines established by the Secretary of Commerce to allocate funding under this account will restrict the use of funding under this account to projects necessary for restoration of populations that are listed as endangered or threatened or identified as at-risk to be so listed, projects that maintain populations necessary for exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights or native subsistence fishing, or projects to conserve Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat.

The recommendation continues the guidance from previous years regarding the allocation of funds under this account for implementation of the State of Washington's Forest and Fish report and for mass marking equipment used at Federal hatcheries in the State of Washington, consistent with the allowable uses of funds under this account.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the lack of effective performance measures for this program. The assessment last year noted that performance measures have still not been developed, that project effects on Pacific salmon stocks are still unknown, and that the program has not been able to allocate funds based on recovery needs of specific salmon populations. The Committee notes that the program has again received a rating of "results not demonstrated" in the President's budget for fiscal year 2006. The Committee acknowledges the significant work that has been done in this area, especially in the last year, and appreciates the ongoing efforts of the tribes, the States, and the NMFS Northwest Regional Office to put in place a comprehensive performance reporting regime which will be instrumental in targeting future resource investments on the most critical recovery needs.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

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

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The recommendation includes language under this heading appropriating $60,000 for the costs of Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) loans, and fishing capacity reduction loans. The recommendation includes language designating a total principal amount of direct loans of $5,000,000 for IFQ loans, and $18,900,000 for fishing capacity reduction loans. The recommendation does not include requested language designating that loans should be specifically for Atlantic pelagic swordfish fishery loans, as no justification was provided to support such specificity.

OTHER

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $47,466,000 for costs of managing the Department of Commerce, the same as the current year, and $6,066,000 below the request. The recommendation continues language designating $1,621,000 and 12 full-time equivalents for the legislative affairs function of the Department.

This appropriation provides for the Office of the Secretary and for staff offices of the Department, which assist in the formulation of policy, management, and administration.

Office Relocations.—The Committee continues to direct the Department to submit quarterly reports providing details of all office moves, openings, reductions and closings, and the costs associated with all moves. The Committee reminds the Department of the requirements to submit reprogramming notifications under section 605 of the Act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee includes $22,758,000 for the Inspector General for fiscal year 2006, which is $1,387,000 above the current year level and the same as the request.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the Department of Commerce, similar to provisions that were included in the fiscal year 2005 Appropriations Act:

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

Section 202 making appropriations for the Department in the bill for Salaries and Expenses available for hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for services, uniforms and allowances as authorized by law;

Section 203 providing the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce appropriation accounts and requiring notification to the Committee of certain actions;

Section 204 providing that any costs incurred by the Department in response to funding reductions shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to the Department and shall not be subject to the reprogramming limitations set forth in this Act.

Section 205 requiring that any funding used to implement E-Government Initiatives shall be subject to section 605 of this Act.

TITLE III—SCIENCE

The funds recommended by the Committee in Title III of the accompanying bill support the development of national science policy, as well as the operational, research, and education activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation.

The recommendation in this Title totals $22,119,984,000, which is $444,432,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2005 including supplemental amounts, and $53,020,000 above the budget request.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The recommendation includes $5,564,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, which is $764,000 below the current year funding level and the same as the request. The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) was created under the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976. OSTP advises the President on science and technology policies and coordinates research and development programs for the Federal Government.

The Committee is deeply concerned about the state of the Nation's dedication to maintaining our position as the world leader in science, technology and innovation. Further, the Committee is convinced that bold and dramatic commitments are necessary to ensure the United States' economic leadership in the 21st Century and a rising standard of living for all Americans. In this regard,

the Committee encourages OSTP to ensure that Executive branch policy makers and budget officials understand the impact of stagnation in science and technology on all areas of national life. The Committee expects that future budget requests for science and technology programs will reflect the importance of these investments to the competitive and economic future of the nation.

The Committee is also concerned about the state of science education in the United States. The Committee expects OSTP to work to improve coordination and communication among science agencies to ensure that education programs are effective and complementary, and not duplicative.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to conduct space and aeronautical research, development, and flight activities for peaceful purposes designed to maintain United States preeminence in aeronautics and space. NASA's unique mission of exploration, discovery, and innovation is intended to preserve the United States' role as both a leader in world aviation and as the pre-eminent space-faring nation. It is NASA's mission to: advance human exploration, use and development of space; advance and communicate scientific knowledge and understanding of the Earth, the Solar System and the Universe; and research, develop, verify and transfer advanced aeronautics and space technologies.

The Committee recommends $16,471,050,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, an increase of $14,650,000 above the budget request and $274,650,000 above the fiscal year 2005 inclusive of $126,000,000 in emergency funding provided in Public Law 108–324.

The Committee is supportive of NASA's new vision and mission for space exploration and the recommendation includes funds for the Administration's priorities for these activities. The Committee is very concerned about the need to maintain the nation's leadership in science and technology. To this end, the Committee has not agreed to the Administration's proposed reductions to the aeronautics research program or science programs, and has fully restored aeronautics to the fiscal year 2005 level and partially restored the proposed reduction to science programs. However, given the serious nature of the budget deficit facing the nation the Committee was forced to make a number of difficult choices in allocating the scarce resources available to NASA and has proposed what it believes is a more balanced budget that both supports the new vision but does not abandon NASA's other core functions.

The Committee supports the premise outlined by the NASA Administrator in NASA's fiscal year 2005 Operating Plan that the agency must set clear priorities to remain within the budget while ensuring adequate funding for the clear directions identified by the President and Congress. The Committee supports the Administrator's plan to accelerate development of the Crew Exploration Vehicle (CEV) to minimize the gap between the retirement of the Space Shuttle and the first operational flight of the CEV. To help achieve this goal, the Committee supports the proposed "non traditional" competitive acquisition of a United States "earth to orbit" crew and/or cargo transfer capability. The Committee believes this ap-

proach offers affordable and credible risk mitigation for accelerating post-shuttle United States human spaceflight.

The Committee also supports NASA's objective to restructure Project Prometheus to focus nuclear technology efforts on near-term requirements for human and robotic missions. Finally, the Committee supports NASA's objective to rebalance the content of its overall science portfolio to ensure appropriate resources among planetary science, Earth science, solar physics and astronomy. The Committee understands that NASA is currently reviewing the implications of these objectives and directs NASA to report to the Committee on the outcome of these reviews as soon as possible after their completion.

The Committee has agreed to adopt NASA's new proposed budget structure. The Committee understands that NASA wishes to adopt a budget structure that is consistent with its new vision and mission for robotic and manned space exploration. However, the Committee notes that in the past few years NASA has proposed changes to its account and budget structure every year. Therefore, the Committee expects no further changes to the budget structure. In addition, the Committee remains concerned about the process of setting NASA priorities in the operating plan rather than through the normal budget and appropriations process. Hereafter, the Committee expects the operating plan to only address minor adjustments or changes resulting from unforeseen contingencies.

The Committee is extremely disappointed in the lack of detail of funding provided in the fiscal year 2006 congressional budget justification. NASA is reminded that the primary purpose of budget justifications is to provide needed information to the Committees on Appropriations, and therefore must be submitted in a format with the necessary level of detail required by the Committee so that funding requests may be adequately analyzed. In order for the budget justifications to be of value to the Committee, NASA shall present the fiscal year 2007 budget justification with detailed information on the prior year, current year, and requested funding levels for each program, project or activity funded within each division and directorate in each account, and provide detailed information on all proposed changes being requested. NASA shall submit to the Committee not later than October 15, 2005, a template for its fiscal year 2007 budget justification document that complies with this direction.

The Committee also requests that NASA discontinue the practice of including the Integrated Financial Management Program (IFMP) within the General and Administrative portion of the budget. The Committee directs that NASA budget and manage the IFMP as a program in its own right, and to provide a breakout of the five-year budget for the IFMP and each of its elements as part of the annual budget submission to the Congress.

The Committee directs NASA to amend its operating plan procedures to make them consistent with the direction provided in Section 605 of the general provisions, which provides reprogramming guidelines for all of the Departments and agencies in this bill.

The Committee acknowledges NASA's need to restructure its human and physical capital assets. The Committee understands that NASA is currently developing separate detailed plans for both its human and physical capital assets that will allow NASA to re-

shape its workforce and capital asset portfolio to help ensure that it can implement its new vision and mission.

The Committee strongly believes that NASA needs to develop a comprehensive coordinated restructuring plan that addresses both its workforce and capital assets. After completion of this comprehensive restructuring plan, NASA needs to develop a roadmap for implementing the plan in a way that limits, to the maximum extent practicable, the disruptions to both the agency and the contractor community.

NASA has, in the past few months, used its buyout authority to promote voluntary separations as a first attempt at reshaping its workforce. The Committee believes that at this early stage, NASA has been able to reshape its workforce without losing critical workforce skills. The Committee directs that NASA should not go beyond this initial voluntary buyout stage until it has developed the comprehensive coordinated restructuring plan and implementation roadmap, and has provided a report to the Congress detailing the steps that will be taken in reshaping the agency's human and physical capital assets.

With respect to the agency's workforce, the Committee notes the impressive core competencies that exist at NASA's field centers, and directs the agency to fully utilize the competencies that reside at the field centers. NASA's field centers are an asset, and not a liability, for our nation. The Committee believes that NASA currently has, and must maintain, world-class scientists and engineers at its field centers. These scientists and engineers must continue to work at the cutting-edge of their disciplines so that they can remain world-class.

The field centers provide the technical expertise to support the formulation of NASA policy, the management of the agency, and the oversight of NASA contracts and grants. The expertise at the field centers plays a critical role in the definition, design, development, and operations of NASA's space and aeronautics assets. The Committee believes that the day-to-day project management activities of the agency should occur at its field centers, with NASA headquarters providing an appropriate oversight function. The Committee also notes the value of an appropriate amount of in-house technical work at the field centers, for the purpose of training young scientists and engineers, and for helping to ensure that the experienced NASA personnel at the field centers remain smart buyers for the taxpayers.

NASA's mission to research, investigate, and explore the limits of aeronautics and the outer reaches of space, is unique among Federal agencies. While NASA is a civilian agency, its pursuits and capabilities have a direct impact on the strategic and economic health of the nation. Too often, those who benefit most from NASA, the American people, are not aware of those successes, benefits and opportunities. The Committee directs NASA to engage in a national awareness campaign. The purpose of such a campaign is to provide NASA with a venue in various media (print, radio, television, Internet, etc.) to articulate missions, recent accomplishments and recruitment efforts to young Americans. This will also provide a mechanism by which to excite and encourage our young people to enter the fields of science, math, and engineering and in doing so help maintain America's leadership in these fields.

NASA possesses a unique capability among Federal government agencies in that it has its own television station. This station is carried nationally on cable television stations. The Committee believes this asset is significantly underutilized and could be used as a centerpiece in helping to excite the next generation of explorers in science. NASA has made numerous important discoveries in recent years as a result of the Hubble Space Telescope, the Mars Rovers, and the Chandra Space telescope to mention a few. NASA must take advantage of its television resources to inform and excite the public about these discoveries. NASA television has for the most part in recent years been used almost exclusively as an internal communications medium. NASA must make more effective use of this capability if NASA is to be permitted to retain it. NASA is directed to develop an integrated communications plan for NASA television. This plan should have a major focus on educating and exciting the next generation of explorers. This plan is to be submitted to the Committee in conjunction with the submission of NASA's fiscal year 2007 budget request.

SCIENCE, AERONAUTICS AND EXPLORATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

The Committee recommends $9,725,750,000 for science, aeronautics and exploration, an increase of $64,750,000 above the budget request and $265,050,000 above the fiscal year 2005 enacted level including emergency supplemental appropriations.

Increases above the budget request include $40,000,000 for science programs of which $30,000,000 is for the Glory mission and $10,000,000 is for the Space Interferometry Mission; $53,900,000 for aeronautics research programs; $2,000,000 for education programs; and $50,000,000 for other initiatives terminated in the request. Reductions to the budget request include $25,000,000 from exploration systems research and technology; $25,000,000 from human systems research and technology; and $31,050,000 from corporate administrative costs of which $10,000,000 is from the Office of Advanced Planning and Integration, which is being eliminated.

The Committee is very concerned about the reductions to NASA's science programs especially the drastic reductions to earth science programs designed to provide a better understanding of our planet. To paraphrase the National Academy of Sciences concerning these science programs, decades of research has improved health, enhanced national security, and helped generate economic growth by providing critical environmental information. While the National Academy is currently undertaking a decadal review of NASA's earth science programs, at the behest of the Congress the National

Academy has provided an interim report detailing what it believes are short-term urgent science requirements.

The National Academy of Sciences notes "[t]he aggressive pursuit of understanding Earth as a system—and the effective application of that knowledge for society's benefit—will increasingly distinguish those nations that achieve sustained prosperity and security from those that do not. At NASA, the vitality of Earth science and application programs has been placed at substantial risk by rapidly shrinking budgets that no longer supports already-approved missions and programs of high scientific and societal relevance". To begin to address this shortcoming the Committee is providing $40,000,000 above the budget request. Within the funds provided for science, $35,000,000 is included for the Glory mission, an increase of $30,000,000 above the budget request. Without this additional funding, the amount designated in the fiscal year 2006 budget request would clearly have resulted in the unraveling of Glory as an integrated mission and resulted in a certain delay in the launch of key instruments several years beyond the planned launch date. NASA's Glory program is a key Global Climate Change Research Initiative (CCRI) mission and critical to the achievement of CCRI's science goals. The Committee understands that 2006 funding for the Glory mission will sustain the development of the critical Aerosol Polarimetry Sensor and the Total Irradiance Monitor Instrument and begin reintegration of the spacecraft bus. Development will also begin on the science data ground processing system. Critical Design Reviews for all aspects of the program—the instruments, the bus, and the ground system—will also be held in 2006.

The Committee applauds the decision by the Administrator to reassess a fourth servicing mission to the Hubble Space Telescope (HST). The Hubble Space Telescope has made numerous and extraordinary contributions to the field of science and has inspired a new generation's interest in space and space science. This mission is not only essential to maintaining the capability of the most scientifically successful space astronomy mission to date, it also provides for the least expensive approach to service Hubble and at the same time provides for the deorbit capability that will assure HST's safe reentry. Repairs and upgrades made during the fourth servicing mission would continue the telescope's dramatic discoveries that will serve as a legacy for NASA and our Nation.

The Committee continues to support the Space Interferometry Mission (SIM) and is providing an additional $10,000,000 over the budget request for this mission. NASA's search for planets and life beyond our solar system is having increasing and dramatic success with over 150 planets now discovered. SIM is expected to examine 2000–3000 stars for planetary systems to fulfill a critical step in the search for Earth-like planets. The Committee is providing these additional funds to help ensure that SIM's important mission is maintained.

The National Academy of Sciences Solar System Exploration Decadal Survey of planetary scientists concluded that the highest priority of the scientific community is an orbiter/lander mission to Jupiter's moon Europa. The Administration supported just such a mission, and had proposed that the first or second mission of the Prometheus Nuclear Systems and Technology Program would be the Jupiter Icy Moons Mission (JIMO). NASA no longer plans a

JIMO mission for Project Prometheus because of funding and technical considerations, and because the NASA Administrator has determined that funding is needed for near-term nuclear power requirements to implement the President's vision for space exploration. Recognizing that these deep space missions usually take a decade to complete from design to orbit, the Committee supports NASA moving forward with a conventionally powered mission to Jupiter. The Committee urges NASA to consider incorporating a non-nuclear Europa mission as part of its fiscal year 2007 budget request.

NASA is directed to submit a report to the Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this Act, that outlines efforts taken to date by NASA to detect and characterize the hazards of Earth orbit-crossing asteroids and comets, as well as an assessment of what actions would be necessary to put in place capabilities to expand detection and tracking of such Earth orbit-crossing objects as well as actions to address the potential threat from asteroid and comet impacts.

The Committee supports the valuable technology and education collaboration of the American Museum of Natural History and NASA to promote the public understanding of NASA's missions, support the development of the science and technology workforce needed for the 21st century, and to support NASA's strategic directions. The Committee urges NASA to continue this celebrative partnership in fiscal year 2006.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the direction NASA has taken in downsizing and restructuring its Aeronautics Research program. While the United States is reducing its Federal investment in aeronautics research our competitors are increasing their aeronautics research and development budgets and making competitiveness their number one priority. While the Committee strongly supports the President's new vision for robotic and manned exploration of the Moon, Mars, and beyond, it is imperative that we not forget the importance of aeronautics research to our domestic economy.

The Committee notes that NASA seems to have moved forward in transforming its aeronautics research program without regard to the recently released National Institute of Aerospace report developed by both industry and the science community and commissioned by the Congress to provide a detailed five-year research agenda for NASA's Aeronautics Research program, and the National Academy of Sciences review which will be available within the next 12 to 18 months. Based on these facts, the Committee believes that NASA's new aeronautics research agenda is premature.

To begin to address this issue the Committee has done the following:

Language is included in the general provisions directing the Administration to develop a National Aeronautics Policy to be delivered to the Congress with the submission of the President's 2007 budget request. The Committee believes that the lack of support for the Aeronautics Research program is related to the fact that there is no clear policy direction concerning the Federal government's role in the civil aviation industry.

The Committee has not agreed to the $53,900,000 funding reduction proposed by the Administration, but has instead funded the

Aeronautics Research program at the fiscal year 2005 enacted level. The Committee directs that within 60 days of enactment of this Act NASA shall provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the legislative committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate a plan for how it intends to allocate aeronautics research funds for fiscal year 2006. Included in this plan should be a definition of work that enhances United States competitiveness; work that leads to additional breakthroughs including rotorcraft and hypersonics, and work that continues to support NASA's exploration goals, such as the Planetary Aircraft Risk Reduction (PARR) project.

The Committee notes that the requested budget does not properly address the requirements for a heavy-lift launch capability that may be necessary to carry out space exploration beyond low-earth orbit. The Committee has been aware that NASA is assessing its launch requirements, and urges NASA to make a decision as expeditiously as is possible. NASA should report to the Committee, no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, regarding NASA's heavy-lift launch requirements for exploration, and how it plans to meet those requirements.

The Committee also directs NASA to provide a report to the Committee, within 120 days after enactment of this Act, which lists the propulsion systems that will be required to implement Project Constellation. This report should include, but not be limited to, all elements of the earth-to-orbit propulsion systems, in-space propulsion systems, and propulsion systems for landing/ascent craft.

Within the fund provided for non-programmatic construction of facilities $10,000,000 is directed to the Institute for Scientific Research, Inc. for the continued construction of research facilities.

The Committee recommendation includes $50,000,000 above the budget request for the continuation of Congressional priority programs that were terminated in the NASA budget request. These funds will be used for science, aeronautics, education and other NASA-related programs, and will be allocated to individual projects in the statement of managers accompanying the conference report for this Act.

EXPLORATION CAPABILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

NASA's Exploration Capabilities (EC) account provides funding for the Space Operations Mission Directorate. The Space Operations Mission Directorate includes the International Space Station (ISS), the Space Shuttle Program, and Space and Flight Support. The EC appropriation includes both the direct and the indirect costs supporting the Space Operations Mission Directorate, and provides for all of the research; development; operations; salaries and related expenses; design, repair, rehabilitation, and modification of facilities and construction of new facilities; maintenance, and operation of facilities; and other general and administrative activities supporting the EC programs.

The Committee recommends $6,712,900,000 for exploration capabilities, a decrease of $50,100,000 below the budget request and $8,500,000 above the fiscal year 2005 enacted level.

Decreases below the budget request include $10,000,000 for the International Space Station (ISS). The Committee believes that this small reduction is appropriate given the uncertainties surrounding the nature and scope of the science to be conducted on the ISS. In addition, the Cargo and Crew Services program is reduced by $10,000,000. The Committee is very supportive of this program, but delays associated with program implementation will result in a significant percentage of the funds provided in fiscal year 2005 being carried forward into this fiscal year.

Reductions to this portion of the budget also include $10,000,000 from Rocket Propulsion Testing, $10,000,000 from Space Communications, and $10,000,000 from Launch Services. The reduction to Launch Services should not be taken from the Small Payload Launch program.

NASA notified the Committee last year that $26,000,000 had been budgeted in fiscal year 2005 for a replacement building for Building 4601 at the Marshall Space Flight Center. According to the agency, this building is an engineering office facility whose condition requires replacement rather than repair, based on a cost analysis performed by NASA. NASA noted that this project had scored high on its internal, competitive prioritization process for NASA's repair-by-replacement program. NASA notified the Committee of its intent to defer the construction of Building 4601. In response to a Committee inquiry for the record, NASA stated that the deferment of the construction of this replacement facility would only be for a few months as the project could be executed early in 2006 rather than late in 2005 as previously planned. However, the Committee was disappointed to find that this repair-by-replacement project was not included in NASA's fiscal year 2006 budget request, as the Committee was led to expect. Therefore, NASA is directed to reassess its decision to cancel this project, and to report to the Committee within 60 days after enactment of this Act, detailing how it intends to meet its commitment with respect to this project. At a minimum the Committee expects to see this construction project included in NASA's 2007 budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Inspector General Act of 1978 established the Office of Inspector General. The Office is responsible for providing agencywide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies that create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

The Committee recommends $32,400,000 for the Office of Inspector General, the same as the budget request and $1,100,000 above the fiscal year 2005 enacted level.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill includes five administrative provisions. The first provision allows for the funds to remain available until expended when an activity has been initiated for the construction of facilities. The second provision makes all amounts appropriated for construction of facilities available until September 30, 2008. The third provision provides transfer authority between its two appropriations accounts subject to the operating plan procedures. The fourth provision allows funds for authorized prizes to remain available without

fiscal year limitation. The final provision incorporates by reference the programs, projects, and activities included in the report accompanying this bill.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $5,643,370,000 for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is $170,546,000 above the current year funding level and $38,370,000 above the request.

Established in 1950, the National Science Foundation's primary purpose was to develop a national policy on science, and support and promote basic research and education in the sciences filling the void left after World War II. The Committee is committed to keeping the Foundation's current activities true to the founding purpose of supporting basic scientific research.

The Committee directs NSF to amend its operating plan procedures, as necessary, to ensure that they are consistent with the direction contained in section 605 of this Act, which provides reprogramming guidelines and requirements for all departments and agencies funded in the bill. It is the intent of the Committee that the reprogramming requirements described in section 605 also shall apply to all balances of funds carried over into fiscal year 2006 by the NSF. Detailed recommendations for NSF's individual appropriations accounts are contained in the following paragraphs.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends a total of $4,377,520,000 for Research and Related Activities. The recommendation is $156,964,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and $44,030,000 above the request.

The recommendation does not include specific funding allocations for each directorate or for individual programs and activities. The Foundation is directed to submit a proposed spending plan to the Committee for its consideration within 30 days of enactment of this Act that addresses the Foundation's highest priority research requirements. This spending plan shall be subject to the reprogramming procedures in section 605 of this Act.

Language is included that provides up to $425,000,000 for Polar research and operations support, as requested. The recommended funding level in this account acknowledges the decision of the Administration to shift funding for polar icebreaking from the budget of the Coast Guard to that of the NSF. Language is included allowing the NSF Director to use funds under this account to reimburse the Coast Guard for services provided in support of the NSF's mission. Additional language is included requiring that any such reimbursement be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605. The Committee believes that burdening the NSF with the responsibility for maintenance and long-term modernization costs of the Coast Guard icebreaking fleet would irresponsibly jeopardize the nation's primary source of funding for critical basic scientific research. While using Coast Guard capabilities may be necessary to meet fiscal year 2006 requirements, the Committee expects NSF to immediately begin a concurrent pursuit of alternative, more economical, icebreaking solutions for 2006 and beyond. The Committee directs NSF to pursue the most cost-effective means of obtaining

icebreaking services in the Antarctic for the 2005–2006 season, including, but not limited to, reimbursing the Coast Guard on a mutually agreed upon basis for the operations and maintenance of the U.S. polar icebreaking fleet. NSF is specifically given the flexibility to pursue alternatives to current operations. Should NSF continue to utilize the Coast Guard for icebreaking capabilities in fiscal year 2006, the Committee would expect NSF to model a reimbursement agreement with the Coast Guard on their successful Memorandum of Understanding with the Defense Department.

The Committee is aware of studies currently underway to review the Nation's icebreaking needs and to examine options for supporting the presence the United States has maintained in the Antarctic for the past four decades. The Committee directs NSF to immediately inform the Committee when the results and recommendations from these studies become available. The Committee anticipates a preliminary report on options for meeting long-term icebreaking needs from the National Academies in September. No later than December 31, 2005, the Committee expects a report from the Office of Polar Programs advisory committee outlining options and potential costs for alternative means of providing logistical support to the McMurdo and South Pole stations in the event that icebreaking capabilities are not available.

The Committee commends NSF for its Silicon Nanoelectronics and Beyond program which involves the sponsorship of research in the areas of information technology and electronics. The Committee encourages NSF to continue the support of such research in fiscal year 2006.

The Committee is aware that NSF's Children Research Initiative has assisted important interdisciplinary collaborations that are making important contributions to research in child development. The Committee expects NSF to continue its research efforts in this area in FY 2006.

The recommendation includes language that allows funds provided under this account to be available for innovation inducement prizes. The concept of inducement awards to encourage broad involvement in solving a specifically stated scientific problem has been a catalyst for scientific advancement since at least the early 18th century. In 1999, a National Academies workshop on this topic encouraged Federal agencies to make more extensive use of this mechanism to pursue particular scientific and technological objectives. The Committee expects NSF to engage the National Academies to craft a prize or categories of prizes that would be of an appropriate scale and to develop the rules and conditions for awarding prizes, and to report back to the Committee on plans to initiate a prize program in fiscal year 2006. The Committee strongly encourages NSF to use this mechanism, particularly in programs that specifically emphasize innovation, to focus on high risk/high payoff research projects. The Committee also expects NSF to encourage private sector involvement in the effort to create a prize program.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends a total of $193,350,000 for the major research equipment and facilities construction account for fiscal year 2006, an increase of $19,700,000 above the fiscal year 2005

funding level and $56,660,000 below the request. This account provides funding for the construction of major research facilities that provide unique capabilities at the cutting edge of science and engineering.

The Committee recommendation assumes that, in addition to new fiscal year 2006 appropriations, at least $14,880,000 will be available from prior year appropriations, for a total available funding level of $208,230,000. The Committee recommendation includes funding for the following major projects: $49,240,000 for Atacama Large Millimeter Array construction; $50,620,000 for EarthScope; $50,450,000 for the IceCube Neutrino Observatory; and $57,920,000 for the Scientific Ocean Drilling Vessel. The recommendation does not provide for any new project starts, as none were requested.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2006 includes $807,000,000 in this account, which is $34,421,000 below the current year level and $70,000,000 above the request. In light of the challenges facing the nation in improving math and science educational participation and achievement, the Committee is disappointed by the reductions proposed in the budget in this account. The recommendation provides the full request for Math and Science Partnerships, which will support awards made in previous years, as well as data collection and evaluation activities.

The Committee's recommendation includes the following program levels: $60,000,000 for Math and Science Partnerships; $97,000,000 for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR); $175,000,000 for Elementary, Secondary and Informal Education; $150,000,000 for Undergraduate Education; $155,000,000 for Graduate Education; $120,000,000 for Human Resource Development; and $50,000,000 for Research, Evaluation and Communication.

The Foundation is directed to submit a proposed spending plan to the Committee for its consideration within 30 days of enactment of this Act that addresses the Foundation's highest priority education requirements. This spending plan shall be subject to the reprogramming procedures in section 605 of this Act. Within the amounts provided for the Elementary, Secondary and Informal Education, the Committee recognizes the value of engaging the general public in informal science and technology education at all ages. The Committee encourages the NSF to continue to ensure geographic diversity in the institutions that participate in the program. Within the amounts provided for the Undergraduate Education activity, the Committee encourages the NSF to allocate funding to the Robert Noyce Scholarship program and the Advanced Technological Education program. Within the amounts provided for Human Resource Development, the Committee encourages the NSF to allocate funding to the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program.

The Foundation's Education and Human Resources activities are designed to encourage the entrance of talented students into science and technology careers, to improve the undergraduate science and engineering education environment, to assist in providing all pre-college students with a level of education in mathe-

matics, science, and technology that reflects the needs of the nation and is the highest quality attained anywhere in the world, and to extend greater research opportunities to underrepresented segments of the scientific and engineering communities.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $250,000,000 for salaries and expenses, which is an increase of $26,800,000 above the current year level and $19,000,000 below the request. Of the amount provided, $10,600,000 is intended to cover built-in pay and benefits adjustments for fiscal year 2006. The Salaries and Expenses activity provides for the operation, support and management, and direction of all NSF programs and activities and includes necessary funds that develop, manage, and coordinate Foundation programs.

The Committee has been disappointed and concerned with NSF's inability to provide specific information concerning the allocation of additional requested personnel resources to specific NSF programs and activities in both the fiscal year 2005 operating plan, and in the fiscal year 2006 budget request. The Committee agrees that priority areas for the allocation of additional personnel include award oversight, and oversight of large facility projects. The Committee encourages NSF to assign additional resources to these activities. The Committee expects NSF to submit detailed information on the allocation of fiscal year 2005 staff resources as soon as possible. For fiscal year 2006, the Committee expects NSF to submit a specific allocation of any new staffing resources within 30 days after the enactment of this Act.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Committee recommendation includes $4,000,000 for the operations of the National Science Board, which is $32,000 above the current year level and the same as the request.

The National Science Board, established in 1950, establishes policies and assesses the quality, relevance and performance of the National Science Foundation's awards and capital investments. In addition, the Board provides advice to the President and the Congress on matters of science and engineering policy.

The Committee understands that the Board has taken steps to establish a commission to make recommendations for NSF and Federal Government action to achieve measurable improvements in the Nation's science education at all levels. The Committee strongly endorses this effort, and expects the Board to provide an interim report by September 30, 2005, on the establishment of the commission, and to report the commission's findings and recommendations to the Committee at the conclusion of the commission's work.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommendation includes $11,500,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is $1,471,000 above the current year level and the same as the request.

This account supports the National Science Foundation's audit and investigation functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies that could lead to fraud, waste, and abuse.

TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

The recommendation in this Title for the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors totals $9,662,718,000, which is $272,534,000 below the budget request and $1,117,489,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2005, including supplemental amounts. Of the total amount provided, $9,531,018,000 is derived from general-purpose discretionary funds and $131,700,000 is scored as mandatory spending. The recommended funding levels include significant program increases to improve security, to meet emerging diplomatic requirements, and expanded public diplomacy efforts. The recommendation includes $1,599,723,000, an increase of $49,685,000 above the current year level, excluding supplemental appropriations, to continue worldwide security activities, including the design and construction of replacement facilities for the most vulnerable overseas posts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee's fiscal year 2006 recommendation for the Department of State strongly supports ongoing efforts to strengthen diplomatic, embassy and border security, and to institutionalize management reforms. The Committee recommends a total of $9,031,825,000 for fiscal year 2006 for the Department of State. This amount is $251,484,000 below the budget request and $1,149,529,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2005, including supplemental appropriations. Of the total amount provided, $8,900,125,000 is derived from general-purpose discretionary funds and $131,700,000 is scored as mandatory spending.

The Committee recommendation includes a total of $6,567,738,000 for the discretionary appropriations accounts under Administration of Foreign Affairs; $2,201,712,000 for the accounts under International Organizations; $63,800,000 for International Commissions; and $66,875,000 for Other activities. The Committee's recommended priorities for the Department of State are detailed in the following paragraphs.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $4,436,641,000 for the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account, including $689,523,000 to continue funding for worldwide security upgrades, and $340,000,000 for public diplomacy international information programs.

This appropriation provides for the formulation and execution of United States foreign policy, including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries, diplomatic relations with international organizations, and related activities. The account includes funding for the regional, program, and operations bureaus and offices of the Department of State and the Foreign Service.

The recommendation represents a decrease of $36,000,000 below the request, and a decrease of $469,579,000 below the current year, including supplemental amounts. Within this total, the recommendation of $689,523,000 for worldwide security upgrades is $39,619,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and the same amount

as requested. Exclusive of worldwide security upgrade programs, the recommendation includes $198,761,000 for pay and inflationary adjustments to base, offsets of one-time only programs totaling $6,027,000, and increases of $24,493,000. Security funding increases are described under the "Worldwide Security Upgrades" section below:

Staffing Increases.—The Committee recommendation includes a program increase of $20,918,000 and 100 positions for non-security staffing to respond to high-priority diplomatic requirements, including 33 positions and $7,700,000 for the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization; 47 positions and $9,291,000 for critical staffing needs, including non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorist financing; and 20 positions and $3,927,000 for critical needs language training, including Arabic, Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin), Dari, Pashto, Korean, and Farsi. In addition to these amounts, $3,575,000 is provided to fully support the Department's regionalization efforts, including the office move from Vienna to Frankfurt, and for costs associated with the Florida regional center.

Since 2001, the Committee has provided increases under the diplomatic and consular account totaling 2,476 new positions above attrition for the State Department. With the increased positions for fiscal year 2006, the Committee will have provided an increase above 2001 positions levels of 1,132 for operational readiness, an increase of 7.5 percent above 2001; 510 new positions for border security/consular affairs, an increase of 24.7 percent; and 734 new positions for worldwide security upgrades, an increase of 140 percent.

The Committee understands that a total of 358 of these new positions will have been allocated to newly opened or expanded posts in Kabul, Tripoli, Baghdad, and Khartoum. Yet, by the end of fiscal year 2006, the Committee expects that a total of 874 new positions will have been provided for operational readiness initiatives around the world, not including the above-named posts. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes 100 new diplomatic and consular positions, instead of the requested increase of 221 positions.

Worldwide Security Upgrades.—The Committee recommendation includes $689,523,000, the full amount requested under Diplomatic and Consular Programs, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, an increase of $39,619,000 above the current year level. The recommendation includes $639,415,000 for ongoing security activities, including guard services, physical security equipment, armored vehicles, chemical/biological program, personnel, training, and wireless communications; $43,400,000 to continue the perimeter/compound security initiative; and $6,708,000 in security staffing program increases.

Security program increases include 55 positions and $6,708,000, including 3 new positions and $1,196,000 for the high threat protection program; 14 agents and $1,484,000 for protective intelligence investigations to be detailed to the Joint Terrorism Task Forces in the United States; 25 field office agents and $2,650,000 to augment the Department's high threat protection requirement, especially in support of the United Nations General Assembly in New York; 13 positions and $1,378,000 to support additional deployments by the Mobile Security Deployment teams. From the new positions provided, the Committee directs that one full-time

agent be dedicated solely to the FBI's National Gang Intelligence Center within 30 days of the enactment of this Act.

Public Diplomacy Programs.—In 1999, the United States Information Agency (USIA) programs were merged within the Department of State. At that time the position of Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs was established. Since then, the Committee has prioritized public diplomacy programs and has included language, designating amounts specifically for public diplomacy efforts. For fiscal year 2006, the recommendation provides $340,000,000 for Public Diplomacy programs under this account, an increase of $12,137,000 above the request. Within the amounts provided, $259,770,000 is for the regional bureaus, $63,197,000 is for the Bureau of International Information Programs, and $17,033,000 is for the functional bureaus/other support costs and payments.

The need to strengthen our public diplomacy continues to gain urgency as we see alarming public opinion polls and foreign media content relating to the war on terrorism and the war in Iraq that reveal profound anti-American sentiments, and often a rejection of our policies. The need for expanded efforts is primarily, but not exclusively, in the Arab and Muslim world.

Further, the Committee directs the Department to increase efforts to counter disinformation and deliberate misinformation, by monitoring hostile media and providing U.S. spokespersons and foreign media with factual information to respond and to counter malicious propaganda about the United States.

The Committee is concerned by negative perceptions about the U.S. among foreign publics. More must be done to understand the sources of such perceptions. In the current year, the Committee has tasked the Department to enlist external expertise to better understand what actions the United States Government (USG), non-profit organizations, the business community, civic society and other actors should take to improve the perception of the U.S. among foreign publics; actions the USG and others can take to direct young, educated people in the Muslim world away from extremism and violence; how public diplomacy can best contribute to effecting real change in the Middle East; and how to improve the presentation of America as the major contributor to the international community as the world's leading donor of food, technology, and financial aid. The Committee recommendation directs the Department to review the conclusions of this study and to provide resources for follow-on efforts.

The Committee recommendation transfers the funding and program management of the American Corners program from the regional bureaus to the Bureau of International Information Programs to enable more oversight and management of the program in the overall context of the Department's public diplomacy programs. In addition, the Committee recommendation supports the transfer of funding and the function of the microscholarship program to the educational and cultural exchanges program.

The Committee continues to believe that separately identifying public diplomacy resources will facilitate the Committee's ability to monitor funding levels and trends for these activities. The amount identified for public diplomacy programs includes the costs of personnel and programs throughout the Department. The Committee

expects the Department to identify any impediments to optimal performance of public diplomacy programs and propose any necessary changes, including organizational changes, through the reprogramming process. The recommendation for public diplomacy will support the continuation of programs in the Arab and Muslim world, which have been expanded since fiscal year 2002. The Committee directs the Department to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the steps taken to increase efforts to counter Anti-American sentiments around the world. The Committee remains disappointed in the plan submitted to the Committee as directed in the statement of managers accompanying the fiscal year 2005 appropriations Act, to outline the criteria for measuring performance of these public diplomacy efforts. The Committee is supportive of the establishment of an office of policy, plans, and resources within the Office of the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs, but has been dismayed by the lack of progress in establishing measurable results for Public Diplomacy programs.

The Committee considers United States Government-sponsored international broadcasting to be an essential component of public diplomacy. The Committee expects the State Department to assist the Broadcasting Board of Governors in ensuring that secure broadcasting capabilities are available to critical regions of the world. Since September 11, 2001, the Committee has made significant investments to expand international broadcasting efforts, primarily in the Arab and Muslim world. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to report back to the Committee on diplomatic efforts it has taken to support the expansion of the audiences for U.S. international broadcasting transmissions to this region of the world. The Committee expects this report to be submitted to the Committee no later than November 11, 2005.

The Committee supports the Bureau of International Information Program's (IIP) efforts to work to implement book programs in a variety of overseas countries, working with public affairs officers at the U.S. embassies. The Committee recommends the continuation of funding at the current year level, and urges the Department to ensure that book programs meet all appropriate reporting requirements. The Committee expects the IIP Bureau to evaluate these programs, to include operations, activities, and accomplishments. The Committee expects the Department to document how the book program supported the specific program goals, and measure the impact of the books on the target audience.

Intelligence and Research.—The Committee recommendation includes an increase of $5,000,000 above the requested level of funding for the Bureau of Intelligence and Research to focus on preventing terrorism, resolving regional conflicts, preventing and curtailing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and anticipating and responding to humanitarian crises. The Committee continues to support the Bureau's efforts to carry out global public opinion polling.

Border Security Program.—The recommendation includes $930,610,000 for the Department's Border Security program, of which $74,213,000 is from appropriated funds, $672,097,000 is funded through collection of Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees and $184,300,000 is to be funded through the Enhanced Border Security Program Fees and Visa Fraud Fees. The total amount is an

increase of $66,144,000 above the fiscal year 2005 program level. This funding level includes a program increase of 55 new positions for a total position base of 2,662 positions by the end of fiscal year 2006. The Committee understands these new positions are needed to handle the increased domestic passport workload as well as changes in the visa process, including more extensive interviewing of applicants and the implementation of biometric collection. The Committee directs the Department to continue its bimonthly reporting on MRV fee revenue as specified in the conference report accompanying the fiscal year 2003 Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 108–11).

The Committee urges the Department to continue to work on an interagency basis to strengthen the visa process to make it an effective anti-terrorism tool, while avoiding the creation of unnecessary barriers or delays to legitimate travel to the United States. In addition, the Committee continues to support Bureau of Consular Affairs efforts to implement the diversity visa program.

Fingerprint Technology Standards.—In a December 2004 report, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice concluded that the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and State have not agreed on a uniform fingerprint technology standard nor have they agreed on how to develop a fully interoperable system that provides law enforcement agencies with readily and easily available access to Homeland Security records. The report goes on to state that the Department of Justice cannot proceed with planning to make the FBI fingerprint database interoperable with systems from the Departments of Homeland Security and State until decisions are made regarding who will be subject to fingerprint searches, the standard to be used, the databases to be used, and other issues. In testimony before the Committee, the Departments of State and Justice stated that they are working within the Administration to resolve these issues. The Committee expects both Departments to resolve these issues expeditiously and report back to the Committee within 90 days of the enactment of this Act. The Committee is dismayed that this issue remains unsolved and believes that this represents an unacceptable lapse in national security.

Interagency Task Force.—The recommendation continues base funding for costs associated with the operation of a U.S. Government interagency task force to monitor the United Nations headquarters renovation project.

Minority Recruitment and Hiring.—The Department is directed to continue base funding for the educational partnership with Hostos Community College and Columbia University. This program supports the Department's ongoing efforts to increase minority hiring and diversity by facilitating the preparation of non-traditional and minority students for careers in the Foreign Service and the State Department. The Committee also expects the Department to continue base funding for an ongoing partnership with Howard University in support of the Department's efforts to enhance the diversity of the U.S. diplomatic corps by increasing the number of underrepresented minorities in foreign relations and international affairs careers. These resources are to continue and expand the successful collaborative partnership between the Department and Howard University to recruit and prepare students from various in-

stitutions with large minority populations for positions in the U.S. Foreign Service.

Overseas Schools.—The Committee commends the Consolidated Overseas Schools Assistance Program for its continuing effectiveness in improving the quality of education for American children residing abroad. This program fulfills the two-fold purpose of providing a high quality, American-style education for children of Americans assigned overseas and demonstrating American educational philosophy and practice to children of other countries and local educators. The Committee also commends the continuing contribution of the Overseas Schools Advisory Council and its Program of Educational Assistance that helps provide educational excellence to American overseas schools. In addition, the Council successfully promotes financial and in-kind support to these schools from American businesses and foundations, as well as volunteer participation in activities of the schools by American firms' employees and their spouses stationed overseas.

Security of Classified Material.—Consistent with the report submitted to the Committee in 2002 and language included since fiscal year 2004, the recommendation includes necessary sums to continue efforts to replace locks used to secure classified information.

Tibet.—A number of provisions in the Tibetan Policy Act fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of State including provisions concerning establishment of a U.S. presence in Lhasa; Tibetan language training and requirements for Foreign Service officers; promotion of advocacy on religious freedom in Tibet; necessary support for the Office of the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues; and the need to raise inter-departmental awareness of the provisions of this legislation. The Committee urges the relevant bureaus and offices within the Department to ensure the full implementation of the Tibetan Policy Act. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee on Appropriations, 90 days after enactment, on the steps it has taken to fully implement the Tibetan Policy Act.

In view of the Department of State's recent report to the Committee on implementation of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, the Committee recognizes the important role played by the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues in implementing this Act. To this end, the Committee recommendation includes $1,000,000 for salaries and expenses for an office to support the Coordinator in carrying out the broad responsibilities detailed in Section 621(d) of PL 107–228, as well as for convening coordinating meetings for appropriate United States Government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and representatives of the Tibetan leadership. The Committee expects that the office will consist of approximately three professional full-time staff and such support staff as may be needed, in addition to the Special Coordinator.

Legislative Affairs.—The recommendation includes language, similar to language carried for the other Departments funded under this Act, establishing a budget and position ceiling for the Bureau of Legislative Affairs.

Stabilization and Reconstruction.—The Committee strongly supports the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization. The Committee understands that this office will be the central entity to plan and coordinate United States Government ci-

vilian activities in pre- and post-conflict environments, and to coordinate the U.S. government reaction to complex contingencies. The Committee understands that this office would improve operational response time in the areas of reconstruction, stabilization, and humanitarian assistance. The Committee appreciates the Department's recognition of the requirement to provide a civilian management component to stabilization and reconstruction efforts. The Committee supports the efforts to maintain a capacity that can mobilize U.S. experts from Federal, State, and local levels, as well as from the private and non-profit sectors, to respond to post-conflict and other emergencies. The recommendation continues the level of support provided through the fiscal year 2005 supplemental appropriations. The Committee expects to be notified of any expansion of the office or additional funding requirements as required by section 605 of this Act.

Export Control Process.—American industry is being hampered in the international marketplace by the lack of a clear-cut, well understood and responsive export control policy. Therefore, the Committee directs the State Department, in consultation with the Commerce Department, to provide a plan within 90 days of enactment of this Act to help effectuate a more timely and accurate export licensing process.

Trafficking in Persons.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the serious problem of international trafficking in persons. The Committee recommendation continues funding for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. The Committee supports the efforts of the Office to further strengthen the annual reporting process and those of the Department-led Senior Policy Operating Group to coordinate interagency activities to implement the Trafficking Victims Prevention Act of 2000.

Drug Trafficking.—The cultivation of opium poppies has flourished in Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001. The Committee finds this to be an unacceptable trend and directs the Department to support the Afghanistan government's efforts to combat the trafficking of heroin.

International Cooperative Administrative Support Services system (ICASS).—The ICASS system was intended to empower all U.S. government agencies located at an overseas post to more efficiently and economically provide administrative support services. The Committee understands that nearly 18,000 personnel located overseas are considered ICASS staff. Approximately ninety-five percent are local hires and the remaining are American direct hires. The Government Accountability Office has concluded a review of the ICASS system and has highlighted concerns. Many positions charged as ICASS positions in overseas posts are not categorized as such by the local ICASS council. In a time of severe budget constraints the Department is directed to ensure the integrity of this program.

War Crimes.—Charles Taylor, the former president of Liberia, has been indicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone and faces 17 counts of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and violations of international humanitarian law. Charles Taylor organized and ordered widespread and systematic attacks on the civilian population of Sierra Leone. According to the indictment, his supporters commonly used abductions, hacking off of limbs, facial and bodily

mutilations, and gang rapes to wage a terror campaign against civilians who did not fully support the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone. The Committee directs the Department to take all necessary steps to ensure that Charles Taylor is handed over to the custody of the Special Court and brought to justice.

International Religious Freedom.—The recommendation continues funding for the Office of International Religious Freedom in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. The Committee continues to support the integration of religious freedom into United States foreign policy. The Committee expects the Office to develop and implement comprehensive strategies to promote religious liberty, and to assist in the preparation of the Human Rights Reports and the annual Report on International Religious Freedom. The Committee also expects the Office, in consultation with the Commission on International Religious Freedom, to work to further incorporate religious freedom themes in the Department's public diplomacy programs. In addition, the Committee expects the Department to continue to integrate the internationally recognized right to freedom of religion into Foreign Service Officer training at all levels. The Director of the National Foreign Affairs Training Center should work with the Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom and the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom on incorporating international religious freedom issues, including materials, curriculum, and innovative ways to integrate religious freedom issues into the training modules.

The Committee urges to every extent possible the Secretary of State to continue to monitor and promote religious freedom and human rights in Burma, China, Eritrea, Iran, Pakistan, North Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam. The Committee further expects the Secretary of State to use all available forums and formal actions to address violations of religious freedom in these countries. The Secretary of State should continue to consult with the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom to promote religious freedom and human rights abroad.

The Committee directs that within the planned personnel complement for Baghdad, Iraq, that one Foreign Service Officer be assigned as the lead human rights official in Baghdad. This officer should be tasked with encouraging incorporation of human rights principles during Iraq's constitutional and legal reconstruction, and especially to secure strong human rights provisions, including freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, in the permanent Iraqi constitution.

Right-Sizing the U.S. Government Presence Overseas.—The Committee continues to define right-sizing as the reconfiguration of overseas U.S. Government staff to the number necessary to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals. The Committee is convinced, and agrees with the recommendation of the Overseas Presence Advisory Panel, that rationalizing staffing and operations abroad has the potential for significant budgetary savings. It costs two to three times as much to maintain an employee outside of the United States as it does within the United States. The notion of right-sizing as a desirable means to improve security and gain efficiencies implies that the current number of overseas staff in some locations is greater

than the minimum number necessary, and that the presence of a number greater than the minimum number presents an unnecessary and unacceptable financial and security burden. Given the security requirements for the U.S. mission in Iraq, the Committee strongly urges the Department to use the most stringent criteria for determining staffing levels. As part of the overall right-sizing function, the Committee encourages the Department to review the ICASS system and fully explore how ICASS can contribute to right-sizing efforts. The Committee recommendation continues funding for the Office on Right-Sizing the United States Government Overseas Presence.

Presence in China.—The United States currently maintains six diplomatic facilities in the People's Republic of China. Given the size of China's population and its rapid economic growth, the Committee believes that our relations with China are growing in importance and workload. Many of the American companies exporting goods and services regard China as an important marketplace. Yet, many American companies find China to be a source of many unfair trading practices which are detrimental to the economic security of certain companies. The Committee expects that staffing plans will reflect this reality. Further, the Committee continues to emphasize the key human rights, religious freedom, economic and military issues the Department will have to monitor in the coming years. The Committee is concerned that the Department's number of proficient Chinese language speakers is inadequate to meet the anticipated presence requirements in China. The Committee expects the Department to increase language training, as necessary.

The Committee continues to urge the Department and the Administration to actively seek legislation to provide just and equitable compensation for all victims of international terrorism and their surviving family members.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Enforcement.—Experts report that the problem with pirating and counterfeiting has grown to an estimated $200 billion a year problem and the theft of artistic and scientific creation is draining our economy. The Committee notes the United States has not yet taken an intellectual property rights enforcement case against its trading partners to stem the hemorrhaging of U.S. intellectual property. The embassies in key markets, including China, Russia, and Brazil should conduct market surveys to determine methodologies/benchmarks for measuring levels of piracy and counterfeiting, and to conduct market research to determine the actual levels of piracy/counterfeiting. The Committee expects the Department to work closely with industry and to work with economist/market research firms, as practicable.

Some of China's IPR problems are attributable to rogue provinces and localities that do not adhere to IPR directives of the central government. The U.S. government including the State Department and the United States Trade Representative's Office should develop expertise on the situation in key provinces, and increase dialogue with officials in those provinces to enable the implementation of IPR commitments.

Intercountry Adoption.—The Committee is concerned that the ongoing delay in implementing the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption, which was ratified by the United States Senate in 2000, is a hindrance to U.S. negotiations with other countries to

lower barriers to international adoption. While the Department has proposed regulations to implement the treaty, they must publish final regulations in order for the United States to formally ratify the treaty. The Committee encourages the Department to transmit completed regulations to the Office of Management and Budget for final approval within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

The Committee has included language in the bill, similar to language in prior years, which: (1) permits not to exceed $4,000,000 to be transferred to the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service account for emergency evacuations and terrorism rewards; (2) provides $1,426,000 in fees collected from other Executive Branch agencies and $490,000 from reserves for lease or use of facilities at the International Center Complex, as authorized by law; (3) provides not to exceed $15,000 from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities in accordance with the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956; (4) requires notification of Congress before processing licenses for the export of satellites to China; and (5) makes not to exceed $6,000,000 in fee collections available until expended for various activities.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

The Committee recommends $128,263,000 for the Capital Investment Fund, which is $1,000 below the comparative current year level, and $4,737,000 below the request. In fiscal year 2005, funding for the Departments information technology efforts were included under this account as well as the "centralized information technology modernization program" account.

In addition, the budget request estimates that $116,000,000 in expedited passport fees will be used to support the information technology modernization effort, for a total fiscal year 2006 spending availability of $244,263,000.

The entire amount available under this heading, including fees, will support investments in new information technologies and infrastructure to improve the efficiency of Department operations.

The Committee recommendation provides the full requested amount of $39,672,000 for the State Messaging and Archive Retrieval Toolset initiative, an increase of $7,606,000 above the current year level. This project will integrate all Department systems through which people exchange information, including the outmoded telegram system. This single web-based system will also advance the goals of the Foreign Affairs Systems Integration project, which received funding in previous years, namely enhancing the ability of employees to communicate across agency and geographic boundaries. In addition, the recommendation includes $7,740,000 for public key infrastructure requirements, to complete the effort to establish secure interagency communications.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $29,983,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is $46,000 below the fiscal year 2005 level and the same as the request. The Inspector General conducts oversight of the State Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors. The Committee continues to highlight the requirement for OIG oversight of the Department's efforts to implement worldwide security upgrades.

The Committee recommendation includes language, as in previous years, waiving the statutory requirement that every post be inspected every five years, in order to provide greater flexibility to the Inspector General to use resources in the most critical areas.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The bill includes a total of $410,400,000 for the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs of the Department of State. This amount is $54,468,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level, and $20,000,000 below the budget request.

Funding provided under this heading, supports international educational and cultural exchange programs, including the Fulbright student and scholar exchanges and the International Visitors Program, as well as related staff and administrative costs. To the maximum extent possible, the Committee urges that the following exchange programs be supported: the Congress-Bundestag youth exchange program; the disability exchange clearinghouse; foreign study grants for U.S. undergraduates; Future leaders exchange programs; Teaching Excellence Awards and Partnerships in Education; Educational advising in Eurasia; Muskie Graduate and Ph.D. Fellowships; Youth Exchange and Excellence Award programs; the Junior Faculty Development program; educational advising and counseling; citizen exchange programs; interparliamentary exchanges; youth science leadership exchanges; American overseas research centers; Mitchell Scholarships; and exchanges with Tibet, the South Pacific, and Timor Leste. Regarding the Congress-Bundestag Program, the Committee intends that the amount provided will support 380 exchanges in fiscal year 2006, the same level as in fiscal year 2005.

Further, the Committee directs the Department to review proposals from the Virginia Military Institute to initiate an exchange of students with the American University in Beirut, and with the Christopher Newport University to initiate cultural exchanges regarding the World Leaders Forum on the Future of Democracy. The Committee also supports the placement of a Fulbright scholar at the Center for American Studies and Research of the American University of Beirut.

Regarding Fulbright exchanges with Tibet, the Committee expects that sufficient resources will be allocated to provide for 25 Tibetan scholars for the academic year. Regarding Citizen Exchanges, the Committee expects that increased resources will be allocated to the Traditional Public-Private Partnership grants in a sufficient amount to allow for the expansion of operations, programs, and alumni outreach. The Committee continues to support artistic and cultural exchange of persons programs as an important component of foreign policy. Within the levels provided, sufficient funds should be made available to continue such exchanges. Further, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is expected to work with the Bureau of Consular Affairs to minimize unnecessary barriers or delays to legitimate travel to the United States for the purpose of such exchanges.

The Committee recommendation continues enhanced support for programs to engage Arab and Muslim audiences through educational and cultural exchanges as the highest programmatic priority under this account. The Committee expects the Department

to allocate adequate funding to continue and expand Fulbright Exchanges (including American Studies), English Language Programs (including English Language Fellows), International Visitor programs, and Values/Religious Tolerance programs (including cultural exchanges) for these audiences.

The Committee supports the transfer of the microscholarship program funding from under the diplomatic and consular services account to this account to ensure a more seamless application and monitoring process. The Committee understands this program has provided more than 3,000 English language microscholarships to young people in many Arab and Muslim regions of the world. The focus of this program is to provide English language training to non-elite audiences with the hope that learning English will open a window to the English-speaking world, helping to dispel misinformation and misunderstandings that can breed resentment of the United States and its citizens.

The Committee lauds the efforts of the educational and cultural exchange programs (ECA). ECA received from the Office of Management and Budget Program Assessment Rating Tools (PART) ratings of 98 percent and 97 percent, the highest in the State Department and in the top one-percent in the Executive Branch.

The Committee expects that a proposal for the programmatic and geographic distribution of available resources (including unobligated balances and recoveries) will be submitted through the normal reprogramming process within 60 days from the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee expects that the overall funding distribution will conform to the programmatic and geographical guidance above.

The Committee supports exchange programs for foreign visitors and students on religious freedom, the relationship between religion and the state, and the role of religion in civil society. The Department of State is urged to expand existing religious freedom programs and consider new initiatives in its Educational and Cultural Exchange programs. The Department should consult with the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom on specific countries in regards to tailored programs for visitors and students from those countries.

The Committee recommendation includes a limitation of not to exceed $2,000,000 on the use of fees or other payments received from or in connection with English teaching, educational advising and counseling, and exchange visitor programs as authorized by law.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The Committee recommends $8,281,000 for representation allowances authorized by section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980. This amount is $243,000 below the amount available in fiscal year 2005 and the same as the budget request. These funds are used to reimburse Foreign Service Officers for expenditures incurred in their official capacities abroad in establishing and maintaining relations with officials of foreign governments and appropriate members of local communities. The Department shall submit a quarterly report to the Committee containing detailed information on the allotment and expenditure of this appropriation.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

The Committee recommends a total of $9,390,000 for the Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials account. This is $372,000 below the amount available in fiscal year 2005, and the same as the request.

This account reimburses local governments and communities for the extraordinary costs incurred in providing protection for international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries under certain circumstances. The Committee believes that local jurisdictions incurring such costs must submit a certified billing for such costs in accordance with program regulations. The Committee also believes that, in those instances where a local jurisdiction will realize a financial benefit from a visit by a foreign dignitary through increased tax revenues, such circumstances should be taken into account by the Department in assessing the need for reimbursement under this program. The Committee expects the Department to treat such submissions diligently and provide reimbursement to local jurisdictions on a timely basis if claims are fully justified.

The Committee is aware of concerns regarding the level of reimbursement for protection expenses in light of heightened security measures since September 11, 2001. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee within 30 days of the enactment of this Act on the amount of valid outstanding reimbursement claims; the availability of appropriated funds to pay such claims, including balances of prior year supplemental appropriations; and how the Department intends to budget for such needs in future years.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of $1,513,710,000 for Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance. This amount is $10,066,000 above the amount available in fiscal year 2005 (excluding supplemental appropriations) and $12,290,000 below the budget request. The recommendation designates $910,200,000 as available only for priority worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction, the full amount requested for such activities. The recommendation includes $603,510,000 for non-security related costs, which is the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2005 and $12,290,000 below the budget request.

This account provides funds to manage U.S. Government real property overseas and maintain Government-owned and long-term leased properties at approximately 260 posts, and to lease office and functional facilities and residential units, not only for the Department of State, but also for all U.S. employees overseas.

Worldwide Security Upgrades.—The Committee recommendation includes $910,200,000 for security projects, the full amount requested and an increase of $10,066,000 over the fiscal year 2005 level, to continue the capital security program of constructing new secure replacement facilities for the Department's most vulnerable embassies and consulates and providing additional security measures and upgrades. The Committee expects that projects undertaken under this program will address the security of the highest

priority facilities. In previous fiscal years, the Department has proposed to reprogram funds under this activity for projects that do not address top priority security vulnerabilities and for projects that will not result, when complete, in a facility that meets existing security standards. The Committee expects that worldwide security funds will be used only for projects that meet these specifications. The Committee recommendation will support the construction of an estimated nine new embassy compounds, four United States Agency for International Development (USAID) buildings on secure embassy compounds, the design of an additional new embassy compound, and the acquisition of a number of secure sites for future embassy compound construction. The Committee notes that funding provided under this heading for USAID facilities is expected to be supplemented by USAID contributions through the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program, which is discussed in more detail below.

The Committee recommendation also includes $100,000,000, the amount requested, to continue the compound security upgrade program. The Committee understands that this program includes the installation of forced entry/ballistic resistant roof hatches, vault doors and power-assisted vehicle barriers, and other similar measures. The Committee expects that this funding will also provide physical security improvements to residential compounds and other locations where American citizens gather. Priority should be given to residential and compound security.

The Committee expects that a proposed spending plan for the entire amount of available resources for worldwide security upgrades will be submitted through the normal reprogramming process within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The Department shall notify the Committee immediately if there are any facilities that the Department believes face serious security risks.

The Committee continues to support the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program. Under this program, all agencies that have staff overseas under Chief of Mission authority pay a fair share of urgent, security-driven capital projects undertaken to replace embassies and consulates at the most vulnerable posts. The goals of this program are twofold. First, the program accelerates the replacement of unsafe, unsecured and outdated diplomatic facilities that are used overseas by U.S. Government agencies. This is planned as a 14-year, $17,500,000,000 program to replace 150 vulnerable embassy and consulate facilities with new compounds that fully comply with statutory security requirements. Second, the program will create incentives within all government departments and agencies to scrutinize and "right-size" their overseas presence to avoid unnecessary costs and security risks. Each agency with staff overseas under Chief of Mission authority has, built into their fiscal year 2006 budget request, an annual contribution towards construction of new secure diplomatic facilities based on the number of positions overseas and the type of space occupied. These contributions do not take the place of State Department contributions, which are also growing, but create a larger, shared funding pool to accelerate replacement.

The recommendation assumes a total program level of $1,013,300,000 in fiscal year 2006 for Capital Security Construction, including $810,200,000 under this account, and $203,100,000

from non-State agencies, based on positions worldwide. Of this total, the additional amount generated by the Capital Security Cost Sharing program is $596,716,000; which consists of $393,616,000 from the State Department that is included in the recommendation under this account, and $203,000,000 from non-state agencies. The Committee understands that there is an anticipated five-year phase-in period for the program, wherein the total Government-wide amount grows from $1,013,300,000 in fiscal year 2006 to $1,400,000,000, then remains at that level for the next 8 years. The Committee further understands that the program will include agency involvement in setting priorities and in other aspects of the development of new embassy compounds. The Committee believes that the establishment of strong interagency coordination and cooperation will be critical to achievement of program goals and encourages the Department and the Administration to ensure that the management of this program is inclusive, cooperative and transparent.

The Committee recommendation provides $603,510,000 for operations and maintenance activities, which is $12,290,000 below the request, and the same as the current year level. The Committee notes that the requested amount included $22,356,000 in program increases. The Committee recommendation also includes $8,609,000 for headquarters operations. The Committee directs the Department to prioritize requested funding increases and to specifically identify amounts above current services in a comprehensive spending plan to be submitted no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

Assets Management.—The budget request designates $107,052,000 in assets management funds planned for obligation in fiscal year 2006. The Committee expects that these funds will be used for opportunity purchases to replace uneconomical leases and for other priority capital acquisition purposes. In addition, as in previous years, the Committee expects that assets management funds will continue to be allocated in part to security construction needs. Any use of these or additional assets management funds in fiscal year 2006 is subject to reprogramming. In addition, with respect to the requirement that a reprogramming for any major new start be submitted, the Committee understands that requirement to mean that any rehabilitation or construction projects involving an ambassador's residence will be subject to the requirement. In addition to regular reporting provided to the Committee on acquisition and disposal of overseas property, the Department shall submit a report to the Committee by November 11, 2005, listing all properties disposed of, or in process for disposal, along with associated actual or anticipated proceeds of sale, at posts which have had funding approved for the construction of a new secure compound in, or after, fiscal year 1999.

The recommendation continues language carried in the bill in previous years that prohibits funds from being used for acquisition of furniture and furnishings and generators for other departments and agencies.

The Committee commends the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) for continuing its internal management innovations to increase performance and accountability, to streamline operations, and to control costs. Recognizing that the increased com-

plexity of a growing program of construction, real estate, operations/maintenance, and planning activities requires greater technological and information systems integration, the Committee encourages OBO to pursue development of integrated building management systems. Such technology upgrades to integrate disparate legacy systems will protect the large and continuing investment of taxpayer resources in overseas properties and those who occupy them. The Committee has provided sufficient resources to support this effort.

The Committee expects that new embassy projects advanced by the Department will have been properly planned and right-sized, with regional considerations, projecting anticipated needs and requirements by the date submitted to Congress. In rare circumstances where global conditions dictate a significant change in requirements after Congress has approved funding for a specific project, the Department should be proactive in informing Congress and requesting any additional funding without risking execution of projects already approved. The Committee directs the Department to execute the new embassy compound as planned for Khartoum, Sudan within the $76,100,000 appropriated in fiscal year 2005. Any changes to requirements, including follow-on requirements, either for an enlarged mission in Khartoum or for any change in staffing in the region, should be communicated to this Committee within 120 days of enactment, including a re-prioritized ranking of other posts within the region for which project funding would be deferred in favor of these new requirements.

Right-Sizing the U.S. Government Overseas Presence.—The Committee directs the Office of Overseas Buildings Operation to work closely with the Office on Right-Sizing the U.S. Government Overseas Presence to ensure that projected staffing levels for new embassy compounds are prepared in a disciplined and realistic manner and that these estimates become a basis for determining the size, configuration and budget of new embassy compound construction projects. The justification for all facilities projects funded under this account must include a full explanation of regional efficiency and security planning, and related staffing assumptions. Such projects will not be approved for funding absent evidence of the application of a uniform right-sizing methodology.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. This amount is $9,013,000 above the fiscal year 2005 appropriation, and $3,643,000 below the budget request. In addition, the Committee expects significant carryover balances to be available for obligation in fiscal year 2006. Funding provided in this account is available until expended.

The recommendation includes new language as a general provision in title IV to expand the eligible recipients of rewards from the rewards program.

The Committee has included a provision in the bill that permits up to $1,000,000 to be transferred from this account to the Repatriation Loans Program account, as requested in the budget. This provision will ensure an adequate level of resources for loans to American citizens through the Repatriation Loans Program account

should that account require additional funds in fiscal year 2006 due to an unanticipated increase in the number of loans.

This appropriation provides resources for the Department of State to meet emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs. The Committee recommendation provides funds for: (1) travel and subsistence expenses for relocation of American employees of the United States Government and their families from troubled areas to the United States and/or safe-haven posts; (2) allowances granted to State Department employees and their dependents evacuated to the United States for the convenience of the Government; and (3) payment of rewards for information concerning terrorist activities.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommendation includes $712,000 for the subsidy cost of repatriation loans and $607,000 for administrative costs of the program as authorized by 22 U.S.C. 2671, which is $116,000 above the amount available in fiscal year 2005 and the same as the budget request.

This account provides emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

The Committee recommends $19,751,000 for the appropriation entitled "Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan". This amount is $529,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and the same as the request. The recommendation provides for the Institute's pay and inflationary base adjustments. In addition, the Institute is authorized to collect Machine Readable Visa fees, as well as reimbursements from agencies and user fees from trade show exhibitors.

The Committee expects that the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) will cover anticipated operating expenses in fiscal year 2006 through a combination of appropriations and visa fee revenues. The Committee expects the Department to submit by November 1, 2005, an AIT spending plan for fiscal year 2006, indicating the total amount of estimated fee collections, the amount of such fee collections allocated for operating expenses, and the total amount planned for operating expenses from all funding sources.

The Taiwan Relations Act requires that programs concerning Taiwan be carried out by the American Institute in Taiwan and authorizes funds to be appropriated to the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of the Act. The Institute administers programs in the areas of economic and commercial services, cultural affairs, travel services, and logistics. The Department of State contracts with the American Institute in Taiwan to carry out these activities.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The Committee recommends $131,700,000 for the appropriation entitled "Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund". This amount is the full budget request and $900,000 below the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2005. The amount provided

in the Committee recommendation is required to amortize the unfunded liability in the system, as documented by the annual evaluation of Fund balances.

This appropriation, which is considered mandatory for budget scorekeeping purposes, is authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980, which provides for an appropriation to the Fund in 30 equal annual installments of the amount required for the unfunded liability created by new benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, or increased salaries on which benefits are computed. The Retirement Fund is maintained through contributions made by participants, matching government contributions, special government contributions (including this account), interest on investments, and voluntary contributions.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The recommendation includes a total of $1,166,212,000 for payment of obligations of United States membership in international organizations as authorized by conventions, treaties, or specific Acts of Congress for fiscal year 2006. This amount is $130,288,000 below the amount in the request, and the same amount available in fiscal year 2005.

The amount provided in the bill is intended to pay assessments for membership in international organizations, including the United Nations (U.N.). Funding in the bill is consistent with the U.S. policy of zero nominal growth for the United Nations budget.

In addition, the amount provides funding for assessments for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the related North Atlantic Assembly, International War Crimes Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, the Organization of American States, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Pan American Health Organization.

Estimates of the amount required to cover fiscal year 2006 assessments have varied based on the most recent foreign currency exchange rates for the dollar, which has fluctuated since the budget request was formulated. The Committee expects that these exchange rate fluctuations may result in losses. The Department may propose to offset these by transfers from other accounts, or deferring some activities included in the request that do not require funding in fiscal year 2006.

Reassessment of U.S. Membership in International Organizations.—The Committee notes, with approval, the Department's actions to formally withdraw from certain international organizations where continued U.S. participation was determined to be a low priority in the context of overall U.S. national interests. The Committee continues to support the comprehensive reassessment of U.S. membership in each of the 45 international organizations for which funding is requested under this account, and to insist that the Department take the necessary measures to operate within the amount of funds provided under this account.

The Committee expects the Department to take immediate action to evaluate and prioritize United States participation in, and funding for, international organizations. In a climate of limited resources the Committee continues to insist that the Department live

within appropriated amounts, prioritize as necessary among organizations according to policy goals, take steps as necessary to withdraw from lower priority organizations, and refrain from entering into new commitments.

China's U.N. Assessment Rate.—China's real gross domestic product (GDP) is growing exponentially. In the first quarter of 2005, real GDP grew by 9.5 percent. Yet, China's U.N. assessment rate remains at two-percent. The Committee expects the Department to work continually to ensure equity in the assessment rates, and specifically, to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act, as to whether the current assessment formula should be revised.

Reform and Budget Discipline.—The Committee continues to insist on reform and budget discipline as a priority for all of the international organizations, including the development of processes to evaluate, prioritize and terminate programs. The Committee believes that the onus is on each international organization and the State Department representatives to those organizations, to reduce overall budgets and eliminate duplicative activities, excessive administrative costs, and inefficient operations.

The Committee has been instrumental in pushing for accountability for the U.N. organizations. Reform of the United Nations must be a top priority for the State Department in fiscal year 2006. The U.S. effort must address a wide range of activities, such as management reform, budget priorities and the sprawling array of programs, personnel issues, and the deplorable state of the Human Rights Commission.

U.N. Regular Budget.—The Committee strongly supports the United States policy of zero nominal growth budgets for international organizations. Toward this end, the Committee expects the Department to insist on the evaluation and prioritization of ongoing U.N. programs and activities, so that in the event of unanticipated requirements budget offsets may be taken from activities and programs that have already been determined to be lower-priority by the organization. The Committee notes additional requirements relating to Iraq, Afghanistan and security-related costs are expected. However, the Committee continues its direction to find appropriate offsets to accommodate such increases within a zero nominal growth budget. The United Nations Regular Budget biennium 2004–2005 adopted budget of $3,160,860,000, then revised to include an increase of $534,620,000 for a total of $3,695,480,000, of which the United States is assessed 22 percent. The fiscal year 2006 appropriation request pursuant to this budget is $438,952,000.

Language is included to require that any proposal that would result in the 2006–2007 U.N. biennial budget exceeding the revised biennial budget level of $3,695,480,000 for 2004–2005 be communicated to the Committee in advance of the formal notification, consideration, and adoption of such a proposal in the General Assembly. The Committee expects the Secretary to notify the Committee in advance of any United Nations action to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the United Nations budget.

Overall, the Committee requires more detailed information prior to the United States agreeing to such increases without identifying

offsetting decreases and management reforms. Further, the State Department must actively pursue a streamlined budget that reflects the true priorities of the organization, without duplicative and ineffective programs.

Americans Working in the United Nations.—The Committee directs the Department to increase the number of qualified Americans employed by the United Nations and international organizations. The Committee recognizes that Americans provide many skills that can contribute to making the U.N. more efficient, effective and more accountable. The Committee remains dismayed that the representation of Americans in U.N. posts subject to geographic distribution has remained relatively flat since 2001. The Department has begun an interagency process to improve the candidate pool of eligible Americans, but there has been no measurable success. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department of State to work with universities and government agencies to educate Americans on opportunities for careers in the United Nations system, including the holding of recruiting fairs. The Committee directs recruiting efforts begin in Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, DC metropolitan area, and New York City by no later than January 15, 2006. The Department shall report to the Committee no later than March 15, 2006, on the progress of such efforts.

The Committee notes the importance of the U.N. in promoting health, providing humanitarian assistance, fostering conflict resolution, and providing an international forum for world issues. However, the Committee is appalled by recent developments in a number of areas. The Committee notes that the United Nation's Oil for Food program in Iraq is marred by allegations of corruption—that it aided or abetted a tyrannical regime and undermined the international community's good will. Further, the Committee urges the U.N. to do more to resolve the conflicts and humanitarian crises in Sudan—where war has ravaged the country for decades at the cost of millions of lives. Finally, the United Nations' leadership and legitimacy are tarnished by continued failure to bring to justice those individuals involved in improper and illegal activities of individuals financed by the United Nations, such as U.N. peacekeepers and civilian personnel alleged to have been involved in sexual abuse of minors.

Task Force on the United Nations.—In the current year, the Committee included language directing the United States Institute of Peace to create a Task Force on the United Nations. The task force is directed to assess the extent to which the United Nations is fulfilling the purposes stated in its Charter and recommend an actionable agenda for the United States on the United Nations. The task force will examine the ability of the United Nations in the following: preventing and ending conflicts and building stable societies; preventing and responding to genocide and gross human rights violations; preventing catastrophic terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; ensuring the effectiveness, integrity, transparency, and accountability of the U.N. system; and fostering economic development and reducing poverty. The Committee directed the task force to report back to the Committee by early June 2005.

United Nations Oil-For-Food Program.—The Committee continues to expect the Department to bring all necessary resources to

bear on the investigation of fraud and bribery allegations regarding the United Nations Oil-For-Food Program. The Committee expects the Department to provide all requested documentation to Congressional Committees, and to provide any requested support to the Secretary General's Independent Inquiry Committee. The Committee strongly supports this Inquiry and expects the Inquiry Committee's review to be thorough, rigorous, and expeditious.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).—The Committee notes, with approval, the efforts of the Department and the U.S. delegation to establish a cap on the cost of the NATO Headquarters project, and the existence of an agreement between the Department of Defense and the Department of State as to the allocation of costs of the U.S. contribution to the project. To date, the Committee has appropriated $35,000,000 for the NATO Headquarters project. The Committee continues its direction to the Department to ensure the facility meets the necessary security requirements. The Department shall keep the Committee apprised of progress on this matter.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).—The Committee notes, with approval, the IAEA's efforts to increase safeguards efforts to provide essential assurance that nuclear materials used in peaceful nuclear programs are not diverted and misused for nuclear explosive purposes or by terrorists.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).—The Committee continues to support the work done by the Pan American Health Organization. PAHO has taken the lead in health issues, including border health concerns, emerging diseases, and bio-terrorism, that have an impact on citizens of the United States and all citizens of the Americas. PAHO's work in the field addressing concerns such as the SARS virus and similar viruses, including the potential re-emergence of polio, highlight the importance of PAHO to the United States.

United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).—The Committee notes, with approval, UNESCO's efforts to provide "education for all". The goal of this program is to eradicate global illiteracy in the next 15 years. The Committee supports the efforts of UNESCO, which mirror U.S. efforts to educate women, expand awareness of public health issues, and fight poverty through education. The Committee is aware that the Executive Committee is developing proposals for high priority program reinforcements through innovative mechanisms.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).—The Committee is concerned by allegations of misconduct within WIPO and expects the State Department to ensure that a thorough and transparent investigation of the charges is undertaken.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommendation includes $1,035,500,000 for United States payments for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities for fiscal year 2006, which is the same as the amount requested in the budget and $127,955,000 below the fiscal year 2005 level, including supplemental amounts.

The Committee is aware of recent disturbing reports from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as allegations of sex abuse of minors by U.N. peacekeepers and civilian personnel in other missions. Reform in the planning and conduct of peace-

keeping missions is paramount. The atrocious misconduct of U.N. peacekeepers demands a clear and definitive response by the international community, especially the United States. The Committee strongly urges the Administration, including the State Department, to pursue the recommendations contained in the Prince Zeid report, including personal accountability, and improvements in the systems of justice in troop contributing countries as a means to restore confidence in peacekeeping missions. Further, the Committee directs the U.S. to work to ensure adequate training is provided to peacekeeping personnel prior to deployment.

Further, the Committee is convinced that clear, realistic benchmarks must be established and enforced for the performance of MONUC. The Committee expects the Department to re-evaluate the mandate for this mission and inform the Committee about options for future action.

The Committee remains concerned about the continuing lack of progress in resolving the dispute over the Western Sahara, despite an enormous investment of funds in the U.N. Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) peacekeeping mission. The Committee urges the Department to work to encourage a negotiated settlement to the dispute and bring to an end the costly U.N. peacekeeping presence associated with a referendum settlement program that has failed to materialize over the past decade and that the Secretary General and his Personal Envoy abandoned as unworkable three years ago.

The establishment of several large, complex missions over the past few years has tested the capacity of the U.N. to plan and manage such operations successfully. The Brahimi report addressed many deficiencies in U.N. peacekeeping efforts, including problems in doctrine, strategy, decision-making, planning, deployment, support and information technology. The Committee continues to support efforts to improve the performance and efficiency of U.N. peacekeeping missions through structural and procedural reforms. The Committee also supports efforts to better limit and focus the goals of such missions, and to set specific benchmarks for performance and mission termination.

The Committee continues to support the efforts of the U.N.'s Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to identify waste, fraud and abuse, including sexual abuse, in peacekeeping operations, and to recommend specific reforms to ensure that such practices are brought to an end. The Committee directs the Department to provide the necessary support to ensure that OIOS oversight is systematically brought to bear on every U.N. peacekeeping mission, including through the presence of resident auditors. The Committee directs the Department to request a performance report on the efforts of this Office to root out the causes of such waste, fraud and abuse.

The bill retains language carried in previous years requiring 15–day advance notice of any new or expanded mission, together with a statement of cost, duration, exit strategy, vital national interest, and source of funds to pay the cost. In addition, new language requires an additional notification that the United Nations has taken appropriate measures to prevent United Nations' employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping forces serving in any United Nations peacekeeping mission from trafficking in persons, exploit-

ing victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation and to hold accountable any such individuals who engage in any such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission.

The bill also retains language requiring certification that American manufacturers and suppliers are provided equal procurement opportunities, and language prohibiting the use of funds under this account for the costs of court monitoring. The bill does include requested language to make a portion of appropriations under this account available for two fiscal years.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The bill includes a total of $32,300,000 for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico (IBWC). This amount is $181,000 above the amount available in fiscal year 2005 and $3,000,000 below the total budget request for fiscal year 2006. The total amount provided includes $27,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses and $5,300,000 for construction. The recommendation includes language authorizing not to exceed $6,000 for representation expenses, as requested.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation for the Salaries and Expenses account is $27,000,000, which is $120,000 above the amount available in fiscal year 2005 and $1,700,000 below the budget request. The amount recommended by the Committee provides additional resources for requested wage and price increases. The Committee notes that fluctuations in the Commission's operations and maintenance budgets can result in unanticipated cost savings. Should the Commission experience such savings, the Commission will have the ability to propose, through the section 605 reprogramming process, the use of surplus funds for items not included in the Committee recommendation.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommendation for IBWC construction provides $5,300,000, which is $61,000 above the amount available in fiscal year 2005 and $1,300,000 below the budget request.

The recommendation provides funding for ongoing projects as follows: Boundary-wide construction—$1,630,000; Water Quantity Program—$2,670,000; and Water Quality Program—$1,000,000. The Committee expects that significant carryover funding may be available to supplement fiscal year 2006 appropriations. Any allocation of funding, including carryover funding, shall be subject to reprogramming procedures set forth in section 605 of this Act.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The Committee recommends a total of $9,500,000 to fund the U.S. share of expenses of the International Boundary Commission, the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission for fiscal year 2006. This amount is $34,000 above the amount available in

fiscal year 2005 and $379,000 below the budget request. Of the amounts provided, $1,272,000 is for the International Boundary Commission. The recommendation does not include funding for a new five-year program regarding boundary maps using digital and global positioning data. A total of $6,098,000 is recommended for the International Joint Commission. In the current year, $1,019,000 was appropriated for final year costs of a five-year study of the water regulation plan governing Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. Further, the recommendation includes and $2,130,000 for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, as requested to improve the health and environmental conditions for the U.S.-Mexico border region.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The Committee recommends a total of $22,000,000 to fund the U.S. share of the expenses of international fisheries commissions or related organizations, as well as the travel expenses of the United States commissioners. This amount is $312,000 above the amount available in fiscal year 2005 and $3,123,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendation includes $2,072,000 for the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, $13,103,000 for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, and $163,000 for the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna. Remaining amounts under this heading may be allocated on a priority basis to other international commissions, subject to the reprogramming guidelines contained in section 605 of this Act.

The Committee expects the Department to take immediate action to evaluate and prioritize United States participation in, and funding for, international fisheries commissions. In a climate of limited resources the Committee continues to insist that the Department live within appropriated amounts, prioritize as necessary among commissions according to policy goals, take steps as necessary to withdraw from lower priority commissions, and refrain from entering into new commitments.

The Committee directs the Department to submit a proposed spending plan for the total amount provided under this heading no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

OTHER

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for payment to the Asia Foundation for fiscal year 2006, which is the same as the request, and $2,827,000 below the current year level. The Committee continues to support Foundation programs on human rights, higher education, democratic governance, ethnic harmony, religious tolerance and legal/judicial reform in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Indonesia. Further, the Committee supports the efforts of Foundation programs in Cambodia.

The Asia Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution, established to stimulate Asian democratic development and assist the peoples of Asian countries to shape their own destinies.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Committee recommends an appropriation for fiscal year 2006 of interest and earnings from the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund, expected to total $500,000. The Committee recognizes the important and unique role of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships in the U.S. Government's worldwide public diplomacy effort. The Committee has urged the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated (EEF) to fashion its exchange programs to reflect the priority within all public diplomacy programs of building mutual understanding with Arab and Muslim populations worldwide. In this regard, the Committee continues to expect that the selection of foreign and United States fellows will reflect this priority. In addition, the Committee supports a nationwide, merit-based recruitment and selection process for United States Fellows. The Committee expects EEF and the Department to submit a report to the Committee by November 30, 2005, describing its achievements in these areas.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program to increase educational opportunities for young leaders in preparation for and enhancement of their professional careers and to advance peace through international understanding. The Act established the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund in the United States Treasury for these purposes. A total of $7,500,000 has been provided to establish a permanent endowment for the program, from which the appropriation of interest and earnings is provided to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The Committee recommends language in the accompanying bill that will appropriate for fiscal year 2006 interest and earnings of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Endowment Fund, expected to total $375,000. A permanent endowment of $4,978,500 for the Fund was established in fiscal year 1992 with funds made available to the United States Information Agency under section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, as amended. The income from the endowment is to be used for a program of scholarships for Israeli Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States.

EAST-WEST CENTER

The Committee recommendation includes $6,000,000 for this account, $13,240,000 below the current year, and $7,024,000 below the request.

The Committee recommendation provides for phasing out the direct sole-source grant from the Federal government. The Committee notes that the Center can solicit contributions and can compete for other Federal grants to support its research and training activities. The Center started receiving a direct grant from the Federal government in fiscal year 1961.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) for fiscal year 2006, $9,199,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2005 and $30,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation continues funding provided in fiscal year 2005 for enhanced Endowment grant programs to build and strengthen democratic institutions in the Muslim world. The Committee notes that the Endowment has failed to provide funding for the creation of a Fern L. Holland Democracy Institute in Africa, and for a grant to ensure coordination among the groups advocating for awareness and action on behalf of the victims of human rights abuses and the persecuted, as directed in the statement of managers accompanying the 2005 Act. The Committee remains deeply concerned that the Endowment has failed to adhere to direction provided by the Committee. The Committee expects these grants to be awarded expeditiously.

The Committee directs the Endowment to support the efforts of the International Center for Democratic Transition in Budapest, Hungary.

The Committee reaffirms the role that NED plays in strengthening democratic institutions around the world. Any perception that funds are used to directly support a particular party or candidate, or to support the removal of elected leaders through unconstitutional means, undermines the credibility and effectiveness of NED programs. The Committee remains concerned about such allegations in Venezuela. The Committee expects NED to take all necessary measures to ensure that all sponsored activities adhere to the core NED principles.

The NED is a private, non-profit corporation established to encourage and strengthen the development of democratic institutions and processes internationally through private-sector initiatives, training, and other activities, including those which promote pluralism, democratic governance, civic education, human rights, and respect for the rule of law. The NED provides funding for projects which are determined to be in the national interest of the United States and which are administered by private organizations and groups.

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Committee recommendation includes $630,893,000 for the Broadcasting Board of Governors, $21,050,000 below the request and $32,040,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level, including supplemental appropriations. The Committee does not support the proposed language service reductions or terminations proposed in the request. The Committee directs a reduction of $9,067,000 to be assessed against administrative activities. The appropriation accounts under this heading provide operational funding for the United States non-military, international broadcasting programs—including the Voice of America (VOA), Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), Radio and Television

Marti, Middle East Television, including Radio Sawa—and the associated facilities, engineering and support activities.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

The Committee recommendation includes $620,000,000 to carry out United States International Broadcasting Operations for fiscal year 2006, which is an increase of $32,093,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level, including supplemental amounts, and $21,050,000 below the comparable request. This account funds the operating and engineering costs of Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG). The recommendation also includes funding for Broadcasting to Cuba under this account. In the request, this funding was proposed under a separate account. The Committee recommendation provides increases for all entities funded under this account, including funding to continue the Middle East Television Network initiative. The Committee places a priority on the global war on terror languages and broadcasting services into China. The recommendation includes full funding for the critical war on terrorism languages.

As directed in previous years, all communications with the Committee on the part of the various broadcasting entities shall be coordinated through the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

Arabic Broadcasting.—The United States continues to face an enormous challenge to provide the people of Arab and Muslim countries with accurate information about U.S. policies and values. The Committee continues to support efforts to expand the audience of listeners and viewers in the Arab and Muslim world. The Committee recommendation includes $78,578,000 for television and radio broadcasting in Arabic, including Middle East Television and Radio Sawa. This amount represents an increase of $9,758,000 above the fiscal year 2005 program plan, and $558,000 below the request. The Committee provided initial start-up costs for a television program stream specifically tailored for the Iraqi audience in Public Law 108–106 and provides the full request for this effort. The Committee directs the BBG to provide quarterly status reports detailing the progress of this effort. Developing quality news and entertainment programs in the Arabic language should to the maximum extent possible involve the creative talents of the private and not-for-profit sectors. The Committee continues its direction to the Board to integrate new approaches in developing programming, to more effectively engage key audiences.

Africa Broadcasting.—The Committee continues to support the creative efforts of VOA broadcasting to the continent of Africa. The Committee notes that forty-five percent of VOA's listenership is in Africa and expects VOA to create radio formats to ensure information is available to young audiences. Nearly 45 million listeners have access to VOA's objective, balanced and accurate news. VOA fills the information void with daily targeted and credible coverage of sub-Saharan Africa often not available from any other media. The Committee supports the use of radio broadcasts as a component of sustained HIV/AIDS prevention efforts undertaken by many African governments, African countries, humanitarian organizations, and U.S. assistance programs. VOA's Africa Division con-

tinues to incorporate thousands of broadcasts about HIV/AIDS into its regular programming for broadcasting to Africa.

Language Service Review and Research.—The Committee continues to support the Board's efforts to objectively and systematically review and evaluate the performance, results, and priority of every U.S. Government-sponsored international broadcasting language service and to propose corresponding reallocations of funds. The Committee endorses this process as a means to improve broadcast quality and meet emerging program priorities within limited resources. The Committee expects that the Board will establish comprehensive performance measures and improve coordination of programming streams across component organizations, including the grantee organizations. The Committee continues to direct the Board to ensure that foreign policy implications are given full consideration before adopting language service review recommendations. The Committee expects the Board to submit a comprehensive report on Language Service Review results and corresponding reallocations of funds, as appropriate. The Committee anticipates that the continuing language service review effort will result in the dedication of additional resources to emerging priority programs, through the normal reprogramming process.

Anti-jamming efforts.—The Committee continues to support initiatives by the BBG to defeat jamming and reach a wider audience for Radio Free Asia and Voice of America broadcasts to China, Tibet, Vietnam, and North Korea. The Committee is aware that new technologies may allow the VOA and RFA to more effectively defeat jamming efforts. The Committee encourages the Board to evaluate the usefulness of these technologies. The Committee expects the BBG to expand such efforts in fiscal year 2006.

The Committee remains concerned about a potential blurring of the distinction between the international broadcasting conducted by the Broadcasting Board of Governors and that conducted by the Defense Department. While the Committee continues to strongly support all necessary efforts to provide for national security, close collaboration with the Defense Department may foster misunderstanding among foreign audiences as to the principles and goals of BBG broadcasting. Within sixty days of enactment of this Act, the BBG shall report fully to the Committee on the nature and duration of any cooperative efforts with the Defense Department over the last year. In addition, the BBG shall notify Congress in writing of any projects or programs to be undertaken with the Defense Department within seven days of the beginning of such activities. Both reports should include a description of services provided and any financial arrangements between the entities.

The Committee recommendation includes funding for the principal broadcasting entities as follows:

Voice of America.—The Committee recommendation provides $168,259,000 for VOA, $346,000 above the request, and $10,853,000 above the 2005 program plan. The recommendation provides programmatic increases above the fiscal year 2005 program plan to expand and reformat Urdu broadcasting into Pakistan, Dari and Pashto into Afghanistan, and Persian into Iran. Further, the recommendation maintains funding of $8,096,000 for overseas correspondent bureaus. The Committee strongly supports increased broadcasting efforts to China, and to Iran.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.—The Committee recommendation provides $76,161,000 for RFE/RL, $1,194,000 above the request, and $1,560,000 above the fiscal year 2005 program plan. Within these amounts, $3,507,000 is for Radio Farda, $3,905,000 is for Radio Free Afghanistan, $1,858,000 is for Radio Free Iraq, and $938,000 is for broadcasting in Romanian to Moldova. Further, $9,615,000 is recommended for broadcasting services in Russian, and $2,260,000 is for broadcasting services in Ukrainian. A total of $4,069,000 is provided for the news and current affairs function. The Committee continues to support programming efforts in Persian, Tajik, Uzbek, Turkmen, Arabic, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Albanian, and Azeri. The Committee commends RFE/RL for developing programming in Avar, Chechen, and Circassian, and for expanding broadcasting to the Northern Caucasus. The Committee recognizes the continuing importance of broadcasting objective, uncensored information to the isolated minorities of the Northern Caucasus in their native languages and has provided the full request for these efforts.

Broadcasting to Cuba.—The Committee recommendation includes $27,931,000 for radio and television broadcasting to Cuba, which is $1,063,000 above the current year program plan, and $10,000,000 below the request. The Committee does not provide $10,000,000 to purchase, outfit, and operate an aircraft dedicated to transmitting Radio and TV Marti programming. The Committee recommendation assumes the continuation of periodic efforts of the Pennsylvania Air National Guard aircraft, operating within U.S. air space, to continue to broadcast Radio and TV Marti, and to report to the Committee, as in the current year.

Radio Free Asia (RFA).—The Committee recommendation includes $29,966,000 for RFA, $577,000 above the fiscal year 2005 program plan, and $362,000 below the request. The Committee recommendation does not include the proposed understands that the recommendation will not result in any language service reductions. The Committee strongly supports increased broadcasting efforts to China, Tibet, Burma, Vietnam, North Korea, Laos, and Cambodia. The Committee does not provide the proposed increase of $334,000 for the executive director's office.

The recommendation includes funding for RFA to continue daily Uyghur broadcasts.

The Committee encourages the Board to increase the number of broadcast hours of both the VOA and the RFA Korean and Cantonese services. The Committee expects the BBG to reprogram funds, if necessary, to achieve these increases.

The Committee urges the Broadcasting Board of Governors to focus programming on the promotion of religious freedom and human rights. The BBG should work with the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom on the scope and content of programming that will instruct and inform on the merits of religious freedom as part of a civil society.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee recommendation includes $10,893,000 in new budget authority for broadcasting capital improvements, and an additional $16,000,000 in prior-year funds for a total available amount of $26,893,000, $53,000 below the current year level, in-

cluding supplemental appropriations, and the same amount as the request. The recommendation will provide for the continuation of base costs for maintenance, improvements, replacements and repairs, digital production capability development, and security upgrades at transmitting stations overseas.

RFE/RL headquarters.—The Committee recommendation includes $13,500,000 for the one-time costs of moving employees and equipment into a new facility in fiscal year 2008.

The Committee understands the Administration intends to transfer funds provided in Public Law 107–38 for the purpose of acquiring transmission capabilities in Egypt to offset requirements in the operations account. The Committee appreciates the efforts by the BBG to acquire this capability and continues to direct the BBG to expand the broadcasting audience of Egypt and the Middle East. The Board shall continue to keep the Committees informed on the status of its efforts to acquire additional transmission capabilities in the Middle East. The BBG shall report to the Committee on the progress of these efforts.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the Department of State, similar to provisions that were included in the fiscal year 2004 Appropriations Act:

Section 401 of the bill permits funds appropriated in this Act for the Department of State to be available for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of Title 5 of the United States Code; for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and for hire of passenger transportation pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1343(b).

Section 402 of the bill permits up to five percent of any State Department appropriation to be transferred to another State Department appropriation, but no program can be increased by more than ten percent, and provides the same authority to Broadcasting Board of Governors programs. In addition, the language provides that any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

Section 403 of the bill prohibits the use of funds by the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors to provide assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

Section 404 of the bill clarifies the responsibilities of the Senior Policy Operating Group on Trafficking in Persons. The Committee understands that the Operating Group has been actively meeting and performing its designated functions since enactment of Section 406 of division B of Public Law 108–7. The Committee expects that all anti-trafficking policies, grants and grant policies shall be covered by the provisions of Section 406 of division B of Public Law 108–7. The recommendation also includes language clarifying that the Senior Policy Operating Group and its chairman are the coordinating body (and official) accountable for federal anti-trafficking policies, grants and grant policies. The language also makes clear that the coordinating responsibilities of the Operating Group are not intended to supercede the decision-making authority of the constituent members of the Task Force to Monitor and Combat Traf-

ficking in Persons, to whom Operating Group members continue to report. The Operating Group is, and was intended to serve as, the forum for interagency coordination of anti-trafficking policies, even as final decisions regarding any such policies are necessarily vested with the President and the senior officials who comprise the Task Force. The Committee understands that the Senior Operating Group and its chair have successfully performed the coordinating functions assigned to them.

Section 405 of the bill includes new language requiring that any funding used to implement E–Government Initiatives shall be subject to section 605 of this Act.

Section 406 of the bill includes new language concerning the Department's rewards program.

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

ANTITRUST MODERNIZATION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation provides $1,172,000 for the Antitrust Modernization Commission, which is the same as the fiscal year 2005 level and $448,000 below the request. The Commission, authorized by Public Law 107–273, is examining whether antitrust laws need to be modernized, and is identifying and studying related antitrust issues. The request level was intended to represent the final appropriation for the Commission, but the Commission is not scheduled to complete its work until fiscal year 2007. Therefore, the Committee understands that the Commission cannot obligate all of the requested funds in fiscal year 2006 and has, therefore, reduced the funding accordingly.

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $499,000 for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, which is $7,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and the same as the request. The recommendation will allow the Commission to fund its administrative expenses through appropriated funds while relying on other sources of funding for actual purchase and restoration of property.

The Commission protects and preserves endangered cultural sites in Eastern and Central Europe important to the heritage of U.S. citizens, including cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings. One of its primary tasks is to obtain protection and preservation assurances from the governments of the region.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $9,096,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, which is $121,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and the same as the request.

The Commission was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and is directed by eight part-time commissioners. The Commission

was created to protect the civil rights of people within the United States and was intended to be an independent, bipartisan, fact-finding agency. The Commission investigates charges of citizens being deprived of voting and other civil rights and collects, studies, and disseminates information on the impact of Federal laws and policies on civil rights.

The Committee notes that the Commission has been plagued with management problems for several years. The Commission recently notified the Speaker of the House of an Anti-Deficiency Act violation that occurred during fiscal year 2004. This lack of adherence to Federal financial laws is unacceptable, and the Committee directs the Commission to immediately implement financial controls to rectify these problems. In addition, the Committee expects a report, no later than September 15, 2005, describing proposed structural and management changes for the Commission that will generate more efficient operations, including potential cost savings, but not jeopardize the mission of the agency.

The Committee recommends language as included in previous years, which provides: (1) a limitation of four full-time positions under schedule C of the Excepted Service, exclusive of one special assistant for each Commissioner, and (2) a prohibition against reimbursing Commissioners for more than 75 billable days, with the exception of the chairperson, who is permitted 125 billable days. The recommendation does not include language carried in previous fiscal years restricting the amount available for consultants. The Committee encourages the Commission to enlist outside assistance, as necessary, to correct the Commission's serious management problems.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $3,200,000 for the Commission on International Religious Freedom, which is $240,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and $200,000 above the request. The Committee recommendation includes funding above the President's request to allow the Commission to continue and increase data development, hearings, analysis of policy, outreach and overall operations required to fulfill the Commission's mandated responsibilities.

The Committee commends the Commission on its efforts to promote international religious freedom in consultation with the Department of State, independent human rights groups and other non-governmental organizations, religious leaders, academics, policy experts, the intelligence community, and government agencies. The Committee urges the Commission and the State Department to continue work on developing an Index on Religious Freedom that may be used to assess progress on relevant issues within regions and specific countries. The State Department's Report on Trafficking in Persons may provide a useful model for assessing and tracking efforts to promote religious freedom worldwide.

The Commission, established pursuant to the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, conducts independent reviews and reporting of facts and circumstances of violations of religious freedom abroad, and recommends options for United States policies with re-

spect to foreign countries engaging in or tolerating violations of religious freedom.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $2,030,000 for the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is $224,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and the same as the request. The Commission was established in 1976 to monitor compliance with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, with particular regard to provisions dealing with humanitarian affairs.

The Committee recognizes the leadership of the Commission in promoting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in the 55 participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $1,900,000 for the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, which is $25,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and the same as the request.

The Committee commends the Commission for its ongoing efforts to monitor China's compliance with international human rights agreements and standards. The Committee supports the development of the Political Prisoner Database project in accordance with Section 302(b) of Public Law 106–286 and expects the Commission to provide a status report to the Committee on related plans and activities by August 1, 2005. This database will significantly heighten international awareness regarding the plight of political prisoners in China.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $331,228,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for fiscal year 2006. This amount is $4,425,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and the same as the request.

The Committee recommendation includes inflationary increases for personnel, benefits, and space rental costs, as requested.

The recommendation continues language prohibiting the Commission from taking action to implement any workforce repositioning, restructuring, or reorganization unless the Committee has been notified in advance of such proposals, in accordance with the reprogramming procedures under section 605 of this Act. EEOC shall continue to submit quarterly status reports on projected and actual spending levels, by function, and shall highlight any changes resulting from repositioning activities.

The bill includes language similar to that included in previous Appropriations Acts allowing up to $33,000,000 for payments to State and local Fair Employment Practices Agencies (FEPAs). The

Committee again encourages the EEOC to use the experience the FEPAs have in mediation as the Commission continues to expand its Alternative Dispute Resolution programs. The bill also includes language similar to that included in previous Appropriations Acts allowing non-monetary awards to private citizens and up to $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes total budget authority of $289,771,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for fiscal year 2006, of which $288,771,000 is to be derived from offsetting collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of $1,000,000. The operating level for fiscal year 2006 is $8,686,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and $14,286,000 below the request. The recommendation provides inflationary adjustments including staff compensation and benefits.

The Committee recommendation includes bill language, similar to that included in previous Appropriations Acts, which allows: (1) up to $4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; (2) purchase of uniforms and acquisition of vehicles; (3) special counsel fees; (4) collection of $288,771,000 in section 9 fees; (5) the sum appropriated to be reduced as section 9 fees are collected; and (6) fees in excess of $288,771,000 to be available in fiscal year 2007.

The mission of the Federal Communications Commission is to implement the Communications Act of 1934 in a manner that promotes competition, innovation, and deregulation in the communications industry and the availability of high quality communications services for all Americans.

The Committee is disappointed with the presentation of FCC's budget request and directs the FCC to submit a spending plan by bureau and office within 30 days of enactment of this Act. This spending plan shall serve as the basis for all reprogramming notifications. In addition, the Committee expects FCC to include this level of detail in its fiscal year 2007 request. Furthermore, the Committee reminds the FCC of the reprogramming requirements contained in section 605 of the Act, identifying the procedures for notifying the Committee of changes to the budgetary and organizational plans of the Commission.

During the fiscal year 2004 appropriations process, the Committee raised concerns about FCC employees accepting travel payments from entities that have business concerns regulated by the Commission. The Committee is pleased that the Commission voluntarily examined its travel practices and modified its procedures for accepting payments from non-governmental sources. However, the Committee encourages the Commission to extend its prohibition on non-government-sponsored travel to apply to all FCC employees.

The recommendation does not include new funding for laboratory modifications. The Committee understands that the FCC Chairman is examining whether the project can be completed incrementally. If savings can be found and redirected from base funds, the Commission may submit a reprogramming to the Committee for further consideration of this project. In light of the potential need to upgrade the facility, the recommendation does not include language

restricting expenditure of funds for land, structure, and improvement of grounds and buildings, as requested.

The recommendation does not include new funding for oversight of Universal Service Fund activities. However, the Committee is troubled by the problems uncovered in the program and expects the FCC to give high priority to working with the Universal Service Administrative Company to fight grantee waste, fraud, and abuse, within the funds available. The Committee notes that the FCC currently spends discretionary funds to manage a grant program that is funded by mandatory contributions from interstate telecommunications service providers. Therefore, the Committee encourages the FCC to investigate the incorporation of program oversight costs into the mandatory payment structure.

The recommendation includes language making any funds for e-government activities subject to the reprogramming requirements included in section 605 of the Act.

The recommendation does not include a provision in the fiscal year 2005 bill that limited the funds available to administer the spectrum auctions program. The Committee expects the FCC to refine its cost accounting system so that all costs, including auction costs, can be clearly distinguished by activity.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends total budget authority of $211,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission for fiscal year 2006, which is $6,673,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and the same as the request. Collections from premerger filing fees under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act and Do-Not-Call list fees partially offset the appropriation requirement for this account.

The mission of the Commission is to enforce a variety of Federal antitrust and consumer protection laws. Under these laws, the Commission seeks to ensure that the nation's markets are competitive, function vigorously and efficiently, and are free from undue governmental and private restrictions. The Commission also seeks to improve the operation of the marketplace by eliminating deceptive and unfair practices. Appropriations for both the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Commission are partially financed with Hart-Scott-Rodino Act pre-merger filing fees.

The recommendation includes requested bill language prohibiting the use of funds to implement or enforce portions of section 43 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and section 151 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvements Act of 1991.

The recommendation also includes bill language which: (1) allows for purchase of uniforms and hire of motor vehicles; (2) allows up to $2,000 for official reception and representation expenses; (3) allows for the collection of fees; (4) allows for the sum appropriated to be reduced as fees are collected; and (5) allows funding to be available until expended.

HELP COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $1,000,000 for the HELP Commission to carry out its authorized purposes, which is $13,000 above the current year level and the same as the request.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The recommendation includes $330,803,000 for the payment to the Legal Services Corporation. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2005 level and $12,553,000 above the request. This amount includes: (1) $313,683,000 for grants to basic field programs and required independent audits; (2) $2,539,000 for the Office of Inspector General; (3) $12,826,000 for Corporation management and administration; and (4) $1,755,000 for client self-help and information technology.

The Legal Services Corporation is a private, nonprofit corporation that provides low-income individuals with access to legal assistance and information concerning civil legal problems. Created in 1974, the Legal Services Corporation is charged by Congress to provide assistance to those who would otherwise be unable to afford adequate legal counsel.

The recommendation does not include new funding for a loan repayment assistance program (LRAP), but the Committee encourages LSC to proceed with the planned pilot program. The Committee expects that the LRAP will help to encourage more attorneys to pursue careers in legal aid.

The Committee is concerned about LSC's rent payment for its current headquarters. The Committee expects LSC to reduce its rent payment by eliminating unnecessary office space and negotiating a more competitive cost per square foot.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee recommendation includes bill language to continue similar statutory requirements and restrictions contained in previous Appropriations Acts.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $1,865,000 for the necessary expenses of the Marine Mammal Commission, which is the same as the current level and $60,000 below the request.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $888,117,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including $863,117,000 from current year fee collections and $25,000,000 from prior year unobligated balances. This total funding level is the same as the request and $7,117,000 above the direct appropriation available in fiscal year 2005.

The primary mission of the SEC is to protect investors and maintain the integrity of the securities markets. This includes ensuring full disclosure of financial information, regulating the nation's securities markets, and preventing and policing fraud and malpractice in the securities and financial markets.

In fiscal years 2003, 2004, and 2005, the Commission received funds to significantly increase its ability to protect investors and to implement the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The fiscal year 2006 recommendation allows for inflationary adjustments and assumes one-time adjustments due to reductions for rent, furniture, equipment, and information technology investments.

The Committee is alarmed by recent news that the SEC has miscalculated by an estimated $50,000,000 its security and build-out costs in Washington, DC; New York, NY; and Boston, MA. As a result, the Committee has requested that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) report on the following: (1) the amount of funding for these projects that was not initially planned; (2) the actions that caused this change of budget plans; (3) the actions taken by the SEC since this budgeting problem was uncovered; and (4) any corrective actions to prevent this problem from recurring.

The Committee remains concerned that American investors may be unwittingly investing in companies with ties to countries that sponsor terrorism or are linked to human rights violations. The Committee believes that a company's association with sponsors of terrorism and human rights abuses, no matter how large or small, can have a materially adverse result on a public company's operations, financial condition, earnings, and stock prices, all of which can negatively affect the value of an investment. In order to protect American investors' savings and to disclose these business relationships to investors, an Office of Global Security Risk was established within the Division of Corporation Finance. The Committee notes that the SEC was slow to respond to direction to establish the office and expects all positions designated for the office to be filled as soon as possible. The Committee directs the SEC to continue to submit quarterly reports on the activities of this office.

In addition, the Committee recommends language, similar to that included in previous Appropriations Acts, which: (1) allows for the rental of space; (2) makes up to $3,000 available for official reception and representation expenses; (3) makes up to $10,000 available for a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions; and (4) makes up to $100,000 available for expenses of meetings and consultations with foreign governmental and regulatory officials.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The recommendation provides a total of $589,605,000 for the five appropriations accounts of the Small Business Administration (SBA). This amount is $3,389,000 below the budget request and $17,831,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2005 excluding $929,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided for the disaster loan program in response to hurricane emergency declarations. Detailed guidance for the five SBA appropriations accounts are contained in the following paragraphs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $318,029,000 for the salaries and expenses account of the Small Business Administration. This amount is the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 2005 and $10,870,000 above the request.

Of the amount provided under this heading, $200,029,000 is for operating expenses of the SBA. In addition, a total of $133,461,000 from other SBA accounts may be transferred to and merged with the salaries and expenses account for indirect operating costs. This amount consists of $124,961,000 from the Business Loans Program account and $8,500,000 from the Disaster Loans Program account for administrative expenses related to those accounts. The Committee also anticipates that SBA will have an additional $3,000,000 in fee receipts and $13,475,000 in reimbursable amounts from other agencies available for operating expenses. This will result in a total availability of $349,965,000 for the operating expenses of the SBA, an increase of $17,520,000.

The Committee directs the SBA to support no less than the fiscal year 2005 level of funding for the HUBZone Contracting Program; the National Ombudsman; Native American Outreach; and the Office of Advocacy, including support for the Advocacy Database. In addition, the Committee expects the SBA to support no less than the fiscal year 2005 level for international trade programs, including the United States Export Assistance Centers (USEACs). The Committee also expects the SBA to continue to devote funds from its operating budget to enhance opportunities for small businesses to partner with the manufacturing sector.

The recommendation includes language under the Disaster Loans Program account allowing $49,716,000 to be transferred to and merged with the salaries and expenses account for the direct and indirect administrative costs of disaster loan making and servicing.

Within the amounts provided under this heading, the Committee expects the SBA to continue to help small businesses adapt to a paperless procurement environment. The Committee recommendation also includes the full amount requested for Low Documentation Processing Centers. The Committee expects the SBDC program to continue its work with the Small Business Compliance Alliance.

The Committee understands that SBA's information technology (IT) systems are in need of upgrades, and that as the agency transforms by reducing staffing levels, IT investments are critical. For this reason, the recommendation includes ample funding to address the highest priority needs. The SBA is expected to complete projects in the following priority order, as funding permits: upgrade the e-mail system, modernize the internet and intranet, improve electronic records management, and consolidate the IT infrastructure.

The Committee notes that the SBA has oversight of the Business Gateway program, a one-stop web site for existing and prospective business owners. The Committee is not convinced that there is sufficient justification for this and other e-government investments. The recommendation includes language making any funds for e-

government activities subject to the reprogramming requirements in section 605 of the Act.

The Committee recommendation for salaries and expenses includes a total of $118,000,000 for non-credit initiatives as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Veterans Programs	$750
Small Business Development Centers	88,000
SCORE	5,000
Women's Business Centers	12,500
Women's Business Council	750
Microloan Technical Assistance	10,000
Drug Free Workplace	1,000
Total, non-credit initiatives	118,000

The SBA shall not reduce these noncredit programs to fund operating costs.

The SBA shall submit a report to the Committee by August 15, 2005, describing the following programs and identifying any duplication or opportunities for consolidation of activities: SBDCs, Women's Business Centers, and SCORE. The Committee is concerned that many of these programs perform similar functions and serve similar audiences, and, therefore, may be duplicative.

The Committee is aware that there are certain rural areas that are underutilized business areas, but are excluded from HUBZone designation because a metropolitan area in the county disproportionately affects the total population of the jurisdiction and prohibits the county from being designated as a qualified nonmetropolitan county. The Committee encourages the SBA to examine ways to incorporate these areas into any future revisions of the Small Business Act.

The Committee recommendation includes requested language authorizing $3,500 for official reception and representation expenses as well as language authorizing the SBA to charge fees to cover the cost of publications and certain loan servicing activities. The language also permits revenues received from all such activities to be credited to the salaries and expenses account to be available for carrying out these purposes without further appropriations. The recommendation also includes new language making $1,000,000 available for the National Veterans Business Development Corporation.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $13,500,000 for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration, which is $1,000,000 below the request and $660,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2005. The Committee understands that these resources will be used to meet the Office of Inspector General's statutory requirements, with a particular focus on fraud investigations, financial statement audits, and the agency's transformation.

SURETY BOND GUARANTEES REVOLVING FUND

The Committee recommends a total of $2,861,000 for the Surety Bond Guarantees Revolving Fund, which is $139,000 below the request and the same as the fiscal year 2005 level. The Committee understands that the Surety Bond program is not covered by Fed-

eral Credit Reform Act, and that SBA requests an appropriation only when projections show that the reserves need to be replenished to cover estimated future liabilities.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for the direct costs of business loans, which is $435,000 less than the fiscal year 2005 level and $1,000,000 above the request. The Committee's recommendation restores the loan subsidy appropriation for the microloan program which was proposed for elimination in the request.

The Committee recommends a total of $124,961,000 under this account for administrative expenses related to business loan programs. The amount provided for administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for SBA salaries and expenses to cover the common overhead expenses associated with business loans.

The SBA Business Loan Program serves as an important source of capital for America's small businesses. The recommendation designates a $16,500,000,000 business loan program level, the requested program level. The President's request and the Committee's recommendation assume that the 7(a) business loan program can continue to operate without an appropriation for subsidy costs. The Committee believes that operating this program at zero subsidy is beneficial for the long-term sustainability of this program.

The recommendation also supports the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) and 504 loan programs with no subsidy appropriation. As proposed, the recommendation does not include authority for the participating securities program. The recommendation includes a $6,000,000,000 program level for the 504 certified development company program, which is $500,000,000 above the request and $1,000,000,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level.

In addition, the recommendation includes a $12,000,000,000 program level for the Secondary Market Guarantee Program. This reflects the inclusion of this program under the Federal Credit Reform Act. The subsidy rate is zero; therefore, no appropriation is required.

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, Congress is required to appropriate an amount sufficient to cover the subsidy costs associated with all direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments made in fiscal year 2006, as well as the administrative expenses of the loan programs. The subsidy amounts are measured on a net present value basis and the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommends a total of $129,254,000 for the Disaster Loans Program Account for loan subsidies and associated administrative expenses, which is $10,081,000 below the request and $17,606,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level excluding supplementals. The Committee recommendation includes $79,538,000 for the subsidy costs of disaster loans, which, when combined with estimated recoveries and other carry-over balances, will provide for a loan level of at least $810,350,000, which represents the requested average annual disaster loan program level.

The Committee recommendation includes $49,716,000 for administrative expenses of carrying out the program, which may be transferred to and merged with appropriations for salaries and expenses. The recommendation includes language specifying that, of the amount provided for administrative expenses, $40,316,000 is for the direct administrative expenses of loan making and loan servicing, and $8,500,000 is for indirect administrative expenses. The recommendation also includes language requiring that any amount in excess of $8,500,000 transferred to the salaries and expenses account for indirect administrative expenses shall be subject to reprogramming requirements, as detailed under section 605 of this Act. In addition, the recommendation retains language transferring $900,000 of the amount provided for administrative expenses to the Office of Inspector General for audits and reviews of the disaster loan portfolio.

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the Congress is required to appropriate an amount sufficient to cover the subsidy costs associated with all direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments made in fiscal year 2006, as well as the administrative expenses of the loan programs. The subsidy amounts are measured on a net present value basis, and the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the State Justice Institute (SJI) for fiscal year 2006, which is $578,000 below the fiscal year 2005 appropriation and $2,000,000 above the President's request.

The SJI is a private, non-governmental organization that awards grants to improve the administration of justice in State courts. For the fourth consecutive year, the Administration's budget request has proposed eliminating Federal funding for SJI.

The Committee understands that SJI has been unable to generate stable sources of non-Federal funding. The Committee is aware that SJI has contacted bar associations and court organizations, yet these groups are not inclined to contribute to operations of the SJI beyond providing matching grant funds for individual projects. For this reason, the Committee has continued to provide Federal funds for SJI even though the President's request does not include funding for this organization. The Committee commends SJI for beginning to work with the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) on issues involving State courts and encourages SJI to continue to seek funds from OJP grant programs.

The Committee expects that successful applicants for new and continuing SJI grants will provide matching funds of not less than fifty percent of the total cost of the project.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $4,000,000 for the necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security

Review Commission in fiscal year 2006, including not more than $5,000 for the purpose of official representation. This amount is $1,040,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level and the same as the request. Requested language regarding staffing limitations is not included. The Committee supports the work the Commission is undertaking in response to the U.S.-China trade relationship.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

OPERATING EXPENSES

The recommendation includes $22,850,000 for the United States Institute of Peace, which is $157,000 above the fiscal year 2005 level, and $1,000,000 above the budget request. The recommended funding level supports programs related to resolving conflicts in the Arab and Muslim World.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments and agencies funded in the accompanying bill.

Section 601 prohibits any appropriation contained in the Act from being used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

Section 602 prohibits any appropriation contained in the Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless explicitly provided.

Section 603 provides that the expenditure of any appropriation contained in the Act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing Executive Order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 604 provides that if any provision of the Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of such provisions to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall not be affected.

Section 605, modified from fiscal year 2005, provides for the Committee's policy concerning the reprogramming of funds. Section 605(a) prohibits the reprogramming of funds which: (1) creates new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates offices or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices; (6) reorganizes programs, or activities; or (7) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance. Section 605(b) prohibits a reprogramming of funds in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that: (1) augments existing programs, projects or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress

are notified 15 days in advance. The Committee has again included carryover funds under the requirements of section 605 to clarify that agencies must follow reprogramming procedures with respect to carryover funds.

Section 606 prohibits funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce any guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission covering harassment based on religion similar to proposed guidelines published by the EEOC in October 1993.

Section 607 provides that if it is determined that any person intentionally affixes a "Made in America" label to any product that was not made in America that person shall not be eligible to receive any contract or subcontract with funds made available in this Act.

Section 608, proposed for deletion in the budget request, prohibits the use of funds for any United Nations peacekeeping mission when it is made known that United States Armed Forces are under the command or operational control of a foreign national and the President has not submitted to the Congress a recommendation that such involvement is in the national security interest of the United States.

Section 609, proposed for deletion in the budget request, requires quarterly reporting to Congress of unobligated balances that were received during any previous fiscal year.

Section 610, proposed for deletion in the budget request, prohibits the use of funds to pay for expansion of diplomatic or consular operations in Vietnam beyond the level of operations on July 11, 1995, unless the President certifies within 60 days that Vietnam is cooperating in full faith with the U.S. on POW/MIA issues.

Section 611 provides that any closing or downsizing costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from funding reductions in the Act shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the Department or agency, and provides transfer authority between appropriation accounts to carry out the provision, subject to reprogramming procedures.

Section 612, proposed for deletion in the budget request, prohibits funds made available in this Act from being used to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products or to seek the reduction or removal of foreign restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, provided that such restrictions are applied equally to all tobacco products or tobacco products of the same type. This provision is not intended to impact routine international trade services provided to all U.S. citizens, including the processing of applications to establish foreign trade zones.

Section 613 prohibits funds for the issuance of visas to persons involved in political and extrajudicial killings in Haiti.

Section 614 prohibits funds made available in this Act from being used to implement a Federal user fee for background checks conducted pursuant to the Brady Handgun Control Act of 1993, or to implement a background check system that does not require and result in the destruction of certain information within 24 hours.

Section 615, modified from fiscal year 2005 and the request, delays the obligations of any receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund in excess of $625,000,000 until October 1, 2006. This language is continued to ensure a stable source of funds will remain available for the program, despite inconsistent levels of crimi-

nal fines deposited annually into the fund. Requested language rescinding the remaining balances in the Crime Victims Fund is not included.

Section 616 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against or denigrate the religious beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 617, proposed for deletion in the budget request, prohibits the use of funds to process visas for citizens of countries that deny or delay the repatriation of deported citizens.

Section 618, proposed for deletion in the budget request, prohibits the transfer of funds in the Act to any department or agency of the United States Government, except for transfers made under authorities provided in this, or any other appropriation Act.

Section 619, modified from the current year and proposed for deletion in the budget request, requires the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Small Business Administration to certify that telecommuting opportunities have increased over the previous fiscal year. This section also designates funding for the Department's, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Small Business Administration to be available only after such certification is provided.

Section 620 requires the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and National Science Foundation to certify that telecommuting opportunities have been made available to 100 percent of the eligible workforce. This section also designates funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and National Science Foundation to be available only after such certification is provided.

Section 621, proposed for deletion in the budget request, requires the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to include specific language in any release of tracing study data that makes clear that trace data cannot be used to draw broad conclusions about firearms-related crime.

Section 622, proposed for deletion in the budget request, prohibits the issuance of certain visas.

Section 623 prohibits the use of funds to process patents of human organisms. The Committee concurs with the intent of this provision as expressed in the colloquy between the provision's sponsor in the House and the Ranking Minority Member of the House Committee on Appropriations as occurred on July 22, 2003, with respect to any existing patents on stem cells.

Section 624, proposed for deletion in the budget request, prohibits the use of funds in this Act to pay expenses for any United States delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission if such commission is chaired or presided over by a country that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

Section 625, modified as requested, provides guidance regarding the Capital Security Cost-Sharing program for overseas buildings.

Section 626 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to be used to support or justify torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

Section 627, proposed for deletion in the budget request, designates funds from the Departments and agencies in this Act for

the purpose of implementing the Capital Security Cost-Sharing program.

Section 628, proposed for deletion in the budget request, prohibits the use of funds in this Act to contravene the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

Section 629, proposed for deletion in the budget request, prohibits the use of funds made available to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for voluntary separations, unless the Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space Administration certifies to Congress that there would be no loss of critical skills for certain National Aeronautics and Space Administration activities.

Section 630 allows the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to sell a certain parcel of land and to retain the proceeds for certain activities.

Section 631 directs the President through his designee the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop a national aeronautics policy to guide the aeronautics programs of the Administration through 2020.

Section 632 requires that any funds used by the National Science Foundation to implement certain initiatives shall be subject to section 605 of this Act.

Section 633 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to require certain export licenses.

Section 634 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to deny certain import applications.

Section 635 prohibits the use of funds to include certain language in trade agreements.

TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $62,000,000 from unobligated balances in this account. The budget request proposed this rescission under Title I of this Act.

OFFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $38,500,000 of the unobligated prior year balances in this account. The budget request proposed a $95,500,000 rescission for similar programs under Title I of this Act. This rescission shall not apply to funds available for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $86,500,000 of unobligated prior year balances in this account. The budget request proposed a $115,500,000 rescission from this account under Title I of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

EMERGENCY STEEL GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $35,000,000 of unobligated balances in this account instead of $50,168,000 as proposed in the budget request.

RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES-CANADA ALASKA RAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The recommendation includes a rescission of $2,000,000 from unobligated balances in this account, as proposed in the budget request.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives states that:

> Each report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

The Committee on Appropriations bases its authority to report this legislation from Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America, which states:

> No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law. * * *

Appropriations contained in this Act are made pursuant to this specific power granted by the Constitution.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives in developing funding recommendations.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill, which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

Language is included in various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities that require annual authorization or additional legislation, which to date has not been enacted.

The bill includes provisions that place limitations on the use of funds in the bill or change existing limitations and that might, under some circumstances, be construed as changing the application of existing law.

The bill includes a number of provisions, virtually unchanged for many years, that are technically considered legislation.

The bill also provides that a number of appropriations shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year. While these provisions are not specifically authorized for all of the items, it is deemed desirable to include such language for certain programs in order to provide for orderly administration and the effective use of funds.

Language is included under a number of accounts, in which appropriations are offset by collections, that specifies the level of offsetting collections to be credited to the account and in certain cases makes collections in excess of the level available in the following fiscal year.

In various places in the bill, the Committee has designated funds within appropriation accounts in order to fund specific programs and has adjusted some designations.

Language is deleted for items that were one-time requirements in fiscal year 2005.

Language is included making changes to citations of authorizations.

Language is included designating the number of employees and funding for certain functions of the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State.

Throughout the bill, several General Provisions carried in the fiscal year 2005 bill for one-time requirements are deleted and several others contain technical modifications.

Those additional changes in the fiscal year 2006 bill, which might be interpreted as changing existing law, are as follows:

Under United States Attorneys, language is modified concerning the availability of funds.

Under United States Marshals Service, Salaries and Expenses, language is included regarding amounts available for information technology systems, equipment, and the renovation of certain space.

Under Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, language is modified making such sums of funding available.

Under the Federal Bureau of Investigation, language is modified concerning the purchase of motor vehicles, designating an amount

for reimbursable agreements, and designating funding for official reception and representation.

Under the Federal Bureau of Investigation, language is modified making funding available for a records management facility.

Under the Drug Enforcement Administration, language is modified concerning the purchase of motor vehicles.

Under Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, language is included regarding the purchase of motor vehicles, and regarding funds carried forward into the next fiscal year.

Under Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, language is included regarding evaluation, training and technical assistance.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, language is modified regarding intelligence capabilities, and language is included regarding cannabis eradication and capital litigation.

Under Weed and Seed Program Fund, language is modified regarding training and technical assistance.

Under Community Oriented Policing Services, language is modified regarding armor vests, Indian tribes, interoperability and gangs. Language is modified regarding the availability of DNA analysis funding. Language is modified regarding the use of prior year balances.

Under the Juvenile Justice account, language is modified regarding the gang resistance program. Language is included regarding the application of certain funding designations.

In section 105, modified language is included allowing the Department of Justice to transfer up to five percent between appropriations accounts, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures.

In section 106, language is modified regarding a Personnel Management Demonstration Project.

In section 107, modified language is included regarding the establishment of procurement quotas by the Drug Enforcement Administration.

In section 110, language is included regarding the application of reprogramming requirements to certain initiatives.

Under the International Trade Administration, language is modified concerning the availability of funds.

Under Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction, language is modified regarding the administration of grants.

Under United States Patent and Trademark Office, language is modified regarding certain authorities.

Under National Institutes of Standards and Technology, language is modified allowing the transfer of certain amounts to the working capital fund.

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities, language is included making specific amounts available by transfer from the "Promote and Develop American Fisheries". Language is modified regarding general administrative charges. Language is modified regarding reprogramming and use of de-obligated balances.

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction, language is modified regarding reprogramming and the use of de-obligated balances.

Under Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery, language is included describing uses of funds under this account.

Section 205 includes modified language regarding the application of reprogramming requirements to certain initiatives.

Under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Administrative Provisions, language is modified regarding the transfer of funds between appropriations accounts.

Under the National Science Foundation, Research and Related Activities, language is modified regarding the United States polar icebreaking fleet. Language is included regarding inducement prizes.

Under emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services, language is included regarding transfers to the repatriation loans program account.

Under International Organizations, Contributions to International Organizations, language is modified requiring notification of any increase in the United Nations biennial budget.

Under Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities, language is included regarding extended availability of funds. Language is included prohibiting funds to be obligated for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless the United Nations has taken appropriate measures to prevent sexual exploitation and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such activity.

Section 405 includes new language regarding the application of reprogramming requirements to certain initiatives.

Section 406 includes new language relating to eligibility criteria for the State Department's rewards program.

Under Small Business Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included regarding an authorization citation, and language is included designating a specific amount for the National Veterans Business Development Corporation. Language is included regarding the application of reprogramming requirements to certain initiatives.

Under Business Loans Program Account, includes language deleting the reference to an authorization Act and designating an amount of lending authority.

Under Disaster Loans Program Account, language is included regarding authorities for providing direct loans, and providing for the availability of funds.

Section 605 includes modified language regarding the reprogramming of funds.

Section 609 includes modified language regarding the submission of accounting reports.

Section 615 includes modified language regarding the Fund established in 42 U.S.C. 10601.

Section 619 includes modified language, requiring the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Small Business Administration to certify that telecommuting opportunities have increased over the previous fiscal year. This section also designates funding for the departments, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Small Business Administration to be available only after such certification is provided.

Section 620 requires the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and National Science Foundation to certify that telecommuting opportunities have been made available to 100 percent of the eligible workforce. This section also designates funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and National Science Foundation to be available only after such certification is provided.

Section 625 includes modified language regarding the Department of State's Capital Security Cost Sharing program.

Section 627 includes modified language designating funding for the Capital Security Cost Sharing program.

Section 629 prohibits the use of funds made available to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for voluntary separations, unless the Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space Administration certifies to Congress that there would be no loss of critical skills for certain National Aeronautics and Space Administration activities.

Section 630 allows the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to sell a certain parcel of land and to retain the proceeds for certain activities.

Section 631 directs the President through his designee, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to develop a national aeronautics policy to guide the aeronautics programs of the Administration through 2020.

Section 632 requires that any funds used by the National Science Foundation to implement certain initiatives shall be subject to section 605 of this Act.

Section 633 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to require certain export licenses.

Section 634 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to deny certain import applications.

Section 635 prohibits the use of funds to include certain language in trade agreements.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency/Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Department of Justice: [1]				
General Administration	2003	$121,079	$100,579	$126,956
Justice Information Sharing Technology				135,000
Narrowband Communications/Integrated Wireless Network	2003	149,292	81,354	110,000
Administrative Review and Appeals	2003	198,869	191,535	215,685
Detention Trustee	2003	1,388,583	1,366,591	1,222,000
Office of Inspector General	2003	66,288	57,937	66,801
U.S. Parole Commission	2003	11,355	10,488	11,200
General Legal Activities	2003	659,181	611,325	665,821
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	1992	4,058	2,500	6,333
Antitrust Division	2003	141,855	133,133	144,451
U.S. Attorneys	2003	1,550,948	1,503,767	1,626,146
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2003	1,194	1,136	1,220
U.S. Marshals Service	2003	737,346	680,474	800,255
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2003	156,145	175,645	such sums

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency/Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Community Relations Service	2003	10,732	9,474	9,659
Assets Forfeiture Fund	2003	22,949	21,901	21,468
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2003	362,131	372,131	506,940
Federal Bureau of Investigation—Salaries and Expenses	2003	4,323,912	4,234,587	5,741,132
Federal Bureau of Investigation—Construction	2003	1,250	1,250	20,105
Drug Enforcement Administration	2003	1,582,044	1,560,919	1,706,173
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives				923,613
Federal Prison System	2003	4,605,068	4,470,478	4,969,126
Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs:				
STOP Formula Program	2005	185,000	187,086	187,308
Encouraging Arrest Policies	2005	65,000	63,491	63,491
Rural Domestic Violence	2005	40,000	39,685	39,685
Training Programs for Probation and Pretrial Services	1997	1,000		4,415
Stalking Database	2005	3,000	2,950	2,950
Safe Havens	2002	15,000		14,078
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	2005	7,500	7,250	7,250
Civil Legal Assistance	2005	40,000	39,740	39,740
Violence on College Campuses	2005	10,000	9,175	9,175
Training Programs for Disabled Women	2005	5,000	4,600	4,600
Court Appointed Special Advocates	2005	12,000	11,897	11,897
Training for Judicial Personnel	2005	2,300	1,925	1,925
Grants for Televised Testimony	2005	1,000	983	983
Office of Justice Programs:				
Justice Assistance:				
Management and Administration	2003	215,811	38,000	36,000
National Institute of Justice	1995	33,000	59,879	56,000
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995	33,000	32,335	35,000
Regional Information Sharing System	2003	100,000	29,000	40,466
White Collar Crime Center				9,000
State and Local Law Enforcement:				
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants				348,466
Byrne Discretionary Grants	1995	1,000,000	500,000	110,000
Boys and Girls Clubs	2005	80,000	85,000	85,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2004	such sums	300,000	355,000
Southwest Border Prosecutors				30,000
Victims of Trafficking	2005	15,000	10,000	10,000
Drug Courts	2005	60,000	40,000	40,000
State Prison Drug Treatment Program	2000	72,000	63,000	25,000
Cannabis Eradication				11,600
Intelligence State and Local Training				10,359
Prescription Drug Monitoring				10,000
Missing Alzheimer's Patients	1998	900	898	871
Weed and Seed				50,000
Community Oriented Policing:				
Tribal Law Enforcement				38,000
Methamphetamine Hot Spots				60,000
Law Enforcement Interoperability and Technologies				120,000
Bullet Proof Vests Programs	2004	50,000	25,000	30,000
Anti-gang Initiative				60,000
Offender Reentry	2005	16,000	10,000	10,000
Juvenile Justice:				
Juvenile Mentoring				5,000
Tribal Youth				10,000
Alcohol Prevention				25,000
Gang Prevention				25,000

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency/Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	2005	350,000	55,000	60,000
Victims of Child Abuse Act	2005	20,000	15,000	15,000
Secure our Schools Act	2003	30,000		15,000
Project Childsafe				5,000
Office of the United States Trade Representative	2004	33,108	41,552	44,779
International Trade Commission	2004	57,240	61,700	62,752
Department of Commerce:.				
International Trade Administration	1996	such sums	248,726	406,925
Bureau of Industry and Security	2001	such sums	64,711	77,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	1993	19,400	17,900	17,716
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction	1994	42,000	24,000	2,000
National Institute of Standards and Technology, Technology Administration	1993	393,500	279,007	555,204
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [2]	various			3,380,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2002	14,625,400	16,196,400	16,471,050
National Science Foundation [3]	2005	7,378,340	5,472,8224	5,643,370
Department of State:				
Administration of Foreign Affairs	2003	5,190,390	5,874,914	6,699,438
International Organizations	2003	1,617,359	1,672,000	2,201,712
International Commissions	2003	66,385	64,130	63,800
Other State	2003	72,000	69,986	66,875
Broadcasting Board of Governors	2003	644,486	599,560	630,893
United States Commission on Civil Rights	1995	9,500	9,096	9,096
Commission on International Religious Freedom	2003	3,000	3,000	3,200
Federal Communications Commission	1991	such sums	115,794	289,771
Federal Trade Commission	1998	111,000	106,500	211,000
Legal Services Corporation	1980	such sums	300,000	330,803
Marine Mammal Commission	1999	1,750	1,890	1,865
Securities and Exchange Commission	2003	776,000	716,350	888,117

[1] The fiscal year 2005 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, Public Law 108–447, Section 105, continued the authorizations contained in Public law 107–273, the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorizations Act until the effective date of a subsequent Department of Justice appropriation authorization act.

[2] Programs under the Department of Commerce are funded pursuant to a number of expiring authorizing statutes. The statutes address a number of projects that do not directly correspond to the account structure in this Act.

[3] FY 2006 authorization levels for the National Science Foundation are contingent upon a determination by Congress that the National Science Foundation has made progress toward certain management goals. Congress has not yet made such determinations.

Comparison With the Budget Resolution

Clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an explanation of compliance with section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, which requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how that authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year from the Committee's section 302(a) allocation.

[In millions of dollars]

	Section 302(b) allocation	Recommended in this bill
Budget authority:		
Mandatory	$361	$361
Discretionary	57,453	57,453
Total budget authority	57,814	57,814

[In millions of dollars]

	Section 302(b) allocation	Recommended in this bill
Outlays:		
Manadory	373	373
Discretionary	58,856	58,608
Total outlays	59,229	58,981

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

Fiscal year 2006 outlays

[In millions of dollars]

Budget authority	$57,814
Outlays:	
2006	35,834
2007	15,274
2008	4,333
2009	2,097
2010 and future years	1,032

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget and impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

	Millions
FY 2006 new budget authority	$2,475
FY 2006 outlays resulting therefrom	495

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In accordance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclose in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 36 OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT BASIC AUTHORITIES ACT OF 1956

SEC. 36. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

(a) * * *

(b) REWARDS AUTHORIZED.—In the sole discretion of the Secretary (except as provided in subsection (c)(2)) and in consultation, as appropriate, with the Attorney General, the Secretary may pay a reward to any individual *or to an officer or employee of a foreign government in accordance with subsection (f)(2)* who furnishes information leading to—

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

[(f) INELIGIBILITY.—An officer**]**

(f) INELIGIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an officer or employee of any entity of Federal, State, or local government or of a foreign government who, while in the performance of his or her official duties, furnishes information described in subsection (b) shall not be eligible for a reward under this section.

(2) EXCEPTION IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Secretary may pay a reward to an officer or employee of a foreign government (or any entity thereof) who, while in the performance of his or her official duties, furnishes information described in such subsection, if the Secretary determines that such payment satisfies the following conditions:

(A) Such payment is appropriate in light of the exceptional or high-profile nature of the information furnished pursuant to such subsection.

(B) Such payment may aid in furnishing further information described in such subsection.

(C) Such payment is formally requested by such agency.

* * * * * * *

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, no language is included transferring unexpended balances.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department of Justice, Assets Forfeiture Fund	$62,000,000
Department of Justice, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Account	38,500,000
Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services Account	86,500,000
Department of Commerce, Emergency Steel Guaranteed Loan Program Account	35,000,000
United States-Canada Alaska Rail Commission	2,000,000

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: June 7, 2005
Measure: Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2006
Motion by: Mr. Obey
Description of Motion: To increase formula grants to state and local law enforcement agencies and COPS grants for firing, training and technical assistance, Police Corps, and interoperability by $410,000,000; and to increase Economic Development Assistance grants by $53,000,000. Increases are offset by a reduction to tax cuts for certain income groups.
Results: Rejected 23 yeas to 37 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Berry	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bishop	Mr. Alexander
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Clyburn	Mr. Carter
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Crenshaw
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Doolittle
Mr. Farr	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Fattah	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Goode
Mr. Jackson	Ms. Granger
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Istook
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kirk
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Moran	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Obey	Mr. LaHood
Mr. Olver	Mr. Latham
Mr. Price	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Sabo	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Peterson
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rehberg
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Sherwood
	Mr. Simpson
	Mr. Sweeney
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Dr. Weldon
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

The following table provides a detailed summary, for each Department and agency, comparing the amounts recommended in the bill with fiscal year 2005 enacted amounts and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2006:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
500	TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
600	General Administration					
700	Salaries and expenses	122,443	161,407	89,906	-32,537	-71,501
720	Office of Intelligence and Policy Review	---	---	37,050	+37,050	+37,050
750	Subtotal	122,443	161,407	126,956	+4,513	-34,451
800	Joint automated booking system	19,915	---	---	-19,915	---
900	Automated Biometric Identification System-Integrated					
1000	Identification system integration	4,987	---	---	-4,987	---
1100	Justice information sharing technology	---	181,490	135,000	+135,000	-46,490
1200	Legal activities office automation	39,969	---	---	-39,969	---
1300	Narrowband communications	98,664	128,701	110,000	+11,336	-18,701
1400	Administrative review and appeals	201,241	216,286	215,685	+14,444	-601
1500	Detention trustee	874,160	1,222,000	1,222,000	+347,840	---
1510	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13)	184,000	---	---	-184,000	---
1600	Office of Inspector General	62,960	67,431	66,801	+3,841	-630
1700	Total, General administration	1,608,339	1,977,315	1,876,442	+268,103	-100,873
1800	United States Parole Commission					
1900	Salaries and expenses	10,496	11,300	11,200	+704	-100

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
2000	Legal Activities					
2100	General legal activities:					
2200	Direct appropriation	625,722	679,661	665,821	+40,099	-13,840
2300	Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	6,249	6,333	6,333	+84	---
2400	Antitrust Division	138,259	144,451	144,451	+6,192	---
2500	Offsetting fee collections - current year	-101,000	-116,000	-116,000	-15,000	---
2600	Direct appropriation	37,259	28,451	28,451	-8,808	---
2700	United States Attorneys					
2800	Salaries and expenses	1,526,849	1,626,146	1,626,146	+99,297	---
2900	United States Trustee System Fund	173,602	185,402	214,402	+40,800	+29,000
3000	Offsetting fee collections	-168,602	-180,402	-209,402	-40,800	-29,000
3100	Interest on U.S. securities	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	---	---
3200	Direct appropriation	---	---	---	---	---
3300	Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,203	1,270	1,220	+17	-50
3400	United States Marshals Service:					
3500	Salaries and expenses (non-CSE)	741,941	790,255	800,255	+58,314	+10,000
3510	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13)	11,935	---	---	-11,935	---
3600	Construction	5,657	---	---	-5,657	---
3700	Total, United States Marshals Service	759,533	790,255	800,255	+40,722	+10,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
3800	Fees and expenses of witnesses	177,585	168,000	168,000	-9,585	---
3900	Community Relations Service	9,535	9,759	9,659	+124	-100
4000	Assets forfeiture fund	21,469	21,468	21,468	-1	---
4100	Payment to radiation exposure compensation					
4200	trust fund	27,429	---	---	-27,429	---
4300	Total, Legal activities	3,192,833	3,331,343	3,327,353	+134,520	-3,990
4400	Interagency Law Enforcement					
4500	Interagency crime and drug enforcement	553,539	661,940	506,940	-46,599	-155,000
4600	Federal Bureau of Investigation					
4700	Salaries and expenses	4,132,090	4,091,132	3,452,235	-679,855	-638,897
4710	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13)	73,991	---	---	-73,991	---
4800	Counterintelligence and national security	1,003,416	1,600,000	2,288,897	+1,285,481	+688,897
4900	Direct appropriation	5,209,497	5,691,132	5,741,132	+531,635	+50,000
5000	Construction	10,106	10,105	20,105	+9,999	+10,000
5100	Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	5,219,603	5,701,237	5,761,237	+541,634	+60,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
5200	Drug Enforcement Administration					
5300	Salaries and expenses	1,785,398	1,892,722	1,907,846	+122,448	+15,124
5310	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13)	7,648	---	---	-7,648	---
5400	Diversion control fund	-154,216	-198,566	-201,673	-47,457	-3,107
5500	Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,638,830	1,694,156	1,706,173	+67,343	+12,017
5550	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms					
5600	Salaries and expenses	878,465	803,613	923,613	+45,148	+120,000
5610	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13)	4,000	---	---	-4,000	---
5700	Legislative proposal	---	120,000	---	---	-120,000
5800	Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	882,465	923,613	923,613	+41,148	---
5900	Federal Prison System					
6000	Salaries and expenses	4,565,884	4,895,649	4,895,649	+329,765	---
6100	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-324)	5,500	---	---	-5,500	---
6200	Buildings and facilities	186,475	170,112	70,112	-116,363	-100,000
6220	Rescission	---	-314,000	---	---	+314,000
6300	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-324)	18,600	---	---	-18,600	---
6400	Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on					
6500	administrative expenses)	3,366	3,365	3,365	-1	---
6600	Total, Federal Prison System	4,779,825	4,755,126	4,969,126	+189,301	+214,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
6650	Violence against women office	382,103	362,997	387,497	+5,394	+24,500
6700	Office of Justice Programs					
6800	Justice assistance	224,856	1,234,977	227,466	+2,610	-1,007,511
6900	Rescission	---	-95,500	---	---	+95,500
7000	Public safety officers benefits, death benefits	---	64,000	---	---	-64,000
7100	Total, Justice assistance	224,856	1,203,477	227,466	+2,610	-976,011
7200	State and local law enforcement assistance:					
7300	Justice assistance grants	625,531	---	348,466	-277,065	+348,466
7400	Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(83,865)	---	(85,000)	(+1,135)	(+85,000)
7500	National Institute of Justice (earmark)	(9,866)	---	(10,000)	(+134)	(+10,000)
7600	USA FREEDOM corps (earmark)	(2,467)	---	---	(-2,467)	---
7700	Indian assistance	17,760	---	---	-17,760	---
7800	Tribal prison construction	(4,933)	---	---	(-4,933)	---
7900	Indian tribal courts program	(7,893)	---	---	(-7,893)	---
8000	Indian grants	(4,933)	---	---	(-4,933)	---
8100	State criminal alien assistance program	300,926	---	355,000	+54,074	+355,000
8200	Southwest border prosecutors	29,599	---	30,000	+401	+30,000
8300	Byrne grants (discretionary)	167,756	---	110,000	-57,756	+110,000
8400	Drug courts	39,466	---	40,000	+534	+40,000
8500	Other crime control programs	5,903	---	871	-5,032	+871
8600	Assistance for victims of trafficking	9,866	---	10,000	+134	+10,000
8700	Prescription drug monitoring	9,866	---	10,000	+134	+10,000
8800	Prison rape prevention	36,506	---	40,000	+3,494	+40,000
8900	State prison drug treatment	24,666	---	25,000	+334	+25,000
9000	Intelligence sharing	10,359	---	10,359	---	+10,359

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
9010	Cannabis eradication	---	---	11,600	+11,600	+11,600
9020	Capital litigation	---	---	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
9200	Total, State and local law enforcement	1,278,204	---	1,001,296	-276,908	+1,001,296
9300	Weed and seed program fund	61,172	---	50,000	-11,172	+50,000
9400	Community oriented policing services:					
9500	Hiring	9,866	---	---	-9,866	---
9600	Training and technical assistance	14,800	7,000	---	-14,800	-7,000
9700	Bullet proof vests	24,666	---	30,000	+5,334	+30,000
9800	Tribal law enforcement	19,733	51,600	38,000	+18,267	-13,600
9900	Meth hot spots	51,854	20,000	60,000	+8,146	+40,000
10000	Police corps	14,800	---	---	-14,800	---
10100	COPS technology	136,763	---	120,000	-16,763	+120,000
10200	Interoperable communications	98,664	---	---	-98,664	---
10300	Criminal records upgrade	24,666	---	25,000	+334	+25,000
10400	DNA backlog/crime lab	108,531	---	177,057	+68,526	+177,057
10500	Paul Coverdell forensics science	14,800	---	---	-14,800	---
10600	Crime identification technology	28,070	---	---	-28,070	---
10700	Offender reentry	9,866	---	10,000	+134	+10,000
10800	Safe schools initiative	4,268	---	---	-4,268	---
10900	Police integrity grants	7,400	10,000	---	-7,400	-10,000
10920	Reduce gang violence	---	---	60,000	+60,000	+60,000
11000	Management and administration	29,599	29,181	---	-29,599	-29,181
11100	Rescission	---	-115,500	---	---	+115,500
11300	Total, Community oriented policing services	598,346	2,281	520,057	-78,289	+517,776

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
11500 Juvenile justice programs	379,045	---	333,712	-45,333	+333,712
11600 Public safety officers benefits:					
11700 Death benefits	63,054	---	64,000	+946	+64,000
11800 Disability and education benefits	6,324	---	8,948	+2,624	+8,948
11900 Total, Public safety officers benefits program	69,378	---	72,948	+3,570	+72,948
12000 Total, Office of Justice Programs	2,611,001	1,205,758	2,205,479	-405,522	+999,721
12100 United States Attorneys (Sec. 107)	14,800	---	---	-14,800	---
12200 Assets forfeiture fund (sec. 109) (rescission)	---	-62,000	---	---	+62,000
12300 Total, title I, Department of Justice	20,893,834	20,562,785	21,675,060	+781,226	+1,112,275
12400 Appropriations	(20,588,160)	(21,149,785)	(21,675,060)	(+1,086,900)	(+525,275)
12500 Rescissions	---	(-587,000)	---	---	(+587,000)
12600 Emergency appropriations	(305,674)	---	---	(-305,674)	---

12700 TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
12800 AND RELATED AGENCIES

12900 TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

13000 RELATED AGENCIES

13100 Office of the United States Trade Representative

13200 Salaries and expenses	40,997	38,779	44,779	+3,782	+6,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordinating Council					
Salaries and expenses	1,973	---	---	-1,973	---
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	60,876	65,278	62,752	+1,876	-2,526
Total, Related agencies	103,846	104,057	107,531	+3,685	+3,474
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	396,257	408,925	406,925	+10,668	-2,000
Offsetting fee collections	-8,000	-13,000	-13,000	-5,000	---
Direct appropriation	388,257	395,925	393,925	+5,668	-2,000
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	60,376	77,000	62,233	+1,857	-14,767
CWC enforcement	7,104	---	14,767	+7,663	+14,767
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	67,480	77,000	77,000	+9,520	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
14800 Economic Development Administration					
14900 Economic development assistance programs.....	253,985	---	200,985	-53,000	+200,985
15000 Salaries and expenses.....	30,075	26,584	26,584	-3,491	---
15100 Total, Economic Development Administration.....	284,060	26,584	227,569	-56,491	+200,985
15110 Economic Development Challenge					
15120 Strengthening America's Communities grant program (legislative proposal).....	---	3,710,000	---	---	-3,710,000
15200 Minority Business Development Agency					
15300 Minority business development.....	29,500	30,727	30,024	+524	-703
15400 Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development.....	873,143	4,344,293	836,049	-37,094	-3,508,244
15500 ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE					
15600 Economic and Statistical Analysis					
15700 Salaries and expenses.....	78,931	85,277	80,304	+1,373	-4,973
16100 Bureau of the Census					
16200 Salaries and expenses.....	196,110	220,029	208,029	+11,919	-12,000
16300 Periodic censuses and programs.....	548,688	657,356	624,208	+75,520	-33,148
16400 Total, Bureau of the Census.....	744,798	877,385	832,237	+87,439	-45,148

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
16500 National Telecommunications and Information					
16600 Administration					
16700 Salaries and expenses	17,200	21,450	17,716	+516	-3,734
16800 Public telecommunications facilities, planning and					
16900 construction	21,478	2,000	2,000	-19,478	---
17000 Total, National Telecommunications and					
17100 Information Administration	38,678	23,450	19,716	-18,962	-3,734
17200 United States Patent and Trademark Office					
17300 Current year fee funding	1,336,000	1,703,300	1,703,300	+367,300	---
17400 Spending from new fees (proposed legislation)	208,754	---	---	-208,754	---
17500 Total, Patent and Trademark Office	1,544,754	1,703,300	1,703,300	+158,546	---
17600 Offsetting fee collections	-1,336,000	-1,703,300	-1,703,300	-367,300	---
17700 Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	1,071,161	986,112	932,257	-138,904	-53,855
17800 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
17900 Technology Administration					
18100 Salaries and expenses	6,460	4,200	6,460	---	+2,260

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
18200 National Institute of Standards and Technology					
18300 Scientific and technical research and services.....	378,764	426,267	397,744	+18,980	-28,523
18400 (Transfer out).....	---	(-9,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(+8,000)
18500 Manufacturing extension partnerships.....	247,943	46,800	106,000	-141,943	+59,200
18600 Construction of research facilities.....	72,518	58,898	45,000	-27,518	-13,898
18700 Working capital fund (by transfer).....	---	(9,000)	(1,000)	(+1,000)	(-8,000)
18800 Total, National Institute of Standards and 18900 Technology.....	699,225	531,965	548,744	-150,481	+16,779
19000 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
19100 Operations, research, and facilities.....	2,766,612	2,528,168	2,444,000	-322,612	-84,168
19200 (By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund).....	(65,000)	(77,000)	(77,000)	(+12,000)	---
19300 By transfer from Coastal zone management.....	2,960	3,000	3,000	+40	---
19400 Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-324).....	16,900	---	---	-16,900	---
19410 Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13).....	7,070	---	---	-7,070	---
19500 Total, Operations, research, and facilities.....	2,793,542	2,531,168	2,447,000	-346,542	-84,168
19600 Procurement, acquisition and construction.....	1,039,365	965,051	936,000	-103,365	-29,051
19700 Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-324).....	3,800	---	---	-3,800	---
19710 Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13).....	10,170	---	---	-10,170	---
19720 Total, Procurement, acquisition and construction	1,053,335	965,051	936,000	-117,335	-29,051
19800 Pacific coastal salmon recovery.....	88,798	90,000	50,000	-38,798	-40,000
19900 Coastal zone management fund.....	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
20000	Fishermen's contingency fund	492	---	---	-492	---
20100	Fisheries finance program account	-8,000	-2,000	-1,000	+7,000	+1,000
20200	Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric					
20300	Administration	3,925,167	3,581,219	3,429,000	-496,167	-152,219
20400	Total, Science and Technology	4,630,852	4,117,384	3,984,204	-646,648	-133,180
20410	OTHER					
20500	Departmental Management					
20600	Salaries and expenses	47,466	53,532	47,466	---	-6,066
20700	Travel and tourism	9,866	---	---	-9,866	---
20750	HCHB renovation and modernization	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000
20800	Office of Inspector General	21,371	22,758	22,758	+1,387	---
21000	Total, Departmental management	78,703	106,290	70,224	-8,479	-36,066

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
21100	Florida grouper (sec. 218)	345	---	---	-345	---
21200	Total, Department of Commerce	6,550,358	9,450,022	5,715,203	-835,155	-3,734,819
21300	Total, title II, Department of Commerce and					
21400	related agencies	6,654,204	9,554,079	5,822,734	-831,470	-3,731,345
21500	Appropriations	(6,616,264)	(9,554,079)	(5,822,734)	(-793,530)	(-3,731,345)
21600	Emergency appropriations	(37,940)	---	---	(-37,940)	---
21700	(By transfer)	(65,000)	(86,000)	(78,000)	(+13,000)	(-8,000)
21800	(Transfer out)	---	(-9,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(+8,000)
21900	TITLE III - SCIENCE					
21970	Executive Office of the President					
21980	Office of Science and Technology Policy	6,328	5,564	5,564	-764	---
22000	National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
22100	Science, aeronautics and exploration	9,334,700	9,661,000	9,725,750	+391,050	+64,750
22200	Emergency appropriations (P.L.108-324)	126,000	---	---	-126,000	---
22300	Exploration capabilities	6,704,400	6,763,000	6,712,900	+8,500	-50,100
22400	Office of Inspector General	31,300	32,400	32,400	+1,100	---
22500	Total, NASA	16,196,400	16,456,400	16,471,050	+274,650	+14,650

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
22600	National Science Foundation					
22700	Research and related activities (non-defense)	4,153,100	4,265,970	4,310,000	+156,900	+44,030
22800	Defense function	67,456	67,520	67,520	+64	---
23000	Major research equipment and facilities construction	173,650	250,010	193,350	+19,700	-56,660
23100	Education and human resources	841,421	737,000	807,000	-34,421	+70,000
23200	Salaries and expenses	223,200	269,000	250,000	+26,800	-19,000
23300	National Science Board	3,968	4,000	4,000	+32	---
23400	Office of Inspector General	10,029	11,500	11,500	+1,471	---
23500	Total, National Science Foundation	5,472,824	5,605,000	5,643,370	+170,546	+38,370
25800	Total, title III, Science	21,675,552	22,066,964	22,119,984	+444,432	+53,020
25900	TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY					
26000	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
26100	Administration of Foreign Affairs					
26200	Diplomatic and consular programs	3,522,316	3,783,118	3,747,118	+224,802	-36,000
26300	(Transfer out)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	---	---
26400	Worldwide security upgrades	649,904	689,523	689,523	+39,619	---
26410	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13)	734,000	---	---	-734,000	---
26500	Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	4,906,220	4,472,641	4,436,641	-469,579	-36,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
26600	Capital investment fund	51,452	133,000	128,263	+76,811	-4,737
26700	Centralized IT modernization program	76,812	---	---	-76,812	---
26800	Office of Inspector General	30,029	29,983	29,983	-46	---
26900	Educational and cultural exchange programs	355,932	430,400	410,400	+54,468	-20,000
27000	Representation allowances	8,524	8,281	8,281	-243	---
27100	Protection of foreign missions and officials	9,762	9,390	9,390	-372	---
27200	Embassy security, construction, and maintenance	603,510	615,800	603,510	---	-12,290
27300	Worldwide security upgrades	900,134	910,200	910,200	+10,066	---
27310	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13)	592,000	---	---	-592,000	---
27400	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	987	13,643	10,000	+9,013	-3,643
27500	(By transfer)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	---	---
27600	(Transfer out)	---	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	---
27700	Repatriation Loans Program Account:					
27800	Direct loans subsidy	604	712	712	+108	---
27900	Administrative expenses	599	607	607	+8	---
28000	(By transfer)	---	(1,000)	(1,000)	(+1,000)	---
28100	Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,203	1,319	1,319	+116	---
28200	Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	19,222	19,751	19,751	+529	---
28300	Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and					
28400	Disability Fund	132,600	131,700	131,700	-900	---
28500	Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	7,688,387	6,776,108	6,699,438	-988,949	-76,670

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
28600	International Organizations					
28700	Contributions to international organizations,					
28800	current year assessment	1,166,212	1,296,500	1,166,212	---	-130,288
28900	Contributions for international peacekeeping					
29000	activities, current year	483,455	1,035,500	1,035,500	+552,045	---
29010	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13)	680,000	---	---	-680,000	---
29100	Total, International Organizations and					
29200	Conferences	2,329,667	2,332,000	2,201,712	-127,955	-130,288
29300	International Commissions					
29400	International Boundary and Water Commission, United					
29500	States and Mexico:					
29600	Salaries and expenses	26,880	28,700	27,000	+120	-1,700
29700	Construction	5,239	6,600	5,300	+61	-1,300
29800	American sections, international commissions	9,466	9,879	9,500	+34	-379
29900	International fisheries commissions	21,688	25,123	22,000	+312	-3,123
30000	Total, International commissions	63,273	70,302	63,800	+527	-6,502
30100	Other					
30200	Payment to the Asia Foundation	12,827	10,000	10,000	-2,827	---
30300	International Center for Middle Eastern-Western					
30400	dialogue	6,906	1,000	---	-6,906	-1,000
30500	Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program	493	500	500	+7	---
30600	Additional funding (Sec. 122 Div. J)	992	---	---	-992	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
30700	Israeli Arab scholarship program	370	375	375	+5	---
30800	East-West Center	19,240	13,024	6,000	-13,240	-7,024
30900	National Endowment for Democracy	59,199	80,000	50,000	-9,199	-30,000
31000	Total, Department of State	10,181,354	9,283,309	9,031,825	-1,149,529	-251,484
31100	RELATED AGENCY					
31200	Broadcasting Board of Governors					
31300	International Broadcasting Operations	583,107	603,394	620,000	+36,893	+16,606
31310	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13)	4,800	---	---	-4,800	---
31400	Broadcasting to Cuba	---	37,656	---	---	-37,656
31500	Broadcasting capital improvements	8,446	10,893	10,893	+2,447	---
31510	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 109-13)	2,500	---	---	-2,500	---
31600	Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	598,853	651,943	630,893	+32,040	-21,050
31700	Total, title IV, Department of State and Related					
31800	Agency	10,780,207	9,935,252	9,662,718	-1,117,489	-272,534
31900	Appropriations	(8,766,907)	(9,935,252)	(9,662,718)	(+895,811)	(-272,534)
31950	Emergency appropriations	(2,013,300)	---	---	(-2,013,300)	---
32000	(Transfer out)	(-4,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-1,000)	---
32100	(By transfer)	(4,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(+1,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
32200 TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES					
32300 Antitrust Modernization Commission					
32400 Salaries and expenses.....	1,172	1,620	1,172	---	-448
32500 Commission for the Preservation 32600 of America's Heritage Abroad					
32700 Salaries and expenses.....	492	499	499	+7	---
32800 Commission on Civil Rights					
32900 Salaries and expenses.....	8,975	9,096	9,096	+121	---
33000 Commission on International Religious Freedom					
33100 Salaries and expenses.....	2,960	3,000	3,200	+240	+200
33200 Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe					
33300 Salaries and expenses.....	1,806	2,030	2,030	+224	---
33400 Congressional-Executive Commission 33500 on the People's Republic of China					
33600 Salaries and expenses.....	1,875	1,900	1,900	+25	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
33700 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
33800 Salaries and expenses	326,803	331,228	331,228	+4,425	---
33900 Federal Communications Commission					
34000 Salaries and expenses	281,085	304,057	289,771	+8,686	-14,286
34100 Offsetting fee collections - current year	-280,098	-299,234	-288,771	-8,673	+10,463
34200 Direct appropriation	987	4,823	1,000	+13	-3,823
34300 Federal Trade Commission					
34400 Salaries and expenses	204,327	211,000	211,000	+6,673	---
34500 Offsetting fee collections - current year	-101,000	-116,000	-116,000	-15,000	---
34600 Offsetting fee collections, telephone database	-21,901	-23,000	-23,000	-1,099	---
34700 Direct appropriation	81,426	72,000	72,000	-9,426	---
34800 HELP Commission					
34900 Salaries and expenses	987	1,000	1,000	+13	---
35000 Legal Services Corporation					
35100 Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	330,803	318,250	330,803	---	+12,553

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
35200 Marine Mammal Commission					
35300 Salaries and expenses	1,865	1,925	1,865	---	-60
35400 National Veterans Business Development Corporation					
35500					
35600 National Veterans Business Development Corporation	1,973	---	---	-1,973	---
35700 Securities and Exchange Commission					
35800 Salaries and expenses	913,000	888,117	888,117	-24,883	---
35900 Prior year unobligated balances	-57,000	-25,000	-25,000	+32,000	---
36000 Direct appropriation	856,000	863,117	863,117	+7,117	---
36100 Small Business Administration					
36200 Salaries and expenses	318,029	307,159	318,029	---	+10,870
36300 Office of Inspector General	12,840	14,500	13,500	+660	-1,000
36400 Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	2,861	3,000	2,861	---	-139
36500 Business Loans Program Account:					
36600 Direct loans subsidy	1,435	---	1,000	-435	+1,000
36700 Administrative expenses	124,961	129,000	124,961	---	-4,039
36800 Total, Business loans program account	126,396	129,000	125,961	-435	-3,039

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
36900	Disaster Loans Program Account:					
37000	Direct loans subsidy	---	83,335	79,538	+79,538	-3,797
37100	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-324)	501,000	---	---	-501,000	---
37200	Administrative expenses	111,648	56,000	49,716	-61,932	-6,284
37300	Emergency appropriations (P.L. 108-324)	428,000	---	---	-428,000	---
37400	Total, Disaster loans program account	1,040,648	139,335	129,254	-911,394	-10,081
37500	Total, Small Business Administration	1,500,774	592,994	589,605	-911,169	-3,389
37600	State Justice Institute					
37700	Salaries and expenses	2,578	---	2,000	-578	+2,000
37800	United States - China Economic					
37900	and Security Review Commission					
38000	Salaries and expenses	2,960	4,000	4,000	+1,040	---
38100	United States Senate-China					
38120	Interparliamentary Group					
38200	Salaries and expenses	98	---	---	-98	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
38300 United States Institute of Peace					
38400 Operating expenses	22,693	21,850	22,850	+157	+1,000
38500 Additional funding (Sec. 122 Div. J)	99,200	---	---	-99,200	---
38600 Total, United States Institute of Peace	121,893	21,850	22,850	-99,043	+1,000
38700 Total, title V, Related agencies	3,246,427	2,229,332	2,237,365	-1,009,062	+8,033
38800 TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS					
38900 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
39000 General Administration					
39100 Working capital fund (rescission)	-60,000	---	---	+60,000	---
39200 Legal Activities					
39300 Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)	-61,800	---	-62,000	-200	-62,000
39400 Rescission (P.L. 109-13)	-40,000	---	---	+40,000	---
39600 Office of Justice Programs					
39620 Justice assistance (rescission)	-1,619	---	---	+1,619	---
39700 State & local law enforcement assistance (rescission)	-29,380	---	-38,500	-9,120	-38,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
39720 Community oriented policing services (rescission).....	-99,000	---	-86,500	+12,500	-86,500
39800 Juvenile justice programs (rescission).....	-3,500	---	---	+3,500	---
39900 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
40000 National Institute of Standards and Technology					
40100 Industrial technology services (rescission).....	-3,900	---	---	+3,900	---
40200 Departmental Management					
40300 Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account 40400 (rescission).....	---	-50,168	-35,000	-35,000	+15,168
40500 RELATED AGENCIES					
40600 Federal Communications Commission					
40700 Salaries and expenses (rescission).....	-12,000	---	---	+12,000	---
40800 U.S. - Canada Alaska Railroad Commission					
40900 Salaries and expenses (rescission).....	---	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---
41200 Total, title VII, Rescissions.....	-311,199	-52,168	-224,000	+87,199	-171,832

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2005
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2006
(Amounts in thousands)

		FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
41300	Grand total:					
41400	New budget (obligational) authority.....	62,939,025	64,296,244	61,293,861	-1,645,164	-3,002,383
41500	Appropriations.....	(59,838,310)	(64,935,412)	(61,517,861)	(+1,679,551)	(-3,417,551)
41600	Emergency appropriations.....	(3,411,914)	---	---	(-3,411,914)	---
41700	Rescissions.....	(-311,199)	(-639,168)	(-224,000)	(+87,199)	(+415,168)
41800	(Transfer out).....	(-4,000)	(-14,000)	(-6,000)	(-2,000)	(+8,000)
41900	(By transfer).....	(69,000)	(91,000)	(83,000)	(+14,000)	(-8,000)

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. DAVID OBEY

Once again, the President requested severe cuts in programs of vital interest to the Nation. Once again, the subcommittee's allocation, reflecting the budget agreed to by the Republican-controlled Congress, did not permit the full restoration of the cuts. Each year we applaud the Chairman for restoring a significant portion of the cuts but we ignore the long-term impact. This pattern has slowly eroded efforts to assist state and local communities over the years.

At the same time that States and local communities are taking on greater law enforcement and community building responsibilities, the Administration and the Congress are slowly withdrawing funds needed to meet these increasing demands. Since September 11, for example, local police have undertaken increased homeland security duties. Additionally, the sluggish national economy is forcing local communities to work harder to attract new businesses, maintain existing ones, and create new jobs. Yet, the Committee's bill will ask our State and local law enforcement agencies and community development organizations to do more in these areas with fewer resources. It cannot be done.

The President budget proposed slashing State and local law enforcement assistance grants by $1.4 billion, a 46.2 percent cut from last year's level, and eliminating Economic Development Assistance program grants to distressed communities. While the Committee managed to repair some of the damage, this bill does not even get back to last year's levels.

State and Local Law Enforcement: The Committee bill restored $1 billion for State and local law enforcement assistance. However, law enforcement grants are still cut by $400 million from last year, and last year's level was $226 million below the year before. Looking back to FY 2001, state and local law enforcement agencies will have to do more in FY 2006 with $1 billion less.

Why is it important to restore funding to assist state and local law enforcement? Of the 44 largest metropolitan police departments, 27 have been forced to reduce the number of police on the streets. Cleveland, New York, Minneapolis, New Orleans, and many other communities, have reduced the number of police since September 11th. Shortages of officers and increased homeland security duties have led police chiefs to abandon laborintensive but effective preventive policing practices. Not surprisingly, these police chiefs are reporting increased gang activity and other troubling indicators of violent crime.

According to the Department of Justice, every $1 we invest in COPS grants contributes to a decline of 10 violent crimes and 27 property crimes per 100,000 residents. Moreover, numerous studies and surveys in the past three years have identified unmet critical law enforcement needs for hiring, training and technical assistance, as well as protective equipment and interoperable communications.

In fact, the Independent Task Force on Emergency Responders, chaired by former Senator Warren Rudman, stated in its 2003 report that merely continuing funding levels would mean "America will fall $98 billion short of meeting critical emergency responder needs over the next five years." Since that report, and despite the best efforts of the Subcommittee Chairman, funding for state and local law enforcement assistance has been cut by $1 billion.

Economic Development Administration grants: The Committee also restored $200 million for Economic Development Assistance program grants above the President's request, but this is still $53 million below last year's level. This is a 20 percent cut in one year and going back to FY 2001, EDA grants have been cut by about 50 percent.

Why is it important to restore EDA grants? EDA grants spark public and private investments that help create and expand business, and bring new jobs to struggling communities. In 2004, EDA investments helped create almost 126,000 new jobs, retain more than 34,000 jobs and leverage $10.4 billion in private sector investments in our nation's distressed communities. For every $1 million in EDA investments, another $10 million is typically leveraged in private sector funds. EDA is also essential to small cities and rural areas. Nearly 85 percent of the nation's units of local government serve populations below 5,000 and almost 30 percent have no professional staff. As a result, smaller communities rely heavily on EDA-funded staff for professional and technical support.

The root of this bill's problems is this year's irresponsible and woefully inadequate budget resolution and the resolution did not happen by accident. Ironically, some of the same Members of Congress who voted for this budget resolution are now asking that we, as appropriators, help to increase funding for specific programs or activities. Either these Members possess a complete lack of understanding of the budget process or they are hypocritically asking this Committee to repair the damage that they themselves caused. It is absurd that Members register surprise that certain programs are reduced even when the budget resolution mandated those cuts.

The overall lack of funds to address national needs is the direct result of a Republican Budget Resolution for 2006 that provides $11.7 billion less than the amount necessary just to maintain current service levels for domestic programs. As Majority Leader Tom Delay pointed out last month during debate on the Conference Report on the Budget Resolution, "This is the budget that the American people voted for when they returned a Republican House, a Republican Senate and a Republican White House last November."

This may not be the budget the American people voted for, but it is the budget the American people will receive under the current leadership in the White House and in the Congress.

DAVID OBEY.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. ALAN B. MOLLOHAN

The appropriations bill for the Science, State, Justice, Commerce and Related Agencies reported by the Committee reflects a sincere effort by a capable subcommittee Chairman to put together a good bill in the face of some large reductions and legislative proposals in the President's request. The Subcommittee Chairman consulted with the minority throughout this process and the bill reflects our views and recommendations in many areas.

While this is a good bill and the Chairman engaged in a fair and open process, I am concerned about the effects of reduced resources over the past several years on our states and our local communities. The Chairman has restored about a billion dollars over the President's cuts to state and local law enforcement, but the bill is still about $400 million below last year's level. The Chairman has also restored $200 million to the Economic Development Administration's grant program, which was eliminated in the President's 2006 proposal. However, that number is a little more than two-thirds the level that it was last year.

Several smaller programs that are of importance to Members and their communities were not funded including the Public Telecommunications Facilities and Planning account and the Advanced Technology Partnership program.

There are many positive aspects to this bill. The FBI received $50 million above the—President's request, including funding for drug agents that the President proposed to transfer into Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force. The Drug Enforcement Administration and the Marshals Service are both funded above the President's request and the bill rejects the President's proposals to impose a new tax on the explosives industry by the imposition of various fees, and to transfer responsibility and reduce funding for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program.

I am pleased that this bill rejects the Administration's "Strengthening America's Communities" initiative proposed to be established in the Department of Commerce. The Chairman has restored the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program to $106 million, almost $60 million above the President's request. An increase of $200 million above last year's House bill was provided for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, but NOAA is still $150 million below the President's 2006 request.

The bill retains $15 million in the Steel Loan Guarantee program, despite the President's request to rescind all funding. This program has been an important aid to the domestic steel industry and I will continue to argue for even more funding in conference.

I am concerned that NASA is moving forward with fundamental changes to the mission, capital, and organization without the benefit of an authorization and a robust hearing process that such an authorization would entail. I am concerned about the general lack

of information provided by NASA and presented in the fiscal year 2006 justification. Some of the yet to be answered questions include: the number of shuttle flights remaining, the final configurations of the International Space Station, the type of research to be conducted on the space station, what type of propulsion technologies and what types of activities will take place when we return to the Moon. Other ill-defined activities surround the Moon-Mars proposal, including the specifics of the Crew Exploration Vehicle.

One priority in the science field that has been threatened during implementation of the Moon-Mars proposal is the Hubble Servicing Mission. Like many others in Congress, in the public, and in the science community, I am encouraged that Administrator Griffin intends to reassess a Hubble servicing mission. Hubble has been one of the world's premier scientific instruments for more than a decade, and a servicing mission can dramatically enhance and extend this valuable asset.

While I am glad to see that the Chairman restored some of the monies for the science and aeronautics programs at NASA, I am concerned that crucial science and aeronautics programs are being reduced, deferred, and ultimately will wither. The science account, including programs such as solar system exploration, universe exploration, and the earth-sun system would receive less than a one percent increase under this budget proposal yet most of the recent successes have come from these programs.

The Chairman did restore many of the cuts proposed by the President in the 2006 budget for the National Science Foundation, yet we are far behind the numbers advocated by the science community and the so-called "doubling bill" passed by the authorizing committee several years ago.

For the State Department, I am pleased that the bill provides $410 million for educational and cultural exchanges, an increase of $54.5 million, and increases funding for public diplomacy programs to $340 million. Worldwide security activities for the State Department and embassy security upgrades are fully funded. The bill fully funds international peacekeeping efforts but requires that appropriate procedures are in place to sanction misconduct before any new peacekeeping operations are undertaken.

Within the Small Business Administration, I was pleased to see that the Chairman chose to restore funding for the microloan program which had been zeroed out in the President's budget, although the bill's proposed funding level of $10 million only partially restores this program.

I support the bill and applaud the subcommittee Chairman whose strong values and vision are so well reflected in this measure.

ALAN B. MOLLOHAN.

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