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DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TION BILL, 2000

—————
JUNE 14, 1999.—Ordered to be printed
—————

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1217]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 1217) mak-
ing appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and
State, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending
September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, reports favorably
thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amount in new budget (obligational) authority

Total bill as reported to Senate	\$35,282,083,000
Amount of appropriations, 1999	36,200,272,000
Amount of budget estimates, 2000, as amended ...	46,873,551,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Below the appropriations for 1999	918,189,000
Below the estimates for 2000	11,591,468,000

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SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The budget estimates for the departments and agencies included in the accompanying bill are contained in the budget of the United States for fiscal year 2000 submitted on February 1, 1999.

The total amount of new budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2000 is \$35,282,083,000. This amount is a decrease of \$918,189,000 below appropriations enacted for fiscal year 1999 for these departments and agencies. The Committee recommendation is \$11,591,468,000 below the budget estimates as amended. This significant difference is partly a result of the Committee's decision not to approve advanced appropriations.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The bill provides funds for fighting crime, enhancing drug enforcement, responding to the threat of terrorism, addressing the shortcomings of the immigration process, continuing the judicial process, conducting commerce within the United States, improving State Department operations, and fulfilling the needs of various independent agencies.

INTERNET INITIATIVE

Global communications and commerce have been revolutionized by the Internet. Unfortunately, the Internet also offers unparalleled opportunities for criminal and terrorist enterprises. The Committee recommendation includes funding for a host of initiatives designed to fight computer-based wrongdoing, including: (1) cybercrime teams in the criminal division, U.S. Attorneys, and Federal Bureau of Investigation, (2) grants to State and local law enforcement, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to prevent or investigate child sexual exploitation, (3) grants to localities for distance learning, and (4) consumer protection squads at the Federal Trade and Securities Exchange Commissions tasked with combating fraud in the electronic marketplace. These efforts include a focus on protecting children and the elderly.

Highlights of the bill include:

Department of Justice

- \$243,000,000 for the Safe Schools initiative of which \$180,000,000 is for school resource officers and \$63,000,000 for technology, community planning, and prevention activities;
- \$104,000,000 to enhance law enforcement activities in Indian country;
- Increases to fight the proliferation of crime and drugs;
- Additional funding to address a comprehensive and coordinated response for counterterrorism efforts, including \$204,500,000 to improve State and local response capabilities;

- Additional funding for 1,000 Border Patrol agents and associated equipment;
- \$5,204,000 to enhance the FBI's capabilities to combat child abductions and serial killings;
- \$22,200,000 for the expansion of DEA regional drug enforcement teams and \$56,700,000 to enhance DEA mobile enforcement teams;
- Additional funding to DEA for methamphetamine and heroin investigations;
- \$549,791,000 for new prison building and facilities;
- \$19,952,000 for the Missing Children Program;
- \$1,999,550,000 to support State and local law enforcement including: \$283,750,000 for the Violence Against Women Program; \$452,100,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and \$400,000,000 for the Local Law Enforcement Grant Program; \$350,000,000 for the Crime Identification Technology Initiative; \$40,000,000 for drug courts; \$25,000,000 for Bullet Proof Vest Grants; \$25,000,000 for the Methamphetamine Program; and \$100,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant;
- \$284,597,000 for juvenile justice programs.

Department of Commerce

- The U.S. Trade Representative is funded at \$26,067,000, and the International Trade Commission is funded at \$45,700,000;
- The Committee recommends funding the International Trade Administration at \$308,344,000. The Bureau of Export Administration is funded at \$55,931,000;
- The Minority Business Development Agency is funded at \$27,627,000;
- The Bureau of the Census is given funding for the decennial census;
- The National Telecommunications and Information Administration is funded at \$72,369,000. The public broadcasting grant program is funded at \$30,000,000. The Information Infrastructure grants are funded at \$18,102,000;
- The bill funds the Advanced Technology Program [ATP] program at \$226,500,000 and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership [MEP] program at \$109,836,000; and
- An increase in funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Weather Service.

The judiciary

- Maintains current operations;
- Continues renovation of the Supreme Court building;
- Provides increases to address the growing probation population; and
- Provides a cost-of-living increase for justices and judges.

Department of State

- Maintains current operations;
- Provides increases for infrastructure investments in security, computers, communications, and facilities;
- Maintains international commitments; and
- Funds U.N. arrears.

Related agencies

- The related agencies title funds the full budget of the Security and Exchange Commission, which is offset by offsetting receipts. This funding includes \$10,000,000 to pursue Internet fraud investigations.
- The Federal Trade Commission funding provides additional resources to protect consumers against fraud on the Internet,
- The title provides adequate funding for the Small Business Administration, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Legal Services Corporation.

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

As in previous years, the Committee is inserting section 605 under title VI of the general provisions of the bill. This section restates previous law with regard to the reprogramming of appropriated funds between agency programs or activities.

The House and Senate reports accompanying the appropriations bills of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies for several years contained sections concerning the reprogramming of funds between programs or 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 1997.

The Committee desires and expects that both the House and Senate chairmen of the Subcommittees on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies will be notified by letter a minimum of 15 days prior to:

- Reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess of \$1,000,000 or 20 percent, whichever is more, between programs or activities. This provision is also applicable in cases where several activities are involved with each receiving less than \$1,000,000. In addition, the Committee desires to be notified of reprogramming actions which are less than these amounts if such actions would have the effect of committing the agency to significant funding requirements in future years;
- Increasing funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;
- Creation of new programs, offices, agencies, or commissions, or substantial augmentations of existing programs, offices, agencies, or commissions;
- Relocations of offices or employees;
- Reorganization of offices, programs, or activities; and
- Contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees.

The Committee directs each department or agency to notify the Committee when the amount of political appointees rises above 10 percent from either of the previous 2 years or when five political appointees are added. The Committee should be notified 30 days before either of these situations occurs. Similar notification should be provided when the same number of personnel positions are converted from political appointments to civil service positions.

In addition, the Committee directs departments or agencies funded in the accompanying bill that are planning to conduct a reduction in force to notify the Committees by letter 30 days in advance of the date of the proposed personnel action. Also, the Committee directs that any items which are subject to interpretation will be reported.

Government Performance and Results Act [GPRA].—The Committee recently sent a memorandum to all organizations subject to GPRA funded within this Act. It requested information about the agencies' experiences resulting from the Act. The Committee reiterates that all responses be provided no later than July 1, 1999.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee has made funding for law enforcement the centerpiece of the fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill.

The Committee recommends \$17,009,607,000 in new budget (obligational) authority in the accompanying bill for the Department of Justice with a strong emphasis on law enforcement activities for fiscal year 2000.

Consolidation of accounting systems.—The Committee directs the Department to plan, develop, and implement a department-wide financial reporting system that would be operational by the end of fiscal year 2000. The Committee is further directed that the Congressional justification books include budget year plus 4 years of funding data for each program line item beginning with the fiscal year 2001 request.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$79,448,000
Budget estimate, 2000	87,534,000
Committee recommendation	82,485,000

This account funds the development of policy objectives and the overall management of the Department of Justice.

The Committee recommends a total of \$82,485,000 for fiscal year 2000 for general administration. The recommendation is \$3,037,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$5,049,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee recommendation supports the augmentation of the Office of Information and Privacy by six additional reimbursable workyears to meet the increased volume of Freedom of Information and Privacy Act administrative appeals and initial requests. The Committee provides no additional funding for added positions in the Office of Intelligence and Policy Review.

No additional funding is provided for the Office of Legislative Affairs [OLA] or the Public Affairs Office [PAO]. The Committee does endorse using non-reimbursable details of career employees. The Committee believes that utilizing the experience of career employees outside of the OLA and PAO offices will provide added insight into the needs of the component agencies and the concerns of the public.

JOINT AUTOMATED BOOKING SYSTEM

Appropriations, 1999 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	\$6,000,000

This new account centrally funds development, acquisition, and deployment of the joint automated booking system [JABS]. JABS

will standardize booking data, procedures, and equipment throughout Justice. Previously, JABS funding was distributed among various Justice components.

The Committee recommendation includes \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for JABS. The recommendation reflects the latest estimate from Justice and fully funds fiscal year 2000 requirements. JABS will save money by eliminating repetitive booking of suspects and improve public safety by identifying repeat offenders and persons with outstanding charges or warrants.

The Committee is aware that the program office has just completed a major restructuring of the JABS that will result in life cycle cost savings of over 70 percent. The Committee commends the program office for its efforts and directs that all JABS funding be centralized under the program office as part of the fiscal year 2001 request.

NARROWBAND COMMUNICATIONS

Appropriations, 1999	
Budget estimate, 2000	\$80,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

This account centrally funds the conversion of the Department of Justice to narrowband radio communications as mandated by 47 U.S.C. 903(d)(1).

The Committee recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for narrowband communications, \$60,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation reflects the latest estimate from the Department and fully funds fiscal year 2000 requirements. Previously, narrowband communications compliance funding was scattered among various Justice components.

Last year, the Committee was deeply concerned by the proposed narrowband conversion strategy, especially its then-anticipated cost of \$1,684,000,000. The Justice Department was directed to present a master plan to Congress that emphasized interoperability and department-wide purchases. In its preliminary report to Congress, Justice demonstrated significant progress in ensuring compliance that is both timely and cost-effective. The Committee commends the authors of the revised strategy for rescuing the narrowband conversion program from certain disaster and looks forward to their final report.

Contrary to direction, Justice Department components are still funding radio purchases and other communication systems costs out of base accounts. That is what led the Committee to reduce funding in this account. The Committee directs Justice Management Division [JMD] to identify for the Committees on Appropriations all funding for radios, by component, included in the fiscal year 2000 request. JMD should provide the desired information not later than August 1, 1999. The Committee directs the Justice Department to centralize all radio funding under the narrowband communications program office as part of the fiscal year 2001 request.

COUNTERTERRORISM

Preparedness is deterrence. Our adversaries may know our capabilities, and the risk will continue to diminish as our ability con-

tinues to grow. However, we are far from considering this a low-risk issue. In 1998, deaths from terrorism escalated to a new level with 741 deaths and 5,922 injured. The bombings at the U.S. embassy in Kenya killed 291 people and injured about 5,000 people. Of all the terrorist attacks in the world, 40 percent of them were against U.S. targets. The Committee continues to try and address the overwhelming needs of the United States in defending against unconventional terrorist warfare. Attacks with Weapons of Mass Destruction [WMD] and computers are the most discussed. However, the Committee is aware that attacks could be in a variety of forms. We cannot be prepared for all of them, but we can perform risk assessments and decrease the risk to U.S. citizens at home and abroad. With this in mind, the Committee has focused on every aspect of the U.S. Government that has some part of countering terrorism. This includes, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Department of Health and Human Services. Today, more than 40 Federal departments, agencies, and bureaus, have some role in counterterrorism-related activities.

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1999	\$145,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	27,000,000
Committee recommendation	27,000,000

The Committee recommends \$27,000,000 for the “Counterterrorism fund” account which was established in Public Law 104–19, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Additional Disaster Assistance, for Anti-Terrorism Initiatives, for Assistance in the Recovery from the Tragedy that Occurred at Oklahoma City, and Rescissions Act, 1995. The recommendation is equal to the request and is \$118,000,000 below the 1999 appropriation. This reduction reflects a transfer of the first responder grant account to the Office of Justice Programs. This fund is under the control and direction of the Attorney General to: (1) cover the costs incurred in reestablishing the operational capability of an office or facility which has been damaged or destroyed as a result of any domestic or international terrorist incident; (2) cover the costs of providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism, including payment of rewards in connection with these activities; and (3) cover the costs of conducting a terrorism threat assessment of Federal agencies and their facilities.

Counterterrorism fund.—The Committee is very concerned the Attorney General’s Counterterrorism Fund has been improperly utilized and has become an extension of the Department’s annual budget. The traditional mission of the counterterrorism fund is to fund extraordinary costs to provide support to counter, investigate or prosecute domestic or international terrorism. It is expected these extraordinary costs would be incurred in response to an unexpected terrorist threat or act, and not the costs incurred with day

to day counterterrorism operations. These operations should be funded from the Department's annual budget. This high standard is a deliberate effort to maintain the integrity of this fund for its intended purpose. The 1996 political conventions, preparations for the Olympic Games, and the Eric Rudolph manhunt, do not meet this standard. As a result of this mismanagement, funding for the National Infrastructure Protection Center, the National Domestic Preparedness Office, and the Continuation of Operations [COOP]/Continuity of Government [COG], has been moved to the respective agency accounts.

National Guard.—The Committee understands the threat of terrorists using considerable destructive power on individuals, institutions, and facilities. The Committee is especially concerned with the potential use of chemical and biological weapons. The requirements placed upon officials from Federal, State, city, and community agencies are complicated and in many cases unfunded. Most Federal, State, city, and community agencies do not have civil response assets needed to address such a threat or event. These assets include the equipment and training needed to address the demands of terrorism.

The Committee continues to recognize that domestic disaster relief is part of each State's responsibility for public safety. The Committee's goals include providing States with an improved ability to respond to terrorist threats or events. This includes training and equipping the first responder who will arrive at the scene within 1 hour of an attack. The Committee is also aware of the State's rapid assessment and initial detection [RAID] elements that are expected to arrive within 6 to 8 hours after an event has occurred. They will assist in confirming the nature of the attack. However, the use of weapons of mass destruction [WMD] could create a situation outside of the response capabilities of local law enforcement. The role of the Department of Justice is to manage crises that are caused by domestic terrorists. This includes the ability to prevent or resolve an act of terrorism.

The Committee is aware of the important work the National Guard is doing in preparing for terrorist attacks. The Committee has already provided funding for 254 personnel for RAID teams in fiscal year 2000. The Committee is also aware of the need for the National Guard to have a presence at the National Domestic Preparedness Office. The Committee directs that \$300,000 be transferred to the National Guard from the funds provided to the FBI for the NDPO for this effort.

Distance learning.—Congress has previously recognized the effectiveness of leveraging existing training capabilities and infrastructure to support emerging and evolving initiatives. The Department of Defense Appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 directed the Department of Defense to use the National Guard Counterdrug Training Centers and the National Guard Distance Learning Network to provide training for civilian emergency responders and military personnel to plan for and respond to the consequences of weapons of mass destruction. For fiscal year 2000 the Committee already recommended \$45,000,000 for the Army National Guard's distance learning and information management requirements. The Committee believes that even greater benefits will accrue from fur-

ther using these resources in conjunction with the training programs and resources of the Department of Justice. Therefore, we recommend that the Department of Justice and the National Guard establish a collaborative training program to make expanded use of the National Guard Distance Learning Network and other training and education resources of the National Guard and the Department of Justice to train civilian and military personnel.

Five-year plan.—In fiscal year 1998, the Committee directed the Attorney General to develop a 5-year interdepartmental counterterrorism and technology crime plan. The plan is our baseline strategy for coordination of national policy and operational capabilities to combat terrorism in the United States and against American interests overseas. Although primarily a Federal planning document, the plan addresses strategies to strengthen state and local capabilities to respond to terrorism. The plan also identifies critical technologies for targeted research and development efforts, many of which have a direct, practical effect on the ability of State and local responders to combat terrorism. The Committee recognizes the success of this plan is based on the ability of the Attorney General to fully interface with all elements of state and local governments. The initial input from first responders was solicited through a written survey of which fewer than half responded. The Committee directs that a heavy emphasis is placed on the involvement of State, and local governments in the annual updating of this plan. The Attorney General should submit its annual updated report to the Congress regarding the implementation of the plan by March 1, 2000. This status report should include, but not be limited to, the current involvement of State and local governments in the further development of this comprehensive national strategy. It should also include the status of the current domestic threat and provide a risk assessment that is based on what has been funded previously and what will be required in fiscal year 2001.

Executive level training program.—The Committee recognizes the imperative to provide mayors, city managers, and their executive emergency management leadership with the skills necessary to plan for, respond to, and mitigate a terrorist incident involving weapons of mass destruction. While numerous initiatives are presently underway at the State and local levels to train first responders, there continues to be a need for intensive executive level crisis management training for local leaders, including mayors, county managers, and senior emergency management personnel. The Committee urges the establishment and operation of an incident response and consequence management training program specifically designated for mayors, county managers, and other senior crisis management personnel. The program should integrate and build upon existing training and data systems to provide resource coordination, contingency planning, crisis management, exercise generation, and decision-aids focused on the needs of U.S. cities.

Continuation of Operations [COOP]/Continuity of Government [COG].—In fiscal year 1999 the Committee funded an alternate crisis management/relocation facility to carry on essential Department of Justice functions in the event the Department, or one of its components, is denied access to its current facilities for various reasons, such as a terrorist act.

The Committee directs the Department of Justice to coordinate its emergency plan with all other agencies at the relocation facility through established COG channels. The Committee believes there needs to be a process in place for agencies to coordinate problems and issues relative to the overall operations of the alternate crisis management facility, and the Committee expects the Department will work with the other agencies at the facility in the development of a comprehensive emergency plan, which would clearly identify and delineate command and control structures.

The Committee recognizes the relocation facility is not under the direct control of the Justice Department, but also understands that facility control could be shared or relinquished depending upon the crisis situation to be managed. With the numerous agencies present at this facility, the Committee believes its successful utilization, in a crisis situation, is dependent upon interagency cooperation and a common emergency plan. The Committee directs the Department to consult with the other agencies located at the facility and report on efforts to identify interagency needs and requirements and how the requirements and actions of other agencies may effect the Department of Justice operations at the facility, as soon as possible.

Research activities.—The Committee recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for the creation of two counterterrorism laboratories which are being created to research new technologies and threat reduction. These laboratories should work in coordination with each other, the FBI, and the Department of Defense. The purpose of these laboratories is to provide the National Domestic Preparedness Office with needed research on chemical and biological weapons as well as cyber-warfare. The laboratories shall be located at the site of the Oklahoma City bombing and at Dartmouth College.

Improving State and local response capabilities.—These programs have been moved to the Office of Justice Programs' Justice Assistance Account, where direct funding is provided.

Cyberterrorism.—The Committee understands that today our U.S. economy and even our continuing national security is heavily reliant on a vast array of interdependent and critical infrastructures. The Report of the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection in October 1997 and Presidential Decision Directive No. 63, released in May 1998, call for an unprecedented level of cooperation among U.S. Federal law enforcement agencies, national security entities and the private sector to reduce the threat of information age crime, terrorism and cyber attack. The Committee strongly encourages and expects all Federal agencies to cooperate to the full extent of their authorities and expertise in the response planning, prevention, detection, deterrence, and elimination of vulnerabilities to these critical infrastructures. The Committee further encourages all Federal entities to ensure that resources required to protect critical infrastructures and pursue information age criminals and terrorists are given a high priority within respective programs and initiatives.

Finally, the Committee is aware that there are carryover balances available in excess of \$24,618,000. The Committee directs the Department of Justice to continue to notify the House and Senate

Appropriations Committees prior to obligation of all counter-terrorism funds.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER COMPLIANCE FUND

Appropriations, 1999	
Budget estimate, 2000	\$15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for the telecommunications carrier compliance fund. The request included \$15,000,000 to reimburse equipment manufacturers and telecommunications support services for implementation of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act [CALEA].

The Committee continues to recognize the need for law enforcement to retain its ability to use court authorized electronic intercepts in the rapidly growing digital telecommunications environment. At the same time, the Committee is concerned that the Department of Justice, the FBI, and the telecommunications industry have been unable after nearly 5 years of discussions and negotiations to resolve differences regarding compliance with CALEA. On March 27, 1998, the Attorney General filed a petition with the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] advising that the industry's interim technical standard was deficient. The standard was unacceptable because it did not properly address law enforcement requirements that the Department of Justice and the FBI maintain are essential for meeting evidentiary and minimization requirements dictated by law. The Committee notes that \$102,580,270 is available in the fund to begin reimbursing industry once an agreement is reached.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

Appropriations, 1999	\$134,563,000
Budget estimate, 2000	149,152,000
Committee recommendation	89,978,000

The Committee recommends \$89,978,000 for fiscal year 2000 for administrative review and appeals, of which \$59,251,000 is derived from the violent crime reduction trust fund. The recommendation is \$44,585,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$59,174,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation assumes that \$49,741,000 in funds from the Immigration and Naturalization Service "immigration examinations fee" account will be made available for Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR] operations. Exam fees may be used for expenses in providing immigration adjudication.

The EOIR includes the Board of Immigration Appeals, immigration judges, and administrative law judges who decide through administrative hearings whether to admit or exclude aliens seeking to enter the country, and whether to deport or adjust the status of aliens whose status has been challenged. This account also funds the Office of the Pardon Attorney which receives, investigates, and considers petitions for all forms of executive clemency. The recommendation provides \$138,119,000 for the EOIR and \$1,600,000 for the Office of the Pardon Attorney. The reduction in this account is made without prejudice.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1999	\$35,610,000
Budget estimate, 2000	45,021,000
Committee recommendation	32,049,000

The Committee recommends \$32,049,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the Office of Inspector General. This recommendation is \$3,561,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$12,972,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$7,400,000
Budget estimate, 2000	8,527,000
Committee recommendation	7,176,000

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

The Committee recommends \$7,176,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the Parole Commission. The recommendation is \$224,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$1,351,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Parole Commission is scheduled to be phased out in 2002 as a result of the creation of sentencing guidelines. Last year, the Commission received a funding increase of almost 50 percent over the previous year to cover costs associated with absorption of cases from the District of Columbia. Having successfully completed that transition, the Committee recommendation ensures timely close out of the Commission's operations.

The Committee is aware that the caseload per Commissioner had dropped to its lowest levels ever in the last few years. This is true even with several slots unfilled. The addition of prisoners from the District of Columbia will do no more than restore Commissioner caseload to levels handled at the beginning of the decade. Therefore, the Committee has included a provision in the bill limiting the number of Commissioners to the current three to focus limited resources on necessary staff. The Committee commends the Commission on the smooth absorption of District of Columbia caseload.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1999	\$475,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	576,871,000
Committee recommendation	485,000,000

This appropriation funds the establishment of litigation policy, conduct of litigation, and various other legal responsibilities, through the Office of the Solicitor General, the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Civil Division, the Environmental and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Rights Division, the Office of Legal Counsel, Interpol, and the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices.

The Committee recommends \$485,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for general legal activities, of which \$185,740,000 is derived from the violent crime reduction trust fund. The total recommendation is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$91,871,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The reduction in this account is done without prejudice. Within available resources, the Committee directs the divisions to redouble efforts on hate crimes and domestic terrorism. No funds are provided for tobacco litigation or the Joint Center for Strategic Environmental Enforcement.

Winstar.—Winstar describes the over 130 breach of contract suits against the Government that resulted from capital reserve requirement and accounting changes mandated by the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act [FIRREA]. Winstar cases have an estimated total liability of as much as \$32,000,000,000. Within available resources, the Committee recommendation provides \$7,627,000 for Winstar, the full amount requested.

Office of Special Investigations.—The Office of Special Investigations [OSI] is responsible for originating, investigating, and prosecuting all denaturalization and deportation cases against Nazi war criminals. Within available resources, the Committee recommendation provides \$7,763,000 for the OSI. The \$2,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 1999 level will allow the OSI to maintain the pace of prosecutions against Nazi war criminals. It also expands efforts to uncover records on Japanese war criminals, especially those involved in germ warfare and other experiments on human subjects as members of the notorious Unit 731.

Superfund litigation.—Corporations that produced war goods during World Wars I and II are attempting to shift the costs for cleaning up contaminated wartime manufacturing sites from themselves to the Government in suits filed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 [CERCLA]. The total liability of the cases filed is estimated at \$2,200,000,000. Additional cases are a distinct possibility. That most wartime Federal agencies are defunct, and most successor agencies disinterested, complicates the Government's defense. Within available resources, the Committee recommendation provides \$3,088,000 for CERCLA defensive litigation.

Vessel pollution.—The intentional discharge of oil and other pollutants from vessels in U.S. coastal and inland waterways is a widespread problem. Justice Department lawyers and investigators, in cooperation with the Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Transportation, have undertaken an initiative to better enforce current clean water laws. Within available resources, the Committee recommendation provides \$565,000 for vessel pollution prosecutions, including up to \$250,000 for automated litigation support.

Chlorofluorocarbon smuggling.—The ban on the use of chlorofluorocarbons [CFC's] in the United States has created a thriving black market trade in freon and halon. Russia, China, and India are exploiting the wide use of older, CFC-dependent air-conditioners and fire suppression systems to supply illegal importers. Justice Department lawyers, cooperating with U.S. Customs and

the Environmental Protection Agency, have targeted smuggling rings in coastal and border States. Within available resources, the Committee recommendation provides \$262,000 for CFC smuggling prosecutions, including up to \$250,000 for automated litigation support.

Interagency Law Enforcement.—The fiscal year 2000 budget request dismantles the “Interagency Law Enforcement” account, which funds nine Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces [OCDETF], and distributes OCDETF funds to various Justice components, undermining Congressional efforts to have Justice agencies cooperate on complex, long-term, high value investigations. The Committee recommendation transfers \$894,000 from General Legal Activities to the “Interagency Law Enforcement” account to ensure the long-term effectiveness of these multi-agency task forces.

Center for Sex Offender Management.—The Committee directs the Center for Sex Offender Management, in coordination with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, to develop a training initiative for local law enforcement that will provide uniform policies in notifying communities about the release of sex offenders. The Justice Management Division is directed to submit a reprogramming, if necessary, to the Committees on Appropriations to fund this effort.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 1999	\$4,028,000
Budget estimate, 2000	4,028,000
Committee recommendation	4,028,000

The Committee recommends a reimbursement of \$4,028,000 for fiscal year 2000 from the vaccine injury compensation trust fund to cover Justice Department expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the fiscal year 2000 request.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$98,275,000
Budget estimate, 2000	114,373,000
Committee recommendation	112,318,000

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

The Committee recommendation assumes a total of \$112,318,000 in budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 2000 for the Antitrust Division. The recommendation is \$14,043,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$2,055,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The entire amount provided will be derived from anticipated offsetting fee collections in fiscal year 2000.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,090,378,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,274,788,000
Committee recommendation	1,089,478,000

This account supports the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys [EOUSA] and the 94 U.S. attorneys offices throughout the United States and its territories. The U.S. attorneys serve as the principal litigators for the U.S. Government for criminal and civil matters.

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,089,478,000 in fiscal year 2000 for U.S. attorneys, of which \$500,000,000 is derived from the violent crime reduction trust fund. The recommendation is \$900,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$185,310,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. Much of the reduction from the request is attributable to the restoration of the "Interagency Law Enforcement" account and delays associated with fiscal year 1999 initiatives, described below. As in the past, Committee recommendations focus the efforts of the U.S. Attorneys on those crimes where the unique resources, expertise, or jurisdiction of the Federal Government can, or must, be most effective.

Firearms prosecutions.—Multi-agency task forces in Richmond and Boston designed to keep firearms out of the hands of criminals by enforcing Federal gun laws are credited with slashing violent crime rates in those cities. In response, the fiscal year 1999 Conference Report included \$2,300,000 to expand the effort to include Philadelphia and Camden. Building upon continuing success, the Committee recommendation more than quadruples the Administration's request by providing \$25,000,000 out of available resources and manpower ceilings to expand the existing "Exile program" in Philadelphia, PA and Camden, NJ and to create new task forces in four crime corridors: Las Cruces—Albuquerque, NM; Savannah, GA—Charleston, SC; Denver, CO—Salt Lake City, UT; and Baltimore—Prince George's County, MD.

Child support enforcement.—The Committee is aware that an estimated \$34,000,000,000 in child support payments will have gone unpaid by fiscal year 2000. Within available resources and manpower ceilings, the Committee recommendation provides a total of \$5,000,000 for child support enforcement as requested by the Administration. U.S. attorneys should consider cross-referencing their files with those of the national child support clearinghouse and the U.S. trustees to help identify deadbeat parents. The Committee expects to receive a spending plan from the EOUSA prior to the release of these funds.

Civil defensive litigation.—Federal civil defensive litigation is unique in that it is non-discretionary and non-delegable. U.S. attorneys offices cannot employ declination criteria to manage or reduce civil defensive caseload. All cases filed against the Government, its agencies, and employees in their official capacities must be defended. The Committee agrees with the U.S. attorneys that this neglected priority can no longer be ignored. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes a provision designating that not less than 2,107 positions and 2,171 full-time equivalents be dedicated to civil and civil defensive litigation as requested by the Administration.

The Committee expects to receive an action plan on the use of these resources not later than February 15, 2000.

Courtroom technology.—U.S. attorneys have been experimenting with portable, off-the-shelf video and computer equipment for courtroom proceedings. The attorneys found that the equipment substantially improved the presentation of evidence, as well as rapidly accelerating the pace of trials. Users found that they saved the equivalent of one trial day in every five using video and computer equipment. Within available resources and manpower ceilings, the Committee recommendation provides \$2,612,000 for a courtroom technology pilot program involving 10 districts, including Colorado, the northern district of Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Vermont. The Committee urges the EOUSA to exploit opportunities created by attrition to add technical staff and further expand the pilot program, if possible. The Committee expects the EOUSA to report to the Committees on Appropriations on its courtroom technology efforts not later than February 1, 2000.

Legal education.—Within available resources and manpower ceilings, the Committee recommendation provides \$15,015,000 for legal education at the National Advocacy Center [NAC] as requested by the Administration. In addition, also within available resources, the Committee recommendation provides \$2,300,000 to establish a distance learning facility at the NAC. NAC State and local training funds are provided under the Office of Justice Programs.

Cybercrime.—Last year, the Conference Report made available \$3,630,000 for cybercrime prosecutions. In large part due to the cumbersome management structure of the U.S. attorneys, cybercrime teams have yet to be formed. Lacking a basis upon which to judge the success or failure of this initiative, the Committee has deferred providing additional cybercrime resources until funds provided last year are expended.

Indian country.—As with cybercrime, the U.S. Attorneys are still struggling to meet direction included in the fiscal year 1999 Conference Report. The Committee urges the U.S. Attorneys to move as quickly as possible to redirect resources toward the restoration of the rule of law on Indian reservations. The U.S. Attorneys should coordinate their Indian country initiative with that of the FBI.

Violent crime task forces.—Last year, the Conferees provided \$1,000,000 to broaden the mission of a violent crime task force to include investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of Internet sexual exploitation of children. The Committee recommends an additional \$1,000,000 within available resources to continue and expand this effort under the auspices of Operation Streetsweeper. These funds should be provided to facilitate all aspects, phases, and stages of Internet child exploitation prosecutions.

Redeployment of resources.—The current organizational structure of the U.S. Attorneys has hampered their ability to respond quickly and effectively both to changing crime patterns and to Congressional direction. To improve flexibility and responsiveness, the EOUSA has begun using temporary assignments to saturate areas experiencing sudden changes in the quality or quantity of crimes being committed. The Committee endorses the EOUSA's approach and directs that all new hires be 2-year term appointments.

Spending decreases.—The Committee is alarmed by spending increases across object classes as high as 102 percent from fiscal years 1995 through 1999. These rates, far in excess of inflation, cannot be sustained. The Committee recommendation freezes spending at last year’s level, with one exception. The exception is the elimination of base funding for unstaffed offices. The EOUSA is directed to negotiate cost-free reciprocal sharing arrangements with local law enforcement for office space in cities where federal court may, on occasion, convene.

Interagency Law Enforcement.—The fiscal year 2000 budget request dismantles the “Interagency Law Enforcement” account, which funds nine Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces [OCDETFs], and distributes OCDETF funds to participating Justice Department components, undermining efforts to have Justice Department agencies cooperate on complex, long-term, high value investigations. The Committee recommendation transfers \$83,277,000 from the U.S. Attorneys to the “Interagency Law Enforcement” account to ensure the long-term effectiveness of these multi-agency task forces.

Federal Prisoner Detention.—In many instances, local law enforcement has turned cooperative agreements with the Federal Government for jailing pre-trial and pre-sentencing Federal detainees from a reimbursement for cost agreement into a source of profit. The Committee believes that it is in the best interest of States and localities that the accused be held, but also recognizes that the fees charged by local jurisdictions have, in many cases, exhausted Federal resources. Federal prosecutors are urged to explore all other avenues to pre-trial detention for non-violent defendants, particularly in high cost areas. As an incentive, the Committee recommendation includes a transfer provision that makes available up to \$20,000,000 to cover federal prisoner detention costs.

District of Columbia.—The election of the new Mayor of the District of Columbia has prompted a rush to restore “home rule” to the District. In support of this, the Committee directs the EOUSA, in full cooperation with the Mayor’s Office, to develop a plan for the transition of duties and responsibilities from the D.C. U.S. Attorneys Office to appropriate city agencies. The plan shall be delivered to the Committees on Appropriations not later than May 1, 2000 and implementation of the plan shall begin not later than August 1, 2000.

U.S. TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 1999	\$114,248,000
Budget estimate, 2000	129,329,000
Committee recommendation	112,775,000

The U.S. trustee system provides administrative support to expeditiously move bankruptcy cases through the bankruptcy process and ensures accountability of private trustees appointed to administer bankruptcy estates. This system was authorized in Public Law 99-554, the Bankruptcy Judges, U.S. Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986, which established a U.S. trustee system fund in the U.S. Treasury and provided for the collection of fees into the fund to finance program operations.

The Committee recommends a total of \$112,775,000 in budget authority for fiscal year 2000 for the U.S. trustees. The recommendation is \$1,473,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$16,554,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee has not adopted the proposed increase in bankruptcy fees and has adjusted the “annualization of 1999 pay raise” to correct an erroneous assumption.

Without a fee increase, which the Committee hopes will be addressed in pending bankruptcy legislation, the Trustees will face another year of austerity. The Committee recommendation includes \$500,000 to establish a Bankruptcy Training Center at the National Advocacy Center, an initiative proposed last year that could not be acted upon due to a shortfall in fee receipts. The Committee will consider automation upgrades as part of the reprogramming process should funds become available. All other proposed initiatives are denied. The Committee expects the trustees to use available resources and directs the trustees to submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations not later than December 31, 1999.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,227,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,175,000
Committee recommendation	1,175,000

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

The Committee recommends \$1,175,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The recommendation is \$52,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and is identical to the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee recommendation fully provides for the adjudication of claims against: Germany relating to World War II; Cuba relating to the Castro regime; and Iraq relating to the U.S.S. *Stark* incident and Desert Shield/Storm.

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$502,609,000
Budget estimate, 2000	569,590,000
Committee recommendation	547,253,000

The U.S. Marshals Service is made up of 94 offices with the responsibility for the protection of the Federal judiciary, protection of witnesses, execution of warrants and court orders, and the custody and transportation of unsentenced prisoners.

The Committee recommends \$547,253,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the U.S. Marshals Service, of which \$138,000,000 is derived from the violent crime reduction trust fund. The recommendation is \$44,644,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$22,337,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee recommendation provides most of the requested base adjustments for this account. The recommendation also includes a \$512,000 increase for staff to implement and support a va-

riety of cost-reduction initiatives. This amount includes 6 senior systems administrators for the following locations: Honolulu, HI; Boise, ID; Concord, NH; Scranton, PA; Hato Rey, PR; and Charleston, WV.

Courthouse Security Personnel.—The Committee is aware that a significant share of Marshals Service manpower is dedicated to the service of process. The Committee is also aware that in all but the rarest of circumstances using a trained Marshal to serve papers is a gross misuse of an expensive law enforcement asset. Therefore, the Committee has included a provision in the bill prohibiting the use of funds for service of process except in the most extraordinary circumstances. The manpower freed up by this prohibition shall be used to augment existing judicial protection and court security missions. Additional staff, if required, should be drawn from personnel available for reassignment due to the defederalization of District of Columbia Superior Court operations, depending upon the progress of that initiative.

Courthouse security equipment.—The Committee recommendation provides \$13,750,000 for courthouse security equipment. This equipment will outfit newly opening courthouses in the following locations:

USMS Courthouse Security Equipment

[In thousands of dollars]

<i>Detainee Facilities New Construction</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Omaha, NE	1,000
Hammond, IN	866
Covington, KY	161
Charleston, WV	100
Montgomery, AL	1,130
Tucson, AZ	846
Phoenix, AZ	861
Charleston, SC	379
Albany, NY	478
Los Angeles, CA	256
Sioux City, IA	264
Pocatello, ID	15
Agana, Guam	781
Islip, NY	1,783
St. Louis, MO	1,754
Kansas City, MO	450
Las Vegas, NV	900
Albuquerque, NM	200
Riverside, CA	436
Corpus Christi, TX	1,090
Total, USMS Security Equipment	13,750

The Committee has provided this funding even though it has grave misgivings about the movement of funding between projects in this subaccount. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan for fiscal year 2000.

Contract officers.—The Committee is concerned that contract officers, originally a temporary expedient, are becoming a permanent adjunct to the Marshals Service. Lacking uniform, and, in some cases, even basic training, contract officers are increasingly ill-prepared to deal with an ever more violent and ruthless Federal prisoner population in courtroom, prisoner handling, and lock-up settings. A lack of training and experience is apt to result in contract

officers being reduced to bystanders or victims during outbreaks of violence. Therefore, the Committee has included a provision prohibiting the use of funds for contract officers, except for prisoner ground transport, service of process, and evictions. Base resources in the request designated for contract officers shall instead be used to augment the number of deputy U.S. Marshals or detention enforcement officers.

Fugitive apprehensions.—At any given moment, 25,000 to 30,000 fugitives are prowling America's streets. With nothing to lose, these fugitives are particularly prone to violent crime. By providing support to all levels of law enforcement, the Marshals' electronic surveillance unit [ESU] is a significant force multiplier in the effort to apprehend dangerous fugitives. The Committee recommendation provides an increase of \$5,200,000 over the fiscal year 2000 request for the ESU, including funding for surveillance vans, telephone and bucket trucks, body wire/recorder systems, dialed number recorders, digital cellular tracking systems, and video systems. In addition, the Committee recommendation includes \$1,900,000 to continue and expand the Marshals' subscription to credit bureau and personal and commercial property on-line services and \$600,000 to continue the Caribbean task force.

Threat analysis.—The Marshals' Analytical Support Unit [ASU] analyzes and assesses every threat made against federal judicial officials. The Committee is aware of a proposal to expand the reach of the ASU to include threats made against State and local officials as part of the PROJUSST feasibility study. The Committee directs the Marshals to conduct a pilot program similar to the plan submitted to the Committee on March 26, 1999.

Videoconferencing.—The Committee is aware that videoconferencing generates savings and improves public safety. The Committee recommendation provides \$500,000 for the acquisition and installation of videoconferencing equipment in the following locations: Leavenworth, KS; Dawson County, NE; Las Vegas, NV; Charlotte, NC; and high-volume jail locations to be determined in New Mexico and elsewhere. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to the final determination of the installation sites.

Spending decreases.—The Committee recommendation does not include "base shortfall" funding. The Committee does not recognize the concept of "base resources". It does, however, recognize that Congressional and Presidential approval of a given appropriation bill represents the totality of funds available to an agency in a given fiscal year, short a reprogramming, rescission or supplemental. If the Marshals have unfunded requirements, it is incumbent upon them to present these to the Committee as new initiatives to be properly scrutinized and prioritized.

Interagency Law Enforcement.—The fiscal year 2000 budget request dismantles the "Interagency Law Enforcement" account, which funds nine Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces [OCDETF], and distributes OCDETF funds to various Justice components, undermining efforts to have Justice Department agencies cooperate on complex, long-term, high value investigations. The Committee recommendation transfers \$1,942,000 from the U.S. Marshals Service to the "Interagency Law Enforcement"

account to ensure the long-term effectiveness of these multi-agency task forces.

District of Columbia.—The election of the new Mayor of the District of Columbia has prompted a rush to restore “home rule” to the District. In support of this, the Committee directs the U.S. Marshals Service, in full cooperation with the Mayor’s Office, to develop a plan for the transition of duties and responsibilities associated with the operation of D.C. Superior Court from the Marshals Service to appropriate city agencies. The plan shall be delivered to the Committees on Appropriations not later than May 1, 2000 and implementation of the plan shall begin not later than August 1, 2000.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1999	\$4,600,000
Budget estimate, 2000	8,832,000
Committee recommendation	9,632,000

The Committee recommends \$9,632,000 for fiscal year 2000 for construction projects. The recommendation is \$5,032,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$800,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee is aware that a recently-conducted national survey of federal courthouses revealed that 95 percent of prisoner holding and transit facilities have serious security deficiencies. Of 392 courthouses surveyed: 84 percent lack enough courtroom holding cells; 78 percent do not have secure prison elevators; 74 percent do not have enclosed sallyports; 72 percent lack enough interview rooms; 57 percent do not have adequate cellblock space; and 38 percent lack cameras, monitors, and alarms.

Years of neglect have created this deplorable situation, posing risks to the judicial family, the public, and the Marshals themselves. The Committee recommendations by project are displayed in the following table:

USMS Construction

[In thousands of dollars]

<i>Detainee Facilities Renovation</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Fairbanks, AK	300
Prescott, AZ	125
Atlanta, GA	600
Moscow, ID	185
Chicago, IL	800
Rockford, IL	250
Louisville, KY	350
Detroit, MI	515
Las Cruces, NM	275
Greensboro, NC	725
Muskogee, OK	650
Pittsburgh, PA	550
Florence, SC	625
Spartanburg, SC	800
Columbia, TN	250
Beaumont, TX	450
Sherman, TX	850
Cheyenne, WY	500
Security Specialists/Construction Engineers	832
 Total, USMS Construction	 9,632

The Committee considers this the first step in reducing the backlog of critical security-related projects. As with courthouse security equipment, the Committee expects to be consulted prior to any deviation from the above plan.

JUSTICE PRISONER AND ALIEN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Appropriations, 1999	
Budget estimate, 2000	
Committee recommendation	\$9,000,000

This account capitalizes a limited revolving fund making prisoner air transportation operations and maintenance self-financing. Aircraft procurement, facilities, and prisoner ground transportation will continue to require appropriated funds. Customer costs will continue to be reflected in the separate agency requests.

The Committee recommends \$9,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the justice prisoner and alien transportation system [JPATS]. The recommendation is \$9,000,000 above both the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee is aware that the Marshals discovered a shortfall in the JPATS account too late to have it properly addressed in the fiscal year 2000 request. Aside from concerns about the Marshals' management of their budget, the Committee continues to be concerned by a revolving fund that only partially funds operations, does not fund capital investments, and requires yearly augmentation. By any other name, this would be an annual appropriation. JMD is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations on the financial requirements to establish a proper revolving fund that fully capitalizes operations, aircraft, and facilities. The report should be delivered not later than March 1, 2000. In addition, JMD is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations on the availability of surplus Defense Department aircraft that could fill JPATS requirements. That report should also be delivered not later than March 1, 2000 and then quarterly thereafter.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 1999	\$425,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	550,232,000
Committee recommendation	500,000,000

Under this program, the U.S. marshals contract with State and local jails and private facilities to house unsentenced Federal prisoners for short periods of time. This is usually before and during trial and while awaiting transfer to Federal institutions after conviction.

The Committee recommends \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for Federal prisoner detention. The recommendation is \$75,000,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$50,232,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation reflects a refined estimate of requirements based on an extrapolation of actual obligation rates and should fully fund Federal prisoner detention. As an added safeguard, the Committee recommendation includes provisions in the bill that makes up to \$35,000,000 available for transfer to this account from "U.S. Attorneys, Salaries and Expenses" and "Fees and Expenses of Witnesses".

Last year, an exploding Federal detainee population created a serious shortfall in this account. The Committee recommendation attempts to balance available funds against the claim for resources made by this account. As mentioned elsewhere, the Committee is concerned that local law enforcement has turned cooperative agreements with the Federal Government for jailing pre-trial and presentencing Federal detainees from a reimbursement for cost into a source of profit. The Committee believes that it is in the best interest of States and localities that the accused be held, but also recognizes that the fees charged by local jurisdictions have, in many cases, exhausted Federal resources. The Committee recommendation includes additional personnel under the Marshals "Salaries and Expenses" account to pursue cost reduction initiatives. The Committee has also included a provision in the bill that should reduce the cost of medical care for federal detainees. The Marshals are directed to report quarterly to the Committees on Appropriations on their progress in achieving savings in this account.

The Committee has also been informed that the sentencing phase of Federal cases averages 9 months. This is an intolerably slow pace. The Committee directs the U.S. Marshals, in cooperation with the EOUSA, JMD, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, to report on the causes of sentencing delays and to provide recommendations for expediting the sentencing process. The report should be delivered no later than March 15, 2000.

FEEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$95,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	110,000,000
Committee recommendation	110,000,000

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

The Committee recommends \$110,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for fees and expenses of witnesses. The recommendation is \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the fiscal year 2000 request. No funds are provided for expert witnesses called to provide testimony in tobacco litigation.

To improve financial management, the Committee recommendation includes a provision in the bill that makes up to \$15,000,000 available for transfer to the "Federal Prisoner Detention" account.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Appropriations, 1999	\$7,199,000
Budget estimate, 2000	10,344,000
Committee recommendation	7,199,000

The Community Relations Service [CRS] provides assistance to communities and persons in the prevention and resolution of disagreements relating to perceived discriminatory practices.

The Committee recommends \$7,199,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the Community Relations Service. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$3,145,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee questions the ability of such a small operation to absorb the steep increases provided, or proposed, for CRS over the last few years. The fiscal year 1999 appropriation for CRS was 35 percent higher than the previous year. The fiscal year 2000 request calls for a 44 percent increase. Such increases leave CRS vulnerable to instances of waste, fraud, and abuse. The Committee notes that almost \$1,000,000 of the amount provided in fiscal year 1999 was for non-recurring costs. Therefore, a freeze at last year's level provides \$1,000,000 available to annualize fiscal year 1999 staff increases. The Committee will consider additional increases in fiscal year 2001, if merited.

The Committee is concerned about the possibility that unauthorized solicitation of city officials nationwide may be occurring, and is further concerned of what the implications of this practice may mean. The Committee therefore directs the Justice Management Division to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations 90 days after enactment of this Act, investigating whether such solicitation is in fact occurring, the legality of such solicitations, to what extent such solicitation is occurring, and Justice's plan with respect to disciplinary actions and to ending said practice.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 1999	\$23,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	23,000,000
Committee recommendation	23,000,000

This account provides funds to supplement existing resources to cover additional investigative expenses of the FBI, DEA, INS, and U.S. marshals, such as awards for information, purchase of evidence, equipping of conveyances, and investigative expenses leading to seizure. Funds for these activities are provided from receipts deposited in the assets forfeiture fund resulting from the forfeiture of assets. Expenses related to the management and disposal of assets are also provided from the assets forfeiture fund by a permanent indefinite appropriation.

The Committee recommends \$23,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the assets forfeiture fund. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the fiscal year 2000 request.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

This program was established to permit the payment of claims to individuals exposed to radiation as a result of atmospheric nuclear tests and uranium mining in accordance with the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990.

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 to handle claims and litigation arising from the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the fiscal year 2000 request.

PAYMENT TO THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1999	
Budget estimate, 2000	\$21,714,000
Committee recommendation	20,300,000

This account funds payments to approved claimants under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990.

The Committee recommends \$20,300,000 for fiscal year 2000 for payments under the Radiation Compensation Act. The recommendation is \$20,300,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$1,414,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Administration's fiscal year 2000 request was predicated on the passage of legislation that increased both the amount of payments to qualifying individuals and the number of categories of claimants. The proposed legislation has not been acted on and future passage is uncertain. The Committee understands that the \$3,100,000 in carryover available to the fund, when combined with the recommended amount, will be adequate to cover payments in fiscal year 2000.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 1999	\$304,014,000
Budget estimate, 2000	315,000,000
Committee recommendation	304,014,000

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement Program, through its 9 regional task forces, utilizes the combined resources and expertise of its 11 member Federal agencies, in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors, to target and destroy major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations.

The fiscal year 2000 request dismantles this account. The Committee recommendation retains the account in its current form and provides \$304,014,000 for fiscal year 2000 for interagency crime and drug enforcement. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$10,986,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee directs the Executive Office of the Interagency Law Enforcement Agency to use \$1,700,000 in carryover funding for its fiscal year 2000 reimbursements to participating agencies. The Committee is also concerned about the ability of the U.S. Marshals Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to participate in these investigations and, therefore, recommends no less than \$1,834,000 and \$15,286,000, respectively, to be available to them for fiscal year 2000 investigations.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$2,971,448,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,293,664,000
Committee recommendation	2,983,579,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$2,983,579,000 in budgetary resources for Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] operations for fiscal year 2000. This amount includes \$10,287,000 for construction, \$260,000,000 in defense discretionary funding for counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and national security activi-

ties, and \$280,501,000 from the violent crime reduction trust fund. This operating level is \$12,131,000 above the appropriation for fiscal year 1999 and \$310,085,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. Much of the reduction from the request is attributable to the restoration of the “Interagency Law Enforcement” account and the delay of a fiscal year 1999 initiative, described below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$2,970,161,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,283,377,000
Committee recommendation	2,973,292,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$2,973,292,000 in salaries and expenses for FBI operations for fiscal year 2000. This level includes funding for the following requested initiatives:

Chinese espionage at Federal laboratories.—The passing of ultra-sensitive secrets to China by an employee of Los Alamos National Laboratory is only the latest episode in a longstanding campaign by Chinese intelligence services to penetrate Department of Energy [DoE] laboratories. Lax security at the laboratories has abetted the work of spies. The Committee believes counterintelligence and security at DoE laboratories would be handled best by the FBI. The Committee directs that not less than 60 agents be reassigned as soon as possible to field offices in Albuquerque, Knoxville, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Washington to augment the existing foreign counterintelligence capabilities in these locations. The Committee expects the DoE to fully reimburse the FBI for the incremental costs the agency incurs undertaking this new responsibility.

Field Computer Crime/Intrusion Squads.—Traffic on the Internet continues to rise, yet security controls remain inadequate. As a result, the information superhighway has become an avenue for embezzlement, fraud, theft, sabotage, espionage, hate crimes, and pornography. The Committee views field computer crime/intrusion squads as highly trained “flying squads”, evenly distributed, but deployable as necessary, to support joint investigations involving field offices. The intensive continuing education and training required to develop and maintain cybercrime expertise necessarily limits the number of personnel on squads to an elite cadre of computer specialists. The Committee expects central headquarters to develop promotion opportunities that will reward a career-long commitment to computer crime/intrusion squads and to provide sufficient training and travel funds to ensure existing squads are robust. The Committee urges the FBI to submit a reprogramming request should the funding available to existing squads for equipment, supplies, and technology upgrades prove inadequate.

Computer Analysis & Response Team [CART] Program.—CART examiners extract data from computer and network systems for use in FBI investigations. Using existing base resources already dedicated to CART examiners in the field, the FBI is directed to convert its 95 part-time examiners into 62 full-time examiners. The result would be a 20 percent increase in CART workyears. The Committee believes that the complexity of computer forensic examinations necessitates continuing education for examiners to allow them to remain current with the latest advances in the highly volatile

information technology field. This, in turn, demands dedicated personnel whose career track allows them to specialize for extended periods, if not permanently, in this highly technical field. As with field computer crime/intrusion squads, the siting of CART personnel should maximize regional coverage. Also, the Committee expects central headquarters to allocate sufficient travel funds to allow examiners to support field offices lacking on-hand specialists. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$3,399,000 over the fiscal year 1999 level for training, equipment, supplies, and technology upgrades. The Committee expects the FBI to deliver a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the release of these funds.

Digital Storm.—The Committee commends the FBI's laboratory for developing capabilities to keep pace with systems and countermeasures deployed by targets of investigations. This is being done while they maintain the capacity to exploit information already collected in a timely manner. Digital technology is providing new opportunities in data collection. The Committee understands that an additional \$500,000 of base funding is requested for fiscal year 2000. An additional \$5,000,000 is provided for this effort.

National Infrastructure Protection Center.—The National Infrastructure Protection Center [NIPC] serves as the central clearinghouse for threats and warnings or actual cyber-attacks on critical public and private infrastructures. The Committee recommendation provides \$25,392,000 for the NIPC, of which \$1,250,000 is for a national program for infrastructure assurance developed in cooperation with the Thayer School of Engineering. The entire amount for the NIPC is to be derived out of available resources and manpower ceilings from this account. Claims upon the Attorney General's "counterterrorism fund" should be limited to reimbursements associated with events of an extraordinary nature.

Counterterrorism.—The Committee expects the FBI to continue its collaboration with the Southwest Surety Institute.

Indian country law enforcement.—The Committee is very disturbed by recent Justice Department statistics that seem to indicate that non-Indian sexual predators are targeting females on Indian reservations. Within available resources and manpower ceilings, the Committee directs the FBI to shift not less than 100 agents to existing Justice Department offices nearest the 10 most vulnerable reservations, including Pine Ridge, Cheyenne River, and Rosebud, SD, and Menominee, WI.

Information Sharing Initiative [ISI].—The ISI is a two-pronged effort to modernize the FBI's antiquated information technology infrastructure and to develop advanced software tools to improve the analysis and dissemination of case-related material. Fiscal year 1999 funding for the ISI, the obligation of which was delayed by a Congressionally-directed program review, should sustain initial software development and systems installations through the end of fiscal year 2000. Therefore, the Committee recommendation provides \$20,000,000 in base resources for the ISI. The Committee reiterates its support for a pilot that would promote the fastest possible fielding of the capabilities included in modules 3 through 9 to the 10 field offices with the largest caseload. In the meantime, the FBI should study whether consolidation opportunities exist that

would speed the deployment of advanced capabilities to the field. To the degree that ISI funding is found to be in excess of needs in fiscal year 2000, the Committee recommends directing available resources to investigative information services, Computer Analysis and Response Teams, and the activation of the FBI laboratory. The Committee expects the FBI to submit a detailed spending plan for the ISI for fiscal year 2000 not later than September 1, 1999.

Intelligence.—The Committee is aware that the processing, interpretation, and dissemination of intelligence has been neglected. Within available resources and manpower ceilings, the Committee directs the FBI to ensure that each field office has at least one intelligence operations specialist serving as a collections management officer.

Criminal Justice Services.—The Committee recommendation includes \$131,066,000 for Criminal Justice Services, excluding the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System.—The National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS] is the immediate source of information for federal firearms licensees seeking to determine whether a given individual's purchase of a firearm would violate federal or State law. The Committee recommendation does not adopt a proposal to establish fees to pay for operation of the NICS. Instead, the Committee provides \$104,897,000, the full amount required for NICS, from within available resources and manpower ceilings. The amount provided includes the funds necessary to upgrade the integrated automated fingerprint identification system [IAFIS] to allow for the immediate destruction of the records of gun buyers cleared for purchases and to develop point of sale devices that would allow the largest wholesalers instant access to the NICS.

Federal Convicted Offender DNA Database Program.—DNA evidence has revolutionized law enforcement, particularly in the area of sex crimes. Recognizing the high recidivism rate among sex offenders and other violent criminals, the Federal Convicted Offender DNA Database [FCODD] program will establish a central repository of DNA samples from the federal prison population. The Committee recommendation provides \$5,336,000 for this new start.

Mitochondrial DNA.—The Committee recommendation includes five positions and \$2,835,000 for the FBI Laboratory to conduct research and development of the use of mitochondrial DNA to assist law enforcement in the identification of missing and abducted children and other purposes and to operate a missing-persons database as part of the Combined DNA Identification System. The Committee expects the FBI Laboratory to work closely with the NCAVC on the application of mitochondrial-DNA technology as an aid in missing and abducted children investigations.

Northern New Mexico Anti-Drug Initiative.—The Committee acknowledges the need for a focused response to illegal drug trafficking in northern New Mexico and expects the FBI to devote sufficient resources to this problem in cooperation with other federal law enforcement agencies.

Federal liability.—The Committee has been informed that an unintended consequence of Operation Silver Shovel may have been the lead contamination of several city lots, particularly a site at

76th and Kedzie Avenue, in Chicago, IL. The FBI is directed to report back to the Committees on Appropriations on the following: (1) the circumstances of Operation Silver Shovel, (2) the level of lead contamination at the sites in question that is directly attributable to the operation, (3) the cost of clean-up, and (4) the relative liability of each of the local, State, and Federal agencies involved in the operation. The report should be delivered not later than December 1, 1999.

Crimes against children.—The Committee recommendation includes not less than \$5,204,000 to maintain the FBI's capabilities to combat child abductions and serial killings. Within this amount, at least \$3,439,000 is for: (1) the child abduction and serial killer unit, (2) a police fellows program for training local investigators, and (3) training for State and local law enforcement. Additionally, at least \$1,765,000 is recommended to enhance the staffing of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program to provide more timely assistance to State and local law enforcement requesting case analysis services.

National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime [NCAVC].—The Committee recommendation includes 11 positions (4 agents) and \$1,232,000 for a classified project being conducted by the NCAVC involving threats to use weapons of mass destruction.

Spending decreases.—The Committee is alarmed by spending increases across object classes as high as 83 percent from fiscal years 1995 through 1999. These rates, far in excess of inflation, cannot be sustained. The Committee recommendation freezes spending at last year's level with one exception, described above. In addition, no funding has been provided for the following proposed initiatives: JUMPSTOP, outreach for the National Infrastructure Protection Center [NIPC], cryptanalysis and counter-encryption equipment, laboratory network connectivity, and the civil rights analytical center. JUMPSTOP is a stand alone system that largely replicates some of the capabilities of the Information Sharing Initiative. The NIPC may host federal working groups and regional, State, and local conferences to the degree that it can identify funds out of available resources. Cryptanalysis and counter-encryption efforts duplicate National Security Agency capabilities. The current laboratory network will suffice until higher priority information technology systems are completed. The civil rights analytical center duplicates capabilities resident in the Civil Rights Division. Also, the Committee eliminates funding for furniture and vehicle purchases and includes an undistributed reduction. Finally, the Committee recommendation adopts the staff reductions described in a letter to the Committee dated April 5, 1999 for legal attache and resolution six offices. None of the increases proposed in that letter are provided.

Interagency Law Enforcement.—The fiscal year 2000 budget request dismantles the "Interagency Law Enforcement" account, which funds nine Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces [OCDETFs], and distributes OCDETF funds to participating Justice Department components, undermining efforts to have Justice Department agencies cooperate on complex, long-term, high value investigations. The Committee recommendation transfers \$113,039,000 from the FBI to the "Interagency Law Enforcement"

account to ensure the long-term effectiveness of these multi-agency task forces.

Schoolbus driver background check.—The Committee is aware that many States require a Federal criminal background check for the hiring of schoolbus drivers, resulting in a seasonal increase in fingerprint submissions. The Committee directs the FBI to allocate sufficient personnel to ensure the timely processing of criminal background checks for schoolbus drivers.

Olympic Security.—The Committee is aware of the need for preparations to address security for the coming Olympics in Sidney, Australia. The Committee commends the FBI for the work it is doing with the New South Wales Government, the Sidney Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games, and the Department of State. The Committee directs that the FBI provide a detailed report on what preparations have been made to address the security of U.S. athletes and spectators and what additional funding may be required. This report should be provided to the Committees on Appropriations no later than October 1, 1999. The Committee directs that a reprogramming be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for additional funding that is recommended to address these security needs.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,287,000
Budget estimate, 2000	10,287,000
Committee recommendation	10,287,000

The Committee recommends \$10,287,000 for FBI construction. This amount is \$9,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the fiscal year 2000 request.

Hazardous devices school.—State and local bomb technicians, not federal officers, are responsible for rendering safe explosive devices in most situations. The Hazardous Devices School certifies bomb technicians and provides a variety of advanced and refresher courses. The Committee recommendation includes \$9,000,000 to modernize the school. The Committee directs that top priority be given to ending the practice of conducting “disruptions” in otherwise occupied buildings and to developing ranges and other facilities capable of handling the explosive growth in student attendance projected for the foreseeable future. The Committee cautions the FBI to develop an upgrade plan predicated on the assumption that \$9,000,000 is all that will be available for school modernization.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,213,780,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,380,242,000
Committee recommendation	1,223,146,000

The Committee recommends total budget authority of \$1,223,146,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] for fiscal year 2000. The reduction in this account is largely the result of the Committee’s recommendation not to approve the proposed transfer of \$103,996,000 from the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement Fund.

The Committee is concerned over the lack of management oversight that has resulted in reporting inconsistencies in DEA's budget, as well as DEA's failure to properly notify the Committees on Appropriations of funding shifts, as required by reprogramming procedures in section 605 of this and previous Appropriations acts. The Committee notes that the DEA has spent much of fiscal year 1999 working to properly realign its resources. The June 1999 reprogramming letter notifying the Committee of the realignment of DEA resources indicates that DEA recognizes the seriousness of its financial management practices, along with the need to accurately report on the use of appropriated funds and to notify Congress promptly when funds are shifted among decision units. The Committee believes it has given DEA sufficient time to address its budgeting deficiencies and expects that the agency will honor its commitment to improve its financial management procedures. Recognizing the importance of combating illegal drug trafficking, the Committee has acted favorably on DEA's requests for resources during years of severe fiscal constraint. However, with that favorable consideration comes an obligation to ensure that funds are used appropriately and in a manner consistent with Congressional intent.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$877,490,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,055,572,000
Committee recommendation	878,517,000

The Committee recommends total budget authority of \$878,517,000 for Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2000, of which \$80,330,000 is derived from the diversion control fund, and, in addition, \$419,459,000 is derived from the violent crime reduction trust fund.

The Committee recommendation attempts to give DEA the tools it needs to properly wage the war on illegal drugs. In an effort to provide additional DEA agents and personnel, no funding is made available for new vehicle purchases. The Committee recommendation provides funding for the following:

Regional drug enforcement teams [RET].—The Committee recommendation includes \$22,200,000 for DEA RET teams. Enhancements to this account will enable the DEA to increase personnel by 49 positions (30 agents). Added personnel and resources should be dedicated to locations in the western and central regions of the United States as determined by the DEA and focus primarily on the methamphetamine problems in those geographic regions. RET teams are currently stationed in targeted regions in the United States and have been given the flexibility to deploy agent resources and assets to meet emerging drug trends, specifically in our Nation's smaller cities. The teams direct their efforts toward combating specific drug problems as identified by intelligence sources and leads provided by DEA's Special Operations Division.

Mobile enforcement teams [MET].—The Committee recommendation includes \$56,700,000 and 39 positions (24 agents) for DEA MET team deployments. MET teams operate in communities at the request of local officials and since 1995 have targeted and dismantled drug trafficking organizations across the United States. The

Committee believes that the DEA should increasingly focus personnel and resources on programs which target drug related crime and drug trafficking organizations within the United States.

Methamphetamine initiative.—The recommendation includes \$27,459,000 to continue DEA's efforts of targeting and investigating methamphetamine trafficking, production, and abuse across the United States. The funding will allow DEA to continue investigations and stop methamphetamine traffickers; maintain the national clandestine laboratory data base; reduce the availability of precursor chemicals being diverted to clandestine laboratories in the United States and abroad; and clean-up the hazardous waste generated by seized clandestine laboratories. Within the amounts provided, an additional \$3,000,000 is made available for the DEA's methamphetamine lab cleanup efforts. The Committee notes that funds for this purpose are also provided to the DEA through the Office of Justice Programs and the DEA's asset forfeiture account.

Methamphetamine training initiative.—The Committee recommends that \$2,500,000 be provided to the DEA for equipment to train State and local officials to respond to, dismantle, and investigate clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. The Committee encourages the DEA to utilize DEA regional drug enforcement teams in methamphetamine related operations.

Heroin Enforcement Strategy.—The statistics for heroin use by teenagers continues to rise. In fact, the use of heroin by twelfth graders has doubled between 1990 and 1996. It appears that many do not understand that sniffing this drug does not change its addictiveness. New Mexico U.S. Attorneys have reported to the Committee that most Black Tar heroin addicts never permanently break the addiction. The Committee recommends \$14,926,000 to address this challenge including a \$2,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. The Committee also directs the Attorney General to report to the Committees on Appropriations on how this funding will be used. This report should be provided and approved before any funds are expended.

International counter drug operations.—The Committee recommendation includes \$7,500,000 and 27 positions (12 agents) to expand DEA enforcement efforts in Central America and Mexico by enhancing current offices in Belize City, Belize; Managua, Nicaragua; Panama City, Panama; San Jose, Costa Rica; San Salvador, El Salvador; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; and in Mexico by enhancing offices in Mexico City; Ciudad Juarez; Guadalajara; Mazatlan, and Monterrey.

South America initiative.—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 and 28 positions (17 agents) to expand DEA enforcement efforts in South America by establishing resident offices in Manaus, Brazil; Maracaibo, Venezuela; and Salta, Argentina and enhancing current offices in Asuncion, Paraguay; Quito and Guayaquil, Ecuador; and Santiago, Chile.

Firebird/Merlin.—The Committee recommendation includes an additional \$13,000,000 to the base amount to accelerate the implementation of the Firebird computer system. When fully deployed, Firebird will provide all DEA domestic and international offices with an integrated information sharing and communications computer network.

Operation pipeline.—The Committee understands the value of operation pipeline in the seizure of illicit drugs being transported on our Nation's highways. To build upon this effort, the Committee directs the DEA to collect information from the States where pipeline programs operate. Information to be collected should include the amount of drugs and monetary seizures and the time spent by State and local law enforcement on pipeline activities. Furthermore, the Committee instructs the DEA to develop initiatives within the pipeline program which will coordinate State interdiction efforts and ensure that all pipeline activities conform to the overall DEA mission of curtailing drug trafficking. The Committee further directs the DEA to conduct a feasibility study of the agency becoming an active participant with State law enforcement on highway interdiction stops. This study should be provided to the Appropriations Committees no later than February 1, 2000.

Northern New Mexico anti-drug initiative.—The Committee acknowledges the need for a focused response to illegal drug trafficking in Northern New Mexico and expects the DEA to devote sufficient resources to this problem in cooperation with other Federal law enforcement agencies.

Iowa Methamphetamine Initiative.—The Committee recommendation provides the following amounts: (1) \$222,000 for the Iowa Division of Narcotics Enforcement to support the overtime, travel, and related expenses of 11 additional narcotics enforcement personnel; and (2) \$178,000 for an Iowa methamphetamine education mobile learning center.

Special Operations Division [SOD].—The recommendation provides \$7,724,000 for additional DEA SOD initiatives. Funding will allow the SOD division to expand and enhance Title III support of priority drug investigations.

"Drug diversion control fee" account.—The Committee has provided \$80,330,000 for DEA's Drug Diversion Control Program, the full amount requested, and assumes that the level of balances in the Fee Account are sufficient to fully support diversion control programs in fiscal year 2000. As was the case in fiscal year 1999, no funds are provided in the DEA "Salaries and expenses" appropriation for the "Diversion control fee account" in fiscal year 2000.

The Committee believes that Federal agencies should provide personnel required to maintain, submit, or disclose information the option of doing so electronically when practicable as a substitute for paper. The Committee, therefore, commends the DEA for the significant progress made thus far toward developing a system for ordering Schedule II controlled substances and keeping many of the required records electronically. The Committee was pleased to learn that the agency expects that the pilot program for this system will be completed before the end of the year 2000 and that implementation of the system will have begun before that time. The system will also provide for the electronic reporting of these transactions to the DEA's ARCOS system and for the future expansion of this reporting to include all controlled substances. The Committee is also pleased to learn that the Drug Enforcement Administration will actively involve registrant groups and will use the expertise of the registrant community throughout the development and implementation of an electronic ordering system for controlled

substances that is secure, efficient, cost effective, and allow for real-time data transmission. Involvement of registrants could include meetings, written updates on development of the system, and specific opportunities for registrant comment. To carry out this effort, the Committee expects that the agency will utilize funds in the "Diversion control fee account," including accrued funds when appropriate, to the extent that these funds are available and appropriated for this purpose.

Interagency Law Enforcement.—The fiscal year 2000 budget request dismantles the "Interagency Law Enforcement" account, which funds nine Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces [OCDETF], and distributes OCDETF funds to various Justice components, undermining Congressional efforts to have Justice agencies cooperate on complex, long-term, high value investigations. Therefore, the Committee recommendation transfers \$103,996,000 from the DEA to the "Interagency Law Enforcement" account to ensure the long-term effectiveness of these multi-agency task forces.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1999	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,500,000

The Committee recommends continuing the "Construction" account for DEA to finance needed infrastructure improvements and renovations.

The recommendation includes \$5,500,000 to replace DEA's deteriorating laboratories. The Committee understands that \$3,600,000 in carryover is available to fund the repair and maintenance of DEA offices and other facilities.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

(INCLUDING OFFSETTING FEE COLLECTIONS)

Appropriations, 1999	\$2,554,327,000
(Offsetting fee collections)	1,306,046,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,935,302,000
(Offsetting fee collections)	1,313,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,709,128,000
(Offsetting fee collections)	1,290,162,000

The Committee recommends total new budget (obligational) authority of \$3,999,290,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS]. The recommendation is \$138,917,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$249,012,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. Of the total amount recommended, \$873,000,000 is derived from the violent crime reduction trust fund, and \$1,290,162,000 will be derived from offsetting fee collections. In addition, \$171,000,000 will be drawn from the Working Capital Fund to augment INS resources.

The Committee's recommendations for specific accounts within the INS are described in more detail below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$2,464,327,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,835,638,000
Committee recommendation	2,570,164,000

The Committee recommends \$2,570,164,000 for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2000, including \$2,520,164,000 from the violent crime reduction trust fund. The recommendation is \$105,837,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$265,474,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. Within the amount made available for legal proceedings, funding shall be provided to increase by not less than two the number of attorneys assigned to the district office in Alaska. In addition, \$250,000 is for office space for the special agent on Kodiak Island.

Border control.—In fiscal year 1999, the INS will miss hiring targets by as much as 80 percent, the wash out rate for academy entrants will approach 20 percent, and the attrition rate for experienced agents will climb to nearly 10 percent.

The reasons for this crisis are many. A tight job market, tough training and language requirements, and low pay and rank have diminished the appeal of the Border Patrol. The loss of experienced agents at a time when the number of new agents has exploded is particularly worrisome. Forty-nine percent of Border Patrol agents have 3 years or less of experience and 39 percent of agents have 2 years or less of experience. Law enforcement experts indicate that it is very risky to allow an agency's overall ratio of inexperienced to experienced agents to exceed 30 percent. When it does, the agency will find it difficult to maintain performance, professionalism and integrity.

While the Committee recognizes that certain disincentives to employment, such as a healthy economy or language skills, are either beyond the control of the INS or desirable requirements, other disincentives, such as low pay, can be eliminated. The Committee directs the INS to undertake a top to bottom review of its personnel system with the intent of improving the quality and quantity of Border Patrol agents. Top priority should be given to retaining seasoned agents.

The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$83,308,000 over fiscal year 1999 for 1,000 new Border Patrol agents and to reform and improve the recruitment, training, and compensation of Border Patrol agents. This amount is in addition to the \$17,942,000 provided for training.

Border Patrol equipment.—The effectiveness of the Border Patrol is threatened by crippling shortfalls of basic equipment. More importantly, agent safety is at risk. The chart below summarizes the current situation:

BORDER PATROL EQUIPMENT INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS

Ratio per agent/sector	Item	Projected total need	Present inventory	Percent-age of re-quirement	Inventory required
1 per Agent	Pocket scopes	9,000	328	4	8,672
2 per 3 Agents	Goggles	6,000	1,345	22	4,655
2 per Sector	Fiber optic scopes	40	11	28	29

BORDER PATROL EQUIPMENT INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Ratio per agent/sector	Item	Projected total need	Present inventory	Percentage of requirement	Inventory required
100 per Sector	Hand-held searchlights	2,000	75	4	1,925
100 per Sector	IR scopes (LORIS)	2,000	232	12	1,768
1 per Agent	GPS	9,000	178	2	8,822
1 per 10 Agents	Vehicle IR cameras	900	35	4	865
Based on Tactics	Sensors	15,000	10,714	71	4,286
Based on Tactics	Remote video surveillance	750	20	3	730

To preserve the benefits of several years of massive investments to expand the Border Patrol, the Committee recommendation provides an increase of \$22,925,000 for high priority equipment, including \$9,500,000 for infrared scopes, \$6,375,000 for night vision goggles, and \$4,050,000 for pocket scopes. In addition, the Committee has provided \$3,000,000 for laser aiming modules and infrared target pointers/illuminators, a new initiative intended to enhance the firepower of agents facing increasingly heavily armed drug runners. The Committee expects the INS to consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the release of these funds.

The Committee recommendation also includes increases over fiscal year 1999 for the following initiatives:

- \$10,000,000 for the Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System [ISIS], with no less than half the systems deployed to the northern tier;
- \$3,000,000 for the Law Enforcement Support Center [LESC]. The amount provided assumes the addition of Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina into the system; and
- \$1,500,000 for the necessary equipment, modifications, and manning for a Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection [SENTRI] lane at San Luis, AZ, port of entry.

Border Patrol aviation.—The Committee has been informed that the delay in delivery of the required report on Border Patrol aviation is attributable to crashes of unmanned aerial vehicles during evaluation flights. The Committee looks forward to the earliest possible presentation of flight test results to Congress.

Border Patrol recruitment and retention office.—The Committee is concerned by the Immigration and Naturalization Service's failure to hire, train, and deploy 1,000 full-time, active-duty Border Patrol agents in fiscal year 1999. INS is likely to hire only 200 to 400 new Border Patrol agents in fiscal year 1999. Congress allocated \$97,000,000 to hire 1,000 new agents, and the Committee is troubled by ongoing INS management and recruitment practices which resulted in this failure.

The Committee directs the Commissioner of INS to establish within the agency an Office of Border Patrol Recruitment and Retention. This office shall: (1) develop outreach programs to identify and recruit prospective Border Patrol agents; (2) develop programs to retain Border Patrol agents; and (3) submit recommendations to the Commissioner of INS relating to pay and benefits of Border Patrol agents. The Commissioner is directed to submit a report to the Appropriations Committee on the establishment and activities of

the Office of Border Patrol Recruitment and Retention no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

In addition, the Committee believes that recruitment, testing, and hiring of Border Patrol agents would be made easier by utilizing existing Border Patrol facilities in Texas and other Southwestern states. The Committee encourages the Border Patrol to expand testing capabilities and other hiring steps at existing Border Patrol facilities in cities in the border area, such as McAllen, Laredo, Del Rio, Marfa, El Paso, and other cities in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Deployment of Border Patrol resources.—The Committee is aware that the Border Patrol is using the costly method of sending temporary assignments out of San Diego to augment manning at El Centro. The Committee directs that not less than 22 agent positions, and associated support positions, be permanently transferred from San Diego to El Centro. The Border Patrol is further directed to allow attrition to affect this change to the greatest degree possible to minimize the disruption of employees' lives. Following up on last year's initiative, not less than ten percent of new agents shall be deployed to the northern tier and the Southeast. INS shall continue its consultation with the Committees on Appropriations before deployment of new Border Patrol agents.

Interior enforcement.—Congress launched a major interior enforcement initiative last year, so-called Quick Response Teams [QRTs], that have just begun deploying. QRTs will be fielded from the foothills of the Rockies through the middle of the country to the Atlantic seaboard to intercept illegal aliens that have eluded the Border Patrol and are transiting the interior. The mixed teams of investigators and detention and deportation officers are designed to apprehend or take custody of illegal and criminal aliens for incarceration, processing, and removal. Though the Committee has high hopes for QRTs, the concept remains unproven. For that reason, the Committee has deferred funding for new personnel until the teams are in place and their performance assessed.

Detention funding shortfall.—The failure of the INS to adequately budget for the mandatory detention requirements of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 created severe funding shortfalls in the detention and deportation account in both fiscal years 1999 and 2000. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$150,000,000 over the fiscal year 1999 level for the detention of criminal and illegal aliens, \$75,000,000 of which shall be derived from the Working Capital Fund. Prior to the release of the \$150,000,000, the INS shall submit implementation plans to the Committees on Appropriations for the four initiatives proposed in the budget: (1) integrating INS criminal alien records with the National Crime Information Center, (2) utilizing Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System flights for deportations, (3) hiring additional detention and deportation personnel, and (4) expanding the number of juvenile detention beds. Should additional funds be required, the Committee would consider a reprogramming.

Local jails.—The Committee directs the INS to study and report back to the Committees on Appropriations on the feasibility of utilizing the Tallahatchie County prison facility in Tutwiler, MS, for

the detention of criminal and illegal aliens. The report shall be delivered to the Committees on Appropriations not later than March 1, 2000.

The Committee is aware that the Etowah County Detention Center in Alabama is currently being used by the Atlanta Regional Office of the INS to house overflow detainees. The Committee recognizes that the Center, which meets or exceeds all of the detention standards required by the INS, provides a cost effective location for the INS to house detainees. The Committee further recognizes that the Atlanta Region may require additional detention space in the near future. Therefore, the Committee directs the INS to give full consideration to the Etowah County Detention Center should it seek to expand available bed space in the region, as long as the county facility remains cost competitive.

Naturalization.—The Committee recommendation includes \$96,000,000 from the Working Capital Fund to augment the resources available to the INS for processing naturalization and other benefit applications. INS shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the release of these funds. In addition, the INS is directed to provide a progress report on records centralization to the Appropriations Committees not later than November 1, 1999. Finally, of the total amount provided for naturalization and other benefits, \$20,000 is for regularly scheduled visits by INS personnel to Roanoke, VA, to improve services in that rural area.

U.S.-Canada border.—The Committee has been informed that inadequate staffing at the Ambassador Bridge, Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, the International Bridge at Sault Ste. Marie, and the Blue Water Bridge is impeding the flow of vehicle traffic through these ports of entry [PoEs]. It is possible that the INS workload model may include outdated traffic volumes for these locations. The INS is directed to review the latest data available for actual vehicle inspections at the aforementioned PoEs, compare actuals to the model, and adjust the model, if necessary, so that the fiscal year 2000 deployment plan is based upon the best available information.

Spending decreases.—The Committee is alarmed by spending increases across object classes as high as 135 percent from fiscal years 1995 through 1999. These rates, far in excess of inflation, cannot be sustained. The Committee recommendation freezes spending at last year's level. The Committee recommendation also eliminates funding for the Commissioner's contingency fund and the Southwest border contingency fund. Finally, the Committee eliminates funding for vehicle purchases.

Interagency Law Enforcement.—The fiscal year 2000 budget request dismantles the "Interagency Law Enforcement" account, which funds nine Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces [OCDETF], and distributes account funds to various Justice components, undermining efforts to have Justice Department agencies cooperate on complex, long-term, high value investigations. The Committee recommendation transfers \$11,240,000 from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the "Interagency Law Enforcement" account to ensure the long-term effectiveness of these multi-agency task forces.

Transfer to immigration fees.—The Committee recommendation transfers base funding for data processing, legal proceedings, and

information and records management, a total of \$28,484,000, from this account to the “immigration examinations” and “H-1B” fee accounts. Exams and H-1B fees may be used for expenses in providing adjudication, services, and support. This transfer releases additional resources in this account for higher priority border control, deportation, and detention initiatives.

Transfer to breached bond/detention fund.—The recommendation transfers base funding for detention and deportation, a total of \$2,871,000, to the “breached bond/detention fund”. The fund helps defray the cost of detaining criminal and illegal aliens.

Reorganization.—The breakdown of the INS chain of command during consideration of the fiscal year 1999 Supplemental led to the issuance of incomplete and misleading information to Congress. The Committee recommendation streamlines the headquarters hierarchy which should strengthen lines of authority and improve the quality and clarity of information provided to Members and their staff.

OFFSETTING FEE COLLECTIONS

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,290,162,000 of spending for fiscal year 2000 from fee-funded accounts, a decrease of \$15,884,000 below the fiscal year 1999 level, to support activities related to the legal admission of persons into the United States. These activities are supported entirely by fees paid by persons who are either traveling internationally or are applying for immigration benefits. The Committee recommendations, by account, follow:

IMMIGRATION USER FEE

The Committee recommends \$446,151,000 of spending for fiscal year 2000 from the “Immigration user fee” account. This is the full amount of receipts estimated to be available. The amount provided is a decrease of \$39,920,000 below the fiscal year 1999 level. The Committee recommendation does not include either of the fee increases proposed for fiscal year 2000.

The immigration user fee account faces a crisis. Inspection costs are exceeding user fee receipts even after INS extended fees to previously exempted passengers transiting through the United States. Congress is confronted with four options for restoring the financial health of the account: (1) reduce services, (2) eliminate the cruise ship exemption for ships, other than ferries, arriving at United States ports from Canada, Mexico, or adjacent Caribbean islands, (3) raise the airport fee, or (4) charge vessel and aircraft crews. The Committee recommendation maintains most current services until a clear consensus emerges as to the proper means of matching revenues to requirements in this account.

Base adjustments.—The Committee recommendation does not include \$9,918,000 for “re-evaluation of receipts”. The INS has determined that proposed initiatives in fiscal year 1999 cost more than was provided. While regrettable, the Committee expects the INS to live within the means provided by Congress. The Committee recommendation also does not include \$2,500,000 for a proposed departure management reprogramming. This program is a low priority compared to assuring: (1) the swiftest possible inspections for legal entrants; and, (2) the detection, detention, and deportation of

illegal entrants at U.S. air and sea ports of entry. Finally, the Committee has adjusted the “annualization of 1999 pay raise” to correct an erroneous assumption.

Transfer to immigration user fee.—Last year, \$29,536,000 in base funding for legal proceedings, information resource management, administration, and facilities was transferred to user fees. Recognizing the financial pressures on this account, the Committee recommendation does not include a base transfer this year.

Reprogrammings.—The Committee will not entertain reprogrammings from this account for any purpose.

IMMIGRATION EXAMINATIONS FEE

The Committee recommends \$712,800,000 of spending for fiscal year 2000 from offsetting collections from the “Immigration examinations fee” account, the full amount of receipts estimated to be available. The amount provided is an increase of \$77,100,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level.

Transfer to Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR].—The recommendation assumes that \$49,741,000 from this account are made available for EOIR operations. Exam fees may be used for expenses in providing immigration adjudication.

Transfer to immigration examinations fee.—The recommendation transfers base funding for data processing, legal proceedings, and information and records management, a total of \$27,359,000, from “salaries and expenses” to this account. Immigration examination fees may be used for expenses in providing immigration adjudication and naturalization services and support.

In the last few years, the Committee has provided hundreds of millions of dollars in program increases to improve the integrity of the naturalization process and reduce the naturalization application backlog. Definite progress has been made, especially in the area of integrity, but the backlog remains. The Committee urges the INS to establish performance-based pay incentives and penalties for managers and employees to ensure the maximum return on the taxpayers’ investment.

Reprogrammings.—The Committee will not entertain reprogrammings from this account for any purpose.

LAND BORDER INSPECTION FEE

The Committee recommends \$1,012,000 of spending for fiscal year 2000 from the land border inspection fund, a decrease of \$2,263,000 below fiscal year 1999, to support inspection services at land border ports of entry. This is the full amount of receipts estimated to be available to support inspection services. Revenues from this account help underwrite the operation of dedicated commuter lanes for preregistered U.S. citizens.

BREACHED BOND/DETENTION FUND

The Committee recommends \$127,771,000 of spending for fiscal year 2000 from the breached bond/detention fund. This is the full amount of receipts estimated to be available to support detention of criminal and illegal aliens. This is a decrease of \$49,179,000

below the fiscal year 1999 level. The decrease is attributable to the loss of 245i revenue.

Base transfer to breached bond/detention fund.—The recommendation transfers base funding for detention and deportation, a total of \$2,871,000, from “salaries and expenses” to the “breached bond/detention fund.” The fund helps defray the cost of detaining criminal and illegal aliens.

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT FINES

The Committee recommends \$1,303,000 of spending for fiscal year 2000 from the “Immigration enforcement fines” account, a decrease of \$2,747,000 below fiscal year 1999, to support border enforcement activities. This is the full amount of receipts estimated to be available to support enforcement activities.

H-1B FEES

The Committee recommends \$1,125,000 of spending for fiscal year 2000 from the “H-1B fees” account. This new account supports the processing of applications for temporary workers, and the recommendation represents the full amount of revenues estimated to be available. The Committee recommendation transfers base funding for data processing, legal proceedings, and information and records management, a total of \$1,125,000, from “Salaries and expenses” to this account. H-1B fees may be used for expenses in providing visa adjudication, services, and support.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1999	\$90,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	99,664,000
Committee recommendation	138,964,000

The Committee recommends \$138,964,000 for fiscal year 2000 for construction projects. The recommendation is \$48,964,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$39,300,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee is concerned by the lack, or condition, of facilities on the Southwest border, described as the “worst” in the Federal Government in a recent assessment. The backlog of Border Patrol projects has reached unacceptable levels: \$150,000,000 in construction; \$180,000,000 in one-time specialized construction (cells, booking stations, etc.); and \$191,000,000 in maintenance and repair. Use of trailers or temporary or makeshift facilities is common, and even these expedients leave many new agents without a place to process arrestees. Not surprisingly, the result is agent attrition rates that are high and climbing. The Committee recommendation begins the long process of eliminating construction and maintenance backlogs.

The Committee recommendations by project are displayed in the following table:

INS construction

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee Recommendation</i>
Border Patrol:	
New Construction:	
Alcan, AK—POE Housing	1,000
Skagway, AK—POE Housing	1,000
Chula Vista, CA—Border Patrol Station	6,500
El Centro, CA—Sector HQ	5,000
Santa Teresa, NM—Border Patrol Station	7,850
Alpine, TX—Border Patrol Station	4,000
Brownsville, TX—Border Patrol Station	1,200
Del Rio, TX—Border Patrol Sector HQ	4,300
Presidio, TX—Border Patrol Housing	5,118
Charleston, SC—Border Patrol Academy	14,000
Subtotal	<u>49,968</u>
Planning/Site Acquisition/Design:	
Campo, CA—Border Patrol Station	600
El Cajon, CA—Border Patrol Station	307
Temecula, CA—Border Patrol Station	447
Douglas, AZ—Border Patrol Station	300
Tucson, AZ—Border Patrol Station	1,330
Yuma, AZ—Border Patrol Station	687
Del Rio, TX—Checkpoints	173
Eagle Pass, TX—Border Patrol Station	934
El Paso, TX—Border Patrol Station	865
Laredo, TX—Checkpoints	128
McAllen, TX—Sector HQ	954
McAllen, TX—Border Patrol Station	685
Port Isabel, TX—Border Patrol Station	500
Sanderson, TX—Border Patrol Station	238
Subtotal	<u>8,148</u>
Military Engineering Support to the Border Patrol:	
SW Border Barriers	3,000
Santa Teresa, NM—fence	[367]
JTF-6 Projects	3,000
Subtotal	<u>6,000</u>
Detention:	
New Construction:	
Port Isabel, TX—Service Processing Center	11,000
Krome, FL—Service Processing Center	9,500
Subtotal	<u>20,500</u>
Planning/Site Acquisition/Design:	
El Centro, CA—Service Processing Center	1,000
Florence, AZ—Service Processing Center	800
El Paso, TX—Service Processing Center	200
Subtotal	<u>2,000</u>
Servicewide One-Time Construction	19,250
Servicewide Maintenance & Repair	23,000
Servicewide Fuel Storage Tank Upgrade/Repair	4,300
Program Execution	5,798
Subtotal	<u>52,348</u>
Total, INS Construction	<u>138,964</u>

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Housing.—The Committee recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for housing at the remote Alcan and Skagway ports of entry. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to the release of these funds.

Servicewide one-time construction.—The Office of Management and Budget misinterpreted Congressional direction and eliminated fiscal year 2000 funding for this account during their budget process. The INS is directed to make this account a priority, and to reprogram available funds to it as servicewide savings emerge through the course of the year.

Southwest border barriers.—Of the \$3,000,000 provided for southwest border barriers, \$367,000 is for a fence in Santa Teresa, NM.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriations, 1999	\$3,299,850,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,777,218,000
Committee recommendation	3,753,285,000

The Committee recommends total budgetary resources of \$3,753,285,000 for the Federal prison system for fiscal year 2000, of which \$46,599,000 is derived from the violent crime reduction trust fund. The Committee recommendation also assumes that in addition to amounts appropriated, \$50,000,000 will be available in end-of-year carryover for necessary operating expenses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$2,888,853,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,218,427,000
Committee recommendation	3,203,494,000

The Committee recommends total budgetary resources of \$3,203,494,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal prison system for fiscal year 2000. The Committee recommendation also assumes that in addition to amounts appropriated, \$50,000,000 will be available in end-of-year carryover for necessary operating expenses.

Activation of new prisons.—The Committee recommendation includes funding for activation of five new facilities (4,320 beds): a minimum security facility in Forrest City, AR; medium and minimum security facilities in Victorville, CA; and detention centers in Houston, TX; Brooklyn, NY; and Philadelphia, PA.

In addition, the recommendation includes funding for: 2,000 D.C. Sentenced Felons to be housed in contract facilities; an additional 3,000 short-term criminal aliens to be housed in contract facilities; and up to 1,000 INS long term detainees in contract care. Further, funding is provided to expand the number of residential drug treatment units in Bureau of Prisons' facilities and community based transitional drug treatment centers. Finally, the recommendation includes \$46,599,000 in resources from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund as authorized in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) to treat Federal prison inmates with substance abuse problems.

The Committee recommendation includes funding to begin and or complete activation of the following facilities:

Butner, NC	\$7,500,000
Fort Devens, MA	5,422,000
Loretto, PA—expansion	1,902,000
Forrest City, AR	4,585,000
Victorville, CA	25,230,000
Houston, TX	19,384,000
Brooklyn, NY	22,258,000
Philadelphia, PA	15,352,000

Based on a new activation estimate, the amount for the Butner facility has been reduced by \$17,175,000.

The Committee also recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous appropriations acts, which allows: (1) for the purchase of motor vehicles for police-type use and the purchase of uniforms without regard to the general purchase price limitation; (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 \$50,000,000 as discussed above for necessary prison operations to remain available until September 30, 2001; (7) up to \$20,000,000 for contract confinement expenses for the care and security of Cuban and Haitian entrants; (8) for the Federal prison system to enter into contracts and other agreements with private entities for a multiyear period for the confinement of Federal prisoners; and (9) up to \$26,499,000 to remain available until expended from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1999	\$410,997,000
Budget estimate, 2000	558,791,000
Committee recommendation	549,791,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$549,791,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the construction, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal prisoners. This amount is \$138,794,000 more than the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$9,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2000 budget request. A reduction of \$96,000,000 is provided from unobligated balances from the building and facilities account, without reducing the number of beds to be added.

Transfer of D.C. sentenced felons.—The Committee understands that the BOP has started transferring D.C. sentenced felons into Federal custody as capacity permits based on the December 31, 2001 closure of the Lorton correctional complex. Further, the Committee is providing \$221,000,000 to: complete construction of the Northern Mid-Atlantic penitentiary and the South Carolina facility; further develop sites of earlier projects; and add inmate work program areas at four facilities. The Committee funds a total of seven facilities for BOP to assist in housing the D.C. sentenced felons.

Federal prison capacity.—The level of overcrowding in Federal high-security prisons continues to remain at 57 percent. The Committee believes that high levels of overcrowding are unacceptable and increases the potential danger to staff and the communities in which the correctional facilities exist. The Committee provides

funds to address what it views as the greatest long-term need within the BOP—adequate bed space for Federal inmates convicted of violent crimes. For this reason, the Committee is providing \$137,000,000 for a western region penitentiary. The western region continues to have the highest level of overcrowding, as identified by the Department of Justice in a recent Congressionally directed report. Further, the Committee is providing \$26,000,000 in site and planning funds for two Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI) in the western region. The Committee is also providing \$94,000,000 to construct an FCI at Yazoo City, Mississippi. This will add much needed medium security capacity at an existing site in the Delta region. The Bureau of Prisons is also directed to study the need for the construction of a high security prison facility at the Bureau of Prisons Southern Region site in Yazoo City and report to the Subcommittee by May 1, 2000. In addition, the Committee recognizes the need to transfer long term detainees from INS to BOP custody. Therefore, the Committee is providing \$20,000,000 for preliminary site and planning of three facilities to add capacity for the INS long term detainees.

Federal prisons infrastructure.—To help BOP maintain its facilities the Committee is providing an increase of \$27,000,000. This will adjust the Modernization and Repair base amount available by nearly 2 percent of the replacement value of BOP facilities. This increase reflects the Committee’s concern that BOP must continually maintain its 94 facilities and operate them in a safe and secure manner and protect the taxpayers’ investment. The Committee is aware that these facilities are being utilized on a 24-hour basis, and that the Committee previously directed the BOP to develop a long-term approach to its modernization and repair program. The Committee commends the bureau for their innovation in improving this program. The BOP reports that 19 of its correctional institutions are over 50 years old and more than 40 facilities are over 20 years old. The Committee understands that failure to maintain these correctional structures, utility systems, and physical plants causes security and safety problems, as well as allows the facilities to further deteriorate to a point where remediation is far more expensive.

The Committee also recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous appropriations acts, which allows: (1) for planning of facilities, acquisition of sites, and construction of facilities; (2) for leasing a facility in Oklahoma City, OK; (3) for acquisition, remodeling, and equipping facilities by contract or force account; (4) for up to \$14,074,000 to construct inmate work areas; (5) for use of prisoner labor; and (6) for up to 10 percent of this appropriation to be transferred to the “Salaries and expenses” account.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 1999	\$3,266,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,429,000
Committee recommendation	3,429,000

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of \$3,429,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for fis-

cal year 2000, which is equal to the amount requested and \$163,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation.

The Committee recognizes the importance of Federal Prison Industries [UNICOR] in the efficient and safe management of Federal prisons. UNICOR provides prison inmates with the opportunity to learn important work habits, participate in meaningful employment which keeps them productively occupied during work hours, and develop improved job skills which help reduce recidivism. The Committee also recognizes the necessity for UNICOR to grow and provide more jobs as the inmate population increases.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	\$4,849,007,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,550,286,000
Committee recommendation	2,951,280,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$2,951,280,000 in new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 2000, including \$1,547,450,000 from the violent crime reduction trust fund for the various law enforcement assistance, juvenile justice, research, and statistics programs of the Office of Justice Programs [OJP].

Included in these amounts are funds to continue providing assistance to States and localities, such as the State and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, the Violence Against Women Grant Programs, the Byrne Grant Program, the Weed and Seed Program, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, and victims of child abuse programs.

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1999	\$147,151,000
Budget estimate, 2000	338,648,000
Committee recommendation	373,092,000

The Committee recommends \$373,092,000 in direct appropriations for justice assistance for fiscal year 2000.

The funding provided for justice assistance includes funds to States for research, evaluation, statistics, information sharing, emergency assistance, missing children assistance, counterterrorism programs, and the management and administration of all grants provided through the Office of Justice Programs. Programs improving State and local response capabilities to terrorist incidents have been moved to the Office of Justice Programs' Justice Assistance Account where direct funding is provided.

Justice Assistance

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
National Institute of Justice	\$50,948,000
Defense/law enforcement technology transfer	(10,277,000)
Bureau of Justice Statistics	28,886,000
Missing children	19,952,000
Regional information sharing system	20,000,000
National White Collar Crime Center	5,350,000
Counterterrorism activities	204,500,000
Local Law Enforcement Training Program	(7,000,000)
Expansion of the equipment acquisition program	(79,000,000)
Administration/Nunn, Lugar, Domenici transfer	(4,000,000)

Justice Assistance—Continued

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Technical assistance/national needs assessment	(3,000,000)
For consortium members:	
Center for Domestic Preparedness, Fort McClellan, AL	(15,000,000)
Management and Administration	(500,000)
National Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	(4,000,000)
National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center, Texas A&M University	(4,000,000)
National Exercise, Test and Training Center, Nevada test site	(4,000,000)
National Center for Bio-Med Research and Training, Louisiana State University	(4,000,000)
State and local detection/bomb technician equipment	(35,000,000)
Chemical/Biological Equipment Identification Program	(3,000,000)
Counterterrorism laboratories	(30,000,000)
Counterterrorism technologies	(10,000,000)
State and local antiterrorism training	(2,000,000)
Management and administration	43,456,000
Total justice assistance	373,092,000

National Institute of Justice.—The Committee recommendation provides \$50,948,000 for the National Institute of Justice [NIJ] for fiscal year 2000, which is a \$4,800,000 increase over the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. The increase is provided to expand the Adam Program. In addition, \$20,000,000 will be provided to NIJ in fiscal year 2000, as was provided in fiscal year 1999, from the local law enforcement block grant for assisting local units to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. 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.

Within total funding for the NIJ, the Committee directs that increased amounts over fiscal year 1999 be made available for computerized identification systems and forensic DNA analysis technologies.

From available funds NIJ is directed to provide \$2,100,000 to the School Crime Prevention and Security Technology Center. NIJ is also directed to carry out a broad-based demonstration of computerized contactless live scan fingerprint capture services and report to the Committee with the results; from available funds NIJ is further directed to provide \$1,025,000 to the Criminal Imaging Response Center, at the Institute of Forensic Imaging, Indianapolis, Indiana, to conduct research; \$300,000 to the United States Mexico Coalition to determine costs to border counties to process criminal illegal immigrants; \$250,000 to conduct a study of casework increases in U.S. District Courts; \$360,000 to the Center for Child and Family studies to conduct research into intrafamily violence; \$1,500,000 to the University of Connecticut Health Center to establish a prison health research center; and \$2,500,000 for the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement to establish a school violence research center.

Safe schools initiative [SSI].—The Committee is concerned about the continued level of violence in our children's schools. To address

this issue, the Committee recommendation includes \$25,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 is part of NIJ's base funding to develop technologies to improve school safety, of which \$15,000,000 is provided under the "State and local law enforcement assistance" account for the Crime Identification Technology Program.

Drug detection.—In recognition of the threat to students and the presence of illicit drugs in the school environment, the Committee directs that \$300,000 shall be made available to provide research for a non-toxic and non-carcinogenic reagent-based detection and identification aerosol designed to detect trace amounts of illegal drugs. Each aerosol canister should allow the user at least ten tests for non-invasive monitoring to be performed on any type of surface, with each test costing less than \$3. The Department is directed to provide a report on this technology no later than February 1, 2000. The report should include an analysis of whether such evidence may be used in a court of law.

Defense/law enforcement technology transfer.—The Committee recommendation includes resources of \$10,277,000 to provide for NIJ management and oversight of this program to support joint efforts by the Justice Department and the Department of Defense to adapt defense technologies to law enforcement use, to field prototype systems for evaluation, to develop standards and test products, and to develop technologies that will minimize the risk of death or injury to law enforcers, corrections officers, and citizens.

Bureau of Justice Statistics.—The Committee recommendation provides \$28,886,000 for the Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS] for fiscal year 2000, which is \$3,857,000 more than the current year appropriation. The BJS is responsible for the collection, analysis, and publication of statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operations of the Nation's justice systems. This recommendation includes: \$700,000 for Police Use of Force Statistics; \$1,157,000 to support the National Victims of Crime Survey; \$1,000,000 to compile Hate Crime Statistics; and \$1,000,000 to compile victims of disabilities statistics.

Missing children.—The Committee recommendation provides \$19,952,000 for the Missing Children Program to combat crimes against children, particularly kidnaping and sexual exploitation. This is a \$2,784,000 increase over the fiscal year 1999 appropriation.

The Committee commends the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for its significant progress and efforts in addressing the ever increasing crimes against our children. The Missing Children Division is at the heart of this effort. While the Committee continues to support the Center's expansion it also is concerned that finding children remains the top priority.

Within the amounts provided the Committee has included:

- (1) \$8,798,000 for the Missing Children Program within the Office of Justice Programs, Justice Assistance, including the following: \$6,000,000 for State and local law enforcement to continue specialized cyberunits and to form new units to investigate and prevent child sexual exploitation which are based on the protocols for conducting investigations involving the Internet and online service providers that have been established by

the Department of Justice and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

—(2) \$9,654,000 for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, of which \$2,125,000 is provided for the operation of the CyberTipline and to conduct Cyberspace training. The Committee expects the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to continue to consult with participating law enforcement agencies to ensure the curriculum, training, and programs provided with this additional funding are consistent with the protocols for conducting investigations involving the Internet and online service providers that have been established by the Department of Justice. The CyberTipline was created by this Committee in the fiscal year 1999 appropriation for the Center. The Committee supports and encourages businesses and organizations with websites to place a CyberTipline icon on their site. This will make it easier for people around the world to come directly to the CyberTipline. This increased promotion will provide more leads on missing children. The Committee has included additional funding for the expansion of the CyberTipline. The Committee is aware of and commends America Online for its efforts to develop a training tape to be used at law enforcement training academies and at the thousands of police departments across the United States. The Committee recommendation includes \$50,000 to duplicate this tape and disseminate it to law enforcement training academies and police departments within the United States. The Committee recommendation also includes additional funds for case management.

—(3) \$1,500,000 for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center for training of State and local law enforcement officials investigating missing and exploited children cases. The Committee recommendation includes an increase for expansion of the center to train additional law enforcement officers. The Committee's goals include an increased focus on stopping child pornography. This can only be done by improvements in the handling of cases and more convictions. The Committee directs the Center to create courses for judges and prosecutors. These courses should be held at the Jimmy Ryce Center. To accomplish this effort the Committee directs the Center to expand its in-house legal division so that they can provide increased legal technical assistance.

Regional information sharing system.—The Committee recommendation provides \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the regional information sharing system [RISS], which is equal to the amount provided in the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. The RISS Program provides funds to maintain six regional-based information sharing centers in the United States to assist States in addressing major, multijurisdictional crimes. The funding will facilitate the rapid exchange and sharing of information pertaining to criminals and criminal activity. This exchange and sharing of information will be provided to more Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies than are currently able to participate under present funding.

National White Collar Crime Center.—The Committee recommends a total of \$5,350,000 for the National White Collar Crime Center [NWCCC] for fiscal year 2000. This is \$2,000,000 less than the amount requested. This program provides assistance to State and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies in addressing multijurisdictional white collar crimes.

Improving State and local response capabilities.—The Committee recommendation includes \$204,500,000 for the Office of Justice Programs [OJP] to continue to administer the counterterrorism equipment, training and technical assistance programs. These funds have been moved from the Counterterrorism Fund to Justice Assistance where direct funding is now provided to the Office of Justice Programs.

The Office of Justice Programs anticipates accomplishing the following activities by the close of fiscal year 1999: (1) provide basic responder training to about 92,000 EMS and firefighter personnel under the Metropolitan Firefighter Emergency Medical Services Program; (2) award \$85,500,000 in first responder equipment grants; (3) expand training activities at the Fort McClellan Center for Domestic Preparedness; (4) enter into training agreements with New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, the Louisiana State University, Texas A&M University, and the Nevada Test site to develop and implement first responder preparedness training curricula; (5) complete a national assessment that will compile all known evaluations of national readiness, validate that information and result in a general statement of equipment, training and technical assistance needs; and (6) complete planning of the topoff exercise, to be implemented before March 1, 2000.

The Committee notes the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium was designed to address and sustain comprehensive and coordinated efforts to respond to incidents of terrorism. This will be done through certification programs, technical assistance, test and evaluation and realistic confidence-building exercises based on threat-driven scenarios. The goal of the consortium is to provide a threat-responsive, long-term national capability.

Consortium members include the National Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, the National Center for Bio-Med Research and Training, Louisiana State University, the Center for Domestic Preparedness, Fort McClellan, Alabama, the National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center, Texas A&M University, and the National Exercise, Test, and Training Center, Nevada test site. The Committee recognizes these members as having recognized, national expertise in their fields and directs OJP to use the Consortium members whenever possible to deliver domestic preparedness training.

West Desert Test Center, Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.—The Committee directs the National Domestic Preparedness Office [NDPO] to provide a recommendation on whether the West Desert Test Center should become a member of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium. The Committee directs NDPO to provide this recommendation no later than September 1, 1999.

The Committee recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for the creation of two counter-terrorism laboratories which are being created

to research new technologies and threat reduction. These laboratories shall work in coordination with each other, the FBI, and the Department of Defense. The purpose of these laboratories is to provide the National Domestic Preparedness Office needed research on chemical and biological weapons as well as cyber-warfare. The laboratories shall be located at the site of the Oklahoma City bombing and at Dartmouth College. These funds shall be administered by the National Institute of Justice.

Counterterrorism technologies.—The Committee recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for counterterrorism technology programs authorized under section 821 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996.

State and local antiterrorism training.—The Committee recommendation provides \$2,000,000 for State and local law enforcement training to address antiterrorism preparedness. The recommendation is equal to the current year appropriation and the fiscal year 2000 request. This effort includes the effective management of multiagency responses to terrorist acts.

Management and administration.—The Committee recommendation provides \$43,456,000 for the management and administration [M&A] of the Office of Justice Programs. In addition, reimbursable funding will be provided from the violent crime reduction programs; and a transfer from the “Juvenile justice” account for the administration of grants under these activities. Total funding for the administration of grants is as follows:

Office of Justice Programs Management and Administration

<i>Program</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Direct appropriation	\$43,456,000
Transfer from juvenile justice programs	6,647,000
Transfer and manage COPS grants	(7,000,000)
Reimbursement from VCRTF programs	64,388,000
	<hr/>
Total	114,491,000

The Committee has received the Department’s report on the restructuring of the Office of Justice Programs, as requested in fiscal year 1999. Although the report is still being reviewed, the Committee commends the Department’s concept of a more streamlined and customer-oriented OJP to administer the significant appropriations provided to them.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1999	\$2,921,950,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,578,500,000
Committee recommendation	1,199,550,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,199,550,000 for fiscal year 2000, of which \$1,579,550,000 is provided from the violent crime reduction trust fund. These funds provide assistance to State and local governments in their drug control and other law enforcement efforts as follows:

Office of Justice Programs—State and local law enforcement assistance

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Direct appropriation:	
Byrne grants:	
Discretionary	\$52,100,000
Formula	400,000,000
Subtotal, direct appropriation	<u>452,100,000</u>
Violent crime reduction trust fund:	
Local law enforcement block grant	400,000,000
Boys and Girls Clubs	(50,000,000)
Police Corps	(30,000,000)
Juvenile accountability incentive block grant	100,000,000
Indian tribal courts program	5,000,000
Drug courts	40,000,000
Violence Against Women Act programs	283,750,000
Crime Identification Technology	¹ 350,000,000
Safe schools initiative	(15,000,000)
Upgrade criminal history records	(40,000,000)
Global criminal justice	(12,000,000)
State prison grants	75,000,000
Cooperative agreement program	(41,000,000)
Indian country	(34,000,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	100,000,000
Substance abuse treatment for State prisoners	63,000,000
Crime Laboratory Improvement Program/DNA backlog	30,000,000
Bullet Proof Vest Grants	25,000,000
Indian Country Initiatives	45,000,000
Methamphetamine Program	25,000,000
Other crime control programs:	
Safe Return Program	900,000
Law enforcement family support programs	1,500,000
Motor vehicle theft prevention	1,300,000
Senior citizens against marketing scams	2,000,000
Subtotal, violent crime reduction trust fund	<u>1,547,450,000</u>
Total, State and local law enforcement assistance	1,999,550,000

¹ Includes national sex offender registry.

Edward Byrne grants to States.—The Committee recommendation provides \$452,100,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, of which \$52,100,000 is for discretionary grants and \$400,000,000 for formula grants. Of the total grant funding recommended by the Committee, no funding is provided under the violent crime reduction trust fund as authorized under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103–322. Within the amount provided for formula grants, \$5,000,000 is for the National Institute of Justice to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of Byrne Grant programs.

Within the amount provided for discretionary grants, the Committee expects the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] to provide:

- \$1,000,000 for the Tools for Tolerance Program;
- \$4,500,000 for the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys to support the National District Attorneys Association’s participation in legal education training at the National Advocacy Center;
- \$3,500,000 for a Consolidated Advanced Technologies for the Law Enforcement Program at the University of New Hampshire and the New Hampshire Department of Safety;

- \$3,150,000 for the national motor vehicle title information system, authorized by the Anti-Car Theft Improvement Act;
 - \$2,000,000 for continued support for the expansion of Search Group, Inc. and the National Technical Assistance and Training Program to assist States, such as West Virginia, to accelerate the automation of fingerprint identification processes;
 - \$1,250,000 for the National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program;
 - \$1,500,000 for Project Return in New Orleans, LA;
 - \$1,500,000 to the New Hampshire Department of Safety to Support Operation Streetsweeper;
 - \$973,900 to allow the Utah State Olympic Public Safety Command to continue to develop and support a public safety master plan for the 2002 Winter Olympics;
 - \$4,500,000 for the Community Demonstration on Alcohol and Crime to develop and implement a national demonstration initiative to assist communities in breaking the link between alcohol abuse and crime;
 - \$600,000 for a Hate Crimes Initiative to provide training and technical assistance to State and local police departments;
 - \$4,500,000 for the National Crime Prevention Council to continue and expand the National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign [McGruff];
 - \$3,500,000 to continue and expand the Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE AMERICA] program. With available funds an emphasis should be placed on expanding into middle schools;
 - \$400,000 to the Western Missouri Public Safety Training Institute for classroom and training equipment to facilitate the training of public safety officers;
 - \$184,500 to the Outagamie County Job and Life Skills Development Program;
 - \$1,000,000 for the Nevada National Judicial College;
 - \$2,000,000 for the Alaska Native Justice Center;
 - \$800,000 to the San Bernardino, California, Night Light Program to provide five probation officers and five police officers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week;
 - \$250,000 to Gallatin County, Montana, for the planning and needs assessment for a new detention facility;
 - \$3,000,000 for the National Center for Innovation at the University of Mississippi School of Law to sponsor research and produce judicial education seminars and training for court personnel in administering cases in the civil sphere, particularly complex and multidistrict litigation;
 - \$1,200,000 to the Haymarket Center's Alternatives to Incarceration Program, Chicago, Illinois; and
 - \$330,000 to the city of Oakland, California, for Project Exile;
- Within the available resources the Committee urges BJA to consider funding for the Oregon Partnership, if warranted.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND PROGRAMS

Local law enforcement block grant.—The Committee recommendation includes \$400,000,000 to continue the local law enforcement block grant program which provides grants to localities

to reduce crime and improve public safety. Of the amounts provided, \$20,000,000 will be provided to NIJ to assist local units to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. The recommendation for funding for the local law enforcement block grant continues the commitment to provide local governments with the resources and flexibility to address specific crime problems in their communities.

Boys and Girls Clubs.—The Committee commends Boys and Girls Clubs of America for its tireless effort to reach all children who are in need of support and affirmation. The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for this effort in fiscal year 2000. This is a \$10,000,000 increase over fiscal year 1999. Within this additional funding, a pilot program should be provided for Internet education directed toward the states of Alaska, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Arizona. The content and research of this program shall be provided through the Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The Center must certify to the Committee that this effort does not exist before any funding is provided by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. This pilot program shall be used to develop a national Internet safety curriculum to be disseminated to schools and youth-serving organizations across the United States.

Police Corps.—The Committee recommendation includes \$30,000,000 to continue advanced police education and training in the Police Corps Program. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the request.

Juvenile accountability incentive block grant.—The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for a Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at the State and local level. The Department has established guidelines for the implementation of the juvenile accountability incentive block grant.

The Committee recommendation does not include funding for a Drug Testing and Intervention Program, or Certainty of Punishment Grants. Instead, the Committee recommends the juvenile accountability incentive block grant program.

Indian Tribal Courts Program.—The Committee recommendation provides \$5,000,000 to assist tribal governments in the development, enhancement, and continuing operation of tribal judicial systems by providing resources for the necessary tools to sustain safer and more peaceful communities. OJP should consider the needs of the Wapka Sica Historical Society of South Dakota and award a grant, if warranted.

Drug courts.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for drug courts. This is equal to the 1999 appropriation. The Committee recommendation includes \$350,000 to establish the Sarpy County Drug Treatment Court in Nebraska.

Violence Against Women Act programs.—The Committee recommends \$283,750,000 for grants to support the Violence Against Women Act. This amount is \$1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. Grants provided under this recommendation are for the following programs:

Violence Against Women Act programs

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
General formula grants	\$206,750,000
Grants to encourage arrest policies	34,000,000
Rural domestic violence	25,000,000
Training programs	5,000,000
Victims of child abuse programs:	
Court appointed special advocate [CASA]	10,000,000
Training for judicial personnel	2,000,000
Grants for televised testimony	1,000,000
Federal victim's counselors ¹	(9,375,600)
Total, VAWA programs	283,750,000

¹ Included under U.S. attorneys.

The fiscal year 2000 funding will be used to develop and implement effective arrest and prosecution policies to prevent, identify, and respond to violent crimes against women, strengthen programs addressing stalking, and provide much needed victims services. This includes specialized domestic violence court advocates who obtain protection orders. In addition, programs should be strengthened to encourage reporting of domestic violence by providing assurances that law enforcement and attorney support systems would be available. This funding is to be distributed to States to significantly enhance the availability of services, prosecutors, and law-enforcement officials to women and children who are subjected to domestic violence.

In addition, the Committee recommendation includes funding for training of criminal justice practitioners and communities in dealing with convicted sex offenders that are released back into the community. These funds are also available for establishing demonstration projects highlighting proven training models and techniques.

Violence on college campuses.—The Committee continues to be concerned about violent crime against women on college campuses. Within the general formula grants, the Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for a discretionary grant program for institutions of higher learning to strengthen security and investigation efforts to combat violent crime against women on campuses. These institutions may enter into partnerships with local criminal justice organizations and victim services agencies to establish and administer a plan which may include increased personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and improved protocol development.

Within the funding for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies the Committee recommendation includes: \$400,000 for the Family Violence Intervention Program; \$500,000 to the Family Protection Unit, Oceanside, California; within the funding for Rural Domestic Violence the Committee recommendation includes: \$290,000 to the Alaska Family Violence Project; \$1,750,000 to the Las Vegas victims of domestic violence program; within the funding for General Formula Grants—Civil Legal Assistance, the Committee recommendation includes \$250,000 for the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii Navigator Project.

Crime Identification Technology.—The Committee recommends \$350,000,000 to assist state and local justice systems update and integrate their anti-crime technology systems. Within the funding

for this new program the Committee makes the following recommendations:

Upgrade criminal records.—The Committee recommendation includes \$40,000,000 for States to upgrade criminal history records so that these records can interface with other data bases holding information on other categories of individuals who are prohibited from purchasing firearms under Federal or State statute. Additionally, the national sexual offender registry [NSOR] component of the Criminal History Records Upgrade Program has two principal objectives. The registry assists States in developing complete and accurate in-State registries, it will also assist States in sharing their registry information with the FBI system which identifies those offenders for whom special law enforcement interest has been noted.

Global Criminal Justice Information Network for the Office of Justice Programs.—The Committee recommendation includes \$12,000,000 for the office of justice programs to improve State and local criminal justice. This effort is through the development of a nationwide network of criminal justice information systems where State and local authorities, with responsibilities for law enforcement, courts, prosecution, public defense, corrections, probation and parole, will have immediate access to information necessary to respond to and resolve the consequences of criminal activity.

Safe Schools Initiative [SSI].—The Committee is concerned about the continued level of violence in our children's school. The Committee recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for NIJ to develop technologies to improve school safety. These funds are to be used to develop new, more effective safety technologies such as less obtrusive weapons detection and surveillance equipment.

From all funds available under the Crime Identification Technology Program, OJP is instructed to award the following grants:

- \$7,500,000 to the Utah Communications Agency Network (UCAN) for enhancements and upgrades of security and communications infrastructure to assist with the law enforcement needs arising from the 2002 Winter Olympics;
- \$2,500,000 to the Missouri State Court Administrator for the Juvenile Justice Information System to enhance communication and collaboration between juvenile courts, law enforcement, schools, and other agencies;
- \$550,000 to the City of Santa Monica's automated Mobile Field Reporting System to place new computers in patrol cars;
- \$1,200,000 to Yellowstone County, Montana, to place Mobile Data Systems in patrol cars;
- \$650,000 to Yellowstone County, Montana, for a driving simulator to assist them with law enforcement driver training needs;
- \$1,333,200 to the city of Jackson, Mississippi, for public safety and automated system technologies;
- \$60,000 for Delta State University, Cleveland, Mississippi, for public safety and automated system technologies to improve campus law enforcement security;
- \$10,000,000 for the South Dakota Bureau of Information and Telecommunications to enhance their emergency communication system;

- \$2,000,000 to the Alameda County, California, Sheriff's Department for a regionwide voice communications system;
- \$2,500,000 for the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network to implement J-Net;
- \$390,112 to Racine County, Wisconsin, for a countywide integrated Computer Aided Dispatch management system and mobile data computer system;
- \$5,000,000 to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to create a program that would provide targeted technology to police departments for the specific purpose of child victimization prevention and response. The technology available to our law enforcement to help them find missing children is not at the level it needs to be. Most police departments across the United States do not have personal computers, modems, and scanners. The departments that do, rarely have them in areas focusing on crimes against children;
- \$200,000 to the Vermont Department of Public Safety for a mobile command center;
- \$350,000 to the Birmingham, Alabama, Police Department for a mobile emergency command unit;
- \$1,000,000 to Fairbanks, Alaska, for police radios and telecommunications equipment;
- \$90,000 to Fairbanks, Alaska, for thermal imaging helmet mounted rescue goggles;
- \$800,000 for the National Center for Victims of Crime-INFOLINK;
- \$200,000 for Mobile Data Computer System in Logan, Utah;
- \$3,000,000 for the SAFE-T project;
- \$1,000,000 to the Law Enforcement On Line Program;
- Up to \$10,000,000 is provided for the acquisition or lease and installation of dashboard mounted cameras. One camera may be used in each vehicle which is used primarily for patrols. These cameras are only to be used by State and local law enforcement on patrol;
- \$106,980 for public safety and automated system technologies, Ocean Springs, Mississippi;
- \$3,000,000 to the Low Country Tri-County Police initiative;
- \$350,000 to the Union County, SC, Sheriff's Office for technology upgrades;
- \$430,000 to the Greenwood County, SC, Sheriff's Office for technology upgrades;
- \$1,500,000 to the St. Johnsbury, Rutland, and Burlington, VT, technology programs;
- \$6,000,000 to the Vermont Public Safety Communications Program;
- \$400,000 to the Kauai County Police Department in Hawaii, to enhance their emergency communications systems;
- \$400,000 to the Maui County Police Department in Hawaii, to enhance their emergency communications systems;
- \$110,000 for the Scott's Bluff Emergency Response System;
- \$2,000,000 for the Rock County Law Enforcement Consortium;
- \$100,000 for Mineral County, Nevada, technology program;
- \$28,000 for Nenana, Alaska's, mobile video and communications equipment;

- \$500,000 to the New Jersey State police for new firearms;
- \$2,000,000 to the Seattle Police Technology Program;
- \$2,000,000 to the South Dakota Training Center [LET] for technology upgrades;
- \$9,000,000 to the Southwest Border States Anti-Drug Information System [SWBSADIS] for technology upgrades;
- \$3,000,000 to the New Hampshire State Police VHF trunked digital radio system; and
- \$800,000 to the SECURE gunshot detection demonstration.

State prison grants.—The recommendation provides the requested amount of \$75,000,000 for the State Prison Grant Program, of which \$41,000,000 is for the Cooperative Agreement Program, and \$34,000,000 for Indian tribes. Within the funding for Indian tribes the Committee recommendation includes \$1,700,000 for the Circle of Nations, North Dakota, Juvenile Detention Center to serve high risk American Indian youth. The Committee will entertain a reprogramming request from the Department on this important issue.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.—The recommendation provides \$100,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program [SCAAP] for the reimbursement to States for the costs of incarceration of criminal aliens. An additional \$150,000,000 increase for contract bedspace to incarcerate criminal and illegal aliens is provided under INS “salaries and expenses”. Also, the Committee will entertain a reprogramming request from the Department on this important issue.

Substance abuse treatment for State prisoners.—The Committee recommends \$63,000,000, for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for State Prisoners [RSAT]. This amount is equal to the amount provided in fiscal year 1999. The RSAT Program provides financial and technical assistance to assist State and local governments in developing and implementing residential treatment programs within State and local correctional and detention facilities in which inmates are incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment. Consistent with the authorizing statute, States must agree to require drug testing of individuals enrolled in the treatment program and give preference to projects that assist in the placement of program participants with community-based aftercare services, such as parole supervision, education and job training, and halfway houses. These aftercare programs cannot be funded with RSAT grant dollars. The Committee estimates that 22,000 inmates could again be treated in 2000.

Crime Laboratory Improvement Program [CLIP]/DNA backlog.—The recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for CLIP/DNA Program to support State and local units of government crime laboratories to develop or improve the capability to analyze DNA in a forensic laboratory. Eliminating the DNA convicted offender backlog should be the program’s first priority.

This funding is provided to foster cooperation and mutual assistance among forensic DNA laboratories within States. Funds should be used for efforts between States that are seeking to match and exchange DNA identification records for law enforcement purposes using the FBI’s combined DNA index system [CODIS]. Within

available funds the Committee recommends that the Office of Justice Programs provide a \$2,000,000 grant to Marshall University Forensic Science Program; \$5,000,000 to the West Virginia University Forensic Identification Program; \$500,000 for the Southeast Missouri Crime Laboratory; \$660,760 to the Wisconsin State Laboratory to upgrade DNA technology and training; \$1,250,000 for Alaska's crime identification program; \$1,200,000 to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division to update their forensic laboratory.

Bulletproof Vest Grant Program.—The Committee recommendation includes \$25,000,000 to continue this program within the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] for formula grants to States and local governments or Indian tribes to be used for the purchase of armored vests for law enforcement officers in the jurisdiction of the grantee. The Committee recognizes that by the nature of their jobs, law enforcement officers are at daily risk of disability or death. Body armor has been proven invaluable in reducing this risk.

Indian country.—The Committee recommendation includes \$45,000,000 to improve law enforcement capabilities on Indian lands. The report of the Interagency Executive Committee for Law Enforcement Improvement documents a need for additional resources for improving the criminal justice system in Indian tribal jurisdictions. The Committee allows these funds to be used for the purchase of equipment and training so that fully trained and equipped uniformed officers may be deployed in Indian tribal jurisdictions.

Methamphetamine Program.—The Committee directs \$25,000,000 to be used for State and local law enforcement programs to combat methamphetamine production, distribution, and use, and 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. The Committee is aware that the production, trafficking, and usage of methamphetamine, an extremely destructive and addictive synthetic drug, is a growing national problem, particularly in the Southwest and the Midwest.

Within the amount provided for this program, the Committee expects OJP to award grants for the following programs:

- \$6,000,000 to the Midwest (Missouri) Methamphetamine Initiative to train local and state law enforcement officers on the proper recognition, collection, removal, and destruction of methamphetamine;
- \$1,200,000 for the Iowa methamphetamine law enforcement initiative;
- \$1,000,000 to the Rocky Mountain, Colorado, Methamphetamine Initiative;
- \$1,000,000 to the Illinois State Police to combat methamphetamine and to train officers in those type of investigations;
- \$1,000,000 to the Western Wisconsin Methamphetamine Law Enforcement Initiative;
- \$2,500,000 to the National Narcotic Officers Association coalition for methamphetamine investigation management;
- \$1,000,000 for the Northern Utah Methamphetamine Initiative;

- \$525,000 to the Nebraska Clandestine Laboratory Team;
- \$1,000,000 to the Las Vegas Special Police Enforcement and Eradication Program to be equally divided between the Las Vegas Police Department and the North Las Vegas Police Department;
- \$50,000 for the Grass Valley Methamphetamine Initiative; and
- \$1,000,000 for the Arizona methamphetamine initiative.

The Committee directs OJP to review requests from Washington State and award grants if warranted.

Safe Return Program.—The Committee recommendation includes \$900,000 to continue and expand training of law enforcement and other emergency response personnel to locate missing Alzheimer patients.

Law enforcement family support programs.—The recommendation provides \$1,500,000 for this program to assist Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in developing and implementing policies and programs to reduce stress and provide appropriate support services for law enforcement officers and their families.

Motor vehicle theft prevention.—The recommendation provides \$1,300,000 for grants to combat motor vehicle theft through cooperative partnerships between car owners and State and local law enforcement. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the fiscal year 2000 request.

Senior citizens against marketing scams.—The recommendation provides \$2,000,000 as requested for a program to assist law enforcement in preventing and stopping marketing scams against the elderly. The Committee requests that some program sessions be held at the National Advocacy Center. Also, the Committee directs that this effort be coordinated with the Federal Trade Commission.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM

The Committee recommendation provides \$40,000,000 for the Weed and Seed Program from direct appropriations. This amount is \$6,500,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. Within the amount provided, the Committee directs the Weed and Seed Office to provide \$600,000 to the Kids With a Promise Program, Bushkill, PA and \$300,000 to the Gospel Rescue Ministries.

The Committee also recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous fiscal years, making funds available for grants or agreements with State agencies or to reimburse Federal agencies in order to execute the weed and seed strategy, and also allows for the use of other Department of Justice funds to support the Weed and Seed Program.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,430,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,275,000,000
Committee recommendation	

Community Oriented Policing [COPS].—The Committee has transferred funding for this effort to programs within the Office of Justice Programs. This includes \$180,000,000 for the hiring of law

enforcement as part of the Safe Schools Initiative. This is \$55,000,000 above the President's request for this Initiative. Also, \$350,000,000 is provided for crime technology. The COPS program is scheduled to finish at the end of fiscal year 1999. The Committee directs that from within available funds the COPS office close by the end of fiscal year 2000. A report should be provided to the Committees on Appropriations on how this closure will transpire. The report should be provided no later than September 1, 1999.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	\$284,597,000
Budget estimate, 2000	288,597,000
Committee recommendation	502,597,000

The Committee recommendation provides a total of \$502,597,000 for juvenile justice programs for fiscal year 2000. This funding level is \$216,000,000 above the 1999 appropriation and is \$218,000,000 above the request. The increase provides \$218,000,000 for the Safe Schools Initiative.

Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.—The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$284,597,000 for fiscal year 2000 for administrative expenses and grants to States and localities for projects in the areas of education, research, prevention, and rehabilitation as follows:

- \$6,847,000 for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP] (part A);
- \$89,000,000 for assistance to State and local programs (part B); and
- \$49,750,000 for discretionary grants for national programs and special emphasis programs (part C). Within the amount provided for part C discretionary grants, the Committee directs OJJDP to provide the following:
 - \$5,000,000 for the Youth ChalleNGe Program;
 - \$3,500,000 for Parents Anonymous, Inc., to continue developing an immediate response system via a national child abuse prevention telephone network and to develop online data base systems and a national media campaign;
 - \$3,500,000 to continue and expand the National Council of Juvenile and Family Courts which provides continuing legal education in family and juvenile law;
 - \$3,500,000 for the Hamilton Fish National Institute on School and Community Violence;
 - \$1,000,000 to the project E.S.C.A.P.E. Program;
 - \$2,000,000 to expand the Milwaukee Safe and Sound Program to other Wisconsin cities such as Green Bay and Eau Claire;
 - \$1,900,000 for continued support for law-related education. The Committee recognizes the value of law related education and the youth for justice [YFJ] project, and recommends its continuance with a particular emphasis on in-classroom, hands-on assistance utilizing the legal community's involvement by lawyers and law students as coordinated by the YFJ consortium;
 - \$650,000 to the Juvenile Justice Tribal Collaboration and Technical Assistance Program;

- \$1,000,000 through the University of Montana to create a juvenile after-school program based on the study of Northwest Native Americans in relation to the Lewis and Clark Expedition;
- \$1,500,000 for continuation of the Center for Research on Crimes Against Children which focuses on improving the handling of child crime victims by the justice system;
- \$1,250,000 for the Teens, Crime, and the Community Program;
- \$5,000,000 for the “Innovative Partnerships for High Risk Youth” demonstration;
- \$310,000 to the National Association of State Fire Marshals for implementing a national juvenile fire setter intervention mobilization plan that will facilitate and promote the establishment of juvenile fire setter intervention programs based on existing model programs at the State and local level;
- \$750,000 to the Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, After School Program;
- \$200,000 for an evaluation of the Vermont SAFE-T and Colchester Community Youth Project;
- \$200,000 to the Vermont Association of Court Diversion Programs to help prevent and treat teen alcohol abuse; and
- \$250,000 to the Low Country Children’s Center.

The Committee directs OJJDP to examine each of the following proposals, to provide grants if warranted, and to report to the Committee on its intentions for each proposal: the “Free to Grow” program at Columbia University; a grant to the St. Louis City Regional Violence Prevention Initiative; the Rapid Response Program for children living in Washington or Hancock County, Maine; the New Mexico Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Youth Development Program; the Marin County Adolescent Residential and Treatment Program; the Oklahoma State Transition and Reintegration Services (STARS); the Hawaii Lawyers Care Na Keiki Law Center; the Juvenile Justice Research Center at the University of Missouri, Kansas City; At Risk Youth Program, Wausau, Wisconsin; The Learning for Life Program conducted by the Boy Scouts of the National Capital Area; the University of South Alabama’s Youth Violence Project; The Tuscaloosa Youth Violence Project; the Juvenile Assessment Center, Gainesville and Miami-Dade County, Florida; the Consortium on Children, Families, and the Law:

- \$12,000,000 to expand the Youth Gangs (part D) Program which provides grants to public and private nonprofit organizations to prevent and reduce the participation of at-risk youth in the activities of gangs that commit crimes. Within the amount provided for part D Youth Gang grants, the Committee directs OJJDP to provide \$50,000 to the Metro Denver Gang Coalition; \$900,000 to Operation Clean Break, Chicago.
- \$10,000,000 for discretionary grants for State challenge activities (part E). This program authorizes the OJJDP Administrator to award grants which could increase the amount of a State’s formula grant by up to 10 percent, if that State agrees to undertake some or all of the 10 challenge activities included in this program. These challenge activities are designed to im-

prove various aspects of a State's juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program.

- \$15,000,000 for the Juvenile Mentoring Program [JUMP] (part G). This program seeks to reduce juvenile delinquency, improve academic performance, and reduce the dropout rate among at-risk youth through the use of mentors. This program has proven successful in reaching at-risk youth and has significant support at the local level. The program brings together young people in high crime areas with law enforcement officers and other responsible adults who are willing to serve as long-term mentors. Within the amount provided, the Committee directs OJJDP to provide increased funding above the fiscal year 1999 amount for Big Brothers/Big Sisters programs. The Committee also directs OJJDP to provide \$1,000,000 to Utah State University for a pilot mentoring program that focuses on the entire family and \$1,000,000 to the Tom Osborne Mentoring Program;
- \$95,000,000 for incentive grants for local delinquency prevention programs (title V), to units of general local government for delinquency prevention programs and other activities for at-risk youth. Within this amount, the Committee recommends \$25,000,000 to assist States in enforcing underage drinking laws; and \$1,000,000 to the Sam Houston State University and Mothers Against Drunk Driving to establish a National Institute for Victims Studies.

At Risk Children's Program.—Under title V of juvenile justice programs, the At Risk Children's Program provides funding to support comprehensive delinquency prevention plans formulated at the community level. The program targets truancy and school violence; gangs, guns, and drugs; and other influences that lead juveniles to delinquency and criminality. This program focuses on locally implemented programs that target high-risk juveniles for aggressive early intervention. The use of programs and strategies under the At Risk Children's Program will help keep young people out of trouble and help get them back on the right track if they have broken the law.

The escalating rates of juvenile crime and delinquency in tribal jurisdictions are of serious concern to the Committee. The Committee recommendation provides that \$20,000,000 of the At Risk Children's Program be available for programs to reduce, control, and prevent crime both by and against tribal youth; for interventions for court-involved tribal youth; for improvement to tribal juvenile justice systems; and for prevention programs focusing on alcohol and drugs.

The At Risk Children's Program will provide funding on a formula basis to States, to be distributed by the States for use by local units of government and locally based public and private agencies and organizations. These funds will support communities' involvement in the identification of local problems and needs, and the development and implementation of local solutions to serious and violent juvenile crime.

Juvenile justice research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance.—The Committee recognizes that high quality research, evaluation, and statistical analysis are critical to understanding and addressing the causes of youth crime, understanding the scope

of delinquency and its impact on the juvenile justice system, and identifying effective approaches to delinquency control that can be replicated at the State and local levels. The Committee recommendation allows the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs [OJJDP] to set aside 2 percent for training and technical assistance and 10 percent for research, evaluation, and statistics activities.

Safe schools initiative [SSI].—In 1999 the Committee provided \$210,000,000 for technology development, prevention, community planning and school safety officers to address the problem of violence in our schools. In the past year, guns and explosives have been used by children against children more than ever before, leading many to believe this violence is “out of control.” The Committee supports an aggressive anti-school violence program. Therefore, the Committee has provided a total of \$218,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 to expand the fiscal year 1999 Safe Schools Initiative. Of this amount, \$180,000,000 is provided for school resource officers. This initiative will provide funding for additional law enforcement who will work in partnerships with schools and other community based entities to develop programs to improve the safety of elementary and secondary school children and educators in and around schools. These innovative community policing partnerships should seek to identify the causes of school violence and develop new approaches to address the problem. The remaining \$38,000,000 is provided within OJJDP for community planning and prevention activities such as conflict resolution, training for parents and teachers to identify and deal with potentially violent children, establishment of community collaborations to mobilize parents and residents to implement approaches unique to their particular problems. This effort may include training and services such as: accountability and responsibility training; violence reduction training, including dispute resolution; juvenile mentoring; training for teachers and families to recognize troubled children; and parent accountability and family strengthening education.

Within the \$38,000,000 for planning and prevention the Committee recommendation includes: \$165,000 to the Inglewood, California, Graffiti Removal Project to combat and clean up graffiti in the Inglewood schools; \$500,000 to the San Bernardino County, California, Home Run Program for five probation officers to be placed in schools; \$540,767 to the Milwaukee Public Schools Summer Stars Program; \$425,000 to the Montana Juvenile Justice System Teleconferencing Equipment; \$225,000 for the Hall County School Resource Officer Program; \$500,000 to the University of Louisville School Safety Project; \$300,000 to the Links to Community Demonstration Project; \$250,000 to the Alaska Community in School Program; and \$5,000,000 is provided for training by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The national goal is to wire every classroom in the United States for the Internet by the year 2000. It is the Committee’s goal that every classroom has a positive, effective child safety instructional program to empower children to deal with the challenges of the Internet. This training will be for law enforcement officers selected to be part of the Safe Schools Initiative. The Center is currently developing “Officer Friendly for the Internet” training for law enforcement.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee recommends \$7,000,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act [VOCA]. Funds, provided to establish regional and local children’s advocacy centers, may not be used to provide legal aid. In addition, funding of \$13,000,000 is provided for victims of child abuse programs included under the Violence Against Women Program funded under State and local assistance, violent crime reduction programs. The total amounts recommended for the Victims of Child Abuse Act equal the amounts provided in the current fiscal year and the full amount requested in the budget. The following programs are included in the recommendation:

- \$7,000,000 to improve investigations and prosecutions (subtitle A) as follows:
 - \$1,000,000 to establish regional children’s advocacy centers, as authorized by section 213 of VOCA;
 - \$4,000,000 to establish local children’s advocacy centers, as authorized by section 214 of VOCA;
 - \$1,500,000 for a continuation grant to 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; and
 - \$500,000 for a continuation grant to the National Network of Child Advocacy Centers for technical assistance and training, as authorized by section 214a of VOCA.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

Appropriations, 1999	\$31,809,000
Budget estimate, 2000	36,041,000
Committee recommendation	36,041,000

The Committee recommends \$36,041,000 in direct appropriations and \$2,300,000 in carryover for total budgetary resources of \$38,341,000 for fiscal year 2000. The recommendation includes funding for death benefits under the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program. This program provides a lump-sum death benefit payment to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty. In addition, the recommendation includes \$3,500,000 for disability benefits for lump-sum payments to public safety officers who are permanently disabled in the line of duty. End-of-year carryover balances are sufficient to pay for higher education to dependants of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends the following general provisions included in previous appropriations acts unless otherwise noted:

Section 101 makes up to \$45,000 of the funds appropriated to the Department of Justice available for reception and representation expenses.

Section 102, included in last year’s Senate bill, eliminates automated entry and exit control requirements.

Section 103 prohibits the use of funds to perform abortions in the Federal Prison System.

Section 104 prohibits the use of the funds provided in this bill to require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 105 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 106 allows the Department of Justice to spend up to \$10,000,000 for rewards for information regarding acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens or property at levels not to exceed \$2,000,000 per reward.

Section 107 allows the Department of Justice, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 10 percent between any appropriation, but limits to 20 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

Section 108 authorizes the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs to have final authority over all grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts for OJP and its component organizations.

Section 109 authorizes the Attorney General to make obligations from any funds appropriated for or reimbursed to the counterterrorism programs, projects, or activities of the Department of Justice on an emergency basis without regard to applicable Federal acquisition rules and regulations where there is an exigent need for equipment, related items, and services in support of an ongoing counterterrorism, national security, or computer crime investigation or prosecution and usual Government procurement processes would delay the obtaining of such equipment, related items, and services. In testimony before the Committee, the Attorney General articulated the need for accelerating normal procurement procedures to quickly identify and deploy existing and new technologies and equipment to thwart terrorist threats and respond to terrorist acts. The Committee recognizes that the Department of Justice must be able to rapidly secure existing and new technology to effectively respond to sophisticated cyber, terrorist, and national security threats and acts. It is the intent of the Committee that this authority be exercised only to address exigent case-related circumstances and not be used to bypass for convenience purposes Federal procurement processes. To ensure oversight of this new authority, section 110 requires the Attorney General to immediately notify the Committees on Appropriation of each expenditure under this authority and provide sufficient information to explain the exigent circumstances necessitating the use of this emergency authority.

Section 110 prohibits the disclosure of financial records and identifying information of any corrections officer in an action brought by a prisoner.

Section 111 appropriates such sums as may be necessary to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Resolution Fund [FRF] for payments of judgments against the United States and compromise settlements of claims in suits against the United States arising from the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery

and Enforcement Act [FIRREA] and its implementation. In addition, this section acknowledges the existing authority for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to transfer funds from the FRF to the Department of Justice to support litigation expenses associated with FIRREA cases, and that funds provided in this Act may not be used for such litigation expenses.

Section 112 is a new provision which rationalizes membership on the Parole Commission.

Section 113 is a new provision which aligns the cost of health care benefits for Federal detainees with those of the elderly and poor.

Section 114 is a new provision which clarifies the Justice Department's ethics rules.

Section 115 is a new provision which treats Justice Department attorneys as professionals for the purpose of pay.

Section 116 is a new provision which reduces the total amounts available for the Department of Justice by \$2,468,000. The amount represents a correction for a miscalculation of inflation rates.

Section 117 clarifies the term "tribal" for the purpose of making grant awards under programs funded in title I of this act.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Committee recommends a total of \$7,226,320,000 for the U.S. Trade Representative, the International Trade Commission, and the Department of Commerce for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$5,744,909,000 below the total request. The fiscal year 2000 request contained advance appropriations for systems acquisitions which the Committee does not recommend. Also, the recommendation is \$2,106,126,000 above the total amount appropriated for these programs for fiscal year 1999.

TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee has included under this section of title II, the U.S. Office of the Trade Representative, the International Trade Commission, and the Department of Commerce agencies responsible for trade promotion and enforcement and economic infrastructure development.

RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$24,200,000
Budget estimate, 2000	26,501,000
Committee recommendation	26,067,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,067,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] for fiscal year 2000, which is \$434,000 below the requested level. This amount is \$1,867,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation.

With the implementation of several major trade treaties, including the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] and the Uruguay Round Agreement [URA], the enforcement responsibilities of the USTR continue to expand dramatically.

The Committee has provided the needed resources to address these requirements. The recommendation maintains travel, postage, communications, miscellaneous charges, supplies and materials, and equipment at fiscal year 1999 levels.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$44,495,000
Budget estimate, 2000	47,200,000
Committee recommendation	45,700,000

The International Trade Commission [ITC] is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related in-

vestigations, providing Congress and the President with independent technical advice relating to U.S. international trade policy, and performing other statutory responsibilities such as quasi-judicial determinations on trade matters filed with the Commission.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,700,000 for the International Trade Commission for fiscal year 2000. The Committee's recommendation is \$1,500,000 less than the fiscal year 2000 request and is \$1,205,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. The Committee is aware the Commission expects to have \$1,200,000 in carryover funding.

The ITC is required by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act to conduct a review of all outstanding antidumping and countervailing duty orders and to determine whether U.S. industries would be injured if these orders were to be revoked. In fiscal year 1998, the ITC started reviewing 324 existing orders under this so-called sunset review and is required by statute to complete its work early in calendar year 2001. These sunset reviews will double the workload of the ITC through 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$286,264,000
Budget estimate, 2000	308,431,000
Committee recommendation	311,344,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$311,344,000 for the programs of the Commerce Department's International Trade Administration [ITA]. The amount provided is \$2,913,000 above the request.

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 of increased fees during fiscal year 2000. The Committee expects ITA to continue working on efforts to structure its programs to enable the agency to increase fees for its services in subsequent years.

Within available funds, the Committee recommends \$4,799,000 to address carryover shortfalls. Also, \$10,493,000 is provided to restore base funding for the FSN voluntary trust fund.

The Committee directs ITA to use its account established for foreign currency exchange rates. The Committee expects ITA to place in this account any savings in exchange rates for the agency's use when rates are not as favorable. The Committee expects the Department to report on the status of this account in subsequent budget submissions.

The recommended funding levels are reflected in the following table:

ITA FUNDING
[In thousands of dollars]

	1999 enacted	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Trade development	59,990	50,432	68,729
Market access and compliance	25,287	22,549	22,549

ITA FUNDING—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	1999 enacted	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Import Administration	31,327	33,154	31,420
U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service	181,690	183,198	169,398
Administration/executive direction	13,328	16,098	14,449
Fees/pay reforms		(3,000)	(3,000)
Carryover restoration			4,799
ITA total appropriation	286,264		311,344

The funding level recommended by the Committee permits the continuation of current programs within all agencies of the International Trade Administration. The International Trade Administration has responsibility under the Uruguay Round Agreements Act to review all existing orders to determine if they can be eliminated without harm to U.S. corporations.

The recommendation includes the budget request of \$22,549,000 for the Market Access Compliance Unit [MAC] of ITA. The Committee supports the MAC's objectives which are to obtain market access for American firms and workers and to ensure that bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade agreements are complied with.

Commodity-based international organizations.—The Committee recommendation provides \$1,949,000 for U.S. membership in nine commodity-based international organizations: the International Copper Study Group, the International Cotton Advisory Committee, the International Lead and Zinc Study Group, the International Natural Rubber Organization, the International Office of the Vine and Wine, the International Rubber Study Group, the International Seed Testing Association, the International Tropical Timber Organization, and the International Grains Council. Previously, membership dues were paid out of the "Contributions to international organizations" account in title IV. The amount provided includes funding for travel and arrears.

The recommendation funds the National Textile Center at \$14,000,000. The recommendation also funds the Textile/Clothing Technology Center at \$3,500,000.

The Committee is aware that the Administration is considering using Foreign Commercial Service appropriated funds for international events which do not further the commercial interests of the United States. The Committee expects FCS funds to be used only for events that further our domestic commercial interests, and prohibits the use of funds for any foreign fair, exhibition or exposition which does not have the potential for representing U.S. commerce, such as the Hamburg World Fair.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for the Western Hemisphere Educational and Research Consortium which consists of five universities within the U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service [USF&CS]. The consortium, in conjunction with the USF&CS, will organize and conduct programs that will advance the strategic and political interests of the United States in the Western Hemisphere. The recommendation includes \$190,000 for

the National Association of State Fire Marshals to ensure that U.S. fire prevention goals are represented in the global harmonization of consumer-product and building-material standards.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$52,331,000
Budget estimate, 2000	60,455,000
Committee recommendation	55,931,000

The Committee recommends a fiscal year 2000 appropriation of \$55,931,000 for the Bureau of Export Administration [BXA], which is a \$3,600,000 increase over the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$4,524,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

BXA is the principal agency involved in the development, implementation, and enforcement of export controls for dual-use technologies and weapons of mass destruction. The Export Enforcement Division detects, prevents, investigates, and assists in the sanctioning of illegal dual-use exports.

Counterterrorism activities.—The Committee recommends \$23,129,000 to support BXA's enforcement responsibilities under the Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty, which was ratified in 1997 by the Senate. The Committee is aware that an additional \$4,425,000 will be carried over into fiscal year 2000, and the Committee assumes these funds will also be used to support BXA's enforcement responsibilities.

The fiscal year 2000 recommendation for the Export Enforcement Division is \$23,034,000 that will permit the agency to implement three important counterterrorism initiatives, including additional resources for: encryption control enforcement responsibilities, which were transferred from the Department of State to BXA in 1997; fully staffing field offices, including overseas enforcement support for control of potential dual-use items; and enhanced preventative enforcement to stop illegal shipments from reaching their final destination.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$392,379,000
Budget estimate, 2000	393,350,000
Committee recommendation	228,316,000

The Economic Development Administration [EDA] provides grants to local governments and nonprofit agencies for public works, planning, and other projects designed to facilitate economic development.

The Committee recommends funding of \$228,316,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the EDA for fiscal year 2000. This is \$165,034,000 below the request and is \$164,063,000 below the fiscal year 1999 level. The Committee expects EDA to use an estimated \$500,000 in funds carried over from fiscal year 1999 to support its programs in fiscal year 2000. Funding amounts for the two appropriations accounts under this heading are displayed below.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	\$368,379,000
Budget estimate, 2000	364,379,000
Committee recommendation	203,379,000

The Committee recommendation provides total funding of \$203,379,000 for economic development assistance programs in fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$165,000,000 below the fiscal year 1999 level and is \$161,000,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recommendation includes funding of \$43,281,000 for defense economic adjustment. In addition, the Committee recommendation provides \$99,867,000 for public works grants (title I), \$20,000,000 for planning assistance, \$12,000,000 for trade adjustment assistance, and \$28,231,000 for economic adjustment grants (title IX).

The Committee is aware of several proposals for economic development or adjustment assistance and strongly urges EDA to consider applications for the following proposals within applicable procedures and guidelines and provide a grant if warranted: (1) technology center on the Island of Kauai; (2) a forest products business training and development center in Vermont; (3) the Cordova Center; (4) Manchester, NH, Riverfront Development; (5) a project for the Jicarilla Tribe in New Mexico; (6) Delta State University for an entrepreneurial institute; (7) a tourism information center for Cut Bank, MT; (8) an infrastructure development project for Grays Harbor, WA; (9) the Johnstown, PA, Renaissance Partnership; (10) the business technology incubator project in Idaho; (11) City of Vallejo to redevelop Mare Island; (12) the United Indians of All Tribes request for The People's Lodge; (13) the St. Louis Center for Emerging Technologies; and (14) the Iowa Textile and Apparel Project.

The Committee expects EDA to continue its efforts to assist communities impacted by economic dislocations relating to industry downswings as well as to assist communities impacted by downturns due to environmental concerns. This includes the timber and coal industries, United States-Canadian trade-related issues, communities in New England impacted by fisheries regulations, and communities in the Southeast impacted by downturns due to NAFTA.

The Committee expects EDA to continue and, if possible, expand its university research program during fiscal year 2000. The Committee requests EDA to submit a report with the agency's fiscal year 2000 request reporting on the accomplishments of the university research program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$24,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	28,971,000
Committee recommendation	24,937,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$24,937,000 for the salaries and expenses of the EDA. This amount provides for the requested base adjustments for this account. The Committee directs EDA to continue to look for ways to streamline central headquarters and regional offices in order to allow for adequate field of-

office staffing. Field representation plays an essential role in EDA's mission and should be maintained whenever possible.

There is an estimated \$500,000 in salaries and expenses carryover. The Committee expects EDA to use this carryover in fiscal year 2000.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 1999	\$27,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	27,627,000
Committee recommendation	27,627,000

The Committee recommends \$27,627,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA] in fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$627,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the Administration's request. The Committee notes that since its inception in 1969, neither the MBDA nor its predecessor, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, have ever been authorized.

ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

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

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$48,490,000
Budget estimate, 2000	55,123,000
Committee recommendation	51,158,000

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 developing economic policy. The Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs are funded in this account.

The Committee supports the Bureau of Economic Analysis' [BEA] necessary initiative of updating and improving statistical measurements of the U.S. economy and its measurement of international transactions.

The Committee recommendation provides funding of \$51,158,000, which is \$2,668,000 more than the level of funding for fiscal year 1999 for economic and statistical analysis programs and is \$3,965,000 below the administration's request.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION REVOLVING FUND

The Economics and Statistics Administration operates a revolving fund for the payment of expenses incurred in the electronic dissemination of data, including the acquisition and public sale of domestic, federally funded, foreign business, trade, and economic in-

formation. The revolving fund was initially established in fiscal year 1995 with a one-time appropriation of \$1,677,000 to capitalize the fund.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,323,049,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,071,698,000
Committee recommendation	3,071,698,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$3,071,698,000 for the Bureau of the Census for fiscal year 2000. This amount is an increase of \$1,748,649,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 1999 and is identical to the President's request. The Committee's recommendations for the Census Bureau accounts are described in more detail below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$136,147,000
Budget estimate, 2000	156,944,000
Committee recommendation	156,944,000

This account provides for the salaries and expenses associated with the statistical programs of the Bureau of the Census, including measurement of the Nation's economy and the demographic characteristics of the population. These programs are intended to provide a broad base of economic, demographic, and social information used for decisionmaking by governments, private organizations, and individuals. Once again, the Committee emphasizes that the Bureau should make every effort to recover reimbursement for work requested by any other Federal agency or private organization. The Bureau should report to the Appropriations Committees on this issue not later than February 1, 2000.

The Committee recommendation provides \$156,944,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Census for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$20,797,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the fiscal year 2000 request.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,186,902,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,914,754,000
Committee recommendation	2,914,754,000

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

The Committee recommends \$2,914,754,000 for periodic censuses and related programs for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$1,727,852,000 above the amount provided for fiscal year 1999 and is identical to the budget request.

The Committee recommends the requested level of \$2,789,545,000 for decennial census activities in fiscal year 2000. The Committee continues to have grave concerns about plans for the decennial census. The Committee believes the 2000 census continues to be at risk of failure.

The Bureau is seeking \$33,936,000 in fiscal year 2000, a decrease of \$207,659,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation, for address list development.

The Committee understands that Americans living overseas are not included in the plans for census 2000. The Committee directs the Bureau to work with the Department of State to include Americans living abroad in census 2000.

For other programs under this account, the Committee recommends the requested levels of \$46,000,000 for economic censuses; \$4,000,000 for census of governments; \$5,000,000 for intercensal demographic estimates; \$5,000,000 for demographic survey sample redesign; \$8,000,000 for electronic information collection; \$34,000,000 for geographic support; and \$23,000,000 for data processing systems.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$49,940,000
Budget estimate, 2000	371,369,000
Committee recommendation	59,111,000

The Committee recommends \$59,111,000 in direct appropriations for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in fiscal year 2000. This level is \$9,171,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$312,258,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The request included an advance appropriation for the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program [PTFP] which was not included in the Committee recommendation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$10,940,000
Budget estimate, 2000	17,212,000
Committee recommendation	11,009,000

The Committee recommends \$11,009,000 in appropriations for the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA]. This amount is the requested base level for fiscal year 2000.

The Committee retains language from the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill (Public Law 104-134) allowing the Secretary of Commerce to charge Federal agencies for a portion of the cost of coordination of spectrum management, analysis, and operations.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING FACILITIES, PLANNING, AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1999	\$21,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	35,055,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 for planning and construction grants for public television, radio, and nonbroadcast facilities for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$9,000,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$5,055,000 below the requested level. Public broadcasters face a significant challenge in making the transition from analog to digital broadcasting. The cost of this transition is more significant for noncommercial broadcasters.

The Committee expects NTIA to continue to provide assistance for public radio and television stations which are not yet converting to digital broadcasting. Many stations, particularly in rural areas, will need assistance from the fund to continue nondigital broadcasts.

The Committee notes that the Pan-Pacific education and communications experiments by satellite [PEACESAT] continues to be eligible for funding under this program and urges NTIA to consider making funds available for this purpose.

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS

Appropriations, 1999	\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	20,102,000
Committee recommendation	18,102,000

The Committee recommends \$18,102,000 for the Information Infrastructure Grant [IIG] Program in fiscal year 2000, a decrease of \$2,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 request and \$102,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. The Committee expects NTIA to limit eligibility for this program, which has never been authorized by Congress.

The regional information sharing system [RISS] under the Department of Justice provides funding for law enforcement entities which have traditionally obtained funding from the IIG Program. The Committee recommendation excludes law enforcement entities eligible for the RISS Program from applying for IIG funds. The Committee expects NTIA to give preference to applications from consortia and for purposes such as public safety or other uses for which there is no other funding source available.

The Committee urges NTIA to consider the following proposals within applicable procedures and guidelines and to provide a grant, if warranted for: a proposal from the St. Louis 2004 Neighborhood Information Exchange Initiative; Marshall University, WV, for the development of an internet distributed distance education network; and a proposal from MSU-Billings, MT, for electronic information distribution and education.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$785,526,000
Budget estimate, 2000	921,750,000
Committee recommendation	901,750,000

The Patent and Trademark Office [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. PTO also examines trademark applications and provides Federal registration to owners of qualified trademarks. Legislation is pending in Congress to establish the Patent and Trademark Office as an independent Government entity. The President's fiscal year budget requests no direct appropriation from the Treasury for PTO salaries and expenses.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee has included under this section of title II the Department of Commerce agencies involved in technology research and development, scientific assessment and prediction of environmental phenomena, and the administrative and policy functions providing oversight for these activities.

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

UNDER SECRETARY FOR TECHNOLOGY/OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$9,495,000
Budget estimate, 2000	8,972,000
Committee recommendation	7,972,000

The Committee recommends \$7,972,000 in funding for the Office of the Under Secretary/Office of Technology Policy [TA] for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$1,523,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$1,000,000 below the Administration's request. This amount will adequately fund the current operations of the Technology Administration. No funding shall be used to expand current TA service levels.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 1999	\$647,150,000
Budget estimate, 2000	736,956,000
Committee recommendation	741,964,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$741,964,000 for the three appropriations accounts under the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$94,814,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$5,008,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request. A description of each account and the Committee recommendation follows:

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES [STRS]

Appropriations, 1999	\$280,136,000
Budget estimate, 2000	289,622,000
Committee recommendation	288,128,000

The Committee recommends \$288,128,000 for the scientific and technical research and services (core programs) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. This amount is \$7,992,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$1,494,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

Electronics and Electrical Engineering	\$39,115,000
Manufacturing Engineering	19,751,000
Chemical Science and Technology	32,493,000
Physics	28,961,000
Material Science and Engineering	52,685,000
Building and Fire Research	15,764,000
Computer Science and Applied Mathematics	46,762,000
Technology Assistance	18,314,000
National Quality Program	5,046,000

Research Support Activities	29,237,000
Total, STRS	288,128,000

Within the amounts provided, the Committee approves the following increases: (1) \$2,000,000 in the Computer Sciences and Applied Mathematics program to develop and disseminate standards, measurements, and testing methodologies needed to protect the information technology elements of critical national infrastructures; (2) \$1,000,000 in the Technology Assistance program to develop international technical and product standards that promote open trade by removing standards related trade barriers; and (3) under the Wind Research Program, the Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to continue funding an existing cooperative agreement between NIST and Texas Tech University.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 1999	\$310,300,000
Budget estimate, 2000	338,536,000
Committee recommendation	336,336,000

The Committee recommends \$336,336,000 for the "Industrial technology services" appropriation of the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. This amount is \$26,036,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$2,200,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

Advanced Technology Program.—The Committee recommends \$226,500,000 for the Advanced Technology Program [ATP] for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$23,000,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriated level and \$25,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee has been advised that approximately \$25,000,000 in prior-year deobligations and unobligated balances will carry over from fiscal year 1999. The recommendation, when combined with the carry over amount, will provide a total funding level of \$251,500,000 for the program.

Within the total amounts available, \$40,900,000 shall be used for administrative costs, internal laboratory support, and for the continuation of the Small Business Innovation Research Program [SBIR]. This amount is \$200,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee does not approve the exclusion of ATP from SBIR requirements.

The level provided by the Committee for the ATP Program will fully fund the requested level of \$137,600,000 for awards created in fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 and will make \$73,000,000 available for new awards in fiscal year 2000. The amount for new awards is identical to the fiscal year 2000 request.

Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program.—The Committee recommends \$109,836,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP] in fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$3,036,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriated level and \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request. The level provided by the Committee in fiscal year 2000 will fully fund all MEP centers. The Committee supports the efforts of the Northern Great Plains Initiative to expand the MEP e-commerce project to rural

areas to assist small manufacturers for marketing and business development purposes.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 1999	
Budget estimate, 2000	\$2,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee provides no additional funding for the National Technical Information Service [NTIS] Revolving Fund. The NTIS has been self sustaining in previous years through the sale of information products to the public and from providing services to federal agencies on a reimbursable basis. The Committee expects the NTIS to utilize fiscal year 2000 receipts to cover agency expenses.

The Committee is concerned that the NTIS may be pursuing opportunities where it competes against privately financed businesses beyond the scope of its statutory mission. The Committee requests that the General Accounting Office [GAO] review NTIS operations to determine the extent the statutory mandate is exceeded beyond offering unclassified technical, scientific, or engineering information to the buying public through its World News Connection [WNC] to the detriment of private companies in the electronic news information publishing business. As part of the investigation, GAO should review WNC's pricing structure of news products to determine if a complete accounting of costs are included. In addition, the Committee would like to know the extent to which the NTIS does not pay Federal, State, or local taxes on its news products; does not have to pay employer's Social Security contributions for its employees; may not pay for translation costs for information by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service; and other relevant cost factors to determine if the subscription prices for NTIS products are fairly priced relative to similar products offered by private sector companies in the electronic news information publishing business.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1999	\$56,714,000
Budget estimate, 2000	106,798,000
Committee recommendation	117,500,000

The Committee recommends \$117,500,000 for NIST's "Construction of research facilities" account. This amount is \$60,786,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$10,702,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation will allow NIST to award a contract for the planned construction of an advanced measurement laboratory and to continue to address facility safety, capacity, maintenance, and repair projects. In addition, the recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for a cooperative agreement with the Medical University of South Carolina and \$10,000,000 for a cooperative agreement with Dartmouth College.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1999	\$2,166,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,333,231,000
Committee recommendation	1,776,728,000

The Committee recommends discretionary appropriations of \$1,776,728,000 for operations, research, and facilities for fiscal year 2000. The "Operations, research, and facilities" account of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], encompasses spending for the Agency's five line offices which administer coastal and ocean research programs, fisheries programs, weather forecasting, and atmospheric research. For the "Procurement, acquisition, and construction" account and other NOAA accounts, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$773,758,000. The total Committee recommendation for NOAA in fiscal year 2000 is \$2,550,486,000. During this time of continued budgetary constraint, the Committee recommendation continues to make funding for ocean, coastal, fisheries, and atmospheric programs a high priority.

As in past years, the Committee expects NOAA and the Department of Commerce to adhere to the direction given in this section of the Committee report and to observe the reprogramming procedures detailed in section 605 in the general provisions of the accompanying bill.

The Committee recommendations by program are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	1999 appro- priation	2000 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE			
Navigation Services:			
Mapping and Charting	34,260	33,335	36,335
Address Survey Backlog/Contracts	14,000	14,900	14,900
Geodesy	19,659	19,849	21,415
Tide and Current Data	12,000	14,883	14,883
Total, Navigation Services	79,919	82,967	87,533
Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment:			
Estuarine and Coastal Assessment:			
Oceanic and Coastal Research	7,410	7,970	9,470
GLERL (see OAR)		6,085	6,825
Ocean Assessment Program (OAP)	42,611	46,281	52,681
Transfer from Damage Assessment Fund	5,597		
Response and Restoration	8,774	19,884	9,884
Subtotal	64,392	80,220	78,860
Coastal Ocean Science: Coastal Ocean Program	18,400	19,430	18,430
Total, Ocean Resources Conserv. & Assess	82,792	99,650	97,290

[In thousands of dollars]

	1999 appro- priation	2000 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Ocean and Coastal Management:			
Coastal Management:			
CZM Administration	4,500	5,500	4,500
CZM grants	53,700	55,700	60,000
CZM Section 310 Grants		28,000	
National Estuarine Research Reserve	4,300	7,000	7,000
Nonpoint Pollution Control	4,000	6,000	1,000
Funded in Coastal Zone Management Fund	(4,000)		
Subtotal	62,500	102,200	72,500
Ocean Management: Marine Sanctuary Program	14,350	26,000	18,500
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management	76,850	128,200	91,000
Acquisition of Data	14,546	17,726	17,726
Total, National Ocean Service	254,107	328,543	293,549
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE			
Information Collection & Analyses:			
Resource Information (RI)	106,675	96,918	113,326
Antarctic research	1,200	1,200	1,800
Chesapeake Bay Studies	1,890	1,500	1,890
Right whale research	350	200	4,100
MARFIN	3,000	3,000	3,000
SEAMAP	1,200	1,200	1,200
Alaskan groundfish surveys	900	661	900
Bering Sea pollock research	945	945	945
West Coast groundfish	800	780	900
New England stock depletion	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hawaii stock management plan	500		500
Yukon River chinook salmon	700	700	1,500
Atlantic salmon research	710	710	710
Gulf of Maine groundfish survey	567	567	567
Dolphin safe technologies	250	250	250
Pacific salmon treaty program	7,444	5,587	12,457
Hawaiian monk seals	700	500	1,050
Steller sea lion recovery plan	2,520	1,440	4,000
Hawaiian sea turtles	275	248	300
Halibut/Sablefish	1,200	1,200	1,200
Subtotal	133,826	118,606	151,595
Fishery Industry Information:			
Fish statistics	13,000	14,257	14,257
Alaska groundfish monitoring	5,500	5,200	6,325
PACFIN/catch effort data	4,700	3,000	3,000
AKFIN			3,000
Rec. fishery harvest monitoring	3,900	3,100	3,900
GULF FIN Data Collection Effort	3,000		4,000
Subtotal	30,100	25,557	34,482
Information Analyses & Dissemination	20,900	21,342	21,342

[In thousands of dollars]

	1999 appropriation	2000 budget request	Committee recommendation
Computer hardware and software	4,000	4,000	4,000
Subtotal	24,900	25,342	25,342
Total, information, collection, and analyses	188,826	169,505	211,419
Conservation and Management Operations:			
Fisheries Management Programs	29,900	36,487	42,837
Columbia River hatcheries	13,600	14,765	15,420
Columbia River end. species studies	288	288	288
Fisheries Habitat Restoration		22,700	1,000
NE Fisheries Management		5,180	8,000
Regional councils	13,000	13,300	13,300
International fisheries commissions	400	400	400
Management of George's Bank	478	478	478
Pacific tuna management	2,300	1,250	3,000
Chesapeake Bay Management			1,500
Subtotal	59,966	94,848	86,223
Protected Species Management	6,200	9,406	6,200
Driftnet Act implementation	3,378	3,278	3,650
Marine Mammal Protection Act	7,583	7,225	8,025
Endangered Species Act recovery plan	28,000	55,450	39,750
Dolphin Encirclement	3,300	3,300	3,300
Native Marine Mammals	750	700	1,150
Observers and Training	2,650	4,225	4,650
Subtotal	51,861	83,584	66,725
Habitat Conservation	9,000	10,858	10,858
Enforcement & Surveillance	17,775	19,121	19,121
Total, Conservation and Mgmt. Opns	138,602	208,411	182,927
State and Industry Assistance Programs:			
Grants to States:			
Interjurisdictional fisheries grants	2,600	2,600	3,100
Disaster research and prevention (Transfer from Ag)	7,000		
Anadromous grants	2,100	2,100	2,100
Interstate fish commissions	7,750	4,000	7,750
Subtotal	19,450	8,700	12,950
Fisheries Development Program:			
Product quality and safety	9,824	8,328	8,328
Safe Seafood Program			300
Hawaiian Fisheries Development	750		750
Subtotal	10,574	8,328	9,378
Total, State & Industry Assist. Progs	30,024	17,028	22,328

[In thousands of dollars]

	1999 appro- priation	2000 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Acquisition of Data	25,098	25,488	25,488
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service	382,550	420,432	442,162
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH			
Climate and Air Quality Research:			
Interannual and seasonal climate research	14,900	16,900	18,900
Long-term climate and air quality research	30,000	34,600	32,000
High Performance Computing	12,000	13,500	13,500
Subtotal	42,000	48,100	45,500
GLOBE	2,500	5,000	2,500
Climate and Global Change	63,000	69,700	77,200
Subtotal	65,500	74,700	79,700
Total, climate and air quality research	122,400	139,700	144,100
Atmospheric Programs:			
Weather Research	36,100	36,600	39,600
STORM			2,000
Wind profiler	4,350	4,350	4,350
Subtotal	40,450	40,950	45,950
Solar-Terrestrial Services and Research	6,000	6,100	7,100
Total, atmospheric program	46,450	47,050	53,050
Ocean and Great Lakes Programs:			
Marine Environmental Research	26,801	22,300	34,690
GLERL	6,825		
Subtotal	33,626	22,300	34,690
Sea grant: Sea grant college program	57,500	51,500	60,500
Undersea research program	14,550	9,000	14,550
Total, ocean and Great Lakes programs	105,676	82,800	110,640
Acquisition of Data	12,884	13,020	13,020
Total, oceanic and atmospheric research	287,410	282,570	319,910
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE			
Operations and research:			
Local Warnings and Forecasts	357,034	450,411	452,271
MARDI	64,036		
Radiosonde Replacement	2,000		
Advanced Hydrological Prediction Syst		2,200	2,200
Susquehanna River Basin Flood Sys	1,250	619	1,000
WFO Maintenance		4,000	4,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	1999 appro- priation	2000 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Aviation Forecasts	35,596	35,596	35,596
Subtotal	459,916	492,826	495,067
Central forecast guidance	35,574	37,081	37,081
Atmospheric and hydrological research	2,964	3,090	3,090
Total, operations and research	498,454	532,997	535,238
Systems Acquisition:			
Public Warning and Forecast Systems:			
NEXRAD	38,346	39,325	39,325
ASOS	7,116	7,573	7,573
AWIPS/NOAAPort	12,189	38,002	38,002
Computer Facility Upgrades	4,600		
Total, systems acquisition	62,251	84,900	84,900
Total, National Weather Service	560,705	617,897	620,138
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE			
Satellite observing systems:			
Ocean Remote Sensing	4,000	4,000	4,000
Global Disaster Information Network		2,000	2,000
Environmental Observing Services	53,300	53,236	55,736
Total, Satellite Observing Systems	57,300	59,236	61,736
Environmental data management systems:			
Data and Information Services	33,550	31,521	34,521
Environmental Data Systems Modernization	16,335	12,335	12,335
Regional Climate Centers	2,750		3,000
Total, environmental data management systems	52,635	43,856	49,856
Total, National Environmental Satellite, Data, and In- formation Service	109,935	103,092	111,592
PROGRAM SUPPORT			
Administration and services:			
Executive Direction and Administration	19,200	19,573	19,573
Systems Acquisition Office (SAO)	700	712	712
Subtotal	19,900	20,285	20,285
Central Administrative Support	31,850	41,583	41,583
[CAMS]		9,000	9,000
HBCU		1,000	
Subtotal	31,850	42,583	41,583
Retired Pay Commissioned Officers	7,000		

[In thousands of dollars]

	1999 appro- priation	2000 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Total, administration and services	58,750	62,868	61,868
Aircraft Services	10,500	11,019	11,019
Total, program support	69,250	73,887	72,887
Fleet planning and maintenance	11,600	9,243	13,243
Facilities:			
NOAA Maintenance and Repairs	1,800	1,818	1,818
Sandy Hook Lease	2,000		
Environmental Compliance	2,000	3,899	3,899
NEXRAD WFO Maintenance	3,000		
Columbia River Facilities	4,465		
Boulder Facilities Operations		3,850	3,850
NARA Records Mgmt		262	262
TOTAL FACILITIES	13,265	9,829	9,829
Direct obligations	1,688,822	1,845,493	1,883,310
Rent savings to finance Goddard		(4,656)	
Offset for fee collections		(34,000)	(4,000)
Mandatory ONCO retirement		13,900	13,900
Total, direct obligations	1,688,822	1,820,737	1,893,210
Reimbursable obligations	229,400	195,767	195,767
Navigation and Magnuson fee collections	4,000	34,000	4,000
New offsetting collections (data sales)	3,600	3,600	3,600
Subtotal	237,000	233,367	203,367
Total obligations	1,925,822	2,054,104	2,096,577
Financing:			
Rescission of unobligated balances		(3,400)	
Prior-year recoveries (direct)	(33,000)	(33,000)	(33,000)
Unobligated balance transferred, DARRF	(4,097)		
Rent saving to finance Goddard			(4,656)
New offsetting collections (data sales)	(3,600)	(3,600)	(3,600)
Federal funds	(172,000)	(172,000)	(172,000)
Non-Federal funds	(57,400)	(23,767)	(23,767)
Offset for fee collections	(4,000)	(34,000)	(4,000)
Total, budget authority	1,651,725	1,784,337	1,855,554
Less Mandatory Funding		(13,900)	(13,900)
Discretionary budget authority	1,651,725	1,770,437	1,841,654
Financing from:			
Promote and develop American fisheries	(63,381)	(64,926)	(66,426)
Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund	(1,500)		
Disaster Research and Prevention	(7,000)		

[In thousands of dollars]

	1999 appro- piation	2000 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
Coastal Zone Management Fund (trans to ORF)		(4,000)	(4,000)
Net appropriation, operations, research, and facilities ..	1,579,844	1,701,511	1,776,728
OTHER ACCOUNTS			
Procurement, acquisition, and construction (PAC):			
Systems Acquisition:			
NEXRAD	7,000	9,560	9,560
ASOS	3,855	4,180	4,180
AWIPS/NOAAPort	67,667	22,575	22,575
Computer Facility Upgrades	9,900	11,100	11,100
Radiosonde Replacement		8,350	8,350
GFDL Supercomputer		5,700	5,700
ACE Follow-on/GEOSTORM		4,340	4,340
Polar orbiting satellites:			
NOAA K-N	149,917	140,979	140,979
Polar Convergence	50,000	80,100	80,100
GOES:			
GOES I-M	82,376	77,082	77,082
GOES N-Q	182,766	189,533	189,533
Subtotal, systems acquisition	553,481	553,499	553,499
Construction:			
Boulder Laboratory Above Standard Cost	6,370		
NORC Rehabilitation		3,545	3,545
NWS WFO Construction	9,526	13,367	13,367
National Centers for Environmental Prediction	850		
Santa Cruz Research Lab	4,200		
National Estuarine Research Reserve Const	7,300	12,000	19,500
Marine Sanctuaries		3,000	3,000
Fort Johnson Lab	3,000		
Outer Banks Community Foundation	750		
Long Island Bay Shore Aquarium	1,000		
Botanical Gardens	500		1,000
Alaska Facilities		1,000	14,500
Pribilof Island Cleanup	700		
American Maritime Education Center			1,000
Suitland Facility			7,000
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION PAC	34,196	32,912	62,912
Fleet Replacement:			
Fleet Replacement—Ocean Conference		51,567	51,567
Navy Surplus vessels for coastal research			10,000
SUBTOTAL FLEET REPLACEMENT PAC		51,567	61,567
OTHER: Fisherman's Health Care	1,000		
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	588,677	637,978	677,978
Financing	(4,000)	(7,400)	(7,400)

[In thousands of dollars]

	1999 appro- priation	2000 budget request	Committee recommen- dation
TOTAL Discretionary Budget Authority	584,677	630,578	670,578
Fishermen's contingency fund	953	953	953
Foreign fishing observer fund	189	189	189
Fisheries Promotional Fund		(1,186)	(1,186)
Fisheries financing program	28,338	10,258	2,038
Pacific Coastal Salmon Funds		100,000	100,000
Total, other accounts	614,157	740,792	772,572
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administra- tion—All accounts	2,267,427	2,522,629	2,625,626
Less Mandatory Funds	(62,426)	(76,326)	(76,326)
TOTAL Discretionary BA NOAA w/Fees & Rescission	2,205,001	2,446,303	2,550,486

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee recommendation provides a total of \$293,549,000 for activities of the National Ocean Service [NOS] for fiscal year 2000, a decrease of \$34,994,000 below the request. The request included the assumption of fees to be imposed on navigation services, a proposal which was to be developed in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard. The fees, estimated to total \$14,000,000 in fiscal year 2000, would be used to offset NOAA's overall budget authority in fiscal year 2000. The Committee has not received a proposal from the administration in support of this fee initiative, and, therefore, does not recommend its adoption in fiscal year 2000.

For navigation services, the Committee recommends a total of \$87,533,000, an increase of \$4,566,000 over the fiscal year 2000 request and \$7,614,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. Included in this amount is \$500,000 to continue the South Carolina geodetic survey and \$3,000,000 for the joint hydrographic center for the evaluation of innovative equipment and techniques for the acquisition of survey data at the University of New Hampshire. This funding level also supports the \$1,566,000 for a data survey of Narragansett Bay, to be conducted in conjunction with the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council.

Under the "Ocean resources conservation and assessment" account, the Committee recommends a level of \$78,860,000 to fund pfiesteria and harmful algal blooms research and monitoring, hypoxia research, ecosystem monitoring in south Florida, and other fiscal year 2000 requests supporting clean water initiatives. Within this account, the Committee recommends \$6,175,000 for pfiesteria and HAB rapid response, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the request level, \$1,000,000 for the South Carolina Task Group on Toxic Algae for research and response activities, and \$1,400,000 for the South Florida Ecosystem, an increase of \$500,000 above last years

appropriated level. The Committee also recommends \$100,000 above the request level for the Coastal Vulnerability Reduction Program to be used for operations and maintenance of the Community Sustainability Center, located in Charleston, South Carolina.

The Committee does not recommend funding the proposed request for coastal dredging. Funds for this purpose should be made available through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is responsible for dredging activities. Included in this funding is \$5,800,000 to support NOAA's cooperative agreement with the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology and \$18,000,000 for the Coastal Services Center, of which \$1,250,000 shall be made available for a Pacific Coastal Services Center in Hawaii. In addition, the Committee recommends \$2,000,000 in funding for the Joint Institute for Coastal Habitat at Louisiana State University. Funding of \$2,000,000 is included to support critical research at the National Coral Reef Institute and to continue Hawaiian coral reef monitoring and assessment by the University of Hawaii. In addition, the Committee supports an increase of \$1,500,000 above the request level for the "Oceanic and coastal research" line item for operational costs of the Marine Environmental Health Research Laboratory. The recommended level also funds the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory at the fiscal year 1999 appropriated level of \$6,825,000.

Under the "Response and Restoration" line of this account, the Committee recommends \$2,674,000 for estuarine and coastal assessment, \$5,210,000 for damage assessment, \$1,000,000 for the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and \$1,000,000 for coastal resource coordination. The Committee also directs the Coastal Ocean Program to work with and continue its current levels of support for the Baruch Institute's research and monitoring of small, high-salinity estuaries. The recommended funding level also supports \$1,200,000 for continuation of the 1995 competitively approved land use-coastal ecosystem study, and funding at last year's level for ECOHAB pfiesteria, hypoxia, and the South Florida ecosystem.

Under the "Ocean and coastal management" account, the Committee recommends a funding level of \$91,000,000. This funding increases support for the coastal zone management grants by \$4,300,000 above the request and administrative expenses are funded at \$4,500,000. The Committee recommends a funding level of \$7,000,000 for the National Estuarine Research Reserve System [NERRS] Program. The Committee recommends funding of \$18,500,000 for the Marine Sanctuary Program in fiscal year 2000, of which \$500,000 is to be made available to the Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Initiative. The Committee recommends funding the section 6217 nonpoint pollution control program at \$1,000,000. The Committee does not recommend funding the new section 310 grants.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee recommendation provides a total of \$442,162,000 for the programs of the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] for fiscal year 2000, instead of \$420,432,000 as requested. The Committee recommends funding, as shown in the preceding table, for a variety of important research and information programs

which are designed to promote a sustainable use of valuable marine resources.

The Administration's request for NMFS contained proposed new fees totaling \$20,000,000 in fiscal year 2000. Of this amount, \$4,000,000 are authorized to be collected under the Magnuson-Stevens Act to support the Community and Individual Fishery Quota Program. The Committee directs NOAA to spend these fees to support this program during fiscal year 2000. The Committee recommends \$500,000 for the Hawaiian Community Development Program and fishery demonstration projects for native fisheries development as authorized under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The remaining fees to be collected were to be derived from an ex-vessel tax on the value of fish caught by commercial fishing vessels. This proposal was not discussed with the industry and was presented to Congress with no details about how the fee mechanism would work, or the impact it would have on the commercial or recreational fishing industries. The Committee does not recommend the imposition of this fee.

For NMFS resource information programs, the Committee makes several recommendations. Many commercial and recreational information and data collection networks have been funded for several years. The Committee, in the past, has expressed its concern about the accuracy and effectiveness of these data collection efforts. The Committee has urged NMFS to coordinate the techniques used by the agency to collect data on a national basis while continuing to take into account the unique characteristics of regional commercial and recreational fisheries. Again in fiscal year 2000, the Committee is recommending funding for these networks. The Committee directs NMFS to submit a report on the state of U.S. fishery resources with its fiscal year 2001 budget request. This report shall outline the methodology used by NMFS to collect data on these fisheries and detail the status and trends of the Nation's fishery stocks. The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for PACFIN, the Pacific fishery information network. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 1999 level. The Committee directs NOAA to ensure that Hawaii receives an appropriate share of PACFIN resources. In addition, the Committee creates a new line item, by funding AKFIN, Alaska fishery information network, separately from PACFIN. The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for AKFIN.

The Committee has provided \$3,900,000 for the recreational fishing information network [RecFIN] program, and expects that the Pacific, Atlantic, and gulf States shall each receive one-third of these funds with funding for inshore recreational species assessment and tagging efforts in South Carolina. The Committee expects that \$500,000 will be used to continue the effort to enhance the annual collection and analysis of economic data on marine recreational fishing.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$16,408,000 in the information collection and analyses resource information base programs. Within base funds, the Committee recommends \$2,400,000 for the continued operations of the Gordon Gunter. Within the base funding for aquaculture, the Committee recommends \$250,000 for the harvest technology unit to provide onsite technical assistance to the National Warmwater Aquaculture Research Center at Stone-

ville until sufficient harvest technology expertise can be transferred from NMFS to the staff of the center. The Committee directs that some of these funds be used to implement the Magnuson-Stevens Act off the coast of Alaska, including the biennial survey of Gulf of Alaska stocks, in-season fishery monitoring improvements, and implementation of the license limitation program. Among the increases recommended within the information collection and analyses resource information programs are an additional \$3,500,000 above base funding for implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Act off the coast of Alaska; \$2,500,000 for the Gulf of Mexico stock enhancement consortium; \$500,000 for the Hawaii stock enhancement plan; \$300,000 for Hawaiian sea turtles; \$200,000 to conduct sampling of the lobster population in State waters in New England; \$400,000 to continue research on shrimp pathogens in the southeastern United States; \$300,000 to continue a study of the status and trends of southeastern sea turtles; \$300,000 for research on the Charleston bump, an offshore bottom feature which attracts large numbers of fish; \$400,000 for research on Atlantic herring and mackerel; \$200,000 to study lobster diseases; \$600,000 for bluefin tuna tagging; \$1,500,000 for the Chesapeake Bay multi-species management strategy (including blue crab); \$208,000 for a Bycatch Workshop; \$500,000 for a Western Pacific Marine Debris Conference; and \$1,050,000 for Hawaiian monk seals. The Committee acknowledges work being done at the Xiphophorus Genetic Stock Center at Southwest Texas State University to improve the understanding of fish genetics and evolution. The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 in funding for NMFS to expand its work with the center to benefit commercial fish farming and hatcheries. The Committee recommends funding Chesapeake Oyster disease research at a level of \$1,000,000 and expects NMFS to request funds in fiscal year 2001 to support continued research of their recovery. The Committee recommends funding Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery Partnership at a level of \$500,000 to continue recovery efforts. In general, the Committee thinks NMFS should encourage Saltonstall-Kennedy research grants in the area of oyster diseases, which are affecting many areas of the coastal United States.

The Committee has provided \$6,325,000 for Alaska groundfish monitoring, of which \$850,000 is for crab management, \$950,000 is for rock fish research, \$350,000 is for NMFS rock fish research, \$300,000 is for the Bering Sea Fisherman's Association, \$225,000 is for the Gulf of Alaska Coastal Communities Coalition, and \$450,000 for the NMFS Alaska region to implement an in-the-field fishery monitoring program to meet Magnuson-Stevens Act requirements. The Committee recommendation includes \$1,250,000 for the State of Alaska to develop commercial fisheries near shore, including dive fisheries for urchins, and groundfish fisheries for cod, rockfish, skates, and dogfish.

The Committee is greatly concerned by the administration's proposed reduction of funding for Steller sea lion recovery off Alaska. The cause of the Steller sea lion decline is still unknown, and costly limitations in the Nation's most productive fisheries are already being implemented. The Committee, therefore, has provided a total of \$4,000,000, including \$1,100,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service, \$1,100,000 for the State of Alaska, \$1,000,000 for the

Alaska SeaLife Center, and \$800,000 for the North Pacific Marine Mammal Consortium, to address this pressing concern.

The Committee intends for the \$800,000 increase provided above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation for Yukon River salmon to be provided to the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association for habitat restoration, monitoring projects, stock assessments, and bycatch research. The Committee recommendation provides an increase in funding for the Pacific Salmon Treaty implementation. This effort provides funds to the State of Alaska for its work in monitoring the effects of the decline of Pacific Northwest-origin salmon on the harvest off Alaska of Alaska-origin salmon. Within this line item, \$10,600,000 is provided for initiating the implementation of the recently negotiated treaty, and continued funding at a level of \$1,857,000 for the Chinook Salmon Agreement. The Committee recommends that NMFS make available a total of \$3,200,000 to the base budget of the Northwest Fisheries Science Center to perform west coast groundfish research. The Committee further recommends that west coast groundfish duties currently performed by the Alaska and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers not be shifted to the Northwest center without additional funding in excess of the \$3,200,000 base funding recommended by the Committee. The Committee provides \$200,000 in increased funding for the Northeast Fisheries Science Center for the Virginia Institute for Marine Science to begin participation in the Cooperative Marine Education and Research Program.

The Committee expects NMFS to continue its right whale research and to focus on much needed gear modification research. The Committee is concerned that strikes by large vessels have resulted in right whale fatalities. The Committee directs NMFS to work with the Coast Guard and the Department of the Navy to reduce strikes in whale habitat areas. The Committee expects NMFS to fund: gear modification research at \$750,000; early warning surveys and acoustic studies at \$1,150,000; reproductive research at \$450,000; habitat monitoring and population studies at \$600,000; and tagging studies at \$650,000. The Committee further directs NMFS to make \$250,000 available to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for large whale studies consistent with title IX of Public Law 105-277. Not less than \$850,000 is provided within resource information to continue the Marine Resources Monitoring Assessment and Prediction Program [MARMAP] carried out by the South Carolina Division of Marine Resources. Also, the Committee recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for the Marine Fisheries Initiative [MARFIN], of which \$500,000 is for continuing activities in the Northeast.

The Committee recommends \$182,927,000 for NMFS conservation and management operations. Within this account the Committee includes within base funds for fisheries management programs the request to consolidate into one account the funding for the maintenance of several existing NMFS facilities. This account includes \$2,000,000 for the Sandy Hook lease, \$300,000 for the Santa Cruz lab, and \$1,500,000 for the Kodiak facility. The Committee does not include the requested increase for fisheries habitat restoration. The Committee expects NMFS to focus on completing implementation of fishery management plans. In addition, the

Committee recommends funding the native marine mammal commissions line item at a level of \$1,150,000. Included under native marine mammal commissions are funding for the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (\$400,000), the Beluga Whale Committee (\$250,000), the Harbor Seal Commission (\$200,000), and the Bristol Bay Native Association (\$100,000), and the Aleut Marine Mammal Commission (\$200,000). The Committee recommendation funds the requested level for Atlantic salmon recovery and the State of Maine recovery plan; \$3,000,000 for the Pelagic Fisheries Research Program, of which \$500,000 is for swordfish research at the NMFS Honolulu laboratory, and \$2,500,000 is for JIMAR; \$350,000 for a Pacific coral reef fishery management plan; \$15,420,000 for Columbia River Hatcheries, of which \$655,000 is for mass marking; \$1,000,000 for Chesapeake Bay Oyster Reef restoration; and \$1,500,000 for Chesapeake Bay management. The Committee recommendation also provides \$6,000,000 for the implementation of the American Fisheries Act, the same as last year's level, of which not less than \$750,000 shall be available to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and of which \$750,000 shall be available to the State of Alaska.

In addition, the Committee is concerned about the deteriorating state of the Gulf of Maine groundfish fishery and has provided \$8,000,000 to NMFS for cooperative research, management, and enforcement to address this issue. Included in this amount is \$2,820,000 for the Northeast Consortium to conduct cooperative research and development of selective gear technologies and for initiation of a program to utilize commercial fishing vessels as research platforms. The Committee further requests NMFS to work with the New England Fisheries Management Council and affected stakeholders to develop a long-term, comprehensive strategy to rebuild the Northeast groundfish stocks and provide for viable and stable fisheries.

Under the "Protected species management" account, the Committee recommends a total of \$66,725,000 for fiscal year 2000. The recommendation includes funding for Driftnet Act implementation and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The Committee recommends \$3,650,000 for implementation of the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act, North Pacific Anadromous Stocks Convention Act, Central Bering Sea Fisheries Enforcement Act, and for the expenses of U.S. advisers relating to these matters. Within this amount, \$100,000 is intended to be divided evenly between the State of Alaska and State of Washington for their participation in these three important areas. Also included under the Driftnet Act implementation is an additional \$150,000 to provide operating costs for the Pacific Rim Fisheries Program, which provides unique information to Federal and State governments, as well as to the fishing industry that promotes fisheries commerce in Pacific rim countries. The Committee recommends \$8,025,000 for the Marine Mammal Protection Act, of which \$800,000 is provided to the State of Alaska to continue harbor seal research. The Committee recommends \$6,200,000 in funding for California sea lions, which includes \$500,000 for the Pacific States Commission's continued funding of research on sea lion interactions. Within the amount provided for Endangered Species Recovery Plans, the Committee

has included the Administration's request of \$1,000,000 for the Alaska NMFS Region for Stellar sea lion recovery, as well as \$250,000 to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council for work on the environmental impact statements for the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska groundfish fishery management plans, and continued funding of \$250,000 for the State of Alaska for technical support to analyze proposed salmon recovery plans. The fishery observers/training line includes: \$3,875,000 for North Pacific marine resource observers, an increase of \$2,000,000 to enhance observer coverage for vessels working in overfished fisheries on the West Coast; \$425,000 for the North Pacific Fishery Observer Training Center; and \$350,000 for east coast observers. Under enforcement and surveillance, the Committee recommends continued support at last year's level for marine forensics and southeast fisheries' law enforcement, and the Committee expects continued cooperative laboratory activities between NMFS and State and local governments and the academic community.

For State and industry programs, the Committee recommends \$3,100,000 for the interjurisdictional fisheries grants and \$2,100,000 for anadromous fishery grants. Of the \$7,750,000 provided for the interstate fisheries commissions, \$7,000,000 shall be provided to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission for the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Fisheries Management Act, and the remainder shall be provided to each of the three interstate fisheries commissions (including the ASMFC).

The Committee recommends \$9,378,000 for the "Fisheries Development Program" account. Within this amount, the Committee restored funding for the Hawaiian Fisheries Development Program to \$750,000, which is the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. In addition, the Committee recommends \$300,000 for a New England Safe Seafood Program, and \$300,000 to the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation [AFDF] for its operational costs relating to the goals and objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and to the creation of a permanent endowment to provide operational funds for the AFDF. As in prior fiscal years, the Committee expects the Hawaii Stock Enhancement and Hawaiian Fisheries Development Programs to be administered by the Oceanic Institute.

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$319,910,000 for oceanic and atmospheric research for fiscal year 2000, instead of \$282,570,000 as requested and \$287,410,000 as funded in fiscal year 1999. In implementing programs within this account, the Committee directs NOAA to maintain or enhance its level of collaboration with the extramural research community. In addition, while all NOAA external research is currently peer reviewed, the Committee encourages NOAA to take steps to ensure that all NOAA research, regardless of who performs it, is subject to periodic peer review.

The Committee recommends a fiscal year 2000 level of \$144,100,000 for climate and air quality research. Within this account, the Committee recommendation provides a funding level of \$18,900,000 for interannual and seasonal climate research. The Committee recommends providing \$2,000,000 to the Climate

Change Research Center at the Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space for climate and air quality monitoring and research as well as meteorological and climatological modeling.

The Committee recommends funding for long-term climate and air quality research at \$32,000,000, which is \$2,600,000 below the President's request. Within this amount, the Committee recommends \$2,100,000 for experimental and computational investigations of local multidimensional atmospheric circulation and chemical interactions in arid regions, of which \$700,000 is provided to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, to support the project. The Committee recommends the increased request for high-performance computing at a level of \$13,500,000 for fiscal year 2000.

The Committee recommends \$77,200,000 in fiscal year 2000 for the Climate and Global Change Program, an increase of \$14,200,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The Committee recommends an additional \$3,000,000 to continue efforts to accelerate the refinement of climate models, which could result in giving forecasters the ability to predict severe weather events like El Niño and La Niña that could reduce loss of life as well as economic losses. The Committee recognizes that the arctic oscillation phenomenon plays a significant role in major climatic events. Within the funds provided for global climate change, the Committee directs NOAA to support instrumentation and data management for the final phase of the ACOUS Beaufort Sea Array.

The Committee recommends \$2,500,000 for the GLOBE Program in fiscal year 2000, a reduction of \$2,500,000 from the request. For several years NOAA, along with the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Science Foundation, have provided funding for this program. The Committee directs NOAA to submit a report not later than November 30, 1999, on how much all agencies have spent on GLOBE to date and what steps will be taken to make the program self-sustaining by fiscal year 2001. While it is a worthwhile program in the short term, the data collected cannot be incorporated into NOAA's atmospheric research and thus are of limited scientific value for the agency.

For the atmospheric programs, the Committee recommends a level of \$53,050,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 above the request and an increase of \$6,600,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. The Committee recommends funding the fiscal year 2000 request of \$7,100,000 for solar-terrestrial services and research. The Committee expects \$1,500,000 to be used by OAR to incorporate wind-profile data into its operational forecast models and evaluate wind-profile measurements for improving the accuracy of weather forecasts. This data is being collected by NESDIS as a pilot project. The Committee directs that \$2,000,000 be made available to the Science Center for Teaching, Outreach and Research on Meteorology [STORM] for the collection and analysis of weather data in the Midwest.

Within the "solar-terrestrial service and research" line item, the Committee supports \$1,000,000 for the Radiophysics Laboratory of Dartmouth College. This effort will provide for study of radio propagation physics and technology development associated with satellite-based telecommunications, navigation, and remote sensing. The proposed activities include assessment of technology limita-

tions imposed by the space plasma environment and transionospheric propagation of radio signals, study of opportunities for improved or new technological innovation to enhance satellite-based systems, analysis of the influence of natural or man-made disturbed environments on performance and reliability of critical space-based systems, and archival of key historical geophysical databases facing degraded long-term data integrity.

The Committee recommends a level of \$34,690,000 for the ocean and Great Lakes programs, this is an increase of \$12,390,000 above the request and \$1,064,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. The Committee has several recommendations within this account: funding the ocean observations, recently transferred from the National Ocean Service, at a level of \$2,450,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be provided for southeast Atlantic marine monitoring and prediction at the University of North Carolina; \$6,600,000 for the administration's new initiative, ocean floor observatories; of which \$2,000,000 is for the underseas technology institute, and \$1,500,000 is for a tsunami warning and environmental observatory at Shumigan Islands; \$400,000 for continued hypoxia research; \$2,100,000 for the VENTS Program; \$1,000,000 for National Invasive Species Act implementation; \$1,200,000 for ballast water research and small boat portage zebra mussel dispersion problems in the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes, including Lake Champlain; \$500,000 for the Gulf of Maine Council; \$2,300,000 for continued Tsunami mitigation planning and research; \$500,000 for the Pacific Tropical ornamental fish program; \$1,000,000 for ciquatera research; \$250,000 for South Carolina Division of Marine Resources Research on Coastal Urbanization Impacts; \$240,000 for the Muskegon Lake Center; \$200,000 for the New England airshed pollution study; \$500,000 for the Gulf Coast Study on severe weather impacts; \$300,000 for the Lake Champlain study; and \$6,000,000 for mariculture research. The Committee recommendation for mariculture assumes continuation of the Open Ocean Aquaculture Program, begun in fiscal year 1998, at a level of \$2,400,000.

The Committee recommends \$60,500,000 for the Sea Grant Program in fiscal year 2000. The Committee expects funding for aquatic nuisance species research to increase to a level of \$3,000,000, funding for oyster disease research to continue at the fiscal year 1999 level, and the Gulf of Mexico oyster initiative to be funded at last year's appropriation of \$1,000,000.

For the National Undersea Research Program [NURP], the Committee recommends a level of \$14,550,000, an increase of \$6,050,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee expects the funds to be equally divided of which \$7,275,000 is to be used for research conducted through east coast NURP centers and of which \$7,275,000 is to be used for research conducted through west coast NURP centers, including the Hawaii and Pacific center and the west coast and polar regions center.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$620,138,000 for the National Weather Service [NWS] for operations, acquisi-

tions, and research, an increase of \$2,241,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommends a total of \$495,067,000 in fiscal year 2000 for NWS operations and research. Of this amount, \$452,271,000 will support local warnings and forecasts. The Committee recommends \$2,200,000 for the advanced hydrological prediction system initiative in fiscal year 2000 and \$1,000,000 for the Susquehanna River basin flood system. The Committee recommendation also provides: \$1,650,000 for coastal data buoys; \$9,689,000 for the cooperative observers network; \$35,596,000 for aviation forecasts; \$37,081,000 for central forecast guidance; and, \$3,090,000 for atmospheric and hydrological research. Of the funds provided for operations and research in fiscal year 2000, the Committee directs the NWS to provide \$397,000 to the NOAA Cooperative Institute for Regional Prediction at the University of Utah to implement data collection and automated weather station installation in preparation for the 2002 Winter Olympic games and \$513,000 for the advanced weather prediction prototype at the University of Oklahoma. The Committee further directs the NWS to provide the following amounts for NOAA weather transmitters: \$300,000 for South Dakota; \$55,000 for Mayfield, KY; \$45,000 for EMWIN sites in Kentucky; \$25,000 for Paducah, KY; \$250,000 for Sweetwater and Uinta counties, WY; and \$275,000 for the North Dakota agricultural weather network.

The "1995 Secretary's Report to Congress on Adequacy of NEXRAD Coverage and Degradation of Weather Services" requested further studies of several sites, including Williston, ND, Caribou, ME, and Erie, PA. The Committee provided funds to begin mitigation in fiscal year 1999 at these sites. The Committee has provided \$4,790,000 for the Secretary's mitigation line to help complete this effort, and commends the administration for making this request. The Committee further directs the NWS to continue current operations at these locations until the Secretary's mitigation recommendations are completed. In addition, the Committee directs the NWS to make appropriate arrangements to maintain a local presence for the maintenance of the NOAA weather radio antenna in Erie, PA.

The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 within NWS for NEXRAD WFO maintenance, reflecting a shift of \$3,000,000 from facilities [ORF] to NWS local warnings and forecasts. This account is transferred to more accurately reflect the role of WFO facilities maintenance in NWS base operations.

The Committee recommendation also includes the requested level of \$600,000 for aircraft observations [ACARS].

The Committee recommends a total of \$84,900,000 for systems acquisition in fiscal year 2000. Included in this amount are: \$39,325,000 for the NEXRAD radar system and \$7,573,000 for the advanced surface observing system [ASOS]. The Committee recommends funds for the advanced weather interactive processing system [AWIPS/NOAAPort] at a level of \$38,002,000.

For the NWS' portion of the "Procurement, acquisition, and construction [PAC]" account, the Committee recommends \$65,805,000. This amount includes: \$9,560,000 for the NEXRAD radar system; \$4,180,000 for the ASOS system; \$22,575,000 for AWIPS/

NOAAPort; \$11,100,000 for computer facilities upgrades; \$8,350,000 for Radiosonde Replacement; \$5,700,000 for the GFDL Supercomputer; and \$4,340,000 for the ACE follow-on/GEOSTORM.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Committee recommendation provides funds for the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service [NESDIS] at a level of \$111,592,000 for fiscal year 2000.

Of the funds made available in this recommendation for fiscal year 2000, \$61,736,000 is for satellite observing systems, an increase of \$2,500,000 above the request and \$4,436,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. Of this amount, \$4,000,000 is to continue ocean remote sensing; \$2,000,000 is for the global disaster information network; \$55,736,000 is for environmental observing systems; and \$2,500,000 is to continue the wind demonstration pilot project at the Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space initiated in fiscal year 1998. The pilot project will continue testing ground-based wind profile systems in New Hampshire, Mississippi, Hawaii, Alaska, and West Virginia. This pilot project shall also include a research program on the use of wind data in weather forecasting.

The Committee recommends fiscal year 2000 funding of \$49,856,000 for environmental data management systems. This amount is \$6,000,000 above the request. Within this account, the Committee recommends \$34,521,000 for data and information services and \$12,335,000 for environmental data systems modernization. Within available funds for data and information services, the Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the National Coastal Ocean Data Development and Management Center in Bay St. Louis, MS. The Committee directs that \$3,000,000 from available funds be used to fund regional climate centers. The Committee recommendation also includes the requested level of \$1,500,000 for the cooperative network modernization.

The Committee recommends a total of \$487,694,000 for the "Procurement, acquisition, and construction [PAC]" account for NESDIS, of which: \$140,979,000 is recommended for the "Polar K-N" and \$189,533,000 for the "GOES N-Q" accounts; polar convergence [NPOESS] is funded at a level of \$80,100,000; and GOES I-M is funded at a level of \$77,082,000.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

The Committee recommendation provides the requested level of \$72,887,000 for the NOAA program support functions. This level is \$3,637,000 more than current year funding and \$1,000,000 below the request. The Committee recommendation provides \$9,000,000 for the Commerce Administrative Management System.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriations, 1999	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

This fund consists of loan repayments arising from the former Coastal Energy Impact Program which are transferred to the “Operations, research, and facilities” account for program grants.

The Committee recommendation includes \$4,000,000, as requested, from the coastal zone management [CZM] fund for CZM program management and other purposes authorized by section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act.

FLEET MAINTENANCE AND PLANNING

Appropriations, 1999	\$11,600,000
Budget estimate, 2000	9,243,000
Committee recommendation	13,243,000

The Committee recommendation provides an appropriation of \$13,243,000 for the “Fleet maintenance and planning” account. This is a increase of \$1,643,000 from the fiscal year 1999 appropriation.

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for equipment upgrades of the NOAA vessel *Rainier*, and \$3,000,000 for operational support of NOPP-related activities.

FACILITIES

The Committee recommends a total of \$9,829,000 for NOAA facilities during fiscal year 2000. This account includes: facilities maintenance funding and space planning environmental compliance; Boulder facilities operations; and National Archives and Records Administration records management.

The Committee recommends \$61,567,000 for the Fleet Replacement account, \$10,000,000 above the request level. Within this amount, the Committee recommends \$51,567,000 for construction of the first of four Fisheries Research Vessels. NOAA’s current nine fisheries research vessels are reaching the end of their useful lives and are becoming technologically obsolete. With the increase responsibilities under Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, and continued responsibilities under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and the Endangered Species Act, the Committee is pleased that the Administration has requested funding to begin vessel replacement. The Committee anticipates significant improvement in data quality with these state of the art dedicated fisheries research vessels which could allow for higher fishing quotas in many fisheries without jeopardizing the resources.

Within this amount, the Committee also includes \$10,000,000 for conversion of two surplus Navy Yard Torpedo Test vessels. One of these vessels would be a replacement in Charleston, SC for the R/V FARREL which is used for coastal oceanography studies and research, and one would be located with and used to augment the work of CICEET and the Joint Hydrography Center. Given the age of NOAA’s current coastal monitoring vessels, conversion of excess Navy vessels provides a cost effective solution to continuing critical coastal monitoring and research for another twenty years. The Committee directs the NOAA Corps to provide a report no later than January 1, 2000 on additional surplus Navy vessels that exist and could be used to replace aging NOAA vessels.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION, AND CONSTRUCTION

Funding for the “Procurement, acquisition, and construction” account has been described in the narrative regarding systems acquisition projects associated with the major line offices of NOAA, for example, the National Weather Service and the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service. The Committee recommends a total of \$553,499,000 for the acquisition of systems for these line offices.

For the “Construction” account, the Committee recommends a total of \$62,912,000, of which: \$13,367,000 is for Weather Forecast Office construction; \$19,500,000 is for National Estuarine Research Reserve Sanctuary construction (of which \$4,000,000 is for Great Bay and \$3,500,000 is for facility and laboratory at Kachemak Bay); \$3,000,000 is available for Marine Sanctuaries; \$1,000,000 is for the Botanical Gardens; \$14,500,000 is for Alaska facilities (of which \$1,000,000 is for Juneau, \$5,000,000 is for Ship Creek, and \$8,500,000 is for SeaLife Center); and \$1,000,000 is for the American Maritime Education Center.

The Committee notes the Fish and Wildlife Service is planning a similar facility in Homer and urges NOAA to work cooperatively with the Service to plan and construct a joint facility that will enable both agencies to share common areas and take advantage of economies of scale. The Committee believes such an approach will reduce the overall cost to the government.

Satellites operations facility.—The Committee is concerned with the environmental contamination issues at NOAA’s satellite operations and processing facility in Suitland, MD. The Committee believes that necessary actions must be taken to continue secure operations for the Department of Defense and NOAA satellites as well as provide a safe Working environment for the NOAA employees. Therefore, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 for this effort.

In addition, the Committee continues to be concerned about the condition and location of the facilities supporting the National Centers for Environmental Prediction [NCEP], including the National Weather Service Supercomputer facilities in Suitland. These facilities are essential for carrying out NOAA’s national prediction and warning mission, and protecting the life and property of the American public. The Committee urges NOAA to initiate action to relocate NCEP research and prediction activities into state-of-the-art facilities more commensurate with their vital national mission.

OTHER

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

Appropriations, 1999	
Budget estimate, 2000	\$100,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides the requested level of \$100,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Account.

The Committee notes that certain populations of salmon and steelhead have been declared threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. This listing imposes significant and costly burdens on the states affected. Of the funds provided, \$20,000,000 each shall be available to the States of California, Oregon, Alaska,

and Washington as a direct payment to address urgent activities necessary to restore salmon and steelhead populations, improve habitat, and enhance natural fish runs.

The funds provided for salmon and steelhead recovery efforts in Washington State shall be directly allocated to the Washington State Salmon Recovery Funding Board for salmon recovery projects and activities. The Salmon Recovery Funding Board shall set clear goals and objectives in terms of recovery for salmon and steelhead runs in Washington state. The Board shall also establish measurable performance standards to be applied to each recovery project funded by the Board with monies allocated through this act. These funds shall not be expended for the buyback of commercial fishing licenses. Eligible entities to receive funds from the Board include local governments, tribes, and nonprofit organizations. Up to one percent of the funds available may be used for administrative purposes. The Committee will monitor the performance of the Salmon Recovery Board in terms of its ability to efficiently and adequately provide funds for salmon recovery projects that meet the above criteria. If the Committee is not satisfied with the performance of the board, it may consider funding alternatives.

Of the remaining funds, \$5,000,000 shall be available to the State of Alaska as a direct payment for habitat restoration and enhancement projects north of the Dixon Entrance and \$15,000,000 shall be available as a direct payment to the State of Washington for implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty agreement.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 1999	\$953,000
Budget estimate, 2000	953,000
Committee recommendation	953,000

The Committee recommends the requested amount of \$953,000 for the fishermen's contingency fund, which is at the level appropriated for fiscal year 1999.

The fishermen's contingency fund provides compensation to U.S. fishermen for damage or loss of fishing gear and any resulting loss because of natural or man-made obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production on the Outer Continental Shelf. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish an area account within the fund for any area within the Outer Continental Shelf. A holder of a lease, permit, easement, or right-of-way in such area is required to pay a fee into the appropriate area account in the fund. Each area account, if depleted, will be replenished by assessment. The authorization stipulates that amounts available in each area account can be disbursed only to the extent provided by appropriations acts. Since receipts collected may not be sufficient for this appropriation, the Committee has included language which provides that the sums necessary to eliminate the insufficiency may be derived from the general fund of the Treasury.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

Appropriations, 1999	\$189,000
Budget estimate, 2000	189,000
Committee recommendation	189,000

The Committee recommends \$189,000 for the foreign fishing observer fund for fiscal year 2000, as requested.

Fees paid into the fund are collected from owners and operators of certain foreign fishing vessels that fish within the U.S. fishery conservation zone. The fund supports salaries of U.S. observers and program support personnel, other administrative costs, and the cost of data management and analysis.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1999	\$338,000
Budget estimate, 2000	10,258,000
Committee recommendation	2,038,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$2,038,000 for the fisheries finance program account. This amount is \$8,220,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request and \$1,700,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation. Of the funds provided, \$100,000 is for entry level and small vessel individual fishery quota (IFQ) obligation guarantees in the halibut and sablefish fisheries off Alaska pursuant to section 1104A(a)(7) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. These funds are provided for IFQ loans in accordance with section 303(d)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and section 108(g) of the Sustainable Fisheries Act.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	34,046,000
Committee recommendation	34,046,000

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

The Committee recommendation provides \$34,046,000 for the Commerce Department's "Salaries and expenses" appropriation for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$4,046,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and equal to the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee is concerned by the Department's implementation of their Senior Executive Service [SES] "Commerce 2000" initiative. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to any decision by the Department to transfer SES personnel in the future. The Department maintains its previous transfer of SES personnel was undertaken to provide enhanced career development. The Committee does not expect that such transfers should result in increased staffing within the administration of the Department in the Office of the Secretary. The Committee expects the Office of the Secretary to maintain current staffing levels, and does not provide funding for additional senior staff within the office of administration.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1999	\$21,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	23,454,000
Committee recommendation	17,900,000

The Committee recommends \$17,900,000 for the Commerce Department's Office of the Inspector General for fiscal year 2000. This

amount is \$3,100,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$5,554,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee includes the following general provisions for the Department of Commerce that were included in the fiscal year 1999 appropriations act. Sections 201 through 208 are continuations of language included in previous appropriations acts.

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

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

Section 203 prohibits any funds to be used to support hurricane reconnaissance aircraft and activities that are under the control of the U.S. Air Force or the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

Section 204 prohibits the use of Commerce Department funds in this or any previous act from being used for the purpose of reimbursing the unemployment trust fund or any other account of the Treasury to pay unemployment compensation for temporary census workers for services performed after April 20, 1990.

Section 205 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce accounts. The language provides that no account may be decreased by more than 5 percent or increased by more than 10 percent. The language also makes the transfers subject to the Committee's standard reprogramming procedures.

Section 206 requires that any costs related to personnel actions incurred by a department or agency funded in title II of the accompanying act be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency.

Section 207 allows the Secretary to award contracts for certain mapping and charting activities in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act.

Section 208 allows the Department of Commerce franchise fund to retain a percentage of earnings from services provided for capital investments.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The funds provided in title III of the accompanying bill are for the operation and maintenance of the U.S. courts and include the salaries of judges, magistrates, supporting personnel, and other expenses of the Federal judiciary.

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,816,012,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the judiciary. The recommendation is \$164,884,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$338,960,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee is aware that a total of \$83,900,000 in fees, reimbursables, and carryover is available in various accounts across the title.

Steady growth in costs associated with Defender Services, court security, GSA rental payments, and pay and benefits at a time of declining resources is putting serious pressure on the judiciary budget. The Committee urges the judiciary to make every effort to contain mandatory costs.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Appropriations, 1999	\$36,459,000
Budget estimate, 2000	58,597,000
Committee recommendation	52,882,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$52,882,000 for the Supreme Court of the United States for fiscal year 2000. The total amount is provided in two separate appropriation accounts as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$31,059,000
Budget estimate, 2000	35,939,000
Committee recommendation	34,759,000

The Committee recommends \$34,759,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the salaries and expenses of the Justices, their supporting personnel, and the costs of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The recommendation is \$3,700,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$180,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. A cost-of-living adjustment for the Justices is addressed by section 304.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 1999	\$5,400,000
Budget estimate, 2000	22,658,000
Committee recommendation	18,123,000

The Committee recommends \$18,123,000 for fiscal year 2000 for personnel and other services relating to the Supreme Court building and grounds, which is supervised by the Architect of the Cap-

itol. The recommendation is \$12,723,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$4,535,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

Building renovations.—Included in the recommendation, \$8,471,000 is made available until expended, to be used for the further design, demonstration, and mock up projects on which future Supreme Court building improvements and systems upgrades will be based.

Perimeter security.—In fiscal year 1999, \$500,000 was provided for detailed design development and preparation of construction drawings for court perimeter security enhancements. The Committee understands that final approval of the design of the project and its related costs is pending. Therefore, the funds recommended by the Committee for perimeter security enhancements shall be subject to the Section 605 reprogramming process of this bill. The Committee provides funding for all requested perimeter security enhancements, excluding the replacement of aggregate sidewalks and the restoration of brick walkways. The Committee expects the court to provide the Appropriations Committees with a report detailing the options for installing protective barriers.

Offsite facility.—No funding is provided for the court to design, purchase, lease, or renovate additional offsite office space. The Committee expects the court to provide the Appropriations Committees with a space utilization study of the court by February 1, 2000. The report should detail the number of employees per square foot and the usage rate of the ceremonial and intermittently used space.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$16,101,000
Budget estimate, 2000	17,636,000
Committee recommendation	16,911,000

The Committee recommends \$16,911,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the salaries and expenses of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The recommendation is \$810,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$725,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. Certain mandatory increases for judicial officers are provided. The recommendation includes additional funding requested by the Court to hire three additional technical assistants. No funding is provided for additional staff in the Clerk's Office. The Committee directs the Court to review its staffing needs and detail the time savings and other tangible benefits of additional staffing in the Clerk's Office and the Chamber's staff. This report should be provided to the Appropriations Committees no later than February 1, 2000. A cost-of-living adjustment for the judges is addressed by section 304.

U.S. COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$11,804,000
Budget estimate, 2000	12,146,000
Committee recommendation	11,957,000

The Committee recommends \$11,957,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the salaries and expenses of the U.S. Court of International Trade. The recommendation is \$153,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$189,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. Certain mandatory increases for judicial officers are provided. A cost-of-living adjustment for the judges is addressed by section 304. The Committee is aware that carryover funds are available to address critical automation requirements.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$2,862,864,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,219,926,000
Committee recommendation	2,992,265,000

This account provides for the salaries of judges, magistrates, and all other officers and employees of the Federal judiciary not otherwise provided for, and for all necessary expenses, including charges for space and facilities.

The Committee recommends a total of \$2,992,265,000 for fiscal year 2000 for salaries and expenses of the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, and of which \$100,000,000 is derived from the violent crime reduction trust fund. The recommendation is \$129,401,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$227,661,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation reflects a refinement of anticipated funding requirements. In addition, as noted at the beginning of the title, the Committee understands that up to \$83,900,000 in carryover, reimbursables, and fees will be available to apply to this account, if necessary. Within available funds, \$2,700,000 is provided for data collection. Certain mandatory increases for judicial officers are provided. A cost-of-living adjustment for judges is addressed by section 304.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Appeals court:	
Judicial officers:	
Article III judges:	
Active	24,659
Senior	17,025
Court staff:	
Article III judges' staff	53,607
Circuit executives	15,900
Clerks offices	32,105
Staff and prearguement attorneys	31,924
Librarians	15,601

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Bankruptcy appellate panels	1,310
Subtotal	192,131
District courts:	
Judicial officers:	
Article III judges:	
Active	93,012
Senior	56,928
Magistrate judges	61,753
Court of Federal Claims judges	2,190
Court staff:	
Article III judges' staff	156,127
Magistrate judges' staff	59,021
Federal claims judges' staff	3,453
District executives	703
Clerks offices	312,687
Court reporters	40,078
Court interpreters	5,428
Subtotal	791,380
Bankruptcy courts:	
Judicial officers: Bankruptcy judges	48,751
Court staff:	
Bankruptcy judges' staff	40,756
Clerks	224,956
Bankruptcy administrators	2,523
Subtotal	316,986
Probation/pretrial services:	
Investigations and supervision	481,506
Drug dependent offenders	28,946
Mental health	3,420
Subtotal	513,962
Services, supplies, and equipment	480,721
Rental payment to GSA	695,898
Fiscal year 2000 initiatives: State Justice Institute	8,000
Spending reductions: Section 304	9,513
Total, courts	2,989,565

The Committee recommendations are discussed in more detail in the following paragraphs. The reductions in this account are made without prejudice.

GSA Rent.—The judiciary's request for space and facilities represents 21 percent of the judiciary's fiscal year 2000 request. While the judiciary has made efforts to control GSA space rental growth, GSA rental payments continue to consume a greater portion of the total funds available to the courts. To accommodate this growth, the Committee recommendation adjusts downward the request for support staff.

Courtroom unitization study.—The Committee is aware that the Administrative Office of the United States Courts has contracted with an outside consulting firm to conduct a courtroom utilization study as outlined in the fiscal year 1999 report. The Committee be-

lieves that this study will be beneficial in determining future judiciary space requirements and demonstrating existing areas that are currently underutilized. For the purposes of conducting this study, \$3,000,000 was provided in fiscal year 1999, and the Committee expects that those funds will be used for this study in fiscal year 2000.

Magistrate judges.—It has come to the Committee’s attention that the increases in overall judicial caseloads are largely the result of immigration proceedings. In fact, during the years 1994 to 1998 criminal cases commenced in U.S. District Courts involving immigration matters increased 259 percent. The Committee is also aware that these cases, while numerous, can be resolved expediently as compared to other criminal filings. The Committee requests that a study be conducted by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts which would examine whether the ratio of magistrate judges to Article III judges should be changed to meet this pressing demand on the courts.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 1999	\$2,515,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,581,000
Committee recommendation	2,581,000

The Committee recommends a reimbursement of \$2,581,000 for fiscal year 2000 from the special fund to cover expenses of the claims court associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986. The recommendation is \$66,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the fiscal year 2000 request.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 1999	\$360,952,000
Budget estimate, 2000	374,839,000
Committee recommendation	353,888,000

This account funds the operations of the Federal public defender and community defender organizations and the compensation, reimbursement, and expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under the Criminal Justice Act, as amended.

The Committee recommends \$353,888,000 for fiscal year 2000 for defender services. The recommendation is \$7,064,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$20,951,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation reflects a refinement of anticipated funding requirements. In addition, as noted at the beginning of the title, the Committee understands that up to \$83,900,000 in carryover, reimbursables, and fees will be available to apply to this account, if necessary.

Panel Attorneys.—The Committee recommendation provides for an increase in panel attorney hourly rates of compensation of up to \$75 per hour in-court and \$55 per hour out-of-court for all judicial districts, beginning April 1, 2000.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 1999	\$66,861,000
Budget estimate, 2000	69,510,000
Committee recommendation	60,918,000

The Committee recommends \$60,918,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the fees and allowances of grand and petit jurors and for the compensation of land commissioners and jury commissioners. The recommendation is \$5,943,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$8,592,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation reflects a refined estimate of requirements and fully funds fees of jurors.

COURT SECURITY

Appropriations, 1999	\$174,569,000
Budget estimate, 2000	206,012,000
Committee recommendation	196,026,000

This account provides for the necessary expenses of security and protective services for the U.S. courts in courtrooms and adjacent areas. Funds under this account may be used directly or transferred to the U.S. Marshals Service, which has been delegated authority for the contracting of guard services and the acquisition of security equipment.

The Committee recommends \$196,026,000 for fiscal year 2000 for court security. The recommendation is \$21,457,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$9,986,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation reflects a refined estimate by the U.S. Marshals Service of court security requirements and funds court security personnel, equipment, and perimeter enhancements.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$54,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	58,428,000
Committee recommendation	56,054,000

This appropriation provides funds for the administration and management of the U.S. courts, including the probation and bankruptcy systems, but excluding the Supreme Court.

The Committee recommends \$56,054,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the salaries and expenses of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts [AO]. The recommendation is \$1,554,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$2,374,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation provides most of the requested base adjustments for this account and reflects a refinement of anticipated funding requirements.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$17,716,000
Budget estimate, 2000	18,997,000
Committee recommendation	18,476,000

The Federal Judicial Center improves the management of Federal judicial dockets and court administration through education for judges and staff and research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the judicial conference.

The Committee recommends \$18,476,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Judicial Center. The rec-

ommendation is \$760,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$521,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation provides the requested base adjustments for this account. Within the amounts provided, \$563,000 is available to support the enhanced use of satellite/video broadcasting and new distance education technologies.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

PAYMENT TO JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 1999	\$37,300,000
Budget estimate, 2000	39,700,000
Committee recommendation	39,700,000

These funds cover the estimated annuity payments to be made to retired bankruptcy judges and magistrate judges, claims court judges, and spouses and dependent children of deceased judicial officers.

The Committee recommends \$39,700,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the payment to the judicial officers' retirement fund, the judicial survivors' annuities fund, and the claims court judges' retirement fund. The recommendation is \$2,400,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the fiscal year 2000 request.

U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$9,487,000
Budget estimate, 2000	10,600,000
Committee recommendation	4,743,000

The purpose of the Commission is to establish, review, and revise sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices for the Federal criminal justice system. The Commission is also required to monitor the operation of the guidelines and to identify and report necessary changes to the Congress.

The Committee recommendation is \$4,744,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$5,857,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The seven member Commission has been vacant since October 31, 1998, and no commissioners have been nominated or designated by the President. The Committee observes that the carriage of justice has continued unabated in the absence of commissioners. At a time of declining budgets the Committee recommends that the Judiciary reassess the Commission's necessity. The Committee directs that a phase out plan for the Commission be provided before November 31, 1999, if no commissioners have been appointed by October 1, 1999.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the judiciary, all of which were included in previous appropriations acts.

Section 301 permits funds for salaries and expenses for the judiciary to be available for employment of experts and consultant services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 302 permits up to 10 percent of any appropriation made available for fiscal year 2000 to be transferred between judiciary appropriation accounts with the proviso that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than 10 percent or increased by more than 20 percent by any such transfer. In addition, the language provides that any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 in the general provisions 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 303 limits official reception and representation expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States to no more than \$12,000.

Section 304 authorizes a cost-of-living adjustment for Justices and judges in fiscal year 2000.

Section 305 provides resources for data collection.

TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,028,897,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of State. The recommendation is \$670,119,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$3,561,170,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The reduction from the request in this account is largely attributable to the Committee's denial of the \$3,000,000,000 advance appropriation.

Historically, the Department has emphasized staffing levels at the expense of investments in security, technology, and infrastructure. The Committee recommendation continues the reversal of this trend. Security, technology, and infrastructure accounts have received the maximum funding deemed prudent.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,644,300,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,838,934,000
Committee recommendation	2,671,429,000

This appropriation account provides for the formulation and execution of U.S. foreign policy, including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries, diplomatic relations with international organizations, and related activities. This account primarily funds the overseas programs and operations of the Department of State.

The Committee recommends \$2,671,429,000 for fiscal year 2000 for diplomatic and consular programs. The recommendation is \$1,027,129,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$167,505,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. Within the amount provided, the Committee recommendation includes \$275,000 to support the United States' Chairmanship of the Arctic Council and \$40,000 for the Bering Straits Commission. The former includes funds for representation expenses and travel for U.S. delegates.

Worldwide security upgrades.—The Committee is aware that a chance accident revealed potential deficiencies in so-called Inman facilities, considered state-of-the-art. In addition, the Committee is aware that the maintenance costs associated with certain security systems have proven far greater than anticipated. Finally, the Committee has been informed that the police forces of some host governments have enthusiastically embraced embassy protection, but lack the funds for such basics as gasoline for patrol cars. The Committee recommendation includes \$299,480,000 for worldwide security upgrades, an increase of \$45,480,000 above the request.

The additional funds should be targeted at the problems cited above. In particular, the Committee looks forward to the results of a survey of Inman facilities. Also, the Committee directs the Department to report on its progress in implementing the procedures and training recommended in the "Report of the Accountability Review Boards on the Embassy Bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam".

Detection equipment.—The Committee recognizes that effective embassy security requires the utilization and coordination of a number of techniques, technologies and state-of-the-art equipment. As such, the Committee urges the Department to implement technologies and equipment which have been proven, through field testing and other evaluations (whether undertaken by the Department or other Federal agencies), to be the most capable in protecting American lives and property, taking into consideration cost effectiveness, demonstrated reliability, speed of detection and intelligence gathering capabilities.

The Committee notes that the Federal Aviation Administration has already undertaken extensive laboratory and field testing of equipment to improve airport security, including comparisons of electronic explosive trace detection equipment. Should the Department decide to include explosive trace detection technology as a component of embassy security for the purposes of monitoring motor vehicle and pedestrian entrances, and scanning incoming mail, packages and containers, the Department is urged, to save time in the procurement of such equipment. This should be done by giving appropriate weight to the results, data and conclusions of the FAA and of other Federal agencies which have previously field tested and implemented explosive trace detection technology. The Committee also recognizes the need to deploy technology that provides remote monitoring capabilities and that provides centralization of data to ensure effective coordination of embassy security enhancement.

Office of Defense Trade Controls.—The Committee continues to be concerned that inadequate staffing has limited the ability of the Office of Defense Trade Controls to carefully scrutinize the appropriateness of license applications. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$2,000,000 over last year's level to hire additional staff to ensure critical technology does not fall into the wrong hands.

Market development pilot program.—The Committee is aware that the Department of State is planning to implement a Market Development Pilot Program. The Committee believes this proposal to be duplicative of existing U.S. Foreign Commercial Service activities, because the Foreign Commercial Service does such an excellent job and clearly has the expertise in this area. The Committee does not provide any funding for this proposed initiative.

Continuing language education.—Language skills are central to the effectiveness of State Department employees abroad, regardless of assignment. As important, language skills ensure dependents are not overwhelmed by feelings of isolation and alienation, resulting in lowered post morale. The Committee is aware that posts are eliminating continuing language education programs as an austerity measure. Within available funds, the Committee rec-

ommendation directs that \$5,000,000 shall only be available for continuing language education programs for both employees and dependents at posts worldwide. Language classes should also be open to non-State Department (Federal) employees on a space available, reimbursable basis. The Committee is aware that the Department ignored identical language last year and has taken appropriate measures to ensure that it is not disregarded again.

Arms control treaty verification.—The Committee is concerned that, given limited resources, arms control efforts have been focused on treaty negotiation at the expense of treaty verification. As a result, technological advances in arms control verification made at the national laboratories are not being fully applied or exploited. Accordingly, of the amounts made available to the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs and Arms Control and the Bureau of Non-Proliferation, the Committee recommendation provides a \$10,000,000 increase over fiscal year 1999 for verification technology. The Department is directed to pursue systems development of promising non-intrusive nuclear topographic techniques, including the Fission Assay Tomography System and the Gamma Neutron Assay Technique. Together, these technologies will provide the ability to detect and characterize special nuclear materials while at the same time ensuring that design information is not revealed.

Border Control.—The Committee recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for the Bureau of Consular Affairs Visa Office for planning, developing, and implementing an information technology solution, the Olympic Visa Issuance Database [OVID], that addresses issues relating to the entry into the United States of foreign nationals for the 2002 Winter Olympics Games. The system should be developed in collaboration with the Salt Lake City Organizing Committee for the Olympic Winter Games of 2002.

Details.—The Committee is unwilling to have an undermanned State Department subsidize the staffing of other agencies. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes a provision that would limit detailees to serving no longer than 2 years out of any 5 outside the Department to ensure that assignments are for the training of Foreign Service Officers and not a means of augmenting the staff of other organizations.

Tour length.—Several studies, most recently by the Inspector General [IG], have found that longer tours improve competence levels and produce savings. Unfortunately, many in the Department believe that short tours accelerate promotions. These same employees have blocked efforts to lengthen tours. The Committee directs the Department to implement the recommendations contained in IG Memorandum Report 99–SP–013 not later than January 1, 2000. In addition, the Department shall provide the Committees on Appropriations with a report that: (1) identifies new 3 and 4 year posts, (2) justifies remaining 1 and 2 year posts, (3) includes revised, finalized Foreign Affairs Manual language tightening the criteria for approval of curtailments, and (4) describes the curtailments/extensions database that will be used to analyze trends and identify and address causes for avoidable curtailments. The report is due not later than January 15, 2000.

Pacific salmon treaty implementation.—Of the amount provided for the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Sci-

entific Affairs, \$5,000,000 is only for activities associated with the implementation of the just-signed Pacific salmon treaty.

Special Coordinator for Northeastern Europe.—The Committee supports the Department's work to promote regional cooperation in Northeastern Europe. Integration of the Baltic States with Europe, as well as cooperation among the Baltic States, the Nordic States, and Russia, particularly its northwestern regions, will help reduce tension, and promote stability and peace in the region. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary to designate an existing senior-level State Department official with responsibility for promoting regional cooperation in and coordinating policy toward Northeastern Europe. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to, and notified of, the final choice for special coordinator.

Other spending increases.—The Committee recommendation includes the following increases over fiscal year 1999 spending levels: Hispanic and minority recruitment (+\$1,000,000), increased corporate telecommunications capacity requirements (+\$10,000,000), military postal service agency reimbursement (+\$5,400,000), defense security service investigations-contractor workforce (+\$1,000,000), and Treasury Law Enforcement Training (+\$400,000).

Spending decreases.—The Committee recommendation holds current services spending to fiscal year 1999 levels, except where additional reductions were necessary to compensate for increases in security funding. For example, the Committee recommendation eliminates duplicative funding for legislative affairs outside of the legislative offices directly attached to the regional and functional bureaus.

Misallocation of resources.—The fiscal year 2000 request includes 397 positions for the Office of the Secretary and 294 positions for the U.S. Mission to the United Nations [UN]. With embassies and consulates desperately short of staff, it is unconscionable that this kind of excessive staffing is allowed to develop. The Committee recommendation halves the staffing of both the Office of the Secretary and the U.S. Mission to the UN. The savings have been applied to funding worldwide security requirements as described above.

China 2000.—The Committee is very disturbed by the recent anti-democratic crackdown in China. Clearly, the current Chinese leadership remains unfamiliar with even the most basic precepts of liberal democracy. In order to better familiarize Chinese government officials with the principles underlying a government of, by, and for the people, the Committee recommendation provides \$244,000 to upgrade information resource centers in Chengdu, Shenyang, and Shanghai. No other China 2000 initiatives have been or will be funded until demonstrable progress toward democratization has been made by the Beijing regime. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to the release of these funds. In addition, the delay of modest quality of life upgrades to the current Beijing chancery, due to an unrelated security dispute, and design of the new chancery, due to bureau insistence upon the purchase of the still unavailable Bulgarian compound, have contributed to the deplorable working conditions in Beijing. To relieve overcrowding, the Committee recommendation freezes U.S. Government staffing

in Beijing, excluding Foreign Service Nationals, until repairs to the current chancery and construction of the new annex are completed.

Germany.—As noted elsewhere, there is a severe housing shortage in Berlin. The Committee is unwilling to contribute to the current turmoil by reassigning families to a post that is ill-prepared to accept them. Therefore, the Committee recommendation freezes U.S. Government staffing in Berlin, excluding Foreign Service Nationals, until the “stadtvilla” housing complex is complete.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Appropriations, 1999	\$80,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	90,000,000
Committee recommendation	80,000,000

This account provides resources for needed investments in information and communications systems. The Department’s information systems are totally inadequate to meet critical mission requirements. Overseas, many of the Department’s radios, computers, and telephones are obsolete.

The Committee recommends \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the capital investment fund. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$10,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

Capital investment fund

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Technology infrastructure:	
Computer modernization	23,000
Core management systems	7,000
Messaging: cables/e-mail	7,000
Subtotal	37,000
Diplomatic Telecommunications Service	18,000
Applications and software development	15,000
Training and project management	10,000
Total, capital investment fund	80,000

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Fees.—The Committee directs the Department to allocate a total of \$60,000,000 in expedited passport fees to the Information Resources Management Central Fund.

Diplomatic Telecommunications Service.—The Diplomatic Telecommunications Service [DTS] was established in 1992 to create a global telecommunications network for all agencies overseas. A single network was intended to reduce duplication in equipment, staffing, training, and operations, as well as achieve cost savings through economies of scale. The Department’s co-partner has sought to undermine this partnership since its inception and has tried to divorce itself from Department of State operations. The Committee recommends that the co-partner abandon all DTS equipment without reimbursement in cash or in kind to those agen-

cies that continue to participate in the network. Furthermore, such a devolvement shall not be limited to communications.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1999	\$27,495,000
Budget estimate, 2000	30,054,000
Committee recommendation	26,495,000

The Committee recommends \$26,495,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the Office of the Inspector General. The recommendation is \$1,000,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$3,559,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The downward adjustment corrects for one-time fiscal year 1999 costs associated with the bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	\$202,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	210,329,000
Committee recommendation	216,476,000

The Committee recommends \$216,476,000 for fiscal year 2000 for educational and cultural exchange programs. The recommendation is \$13,976,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and is \$6,147,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee notes that fiscal year 2000 funding for exchange programs in the New Independent States [NIS] of the former Soviet Union is provided under the Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

The Committee recommendations by program are displayed in the following table:

Cultural and Educational Exchanges

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Academic Programs:	
Fulbright Program:	
Students, Scholars, Teachers	102,298
Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program	5,850
Subtotal	108,148
Other Academic Programs:	
College & University Affiliations Program	1,321
Educational Advising & Student Services	3,100
English Language Programs	2,656
Subtotal	7,077
Other Special Academic Programs:	
Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program	4,053
American Overseas Research Centers	2,000
South Pacific exchanges	500
Disability Exchange Clearinghouse	250
Subtotal	6,803
Subtotal, Academic Programs	122,028
Professional & Cultural Programs:	
International Visitors Program	43,500

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Citizen Exchange Program	18,435
Art Ambassador Program	500
Subtotal	<u>62,435</u>
Other Professional & Cultural Programs:	
Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange	2,400
North/South Center	2,500
Mike Mansfield Fellowships Programs	2,200
Montana Tech. Foreign Exchange Program	100
Institute for Representative Government	400
Irish Institute	1,500
Special Olympics	1,000
Olympic/Paralympic Youth Camps	1,000
Subtotal	<u>11,100</u>
Subtotal, Professional & Cultural	<u>73,535</u>
Exchanges Support:	
Employee Compensation & Benefits	18,672
Program Direction & Administration	2,241
Subtotal	<u>20,913</u>
Total, Cultural & Educational Exchanges	216,476

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Muskie Fellowship Program.—Of the amount provided for Muskie fellowships, not less than 50 percent shall be used to provide scholarships for nationals of any of the independent states of the former Soviet Union to undertake doctoral graduate study in the social sciences. As a condition of participation, fellows shall perform 1 year of service in their home countries for every year their study is supported by this program. The Committee expects that not less than 20 percent of each student's doctoral study be funded from non-Federal sources.

U.S.-Mexico Conflict Resolution Center.—The Committee is pleased with the progress of the U.S.-Mexico Conflict Resolution Center in providing education, training, and services in alternative dispute resolution to commercial concerns operating along the Southwest border. The Committee expects the State Department to continue to support this project as it nears completion and transitions to a self-funded organization.

Olympic/Paralympic Youth Camps.—The Committee recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for planning activities for the Paralympics and Winter Olympic Games to be held in 2002. These funds will support: (1) planning the Paralympic Youth Camp, (2) planning the International Olympic Youth Camp, and (3) cultural and education outreach for the Olympics and Paralympics.

Reprioritization.—The Committee recommendation defers or reduces funding for the following exchange programs: the Tibet and East Timor exchanges; the Pepper scholarship; the Congress-Bundestag youth exchange; the East European executive education program; the Republic of Korea and People's Republic of China inter-parliamentary exchanges; the students, scholars, and teachers portion of the Fulbright Program; and the Humphrey Fellowship Pro-

gram. In addition, no funds are provided for civic education under citizen exchanges or any other subaccount.

As in the past, the Committee expects to be consulted prior to the release of funds.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 1999	\$4,350,000
Budget estimate, 2000	5,850,000
Committee recommendation	5,850,000

Representation allowances provide partial reimbursement to 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 Committee recommends \$5,850,000 for fiscal year 2000 for representation allowances. The recommendation is \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the fiscal year 2000 request. The increase in this account is attributable to the transfer of representation funds previously provided to the U.S. Information Agency.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Appropriations, 1999	\$8,100,000
Budget estimate, 2000	9,490,000
Committee recommendation	8,100,000

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 recommends \$8,100,000 for fiscal year 2000 for protection of foreign missions and officials. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$1,390,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee directs that local jurisdictions which incur such costs submit a certified billing for such costs in accordance with program regulations. The Committee also recommends that in those circumstances where a local jurisdiction will realize a financial benefit from a visit from a foreign dignitary through increased tax revenues, that 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.

SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF U.S. MISSIONS

Appropriations, 1999	\$403,561,000
Budget estimate, 2000	483,683,000
Committee recommendation	583,496,000

This account provides the funding that allows the Department to manage U.S. Government real property in over 200 countries worth an estimated \$12,500,000,000 and to maintain almost 14,000 residential, office, and functional properties, not only for the Department of State, but for all U.S. employees overseas.

The Committee recommends \$583,496,000 for fiscal year 2000 for security and maintenance of U.S. missions. The recommendation is \$179,935,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$99,813,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee is aware that \$263,000,000 in fiscal year 1998 carryover is available in this account. In addition, two fiscal year 1999 supplementals have added \$677,500,000 to this account for worldwide security improvements.

The Committee recommendations by project or program are displayed in the following table:

Security and maintenance of U.S. missions

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Capital Program:	
Housing: Acquisition: Beijing, China	19,800
Facilities:	
Design:	
Beijing, China—chancery	14,500
Taipei, Taiwan—American institute	5,000
Subtotal, facilities	19,500
Leasehold Program	109,692
Functional programs:	
Buyout of uneconomic leases	42,650
Physical security upgrade	5,200
Safety and fire programs	8,505
Energy, conservation, and investment	3,700
Power Support Program	5,291
Seismic Program	675
Post communications support	6,000
Environmental services	2,670
Maintenance of buildings	77,342
Facility rehabilitation	63,400
Improve Marine houses	[10,900]
Facility maintenance assistance	39,374
Program execution	33,428
Construction security	17,491
Subtotal	305,726
Administration	19,161
Worldwide security projects:	
Capital programs	36,000
Other security upgrades/support costs	13,617
Post housing	20,000
Marine housing	20,000
Overseas American schools	20,000
Subtotal	109,617
Total, security and maintenance	583,496

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

China.—The design of the new embassy in Beijing has been stalled by the East Asia Bureau's unsuccessful pursuit of additional real estate in Beijing. Meanwhile, post personnel languish in an

unhealthy and inadequate chancery, improvements to which have also been delayed by an unrelated dispute over the security of an annex approved last July. The Committee directs the Office of Foreign Building Operations [FBO] to immediately begin design of a new chancery in Beijing on the Liang Ma He site. The recommendation includes \$14,500,000 for this project.

In addition, the Committee is aware that the existing annex in Beijing no longer meets the necessary standards. The Committee directs that the annex be closed immediately. A new annex has been approved and should be available for use in time to avoid significant disruption of our diplomatic activities in China. The Committee directs the Department to report in writing to the Committees on Appropriations by September 30, 1999 that the annex has been evacuated, and, if necessary, razed.

Finally, the Committee fully supports FBO negotiations to purchase an additional 34 high quality apartments in a skyscraper currently under construction. A similar effort last year proved very successful. The Committee recommendation includes \$19,800,000 for these apartments.

Germany.—The Committee has been briefed by the Ambassador on a proposal to build American-style apartments in Berlin, referred to as “stadt villas”. The new development would be funded entirely out of proceeds from sales of older housing in Berlin. The post believes it can have the necessary paperwork completed, permits approved, and housing sold (for a total of \$9,600,000) within 30 days of approval of the plan by FBO. The Committee urges the FBO to approve this plan. The Committee understands that FBO will prohibit the use of funds available to post from proceeds of sales outside Berlin or from other FBO sources. The Committee further understands that additional property in Berlin will be sold should the proceeds from the original Pueckler and Spechtstrasse sales prove inadequate. Finally, the Committee understands that the total number of American personnel assigned to Berlin will be capped at the level of available U.S. Government housing in the city and that any short-term lease costs incurred will be paid out of Pueckler and Spechtstrasse proceeds. The Committee looks forward to regular updates on the status of the project.

Also, the Committee is aware that the proposed location for the new embassy in Berlin fronts streets on two sides with no set-back. The Committee recommends the sale of the unusable Pariser Platz lot in downtown Berlin, because it will never meet security standards. Considering the importance of Germany to U.S. security and economic interests, the Committee expects the Under Secretary for Management to take personal charge of the effort to locate and acquire a secure site for the new embassy. The Under Secretary or her designee shall also provide monthly updates on the progress of the land sale and purchase.

France.—High operating costs in Paris have prompted a review of the post with the intent of transferring personnel and functions to lower cost cities. The Committee would welcome proposals to disperse Paris-based Foreign Service Officers to regional hubs. More immediately, the Committee directs that the Financial Service Center [FSC] in Paris be merged with the FSC in Charleston, SC, as a cost-saving measure. One-time consolidation costs, including sep-

aration expenses for Foreign Service Nationals, shall be paid out of proceeds realized from the sale of an acre lot in downtown Paris that is being used as a parking lot. Residual funds shall be used to augment the U.S. presence in Lyon and elsewhere. The Committee directs the Department to complete the consolidation not later than September 30, 2000. A progress report on consolidation shall be submitted to the Appropriations Committees not later than April 1, 2000.

Family security.—As overseas embassies, consulates, and other government facilities are hardened against terrorist attack, so-called soft targets such as homes and schools become increasingly vulnerable. Soft targets are highly visible and operate on very predictable schedules. Nothing could be more detrimental to the performance of personnel overseas than the fear that their families were at risk of harm. Therefore, as part of the overall response to the worldwide security threat to U.S. personnel abroad, the Committee recommendation includes \$40,000,000 to enhance the security of post housing and overseas American schools. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to the release of these funds.

Buyout of uneconomic leases.—High lease costs are a drain on Department resources. The Committee supports efforts by the Department to selectively acquire properties in cities with volatile rental markets, thus generating significant out-year savings. The Committee recommendation provides \$42,650,000 for opportunity purchases.

Marine security guards.—The Committee recommendation does not include funding to expand the number of embassies with Marine security guards. Instead, the requested amount of \$10,900,000 shall only be used to repair and improve existing Marine houses and posts, the condition of which are often deplorable. Any expansion of the presence of Marine security guards overseas shall only be done on a 100 percent reimbursable basis. In addition, recognizing that the high profile of Marine contingents abroad make them ideal targets for terrorists, the Committee recommendation provides \$20,000,000 to improve the security of Marine houses.

As in the past, the Department is directed to submit, and receive approval for, a financial plan for the funding provided under this account, whether from direct appropriations or proceeds of sales, prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for capital and rehabilitation projects. The plan shall include project-level detail, and shall be provided to the Appropriations Committees not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Any deviation from the plan after approval shall be treated as a reprogramming in the case of an addition greater than \$500,000 or as a notification in the case of a deletion, a project cost overrun exceeding 25 percent, or a project schedule delay exceeding 6 months. Notification requirements also extend to the “rebaselining” of a given project’s cost estimate, schedule, or scope of work.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Appropriations, 1999	\$5,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	17,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

This account provides resources for the Department of State to meet emergency requirements while conducting foreign affairs. The Committee recommendation provides funds for: (1) travel and subsistence expenses for relocation of American, U.S. Government employees 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; (3) payment of rewards for information concerning terrorist and narcoterrorist activities; and (4) representation expenses for senior administration officials.

The Committee recommends \$7,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. The recommendation is \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$10,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee is aware that \$12,000,000 in unobligated funds is available in this account. In addition, Congress just provided another \$2,929,000 for emergencies as part of the most recent supplemental. The Committee recommendation directs that not more than \$5,000,000 be made available from this account for costs associated with hosting the World Trade Organization conference in Seattle, WA.

The Committee has continued a provision permitting up to \$1,000,000 to be transferred from this account to the "Repatriation loans program" account to ensure an adequate level of resources is available for loans to American citizens in distress. The Committee also has continued a provision under the "Diplomatic and consular affairs" account permitting up to \$4,000,000 to be transferred from that account to the "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" account to ensure adequate funds are available for evacuations and terrorism rewards.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,200,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,200,000
Committee recommendation	1,200,000

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

The Committee recommends \$1,200,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the "Repatriation loans program" account. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee has neither the desire nor the resources to subsidize irresponsibility when less than 20 percent of repatriation loans are ever repaid. The Committee strongly endorses efforts by consular services to limit assistance only to victims of unforeseen circumstances or travelers whose mental instability presents a risk to themselves or others.

The Committee has continued a provision under "emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" permitting up to \$1,000,000 to be transferred from that account to this account to ensure an adequate level of resources is available for citizens in distress.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Appropriations, 1999	\$14,750,000
Budget estimate, 2000	15,760,000
Committee recommendation	16,000,000

The Taiwan Relations Act requires that programs concerning Taiwan be carried out by the American Institute in Taiwan [AIT] 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 AIT to carry out these activities.

The Committee recommends \$16,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for payment to the American Institute in Taiwan. The recommendation is \$240,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee recommendation includes funds necessary to annualize the cost of additional security guards added after the bombings in East Africa. The Committee is aware that security deficiencies will force the rebuilding or relocation of the Institute and has provided design money for that project elsewhere in the bill.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 1999	\$132,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	128,541,000
Committee recommendation	128,541,000

This appropriation 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 Committee recommends \$128,541,000 for fiscal year 2000 for payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund. The recommendation is \$3,959,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the fiscal year 2000 request

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

The Committee recommendations described below continue to adhere strictly to the bipartisan agreement made 2 years ago on United Nations reform and funding.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations, 1999	\$922,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	963,308,000
Committee recommendation	943,308,000

The Committee recommends \$943,308,000 for fiscal year 2000 for payment of the obligations of U.S. membership in international organizations, including arrearages, as authorized by treaties or specific acts of Congress. The recommendation is \$21,308,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$20,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee recommendations by organization are displayed in the following table:

Contributions to international organizations

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
United Nations and affiliated agencies:	
Food and Agriculture Organization	81,038
International Atomic Energy Agency	53,997
International Civil Aviation Organization	12,164
International Labor Organization	60,806
International Maritime Organization	1,422
United Nations—Regular	303,696
United Nations—War Crimes Tribunal	29,000
Cambodia War Crimes Commission	[3,000]
Iraq War Crimes Commission	[4,000]
Universal Postal Union	1,456
World Health Organization	108,371
World Intellectual Property Organization	1,168
World Meteorological Organization	11,091
Subtotal	<u>664,209</u>
Inter-American organizations:	
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,560
Organization of American States	56,946
Pan American Health Organization	49,928
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324
Subtotal	<u>123,758</u>
Regional organizations:	
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	765
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	14
North Atlantic Assembly	839
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	48,977
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	61,925
South Pacific Commission	1,252
Subtotal	<u>113,772</u>
Other international organizations:	
Customs Cooperation Council	3,535
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,718
International Bureau/Publication of Customs Tariffs	104
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	929
International Center/Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	755
International Hydrographic Organization	91
International Office of Epizootics	91
International Organization of Legal Metrology	119
International Union/Conservation of Nature and Natural Re- sources	267
Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons	15,927
World Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	13,493
Subtotal	<u>37,029</u>
Subtotal, current year assessments	<u>938,768</u>
Arrears	<u>107,000</u>
Spending reductions:	
Exchange rate savings/reprogramming	(30,000)
U.N. buydown	(11,500)

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Administrative overhead	(60,960)
Subtotal	(102,460)
Total, international organizations	943,308

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

U.N. reform.—The Committee recommendation includes \$107,000,000 for arrears, subject to authorization and the terms of the fiscal year 1998 budget resolution.

War crimes.—The Committee is aware that as much as \$28,000,000 was made available to war crimes tribunals in the fiscal year 1999 supplemental. The Committee recommendation includes \$29,000,000 for war crimes tribunals, of which \$7,000,000 is available only to establish war crimes commissions to review atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia and military and security forces in Iraq.

Spending decreases.—The recommendation assumes exchange rate savings due to the continuing strength of the U.S. dollar, savings realized from withdrawal from the Interparliamentary Union and the Bureau of International Expositions, and savings attributable to denial of membership on the Inter-American Indian Institute. The recommendation also anticipates approval of a reprogramming involving \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 “Contribution to International Organizations” [CIO] funds that will reduce fiscal year 2000 CIO requirements by a like amount. In addition, the Committee directs the Department to provide \$11,500,000 out of funds made available in fiscal year 1999 for peacekeeping to partially prepay U.N. regular budget assessments for calendar year 1999. Finally, the Committee recommendation transfers funding for the International Telecommunications Union to the Federal Communications Commission as part of a consolidation of spectrum management and telecommunications policymaking.

Excessive administrative overhead.—Last year, based upon a State Department report, the Committee sought to cap U.S. contributions to international organizations [IOs] with astonishingly high administrative costs. In response, the Department attacked the accuracy of its own report on overhead rates. The fiscal year 1999 Conference Report directed the State Department to provide an updated report on IO administrative overhead. That report, more than 2 months late, has yet to arrive. The Committee has imposed reductions on administrative costs based upon available data.

Commodity-based international organizations.—Previously, funding was provided in this account for U.S. membership in the following nine commodity-based international organizations: the International Copper Study Group, the International Cotton Advisory Committee, the International Lead and Zinc Study Group, the International Natural Rubber Organization, the International Office of the Vine and Wine, the International Rubber Study Group, the International Seed Testing Association, the International Tropical Timber Organization, and the International Grains Council. This year, the Committee recommendation provides funding for the

above organizations under the International Trade Administration in title II. The amount provided includes funding for travel and arrears.

Law-based international organizations.—Last year, the Committee proposed transferring funds for U.S. membership in three law-based international organizations: the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law to the Department of Justice. The lack of interest on the part of Justice called into question the value of U.S. membership in these organizations. This year, the Committee recommendation does not include funding for the above organizations.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1999	\$231,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	235,000,000
Committee recommendation	280,925,000

The Committee recommends \$280,925,000 for fiscal year 2000 for U.S. payments for contributions for international peacekeeping activities, including arrearages. The recommendation is \$49,925,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$45,925,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee recommendations by mission are displayed in the following table:

Contributions for international peacekeeping activities

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
U.N. Disengagement Observer Force—UNDOF	8,900
U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon—UNIFIL	34,000
U.N. Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission—UNIKOM	4,500
U.N. Mission in Bosnia/Herzegovina—UNMIBH/U.N. Mission of Observers Prevlaka—UNMOP	50,000
U.N. Force in Cyprus—UNFICYP	6,500
U.N. Observer Mission in Georgia—UNOMIG	5,500
U.N. Mission of Observers to Tajikistan—UNMOT	7,000
War Crimes Tribunals—Yugoslavia and Rwanda	15,525
U.N. Observer Group in Sierra Leone	8,500
U.N. Observer Mission in East Timor	3,500
Subtotal	143,925
Arrears	137,000
Total, peacekeeping	280,925

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

U.N. reform.—The Committee recommendation includes \$137,000,000 for arrears, subject to authorization and the terms of the fiscal year 1998 budget resolution.

War crimes.—The Committee notes the very high vacancy rate reported for the Rwanda tribunal in a recent United Nations report. The Committee suggests transferring available personnel from the Yugoslavia to the Rwanda war crimes tribunal to fill critical staffing gaps. Also, as noted above, the Committee is aware

that as much as \$28,000,000 was made available to war crimes tribunals in the fiscal year 1999 supplemental and that an additional \$29,000,000 is provided under "Contributions to International Organizations". The Committee has adjusted the amount provided in this account to reflect these other funds.

East Timor.—The election in Indonesia is expected to create an opportunity for achieving lasting peace in East Timor. The Administration has alerted the Committee that a large UN peacekeeping mission in East Timor is likely. The Committee recommendation includes \$3,500,000 as a down payment for such a mission with the understanding that a later adjustment may be necessary.

Spending reductions.—The Committee recommendation includes no funds for the peacekeeping mission in Angola, which was terminated due to renewed violence, Macedonia, which was terminated due to a veto cast by the People's Republic of China in retaliation for Macedonia's recognition of the Republic of China, Western Sahara and Haiti due to the imminent wrap-up of these missions, and to the U.N. Protection Force in Yugoslavia, a mission that was completed years ago.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Appropriations, 1999	\$25,490,000
Budget estimate, 2000	28,848,000
Committee recommendation	25,490,000

The Committee recommends \$25,490,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico [IBWC]. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$3,358,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The total amount provided includes \$19,551,000 for salaries and expenses and \$5,939,000 for construction.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$19,551,000
Budget estimate, 2000	20,413,000
Committee recommendation	19,551,000

The Committee recommends \$19,551,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the "Salaries and expenses" account. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$862,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1999	\$5,939,000
Budget estimate, 2000	8,435,000
Committee recommendation	5,939,000

The Committee recommends \$5,939,000 for fiscal year 2000 for construction. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$2,496,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee recommendation provides \$1,750,000 for the Rio Grande canalization project.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 1999	\$5,733,000
Budget estimate, 2000	6,493,000
Committee recommendation	5,733,000

The Committee recommends \$5,733,000 for fiscal year 2000 to fund the U.S. share of expenses of the International Boundary Commission [IBC], the International Joint Commission [IJC], and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission [BECC]. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$760,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 1999	\$14,549,000
Budget estimate, 2000	16,702,000
Committee recommendation	15,549,000

The Committee recommends \$15,549,000 for fiscal year 2000 to fund the U.S. share of the expenses of international fisheries commissions; participation in the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea; participation in the North Pacific Marine Sciences Organization; travel expenses of the U.S. commissioners and their advisors; and salaries of non-Government employees of the Pacific Salmon Commission for days actually worked as commissioners and panel members and alternates. The recommendation is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$1,153,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The recommendation provides \$9,353,000 for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission [GLFC], including \$8,724,000 for the sea lamprey operations and research program, of which not less than \$200,000 shall be used to treat Lake Champlain. The GLFC is directed to give priority to States that have provided matching grants when distributing lampricide funds.

OTHER

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$8,250,000
Budget estimate, 2000	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend funding for fiscal year 2000 for the Asia Foundation. The recommendation is \$8,250,000 less than the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$15,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Asia Foundation is a nongovernmental grantmaking organization that Congress has repeatedly urged to aggressively pursue private funds to support its activities. The Committee believes that the time has come for the Asia Foundation to transition to private funding.

As a means of balancing the Beijing Government's assertion that it speaks for all Chinese, the Committee urges the State Department to consider supporting the work of the National Committee on United States-China Relations. The National Committee's experience, depth of associations, and activities make it a unique national resource. In particular, the National Committee's ties to Tai-

wan and Hong Kong could bring an increasingly ignored perspective to the forefront of United States policy considerations in East Asia.

OTHER

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1999	\$525,000
Budget estimate, 2000	525,000
Committee recommendation	465,000

The Committee recommends \$465,000 for an appropriation of interest and earnings in the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund, authorized by the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-454). The recommendation is \$60,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the fiscal year 2000 request. This is a refined estimate of interest and earnings available for fiscal year 2000, and reflects a drop in interest rates on government investments.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program. The act established the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund in the U.S. Treasury for these purposes. A total of \$7,500,000 has been provided to establish a permanent endowment for the program, from which interest and earnings in the fund are appropriated to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.

ISRAELI-ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Appropriations, 1999	\$350,000
Budget estimate, 2000	350,000
Committee recommendation	340,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of interest and earnings for the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Endowment Fund estimated to be \$340,000 for fiscal year 2000. The recommendation reflects a refined budget estimate and is \$10,000 less than the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the fiscal year 2000 request.

A permanent endowment of \$4,978,500 for the fund was established in fiscal year 1992 with funds made available to the U.S. 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

Appropriations, 1999	\$12,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	12,500,000
Committee recommendation	12,500,000

The Committee recommends \$12,500,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the East-West Center. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee is aware that another \$13,500,000 is available to the

Center from the “Diplomatic and consular programs” account. The Committee directs the State Department to report to the Committees on Appropriations on the progress of the Center’s innovative immersion programs not later than May 1, 2000.

RELATED AGENCIES

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 1999	\$362,365,000
Budget estimate, 2000	431,722,000
Committee recommendation	362,365,000

This account funds the operating and engineering costs of Voice of America [VOA], Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty [RFE/RL], Radio Free Asia [RFA], Worldnet Television, and the Broadcasting Board of Governors [BBG].

The Committee recommends \$362,365,000 for fiscal year 2000 for U.S. international broadcasting operations. Since the Committee rejects the proposal in the budget request to fund broadcasting to Cuba within this account, the figures listed above represent funding levels for non-Cuba broadcasting operations. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$69,357,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. No funding is provided for Radio Democracy for Africa.

The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Broadcasting Board of Governors	1,400
International Broadcasting Bureau:	
Voice of America	105,378
Worldnet Television and Film Service	22,330
Engineering and technical operations	110,684
Vehicle purchases	(197)
Program support	14,005
Administrative support	13,000
Independence transfer	3,000
ICASS correction	(400)
Subtotal	<u>269,200</u>
Independent grantee organizations:	
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty	71,363
Kosovo	345
Radio Free Asia	23,079
Subtotal	<u>94,787</u>
Spending reductions:	
Exchange rate savings	(1,500)
Furniture: IBB-wide	(122)
Subtotal	<u>(1,622)</u>
Total, international broadcasting operations	362,365

Some of the Committee recommendations displayed in the table above are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Security.—Radio Free Iraq and Radio Free Iran have provoked threats from both Baghdad and Teheran. The Committee directs the BBG to prepare a security master plan for all overseas offices. The master plan should be delivered to the Appropriations Committees no later than November 1, 1999.

Consolidation.—The Committee continues to be concerned by the complete lack of discipline shown by the various broadcasting entities in their approach to Congress. The Committee is aware of an instance where the BBG and the heads of VOA, RFE/RL, and RFA were assuring another committee that no funds were required to support increased broadcasting in the Balkans at the very same time that congressional liaisons and other officials were pushing a \$30,000,000 proposal for the supplemental appropriations bill and finalizing a reprogramming request. If the BBG cannot control the various entities for which it is responsible, and ensure that accurate and timely information is provided to Congress, then the Committee will have to reconsider the independence of international broadcasting.

BROADCASTING TO CUBA

Appropriations, 1999	\$22,095,000
Budget estimate, 2000	22,743,000
Committee recommendation	23,664,000

This account funds the operating and engineering costs of Radio and Television Marti.

The Committee recommends \$23,664,000 for fiscal year 2000 for broadcasting to Cuba. The recommendation is \$1,569,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$921,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee recommendation includes \$921,000 to replace an aerostat at Cudjoe Key, Florida, that was decommissioned in June 1998. A replacement aerostat was requested in fiscal year 1999, but budgetary constraints prompted a one year deferral. The new aerostat will allow TV Marti to broadcast seven days a week.

RADIO CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1999	\$13,245,000
Budget estimate, 2000	20,868,000
Committee recommendation	13,245,000

This account funds necessary maintenance, improvements, replacements, and repairs of broadcasting sites; satellite and terrestrial program feeds; and engineering support activities, broadcast facility leases, and land rentals.

The Committee recommends \$13,245,000 for fiscal year 2000 for radio construction. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$7,623,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The International Broadcasting Bureau [IBB] has made the Committee aware of a critical initiative that was presented too late to be incorporated in the fiscal year 1999 emergency supplemental. The Committee recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for two rotatable transmitting antennas at the IBB transmitting site in Greenville, NC. These antennas will allow broadcasts to be sent around the world and will replace antennas that only broadcast to

Central and South America. The balance of funds shall be applied to the highest priority maintenance, improvement, replacement, and repair projects.

NORTH/SOUTH CENTER

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,750,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,500,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee has included funds for the North/South Center under the “Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs” account.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Appropriations, 1999	\$31,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	32,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend funding for fiscal year 2000 for the National Endowment for Democracy [NED]. The recommendation is \$31,000,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$32,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee is aware that the Department of State is seeking a total of \$900,000,000 for democracy and human rights programs in fiscal year 2000. This funding is spread across 19 accounts in 3 different appropriations bills. The Committee recommendation assumes that State will make available not less than \$32,000,000 to the National Endowment for Democracy from the 3 largest accounts. State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on its final distribution of democracy and human rights funds not later than November 15, 1999.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Committee recommends the following general provisions included in the previous appropriations act:

Section 401 permits funds appropriated in this act for the Department of State to be available for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of 5 U.S.C.; for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and hire of passenger transportation pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1343(b).

Section 402 permits up to 10 percent of any appropriation made available in the bill for the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency to be transferred between their respective appropriations. The language also provides that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than 10 percent or increased by more than 20 percent by any such transfer. 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 authorizes the Secretary of State to administer summer travel and work programs without regard to pre-placement requirements.

Section 404 prohibits the use of Department of State or USIA funds to support the Palestinian Broadcasting Corp.

In addition, the Committee recommends the following 3 provisions that appeared in the Senate version of the previous appropriations act:

Section 405 requires that a consulate or diplomatic facility in Jerusalem be under the supervision of the U.S. Ambassador to Israel.

Section 406 requires government publications to list Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Section 407 allows Israel to be recorded as the place of birth on registrations of birth, certifications of nationality, and passport applications for U.S. citizens born in Jerusalem.

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$168,678,000
Budget estimate, 2000	180,757,000
Committee recommendation	186,257,000

The Maritime Administration [MarAd] in the Department of Transportation is responsible for administering several programs for the maritime industry relating to U.S. foreign and domestic commerce and for national defense purposes.

The Committee recommendation provides a total of \$186,257,000 for the Maritime Administration for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$17,579,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$5,500,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee's recommendations for specific accounts within the Maritime Administration are described below in more detail.

MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM

Appropriations, 1999	\$89,650,000
Budget estimate, 2000	98,700,000
Committee recommendation	98,700,000

The Committee recommends \$98,700,000 for the Maritime Security Program [MSP]. The recommendation is \$9,050,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and identical to the fiscal year 2000 request.

MSP maintains a U.S.-flag merchant fleet crewed by U.S. citizens who serve both the commercial and national security needs of the United States. The Committee's recommendation fully funds the 47 ships authorized to participate in this program.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 1999	\$69,303,000
Budget estimate, 2000	72,164,000
Committee recommendation	72,664,000

This account funds operations of the Maritime Administration [MarAd], the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, and provides grants to State maritime academies.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$72,664,000 to fund programs under this account for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$3,361,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Committee recommendation includes \$41,234,000 for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and State maritime schools. Of this amount, \$34,073,000 is for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. The Committee funds the State maritime schools at the re-

quested fiscal year 2000 level of \$7,161,000. Within the amount for State maritime schools, \$1,200,000 shall be for student incentive payments, the same amount as provided in fiscal year 1999. The Committee notes that MarAd anticipates making \$2,000,000 in Ready Reserve funds available in fiscal year 2000 for State maritime school ship repair which, in addition to the \$4,500,000 included in the recommendation, will make \$6,500,000 available for this purpose.

The Committee is aware of a proposal for assistance from the Great Lakes Maritime Academy and strongly urges MarAd to consider the proposal within applicable procedures and guidelines and provide a grant, if warranted, for the purchase and installation of upgraded software and an additional monitor for the Great Lakes Maritime Academy Shiphandling/Bridge Team Management Simulator.

The accompanying bill includes no funds for the Ready Reserve Force [RRF] for fiscal year 2000. In fiscal year 1996, funding for this account was transferred to the Department of Defense. Management of the program remains within MarAd, and the agency is reimbursed by the Department of Defense for its services. These reimbursements are reflected in MarAd's "Vessel operations revolving fund" account.

MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM

Appropriations, 1999	\$9,725,000
Budget estimate, 2000	9,893,000
Committee recommendation	14,893,000

The Committee recommends \$14,893,000 for the Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program for fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$5,168,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee recommendation assumes administrative expenses of \$3,893,000.

The recommended subsidy amount of \$11,000,000, when combined with carryover balances, may provide a total program level of up to \$1,000,000,000.

The Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program (title XI) provides subsidies for guaranteed loans for purchasers of vessels built in U.S. shipyards.

CENSUS MONITORING BOARD

Appropriations, 1999	
Budget estimate, 2000	\$4,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

The Committee recommends total budget authority of \$4,000,000 for the Census Monitoring Board. The recommendation was funded within the Bureau of the Census in fiscal year 1999 and is equal to the fiscal year 2000 request.

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE
ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$265,000
Budget estimate, 2000	265,000
Committee recommendation	490,000

The Committee recommends \$490,000 for the expenses of the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad. This amount is \$225,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 1999 funding level. The increase in funding is to assure that surveys in progress are completed within this fiscal year. The recommendation will allow the Commission to fund its administrative expenses through appropriated funds while relying on privately donated funds for the actual purchase and restoration of property.

The purpose of the Commission is to encourage the preservation of cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings associated with the foreign heritage of the American people.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$8,900,000
Budget estimate, 2000	11,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,900,000

The Committee recommends \$8,900,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights. The amount recommended is \$2,100,000 less than the budget request and is equal to the current year appropriation.

The Committee recommends bill language which provides: (1) \$50,000 to employ consultants; (2) a prohibition against reimbursing commissioners for more than 75 billable days, with the exception of the Chairman, who is permitted 125 billable days; (3) a limitation of four full-time positions under schedule C of the Excepted Service exclusive of one special assistant for each Commissioner; and (4) a prohibition on hiring any additional Senior Executive Service personnel.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,170,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,250,000
Committee recommendation	1,250,000

The Committee recommends \$1,250,000 for the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe [Helsinki Commission]. The fiscal year 2000 amount is \$80,000 above the fiscal year 1999 funding level and equals the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee understands that the Commission will realize \$179,600 in carry-over funds.

The Helsinki Commission was established in 1976 to compliance with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation

in Europe with particular regard to provisions dealing with humanitarian affairs.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$279,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	312,000,000
Committee recommendation	279,000,000

The Committee recommends \$279,000,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] in fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$33,000,000 less than the request and equal to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation.

The Committee expects the EEOC to expand its use of alternative dispute resolution techniques. The Committee also includes the requested amount of \$29,000,000 to fund fair employment practices agencies. This should permit funding a total of 53,600 charge resolutions at a rate of \$575. The State and local agencies have experienced an increase in the number of cases and funding for these agencies continues to be a priority. The Committee expects the agency to use its anticipated fiscal year 1999 carryover funds and the remainder not used for the above purposes to modernize its computer systems.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$192,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	230,887,000
Committee recommendation	232,805,000

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$232,805,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission [FCC], of which \$185,754,000 is to be derived from collection of existing section 9 fees. The remaining \$47,051,000 is provided from direct appropriations.

The FCC is an independent agency charged with regulating interstate and foreign communications, including radio, television, wire, wireless, cable, and satellite.

International Telecommunications Union.—The Committee recommendation provides \$7,118,000 for U.S. membership in the International Telecommunications Union [ITU]. Previously, membership dues were paid out of the “Contributions to International Organizations” account in title IV.

E-rate study.—The FCC’s recent decision to increase funding by increasing taxes on citizens’ telephone bills for the e-rate program, whose administration by the Schools and Libraries Corporation [SLC] has not been adequately examined and assessed, is of concern to the Committee. Therefore, the Committee directs the Government Accounting Office [GAO] to review, among other things, (1) the Schools and Libraries Corporation’s administration of the program, including, but not limited to: the extent to which eligible recipients have been provided with items such as computers, cameras, printers or other equipment ineligible for funding under the statute; and the extent to which the SLC’s competitive bidding pro-

cedures to award grants are consistent with procedures generally used throughout the federal government; (2) the percentage of administrative costs of the program compared to other federal grant programs; (3) a determination of how many times the lowest bidder for services has failed to be awarded a contract and the circumstances of such instances; (4) the demand for telecommunication services, Internet access and inside wiring, listed by state, and a listing, by state, of contracts awarded for such services by the SLC; and (5) an assessment of the FCC's authority to increase e-rate fees pursuant to Public Law 104-104.

The Committee is concerned about the implementation of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act [CALEA], as has been expressed elsewhere in this report. The Committee anticipates that the FCC will issue an order by September 1, 1999 which will resolve some of the technical issues which have delayed CALEA's implementation.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$14,150,000
Budget estimate, 2000	15,300,000
Committee recommendation	14,150,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,150,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission. This is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$1,150,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The Federal Maritime Commission is an independent regulatory agency charged with administering several laws relating to the waterborne domestic and foreign offshore commerce of the United States.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$116,679,000
Budget estimate, 2000	133,368,000
Committee recommendation	133,368,000

The Federal Trade Commission [FTC] administers a variety of Federal antitrust and consumer protection laws. Activities in the antitrust area include detection and elimination of illegal collusion, anticompetitive mergers, unlawful single-firm conduct, and injurious vertical agreements. The FTC regulates advertising practices, service industry practices, marketing practices, and credit practices as it addresses fraud and other consumer concerns.

The Committee recommends a total operating level of \$133,368,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission for fiscal year 2000. The recommended amount equals the fiscal year 2000 request and is \$16,689,000 above current year funding. Of this amount, \$19,309,000 is to be derived from prior-year unobligated fee collections and \$114,059,000 is to be derived from current year offsetting fee collections from premerger filing fees under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act.

Electronic commerce.—The Committee is increasingly concerned about the protection of consumers engaged in electronic commerce. Experts expect consumer spending online to grow from \$9,000,000,000 in 1998 to \$30,000,000,000 in the year 2000. This exponential growth of commerce in an evolving electronic marketplace creates a fertile ground for high-tech fraud and other abuses. For honest competition to thrive in these new arenas, consumer protection and competition authorities must evaluate the significance of business conduct in the context of these novel, high technology settings. The Committee is concerned about protecting personal information obtained from consumers over the Internet so that it remains private.

The Committee proposes to help safeguard consumers and nurture the development of the electronic marketplace by providing the FTC with an increase of 57 staff years. Between 1994 and May 1999, the FTC brought 82 enforcement actions against Internet-related fraud and deception and has also brought other cases to ensure fair and open competition in the electronic marketplace. Through this activity, the FTC has established itself as an active law enforcement agency in this area. To date, the FTC has funded these actions by diverting resources from other FTC programs. The Committee believes the FTC requires additional resources to maintain their vigilance in conducting their duties. The Committee directs additional resources toward consumer protection and maintaining competition in the electronic marketplace. The remainder of the staff year increase will be used by the Commission to support mandates in the Identity Theft and Assumption Act of 1998 and ongoing priorities, such as the timely review and processing of a growing number of large and complex premerger notifications the FTC receives under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act.

Entertainment industry practices.—The Committee supports the Commission on its efforts to study the marketing practices of the entertainment industry. The intent of the study is to determine whether and to what extent the industry markets violent material rated for adults to children.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$300,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	340,000,000
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the provision of civil legal services. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$40,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee recommendation includes \$289,000,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts, \$8,900,000 for management and administration, and \$2,100,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG].

The Committee is concerned by the noncompliance of some grantees with LSC regulations and is providing the OIG with the full requested amount to address the problem. Grantees are expected to comply with regulations or forfeit their funding. The IG is expected

to notify the Committees on Appropriations no later than 30 days after it discovers noncompliance. Such funding should be reallocated to a suitable replacement organization.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommendation continues the administrative provisions contained in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations act (Public Law 105-119) regarding operation of this program to provide basic legal services to poor individuals, including provisions relating to distribution of funding by formula according to the number of poor people residing in an area, with adjustments for certain isolated States and territories, and for native American communities.

In addition, the Committee recommendation continues administrative provisions restricting the use of Legal Service Corporation funds. As in the past, grantees must agree not to engage in litigation and related activities with respect to a variety of matters including (1) redistricting; (2) class action suits; (3) representation of illegal aliens; (4) political activities; (5) collection of attorneys fees; (6) abortion; (7) prisoner litigation; (8) welfare reform; (9) representation of charged drug dealers during eviction proceedings; and (10) solicitation of clients. The Committee recommendation also continues the exception to the restrictions in a case where there is imminent threat of physical harm to the client or prospective client.

The Committee recommendation also clarifies that the transition for cases involving attorneys fees remains in effect. It extends the language providing for the manner in which LSC grantees are audited, and the manner in which they contract with certified public accountants for financial and compliance audits.

Finally, the Committee recommendation continues last year's provisions on recompetition and debarment.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,240,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,300,000
Committee recommendation	1,300,000

The recommendation provides \$1,300,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission in fiscal year 2000. This is \$60,000 above the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and is identical to the fiscal year 2000 request.

COMMISSION ON OCEAN POLICY

Appropriations, 1999	\$3,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend any additional funds in fiscal year 2000 for the Commission on Ocean Policy. The Commission was established to examine ocean and coastal activities and to report to Congress with its recommendations. In developing its recommendations for such a policy, the Commission should, relative to ocean and coastal activities: (1) review existing U.S. regulations,

and practices; (2) assess investment in existing and planned facilities and equipment; (3) review existing and planned activities of Federal agencies and departments and suggest reforms, if appropriate; (4) suggest mechanisms to address interrelationships among such activities; and (7) identify new technological or market opportunities which could contribute to the objectives of the act.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$324,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	360,800,000
Committee recommendation	370,800,000

The Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] is an independent agency responsible for administering many of the Nation's laws regulating the areas of securities and finance.

The Committee recommendation provides total budget (obligational) authority of \$370,800,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission for fiscal year 2000. The recommended amount of budget authority is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 total request and is \$46,800,000 above the fiscal year 1999 funding level.

The recommendation reduces the section 6(b) registration fees to a pro rata rate of \$264 per \$1,000,000 (roughly one thirty-eighth of 1 percent) for fiscal year 2000. In fiscal year 1999, the fee rate was one thirty-sixth of 1 percent. The recommendation assumes that \$130,800,000 in fees collected in fiscal year 1998 and \$240,000,000 in fees collected in fiscal year 2000 will be available as offsetting collections.

For fiscal year 2000 the Committee continues to emphasize the importance of the Office of Economic Analysis within the Commission and expects adequate funds be provided in order to carry out these functions. The Committee recommends bill 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 governmental and regulatory officials.

Sales on the Internet.—The Committee is concerned about fraud related to stock transactions via the Internet. Our markets are being transformed by far-reaching and fast-paced innovation. Much of the remarkable expansion and momentum of the markets is a reflection of the current ongoing technology revolution. More Americans than ever before invest in the securities markets, and today many are investing through the Internet. In fact, there have been dramatic developments in Internet trading usage in the past few months. For example, approximately 5 million people trade on-line during a typical day, accounting for approximately 25 to 30 percent of all retail stock trades.

The Internet presents tremendous advantages and legitimate opportunities for individual investors by permitting them to place buy-and-sell orders from the convenience of their homes, lowering trading commissions, giving them greater access to stock-market research, and allowing them immediate access to price quotations.

The Internet has given individual investors the ability to trade stocks unheard of only a few years ago, encouraging many new and inexperienced investors to enter the markets.

Unfortunately, the Internet also has created opportunities to defraud investors. The Internet presents advantages to fraudulent operators, such as lowering their cost of communicating with mass numbers of potential victims and the ability to perpetrate new types of fraud. The number of complaints from investors about on-line brokerage services received by the SEC increased 330 percent in the past year alone. In addition, approximately 200 to 300 electronic-mail messages per day are sent to the Commission about potential frauds conducted through the Internet.

The Committee is pleased with the efforts being made by the SEC in investigating such illegal activities and practices. The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for staff and technology above the requested level of \$360,800,000 to help the SEC better investigate and prosecute Internet fraud. Specifically, the funds help the Commission increase Internet surveillance, expand its Enforcement Complaint Center, augment training for law enforcement on how to recognize and prosecute Internet securities fraud, and continue its efforts to educate investors about the risks and rewards of investing over the Internet.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$718,959,000
Budget estimate, 2000	911,768,000
Committee recommendation	725,618,000

The Small Business Administration [SBA] is an independent agency created in 1953 to administer a group of Federal programs and policies focused on the Nation's small businesses.

The Committee recommends total funding of \$725,618,000 for the Small Business Administration. This amount is \$6,659,000 above the fiscal year 1999 enacted amount and a decrease of \$186,150,000 from the budget request. The Committee did not recommend approval of the contingent emergency appropriations request of \$233,000,000. The total funding is distributed among the five SBA appropriation accounts as described below. Of amounts provided for "salaries and expenses," the amount for Microloan Technical Assistance shall be \$21,000,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$288,300,000
Budget estimate, 2000	263,000,000
Committee recommendation	251,300,000

The Committee recommendation provides a direct appropriation of \$251,300,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Small Business Administration. The Committee recommendation includes requested language authorizing \$3,500 for official reception and representation expenses and language authorizing SBA to charge fees to cover the cost of publications and certain loan servicing activities. The Committee assumes SBA will offset its operations in fiscal year 2000 by collecting \$3,000,000 in fees. In addition, the Committee expects SBA to transfer funds from the business loan and

disaster loan programs, a total of \$215,000,000, to cover the salaries and expenses associated with those programs.

The Committee does not recommend funding any of the new initiatives requested by the SBA in fiscal year 2000. While not addressing the specific merits or shortcomings of these initiatives, the Committee thinks the agency's existing programs should be able to deliver the services envisioned by the implementation of these new initiatives. The SBA's proposed initiatives have the potential to further fragment the agency's financial programs and could have the unfortunate and unintended consequence of limiting program availability by creating more Federal administrative and overhead expense. The Committee, therefore, does not recommend approval of the SBA's requested increase in personnel for these initiatives, or the increases requested for travel, equipment, printing, and materials.

For SBA's noncredit programs funded under this account, the Committee recommends \$87,000,000 for small business development centers [SBDCs], an increase of \$25,000,000 above the Administration's request. The Committee is concerned by the Administration's decreased request for this program. The SBDCs, in general, receive one-third of their funding from the SBA; one-third from the States in which they are located; and, one-third from the businesses and communities they serve. The SBDCs have every reason to expect reduced matching State and community funding if Federal support is cut. The SBA expects the SBDCs to make up the shortfall in Federal support by charging increased fees. The Committee does not believe any fee scheme will be able to compensate for the loss of matching funds from State, community, and business partners who have contributed to the success of the SBDC program nationally.

The Committee recommends the following amounts for SBA's other non-credit programs:

SCORE	\$5,000,000
BICs	700,000
Women's Business Centers	9,000,000
Women's Council	600,000
WOBE Census	790,000
7(j) Technical Assistance	5,000,000
One Stop Capital Shops	3,100,000
Advocacy Research/Database	2,500,000
Microloans	16,000,000
Veteran's Outreach	615,000
Electronic Commerce	1,000,000
Pro-Net	500,000
Regulatory Fairness Board	500,000
SBIR Technical Assistance	1,000,000
Small Disadvantaged Businesses	12,000,000
Improved Portfolio Management	8,000,000
HubZone Program	4,000,000
Native American Outreach	1,000,000

The Committee is advised that there will be fiscal year 1999 unexpended Microloan technical assistance funds available at the end of the year, and the Committee directs SBA to use these funds for this program in fiscal year 2000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1999	\$10,800,000
Budget estimate, 2000	11,000,000
Committee recommendation	13,250,000

The Committee recommends \$13,250,000 for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration. This amount is an increase of \$2,450,000 over current funding and \$2,250,000 above the request. With this increased funding, the Committee directs the Inspector General's office to: conduct a review of the integrity of SBA's internal financial management systems, including an examination of the agency's difficulties in completing the annual financial statements and account balances as required by the Government Management Reform Act of 1994; perform an audit of SBA's planned Loan Monitoring/Risk Management System to ensure successful completion of all planning before the purchase of hardware and the full scale implementation of the new system; examine annually SBA-licensed Small Business Lending Companies; and, assess the adequacy of SBA's oversight on lenders and defaulted loans.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1999	\$224,230,000
Budget estimate, 2000	279,368,000
Committee recommendation	297,368,000

The Committee recommends \$297,368,000 for the business loans program account including \$129,000,000 for administrative expenses related to this account. The administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with SBA salaries and expenses to cover the common overhead expenses associated with the business loan programs.

The Committee funds the requested level of \$10,500,000,000 for the 7(a) program, and provides an additional \$20,000,000 for Year 2000 [Y2K] guaranteed loans to permit small businesses to address Y2K compliance issues which are of concern to the community. The recommendation also funds the requested \$60,000,000 level for the microloan direct loan program. The recommendation also funds the requested program level of \$27,000,000 for the Small Business Investment Company [SBIC] Program. The Committee does not recommend funding for the New Market Venture Capital Program.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1999	\$192,329,000
Budget estimate, 2000	358,400,000
Committee recommendation	163,700,000

The Committee recommends a disaster loan program funding level of \$163,700,000 for fiscal year 2000. Of this amount, \$77,700,000 is for direct loan subsidies, for a program level of \$350,000,000. The remaining \$86,000,000 is made available for administrative expenses for the program, and can be merged with the agency's salaries and expenses account.

The Administration requested a contingent appropriation which would make additional funds available in the event of a funding shortfall. In the last fiscal year, the Administration did not submit

a request for any disaster loan funds, and instead proposed raising the interest rate on these loans. While the Committee appreciates this year's attempt by the Administration to address the needs of Americans during times of disaster, such a contingent appropriation cannot be recommended.

SURETY BOND GUARANTEES REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 1999	\$3,300,000
Budget estimate, 2000	
Committee recommendation	

Under the Surety Bond Guarantees Program, the Small Business Administration guarantees a portion of the losses sustained by a surety company as a result of the issuance of a bid, payment, or performance bond to a small business concern.

No funds were requested for the surety bond guarantees revolving fund for fiscal year 2000 and thus none are being recommended by the Committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee wishes to underscore the reprogramming requirements outlined in section 605. This recommendation includes an administrative provision in the bill language, as in last year's bill, providing the authority to transfer funds between the Small Business Administration's appropriations accounts. The language provides that no account may be decreased by more than 10 percent or increased by more than 20 percent. The language also makes the transfers subject to the Committee's standard reprogramming procedures. In addition, a reprogramming notification is required in any proposed organization, whether or not funding transfers will be associated with the proposed reorganization.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	\$6,850,000
Budget estimate, 2000	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	6,850,000

The Committee recommends \$6,850,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the State Justice Institute. The recommendation is identical to the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$8,150,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee is aware that \$8,000,000 is available to the Institute from the "Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services" account.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments and agencies funded in the accompanying bill. Sections 601 through 609 and 611 through 615 have been included in previous Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriations acts.

Section 601 prohibits any appropriation act from being used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by law.

Section 602 prohibits any appropriation contained in the act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current year unless expressly so provided.

Section 603 provides that the expenditure for 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 circumstances 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 thereby.

Section 605 stipulates Committee policy concerning the reprogramming of funds. Section 605(a) prohibits the reprogramming of funds which: (1) create 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 offices, programs, or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees—unless the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate are notified 15 days in advance.

Section 605(b) prohibits a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$1,000,000 or 20 percent, whichever is more, that (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 20 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 20 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from any general savings due to a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress unless the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate are notified 15 days in advance.

Section 606 prohibits construction, repair, overhaul, conversion, or modernization of NOAA ships outside of the United States.

Section 607 addresses the purchase of American-made products.

Section 608 prohibits funds in the bill from being used to implement, administer, or enforce any guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission covering harassment based on reli-

gion similar to proposed guidelines published by the EEOC in October 1993.

Section 609 limits the use of funds for diplomatic facilities in Vietnam unless certain conditions are met.

Section 610 limits obligation rates in the last two months of the fiscal year.

Section 611 prohibits the use of funds to provide certain amenities and personal comforts in the Federal prison system.

Section 612 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. The language also provides transfer of authority between appropriation accounts to carry out the provision subject to the reprogramming procedures outlined in section 605 of this act.

Section 613 limits the availability of pornography to Federal prisoners.

Section 614 limits funding under the local law enforcement block grant to 90 percent to an entity that does not provide public safety officers injured in the line of duty, and as a result separated or retired from their jobs, with health insurance benefits equal to the insurance they received while on duty.

Section 615 prohibits funds from being used to issue a visa to any alien involved in extrajudicial and political killings in Haiti.

Section 616 prohibits a user fee from being charged for background checks conducted pursuant to the Brady Handgun Control Act of 1993 and prohibits implementation of a background check system that does not require and result in the immediate destruction of certain information.

Section 617 prohibits the use of funds to house students attending Federal law enforcement training centers in non-government housing.

Section 618 addresses FCC interests in cases including insolvencies or receiverships.

Section 619 directs that funds within the Act are used for appropriate purposes.

TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL PROVISIONS
(RESCISSION)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

WORKING CAPITOL FUND
(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$22,577,000 from the unobligated balances available in the “Working Capitol Fund”.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

ASSET FORFEITURE FUND
(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$5,500,000 from the unobligated balances available in the “Asset Forfeiture Fund”.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

DRUG DIVERSION CONTROL FEE ACCOUNT
(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$35,000,000 from the amounts otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2000 for the “Drug Diversion Control Fee Account”.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$3,400,000 from the unobligated balances available in the “Operations, Research, and Facilities” account.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS
(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$58,436,000 from the unobligated balances available in the "Security and Maintenance of U.S. Missions" account. The funds are derived from projects denied by Congress, stalled due to a variety of circumstances, or determined to be excess of current requirements.

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS
INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS
(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$18,780,000 from the unobligated balances available in the "International Broadcasting Operations" account. The amount represents the balance of funds remaining from the move of Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty from Munich to Prague.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify items of appropriation not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The following appropriations have not been authorized either in whole or in part and fall under this rule:

Title I—Department of Justice; General administration, salaries and expenses; administrative review and appeals, Office of the Inspector General; United States Parole Commission, salaries and expenses; general legal activities, salaries and expenses; National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act; Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses; U.S. attorneys, salaries and expenses; Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; fees and expenses of witnesses; Federal Bureau of Investigation, salaries and expenses; Drug Enforcement Administration, salaries and expenses; Drug Enforcement Administration, construction; Immigration and Naturalization Service, salaries and expenses; Federal Prison System, salaries and expenses; Federal Prison System, building and facilities; Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; limitation on administrative expenses; Federal Prison Industries Inc.; juvenile justice programs; juvenile justice delinquency prevention; State and local law enforcement assistance block grants; Weed and Seed Program; Missing Children's Program; and Victims of Child Abuse Act Program.

Title II—Department of Commerce and related agencies: Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, salaries and expenses; International Trade Commission, salaries and expenses; Export Administration, operations and administration; International Trade Administration, operations and administration; economic development assistance programs; Patent and Trademark Office; National Institute of Standards and Technology, scientific and technical research and services; NIST industrial technology services; NIST construction of research facilities; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operations, research, and facilities; NOAA construction; and Minority Business Development Agency.

Title IV—Department of State and related agencies: Diplomatic and consular services, Maui Pacific Center, salaries and expenses; capital investment fund; Office of Inspector General; representation allowances; protection of foreign missions and officials; security and maintenance of United States missions; emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service; payment to the American Institute in Taiwan; contributions to international organizations; contributions to international peacekeeping activities; international conferences and contingencies; International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico; American sections, international com-

missions (except the Border Environment Cooperation Commission); international fisheries commissions; Asia Foundation; Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; U.S. Information Agency, salaries and expenses; technology fund; educational and cultural exchange programs; international broadcasting operations; broadcasting to Cuba; radio construction; and East-West Center.

Title V—Related agencies: Department of Transportation; Maritime Administration, operations and training; Commission on Civil Rights; Federal Communications Commission (except offsetting fee collections); Legal Services Corporation; and Securities and Exchange Commission.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the Committee ordered reported en bloc, S. 1205, an original fiscal year 2000 Military Construction Appropriations bill, and S. 1206, an original fiscal year 2000 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill, and S. 1217, an original fiscal year 2000 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill, all subject to amendment and subject to the section 302 budget allocations, by a recorded vote of 28–0, a quorum being present.

Yeas

Nays

Chairman Stevens
Mr. Cochran
Mr. Specter
Mr. Domenici
Mr. Bond
Mr. Gorton
Mr. McConnell
Mr. Burns
Mr. Shelby
Mr. Gregg
Mr. Bennett
Mr. Campbell
Mr. Craig
Mrs. Hutchison
Mr. Kyl
Mr. Byrd
Mr. Inouye
Mr. Hollings
Mr. Leahy
Mr. Lautenberg
Mr. Harkin
Ms. Mikulski
Mr. Reid
Mr. Kohl
Mrs. Murray
Mr. Dorgan
Mrs. Feinstein
Mr. Durbin

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of the rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by this bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 18—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

* * * * *

PART III—PRISONS AND PRISONERS

* * * * *

CHAPTER 301—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * *

§ 4006. Subsistence for prisoners

【The Attorney General】 (a) *IN GENERAL.*—*The Attorney General shall allow and pay only the reasonable and actual cost of the subsistence of prisoners in the custody of any marshal of the United States, and shall prescribe such regulations for the government of the marshals as will enable him to determine the actual and reasonable expenses incurred.*

(b) *HEALTH CARE ITEMS AND SERVICES.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—*Payment for costs incurred for the provision of health care items and services for individuals in the custody of the United States Marshals Service shall not exceed the lesser of the amount that would be paid for the provision of similar health care items and services under—*

(A) *the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act; or*

(B) *the medicaid program under title XIX of such Act of the State in which the services were provided.*

(2) *FULL AND FINAL PAYMENT.*—*Any payment for a health care item or service made pursuant to this subsection, shall be deemed to be full and final payment.*

* * * * *

**TITLE 47—TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND
RADIOTELEGRAPHS**

* * * * *

CHAPTER 5—WIRE OR RADIO COMMUNICATION

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER III—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO RADIO

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 309. Application for license

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(j) Use of competitive bidding

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(8) Treatment of revenues

(A) * * *

* * * * *

(C) Deposit and use of auction escrow accounts

Any deposits the Commission may require for the qualification of any person to bid in a system of competitive bidding pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in an interest bearing account at a financial institution designated for purposes of this subsection by the Commission (after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury). Within 45 days following the conclusion of the competitive bidding—

(i) the deposits of successful bidders shall be paid to the Treasury;

(ii) the deposits of unsuccessful bidders shall be returned to such bidders; and

(iii) the interest accrued to the account shall be transferred to the Telecommunications Development Fund established pursuant to section 614 of this title.

(D) PROTECTION OF INTERESTS.—

(i) *Title 11, United States Code, or any otherwise applicable Federal or state law regarding insolvencies or receiverships, or any succeeding Federal law not expressly in derogation of this subsection, shall not apply to or be construed to apply to the Commission or limit the rights, powers, or duties of the Commission with respect to (a) a license or permit issued by the Commission under this subsection or a payment made to or a debt or other obligation owed to the Commission relating to or rising from such a license or permit, (b) an interest of the Commission in property securing such a debt or other obligation, or (c) an act by the Commission to issue, deny, cancel, or transfer control of such a license or permit.*

(ii) *Notwithstanding otherwise applicable law, the Commission shall be deemed to have a perfected, first priority security interest in a license or construction*

permit issued by the Commission under this subsection and the proceeds of such a license or permit for which a debt or other obligation is owed to the Commission under this subsection.

(iii) This paragraph shall apply retroactively, including to pending cases and proceedings whether on appeal or otherwise.

* * * * *

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997, PUBLIC LAW 104-208

DIVISION C—ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM AND IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996

* * * * *

SEC. 110. AUTOMATED ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL SYSTEM.

[(a) SYSTEM.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall develop an automated entry and exit control system that will—

[(1) collect a record of departure for every alien departing the United States and match the records of departure with the record of the alien’s arrival in the United States; and

[(2) enable the Attorney General to identify, through on-line searching procedures, lawfully admitted nonimmigrants who remain in the United States beyond the period authorized by the Attorney General.

[(b) REPORT.—

[(1) DEADLINE.—Not later than December 31 of each year following the development of the system under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate on such system.

[(2) INFORMATION.—The report shall include the following information:

[(A) The number of departure records collected, with an accounting by country of nationality of the departing alien.

[(B) The number of departure records that were successfully matched to records of the alien’s prior arrival in the United States, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality and by the alien’s classification as an immigrant or nonimmigrant.

[(C) The number of aliens who arrived as nonimmigrants, or as a visitor under the visa waiver program under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, for whom no matching departure record has been obtained through the system or through other means as of the end of the alien’s authorized period of stay, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality and date of arrival in the United States.

[(c) USE OF INFORMATION ON OVERSTAYS.—Information regarding aliens who have remained in the United State beyond their authorized period of stay identified through the system shall be integrated into appropriate data bases of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of State, including those used at ports of entry and at consular offices.]

* * * * *

BALANCED BUDGET ACT OF 1997, PUBLIC LAW 105–33

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

* * * * *

TITLE I—FOOD STAMP PROVISIONS

* * * * *

**TITLE XI—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
REVITALIZATION**

* * * * *

**Subtitle A—District of Columbia
Retirement Funds**

* * * * *

Subtitle C—Criminal Justice

* * * * *

CHAPTER 3—OFFENDER SUPERVISION AND PAROLE

SEC. 11231. PAROLE.

(a) PAROLING JURISDICTION.—

* * * * *

(d) INCREASE IN THE AUTHORIZED NUMBER OF UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSIONERS.—Section 2(c) of the Parole Commission Phaseout Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–232 is amended to read as follows:

“(c) The United States Parole Commission shall have no more than **[five]** *three* members.”.

* * * * *

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999, PUBLIC LAW 105–277

DIVISION A—OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS

* * * * *

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

* * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

* * * * *

SEC. 113. Notwithstanding any other provision of law^[,] for fiscal year 2000 and hereafter, with respect to any grant program for which amounts are made available under this title, the terms ‘tribe’, ‘Indian tribe’ or ‘tribal’ mean of or relating to an Indian tribe as that term is defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, as amended; 25 U.S.C. 450b(e) (1998)).

* * * * *

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * *

SEC. 616. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act shall be used to issue visas to any person who—

(1) has been credibly alleged to have ordered, carried out, or materially assisted in the extrajudicial and political killings of Antoine Izmary, Guy Malary, Father Jean-Marie Vincent, Pastor Antoine Leroy, Jacques Fleurival, Mireille Durocher Bertin, Eugene Baillergeau, Michelange Hermann, Max Mayard, Romulus Dumarsais, Claude Yves Marie, Mario Beaubrun, Leslie Grimar, Joseph Chilove, Michel Gonzalez, **[and]** Jean-Hubert Feuille, *Jean-Yvon Toussaint, and Jimmy Lalanne*;

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 2000: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies:				
General purpose discretionary	29,216	29,457	28,240	¹ 28,212
Violent crime reduction fund	4,212	4,150	5,271	5,271
Mandatory	523	523	529	529
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2000				² 23,113
2001				5,957
2002				3,248
2003				1,021
2004 and future years				144
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2000	NA	3,046	NA	633

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

Note.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for the United Nations arrearages and in accordance with section 314(b)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will file a revised section 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$244,000,000 in budget authority.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	79,448	87,534	82,485	+ 3,037	- 5,049
Joint automated booking system			6,000	+ 6,000	+ 6,000
Narrowband communications		80,000	20,000	+ 20,000	- 60,000
Counterterrorism fund	10,000	27,000	27,000	+ 17,000	
1st Responder grants	135,000			- 135,000	
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund		7,000	7,000	+ 7,000	
Defense function		8,000	8,000	+ 8,000	
Administrative review and appeals:					
Direct appropriation	75,312	89,901	30,727	- 44,585	- 59,174
Crime trust fund	59,251	59,251	59,251		
Total, Administrative review and appeals	134,563	149,152	89,978	- 44,585	- 59,174
Office of Inspector General	35,610	45,021	32,049	- 3,561	- 12,972
Total, General administration					
Appropriations	394,621	403,707	272,512	- 122,109	- 131,195
Crime trust fund	(335,370)	(344,456)	(213,261)	(- 122,109)	(- 131,195)
Crime trust fund	(59,251)	(59,251)	(59,251)		
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses	7,400	8,527	7,176	- 224	- 1,351

Legal Activities							
General legal activities:		466,840	568,316	299,260	-167,580	-269,056	
Direct appropriation	(transfer out)	(-1,000)			(+1,000)		
Crime trust fund		8,160	8,555	185,740	+177,580	+177,185	
Total, General legal activities		475,000	576,871	485,000	+10,000	-91,871	
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)		4,028	4,028	4,028			
Antitrust Division		98,275	114,373	112,318	+14,043	-2,055	
Offsetting fee collections—carryover		-30,000	-47,799		+30,000	+47,799	
Offsetting fee collections—current year		-68,275	-66,574	-112,318	-44,043	-45,744	
Direct appropriation							
United States Attorneys:		1,009,680	1,217,788	589,478	-420,202	-628,310	
Direct appropriation		80,698	57,000	500,000	+419,302	+443,000	
Crime trust fund							
Total, United States Attorneys		1,090,378	1,274,788	1,089,478	-900	-185,310	
United States trustee system fund		114,248	129,329	112,775	-1,473	-16,554	
Offsetting fee collections		-114,248	-129,329	-112,775	+1,473	+16,554	
Direct appropriation							
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission		1,227	1,175	1,175	-52		
United States Marshals Service:		477,056	543,380	409,253	-67,803	-134,127	
Direct appropriation		25,553	26,210	138,000	+112,447	+111,790	
Crime trust fund		4,600	8,832	9,632	+5,032	+800	
Construction				9,000	K9,000	+9,000	
Justice prisoner and alien transportation system							
Total, United States Marshals Service		507,209	578,422	565,885	+58,676	-12,537	
Federal Prisoner Detention		425,000	550,232	500,000	+75,000	-50,232	
Fees and expenses of witnesses		95,000	110,000	110,000	+15,000		
Community Relations Service		7,199	10,344	7,199		-3,145	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Assets forfeiture fund	23,000	23,000	23,000		
Total, Legal activities	2,628,041	3,128,860	2,785,765	+ 157,724	- 343,095
Appropriations	(2,513,630)	(3,037,095)	(1,962,025)	(- 551,605)	(- 1,075,070)
Crime trust fund	(114,411)	(91,765)	(823,740)	(+ 709,329)	(+ 731,975)
Radiation Exposure Compensation					
Administrative expenses	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund		21,714	20,300	+ 20,300	- 1,414
Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation	2,000	23,714	22,300	+ 20,300	- 1,414
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	304,014		304,014		+ 304,014
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	2,406,532	2,742,876	2,432,791	+ 26,259	- 310,085
Counterintelligence and national security	292,473	260,000	260,000	- 32,473	
FBI Fingerprint identification	47,800			- 47,800	
Subtotal	2,746,805	3,002,876	2,692,791	- 54,014	- 310,085
Crime trust fund	223,356	280,501	280,501	+ 57,145	
Construction	1,287	10,287	10,287	+ 9,000	

Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,971,448	3,293,664	2,983,579	+ 12,131	- 310,085
Appropriations	(2,748,092)	(3,013,163)	(2,703,078)	(- 45,014)	(- 310,085)
Crime trust fund	(223,356)	(280,501)	(280,501)	(+ 57,145)	.....
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	877,490	1,055,572	878,517	+ 1,027	- 177,055
Diversion control fund	- 76,710	- 80,330	- 80,330	- 3,620	.....
Direct appropriation	800,780	975,242	798,187	- 2,593	- 177,055
Crime trust fund	405,000	405,000	419,459	+ 14,459	+ 14,459
Construction	8,000	8,000	5,500	- 2,500	- 2,500
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,213,780	1,388,242	1,223,146	+ 9,366	- 165,096
Appropriations	(808,780)	(983,242)	(803,687)	(- 5,093)	(- 179,555)
Crime trust fund	(405,000)	(405,000)	(419,459)	(+ 14,459)	(+ 14,459)
Immigration and Naturalization Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,621,837	2,335,638	1,697,164	+ 75,327	- 638,474
Enforcement and border affairs	(1,069,754)	(1,800,627)	.....	(- 1,069,754)	(- 1,800,627)
Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direc- tion	(552,083)	(535,011)	.....	(- 552,083)	(- 535,011)
Crime trust fund	842,490	500,000	873,000	+ 30,510	+ 373,000
Subtotal, Direct and crime trust fund	2,464,327	2,835,638	2,570,164	+ 105,837	- 265,474
Fee accounts:					
Immigration user fee	(486,071)	(563,000)	(446,151)	(- 39,920)	(- 116,849)
Land border inspection fund	(3,275)	(6,000)	(1,012)	(- 2,263)	(- 4,988)
Immigration examinations fund	(635,700)	(640,000)	(712,800)	(+ 77,100)	(+ 72,800)
Breached bond fund	(176,950)	(100,000)	(127,771)	(- 49,179)	(+ 27,771)
Immigration enforcement fines	(4,050)	(4,000)	(1,303)	(- 2,747)	(- 2,697)
H-1B Fees .....	.....	.....	(1,125)	(+ 1,125)	(+ 1,125)
Subtotal, Fee accounts	(1,306,046)	(1,313,000)	(1,290,162)	(- 15,884)	(- 22,838)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Construction	90,000	99,664	138,964	+ 48,964	+ 39,300
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service					
Appropriations	(3,860,373)	(4,248,302)	(3,999,290)	(+ 138,917)	(- 249,012)
Crime trust fund	(1,711,837)	(2,435,302)	(1,836,128)	(+ 124,291)	(- 599,174)
(Fee accounts)	(842,490)	(500,000)	(873,000)	(+ 30,510)	(+ 373,000)
	(1,306,046)	(1,313,000)	(1,290,162)	(- 15,884)	(- 22,838)
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	2,952,354	3,241,928	3,206,785	+ 254,431	- 35,143
Prior year carryover	- 90,000	- 50,000	- 50,000	+ 40,000	.....
Direct appropriation	2,862,354	3,191,928	3,156,785	+ 294,431	- 35,143
Crime trust fund	26,499	26,499	46,599	+ 20,100	+ 20,100
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	2,888,853	3,218,427	3,203,384	+ 314,531	- 15,043
Buildings and facilities	410,997	558,791	549,791	+ 138,794	- 9,000
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,266)	(3,429)	(3,429)	(+ 163)	.....
Total, Federal Prison System	3,299,850	3,777,218	3,753,175	+ 453,325	- 24,043
Office of Justice Programs					
Justice assistance	147,151	338,648	373,092	+ 225,941	+ 34,444
(By transfer)		(7,000)	.....	.....	(- 7,000)

State and local law enforcement assistance:						
Direct appropriations:						
Byrne grants (discretionary)	47,000		52,100	+ 5,100	+ 52,100	
Byrne grants (formula)	505,000		400,000	- 105,000	+ 400,000	
Subtotal, Direct appropriations	552,000		452,100	- 99,900	+ 452,100	
Crime trust fund:						
Byrne grants (formula)		400,000			- 400,000	
Byrne grants (discretionary)		59,950			- 59,950	
Local law enforcement block grant	523,000		400,000	- 123,000	+ 400,000	
Boys and Girls clubs	(40,000)		(50,000)	(+ 10,000)	(+ 50,000)	
Police corps			(30,000)	(+ 30,000)	(+ 30,000)	
Juvenile crime block grant	250,000		100,000	- 150,000	+ 100,000	
Drug testing and intervention program		100,000			- 100,000	
Indian tribal courts program	5,000		5,000			
Drug courts	40,000		40,000			
Crime identification technology	45,000		350,000	+ 305,000	+ 350,000	
Safe schools initiative			(15,000)	(+ 15,000)	(+ 15,000)	
Upgrade Criminal History records			(40,000)	(+ 40,000)	(+ 40,000)	
Global Criminal Justice information network			(12,000)	(+ 12,000)	(+ 12,000)	
State prison grants	720,500	75,000	75,000	- 645,500	- 400,000	
State criminal alien assistance program	420,000	500,000	100,000	- 320,000	+ 1,000	
Violence Against Women grants	282,750	282,750	282,750	+ 1,000	+ 1,000	
Residential substance abuse treatment program	63,000	65,100	63,000		- 2,100	
Crime laboratory improvement program/DNA backlog	15,000		30,000	+ 15,000	+ 30,000	
Certainty of punishment grants		35,000			- 35,000	
Bullet proof vest grants			25,000	+ 25,000	+ 25,000	
Indian country initiatives			45,000	+ 45,000	+ 45,000	
Methamphetamine program			25,000	+ 25,000	+ 25,000	
Other crime control programs	5,700	5,700	5,700		+ 25,000	
Crime trust fund outlays						
Subtotal, Crime trust fund	2,369,950	1,578,500	1,547,450	- 822,500	- 31,050	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, State and local law enforcement	2,921,950	1,578,500	1,999,550	- 922,400	+ 421,050
Weed and seed program fund					+ 40,000
Crime trust fund	33,500	33,500	40,000	+ 6,500	- 33,500
Community oriented policing services:					
Direct appropriations:					
Crime analysis technology		100,000			- 100,000
Crime trust fund:					
Hiring program		600,000		- 1,400,000	- 600,000
Police corps	1,400,000			- 30,000	
Technology	30,000				
Community prosecutors		250,000			- 250,000
Community prosecutors		200,000			- 200,000
Safe schools initiative		125,000			- 125,000
Subtotal, Crime trust fund	1,430,000	1,175,000		- 1,430,000	- 1,175,000
Total, Community oriented policing services	1,430,000	1,275,000		- 1,430,000	- 1,275,000
Juvenile justice programs					+ 214,000
Safe school initiative	284,597	288,597	502,597	+ 218,000	+ 214,000
(Transfer out)		(- 7,000)	(218,000)	(+ 218,000)	(+ 218,000)
Public safety officers benefits program:					(+ 7,000)
Death benefits	31,809	32,541	32,541	+ 732	
Disability benefits		3,500	3,500	+ 3,500	

Total, Public safety officers benefits program	31,809	36,041	36,041	+ 4,232	.....
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,849,007	3,550,286	2,951,280	-1,897,727	-599,006
Appropriations	(1,049,057)	(763,286)	(1,403,830)	(+ 354,773)	(+ 640,544)
Crime trust fund	(3,799,950)	(2,787,000)	(1,547,450)	(- 2,252,500)	(- 1,239,550)
General Provisions					
Year 2000 compliance (sec. 126)	- 20,038	.....	.....	+ 20,038	.....
General Pricing level adjustments (sec. xxx) .....	.....	.....	- 2,468	- 2,468	.....
Total, title I, Department of Justice	18,204,450	18,509,520	17,009,607	-1,194,843	-1,499,913
Appropriations	(12,733,493)	(14,359,504)	(12,959,607)	(+ 226,114)	(- 1,399,897)
Crime trust fund	(5,470,957)	(4,150,016)	(4,050,000)	(- 1,420,957)	(- 100,016)
(Transfer out)	(- 1,000)	(- 7,000)	.....	(+ 1,000)	(+ 7,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,266)	(3,429)	(3,429)	(+ 163)	.....
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES					
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT					
Office of the United States Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses	24,200	26,501	26,067	+ 1,867	- 434
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	44,495	47,200	45,700	+ 1,205	- 1,500
Total, Related agencies	68,695	73,701	71,767	+ 3,072	- 1,934
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	286,264	308,431	311,344	+ 25,080	+ 2,913
Offsetting fee collections	- 1,600	- 3,000	- 3,000	- 1,400	.....
Direct appropriation	284,664	305,431	308,344	+ 23,680	+ 2,913

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Export Administration					
Operations and administration	50,454	58,578	54,054	+ 3,600	- 4,524
CWC enforcement	1,877	1,877	1,877		
Total, Export Administration	52,331	60,455	55,931	+ 3,600	- 4,524
Economic Development Administration					
Economic development assistance programs	368,379	364,379	203,379	- 165,000	- 161,000
Salaries and expenses	24,000	28,971	24,937	+ 937	- 4,034
Total, Economic Development Administration	392,379	393,350	228,316	- 164,063	- 165,034
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority business development	27,000	27,627	27,627	+ 627	
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	825,069	860,564	691,985	- 133,084	- 168,579
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE					
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	48,490	55,123	51,158	+ 2,668	- 3,965
Bureau of the Census					
Salaries and expenses	136,147	156,944	156,944	+ 20,797	

Periodic censuses and programs	1,186,902	2,914,754	2,914,754	+ 1,727,852	.....
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,323,049	3,071,698	3,071,698	+ 1,748,649	.....
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	10,940	17,212	11,009	+ 69	- 6,203
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	21,000	35,055	30,000	+ 9,000	- 5,055
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 2001-2003 .....	.....	299,000	.....	.....	- 299,000
Information infrastructure grants	18,000	20,102	18,102	+ 102	- 2,000
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	49,940	371,369	59,111	+ 9,171	- 312,258
Patent and Trademark Office					
Current year fee funding	643,026	785,976	785,976	+ 142,950	.....
Prior year fee funding	71,000	.....	.....	- 71,000	.....
(Prior year carryover)	(40,500)	(115,774)	(115,774)	(+ 75,274)	.....
Rescission	- 71,000	.....	.....	+ 71,000	.....
Subtotal	(683,526)	(901,750)	(901,750)	(+ 218,224)	.....
Legislative proposal fees	102,000	20,000	.....	- 102,000	- 20,000
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	(785,526)	(921,750)	(901,750)	(+ 116,224)	(- 20,000)
Offsetting fee collections	- 643,026	- 785,976	- 785,976	- 142,950	.....
Offsetting fee collections—legis. proposal	- 102,000	- 20,000	.....	+ 102,000	+ 20,000
Total, PTO offsetting fee collections	- 745,026	- 805,976	- 785,976	- 40,950	+ 20,000
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	1,421,479	3,498,190	3,181,967	+ 1,760,488	- 316,223

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
Technology Administration					
Under Secretary for Technology/Office of Technology Policy	9,495	8,972	7,972	-1,523	-1,000
Salaries and expenses					
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and technical research and services	280,136	289,622	288,128	+7,992	-1,494
Industrial technology services	310,300	338,536	336,336	+26,036	-2,200
Construction of research facilities	56,714	106,798	117,500	+60,786	+10,702
NTIS revolving fund		2,000			-2,000
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	647,150	736,956	741,964	+94,814	+5,008
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, research, and facilities	1,579,844	1,738,911	1,776,728	+196,884	+37,817
Offsetting collections (fisheries) (proposed)		-20,000			+20,000
Offsetting collections (navigations) (proposed)		-14,000			+14,000
Direct appropriation	1,579,844	1,704,911	1,776,728	+196,884	+71,817
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(63,381)	(64,926)	(66,426)	(+3,045)	(+1,500)
(By transfer from Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund, permanent)	5,000			-5,000	
(Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund)	-5,000			+5,000	

Total, Operations, research and facilities	1,704,911	1,776,728	+ 196,884	+ 71,817
Procurement, acquisition and construction	630,578	670,578	+ 85,901	+ 40,000
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 2001-2018	5,363,345	.....	.....	-5,363,345
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	100,000	100,000	+ 100,000	.....
Coastal zone management fund	4,000	4,000	.....	.....
Mandatory offset	-4,000	-4,000	.....	.....
Fishermen's contingency fund	953	953	.....	.....
Foreign fishing observer fund	189	189	.....	.....
Fisheries finance program account	10,258	2,038	+ 1,700	-8,220
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	7,810,234	2,550,486	+ 384,485	-5,259,748
Appropriations	(2,446,889)	(2,550,486)	(+ 384,485)	(+ 103,597)
Advance appropriations	(5,363,345)	.....	.....	(- 5,363,345)
Total, Science and Technology	8,556,162	3,300,422	+ 477,776	-5,255,740
General Administration				
Salaries and expenses	34,046	34,046	+ 4,046	.....
Office of Inspector General	23,454	17,900	- 3,100	- 5,554
Total, General administration	57,500	51,946	+ 946	-5,554
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				
Fisheries promotional fund (rescission)	- 1,187	.....	.....	+ 1,187
Total, Department of Commerce	12,897,528	7,154,553	+ 2,103,054	-5,742,975
Appropriations	(7,236,370)	(7,154,553)	(+ 2,032,054)	(- 81,817)
Rescissions	(- 1,187)	.....	(+ 71,000)	(+ 1,187)
Advance appropriations	(5,662,345)	.....	.....	(- 5,662,345)
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	12,971,229	7,226,320	+ 2,106,126	-5,744,909
Appropriations	(7,310,071)	(7,226,320)	(+ 2,035,126)	(- 83,751)
Rescissions	(- 1,187)	.....	(+ 71,000)	(+ 1,187)
Advance appropriations	(5,662,345)	.....	.....	(- 5,662,345)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
(By transfer)	(63,381)	(64,926)	(66,426)	(+ 3,045)	(+ 1,500)
TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of justices	1,690	1,698	1,698	+ 8	.....
Other salaries and expenses	29,369	34,241	33,061	+ 3,692	- 1,180
Total, Salaries and expenses	31,059	35,939	34,759	+ 3,700	- 1,180
Care of the building and grounds	5,400	22,658	18,123	+ 12,723	- 4,535
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	36,459	58,597	52,882	+ 16,423	- 5,715
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges	1,943	1,945	1,945	+ 2	.....
Other salaries and expenses	14,158	15,691	14,966	+ 808	- 725
Total, Salaries and expenses	16,101	17,636	16,911	+ 810	- 725
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges	1,506	1,525	1,525	+ 19	.....

Other salaries and expenses	10,298	10,621	10,432	+ 134	- 189
Total, Salaries and expenses	11,804	12,146	11,957	+ 153	- 189
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	238,329	240,375	240,375	+ 2,046	.....
Other salaries and expenses	2,583,492	2,979,551	2,651,890	+ 68,398	- 327,661
Direct appropriation	2,821,821	3,219,926	2,892,265	+ 70,444	- 327,661
Crime trust fund	41,043	29,395	100,000	+ 58,957	+ 70,605
Total, Salaries and expenses	2,862,864	3,249,321	2,992,265	+ 129,401	- 257,056
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,515	2,581	2,581	+ 66	.....
Defender services	360,952	374,839	353,888	- 7,064	- 20,951
Crime trust fund .....	.....	36,605	.....	.....	- 36,605
Fees of jurors and commissioners	66,861	69,510	60,918	- 5,943	- 8,592
Court security	174,569	206,012	196,026	+ 21,457	- 9,986
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	3,467,761	3,938,868	3,605,678	+ 137,917	- 333,190
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and expenses	54,500	58,428	56,054	+ 1,554	- 2,374
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and expenses	17,716	18,997	18,476	+ 760	- 521
Judicial Retirement Funds					
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	37,300	39,700	39,700	+ 2,400	.....
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and expenses	9,487	10,600	4,743	- 4,744	- 5,857

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
General Provisions					
Judges pay raise (sec. 304)			9,611	+ 9,611	+ 9,611
Total, title III, the Judiciary	3,651,128	4,154,972	3,816,012	+ 164,884	- 338,960
Appropriations	(3,610,085)	(4,088,972)	(3,716,012)	(+ 105,927)	(- 372,960)
Crime trust fund	(41,043)	(66,000)	(100,000)	(+ 58,957)	(+ 34,000)
TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
Diplomatic and consular programs	1,644,300	2,838,934	2,671,429	+ 1,027,129	- 167,505
(Transfer out)		(- 1,162)			(+ 1,162)
(Transfer out)	(- 4,000)	(- 4,000)	(- 4,000)		
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	1,644,300	2,838,934	2,671,429	+ 1,027,129	- 167,505
Salaries and expenses	355,000			- 355,000	
(Transfer out)	(- 1,000)			(+ 1,000)	
Capital investment fund	80,000	90,000	80,000		- 10,000
Office of Inspector General	27,495	30,054	26,495	- 1,000	- 3,559
Educational and cultural exchange programs		210,329	216,476	+ 216,476	+ 6,147
Representation allowances	4,350	5,850	5,850	+ 1,500	
Protection of foreign missions and officials	8,100	9,490	8,100		- 1,390
Security and maintenance of United States missions	403,561	483,683	583,496	+ 179,935	+ 99,813
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 2001-2005		3,000,000			- 3,000,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	5,500	17,000	7,000	+ 1,500	- 10,000

(By transfer)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	.....	.....	.....
(Transfer out)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	(-1,000)	.....	.....	.....
Commission on Holocaust Assets in U.S. (by transfer)	(2,000)	(1,162)	.....	.....	(-2,000)	(-1,162)
Repatriation Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	593	593	593	.....	.....	.....
Administrative expenses	607	607	607	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	.....	.....	.....
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,200	1,200	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	14,750	15,760	16,000	.....	+ 1,250	+ 240
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	132,500	128,541	128,541	.....	- 3,959	.....
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,676,756	6,830,841	3,744,587	.....	+ 1,067,831	- 3,086,254
Appropriations	(2,676,756)	(3,830,841)	(3,744,587)	.....	(+ 1,067,831)	(- 86,254)
Advance appropriations .....	.....	(3,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	(- 3,000,000)
International Organizations and Conferences						
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment						
(Transfer out)	922,000	963,308	943,308	.....	+ 21,308	- 20,000
.....	(- 16,223)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 16,223)	.....
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	231,000	235,000	280,925	.....	+ 49,925	+ 45,925
Arrears payments	475,000	446,000	.....	.....	- 475,000	- 446,000
International conferences and contingencies (by transfer)	(16,223)	.....	.....	.....	(- 16,223)	.....
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,628,000	1,644,308	1,224,233	.....	- 403,767	- 420,075
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	19,551	20,413	19,551	.....	.....	- 862
Construction	5,939	8,435	5,939	.....	.....	- 2,496
American sections, international commissions	5,733	6,493	5,733	.....	.....	- 760
International fisheries commissions	14,549	16,702	15,549	.....	+ 1,000	- 1,153

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, international commissions	45,772	52,043	46,772	+ 1,000	- 5,271
Other					
Payment to the Asia Foundation	8,250	15,000	.....	- 8,250	- 15,000
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund .....	.....	525	465	+ 465	- 60
Israeli Arab scholarship program .....	.....	350	340	+ 340	- 10
East-West Center .....	.....	12,500	12,500	+ 12,500	.....
North/South Center .....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	- 2,500
National Endowment for Democracy .....	.....	32,000	.....	.....	- 32,000
Total, Department of State	4,358,778	8,590,067	5,028,897	+ 670,119	- 3,561,170
Appropriations	(4,358,778)	(5,590,067)	(5,028,897)	(+ 670,119)	(- 561,170)
Advance appropriations .....	.....	(3,000,000)	.....	.....	(- 3,000,000)
RELATED AGENCIES					
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency					
Arms control and disarmament activities	41,500	.....	.....	- 41,500	.....
United States Information Agency					
International information programs	455,246	.....	.....	- 455,246	.....
Technology fund (by transfer)	(2,000)	.....	.....	(- 2,000)	.....
Educational and cultural exchange programs	202,500	.....	.....	- 202,500	.....
(Transfer out)	(- 2,000)	.....	.....	(+ 2,000)	.....
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund	525	.....	.....	- 525	.....

Israeli Arab scholarship program	350				- 350	
International Broadcasting Operations	362,365				- 362,365	
Broadcasting to Cuba (direct)	22,095				- 22,095	
Radio construction	13,245				- 13,245	
East-West Center	12,500				- 12,500	
North/South Center	1,750				- 1,750	
National Endowment for Democracy	31,000				- 31,000	
Total, United States Information Agency	1,101,576				- 1,101,576	
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International Broadcasting Operations		431,722	362,365		+ 362,365	- 69,357
Broadcasting to Cuba			23,664		+ 23,664	+ 23,664
Broadcasting capital improvements		20,868	13,245		+ 13,245	- 7,623
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors		452,590	399,274		+ 399,274	- 53,316
Total, related agencies	1,143,076	452,590	399,274		- 743,802	- 53,316
Total, title IV, Department of State	5,501,854	9,042,657	5,428,171		- 73,683	- 3,614,486
Appropriations	(5,501,854)	(6,042,657)	(5,428,171)		(- 73,683)	(- 614,486)
Advance appropriations		(3,000,000)				(- 3,000,000)
(Transfer out)	(- 24,223)	(- 6,162)	(- 5,000)		(+ 19,223)	(+ 1,162)
(By transfer)	(25,223)	(6,162)	(5,000)		(- 20,223)	(- 1,162)
TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Maritime Security Program	89,650	98,700	98,700		+ 9,050	
Operations and training	69,303	72,164	72,664		+ 3,361	+ 500
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy	6,000	6,000	11,000		+ 5,000	+ 5,000
Administrative expenses	3,725	3,893	3,893		+ 168	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	9,725	9,893	14,893	+ 5,168	+ 5,000
Total, Maritime Administration	168,678	180,757	186,257	+ 17,579	+ 5,500
Census Monitoring Board					
Salaries and expenses		4,000	4,000	+ 4,000	
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad					
Salaries and expenses	265	265	490	+ 225	+ 225
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	8,900	11,000	8,900		- 2,100
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe					
Salaries and expenses	1,170	1,250	1,250	+ 80	
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	279,000	312,000	279,000		- 33,000
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and expenses	192,000	230,887	232,805	+ 40,805	+ 1,918
Offsetting fee collections—current year	- 172,523	- 185,754	- 185,754	- 13,231	
Direct appropriation	19,477	45,133	47,051	+ 27,574	+ 1,918

Federal Maritime Commission	14,150	15,300	14,150	.....	- 1,150
Salaries and expenses					
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	116,679	133,368	133,368	+ 16,689	.....
Offsetting fee collections—carryover	- 30,000	- 39,472	- 19,309	+ 10,691	+ 20,163
Offsetting fee collections—current year	- 76,500	- 93,896	- 114,059	- 37,559	- 20,163
Direct appropriation	10,179	.....	.....	- 10,179	.....
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	300,000	340,000	300,000	.....	- 40,000
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses	1,240	1,300	1,300	+ 60	.....
Ocean Policy Commission					
Salaries and expenses	3,500	.....	.....	- 3,500	.....
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and expenses	23,000	.....	.....	- 23,000	.....
Current year fees	214,000	230,000	240,000	+ 26,000	+ 10,000
1998 fees	87,000	130,800	130,800	+ 43,800	.....
Direct appropriation	324,000	360,800	370,800	+ 46,800	+ 10,000
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	288,300	263,000	251,300	- 37,000	- 11,700
Office of Inspector General	10,800	11,000	13,250	+ 2,450	+ 2,250
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	2,200	4,000	4,000	+ 1,800	.....
Guaranteed loans subsidy	128,030	144,368	164,368	+ 36,338	+ 20,000
Administrative expenses	94,000	131,000	129,000	+ 35,000	- 2,000
Total, Business loans program account	224,230	279,368	297,368	+ 73,138	+ 18,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	76,329	39,400	77,700	+ 1,371	+ 38,300
Contingent emergency appropriations		158,000			- 158,000
Administrative expenses	116,000	86,000	86,000	- 30,000	
Contingent emergency appropriations		75,000			- 75,000
Total, Disaster loans program account	192,329	358,400	163,700	- 28,629	- 194,700
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	3,300			- 3,300	
Total, Small Business Administration	718,959	911,768	725,618	+ 6,659	- 186,150
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses ¹	6,850	15,000	6,850		- 8,150
Total, title V, Related agencies	1,856,368	2,198,573	1,945,666	+ 89,298	- 252,907
Appropriations	(1,856,368)	(1,965,573)	(1,945,666)	(+ 89,298)	(- 19,907)
Contingent emergency appropriations		(233,000)			(- 233,000)
TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Working capital fund (rescission)	- 99,000		- 22,577	+ 76,423	- 22,577

Total, General Administration	- 99,000		- 22,577	+ 76,423	- 22,577
Legal Activities					
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)	- 2,000		- 5,500	- 3,500	- 5,500
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Fiscal year 1998 FBI construction (rescission)	- 4,000			+ 4,000	
No Year FBI salaries and expenses (rescission)	- 6,400			+ 6,400	
Fiscal year 1996 VGRP (rescission)	- 2,000			+ 2,000	
Fiscal year 1997 VCRP (rescission)	- 300			+ 300	
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	- 12,700			+ 12,700	
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Drug diversion control fee account			- 35,000	- 35,000	- 35,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service					
Immigration emergency fund (rescission)	- 5,000			+ 5,000	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Fiscal year 1998 Commerce (rescission)	- 2,090			+ 2,090	
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, research and facilities (rescission of emergency appropriations)		- 3,400	- 3,400	- 3,400	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Security and maintenance of United States Missions (rescission)			- 58,436	- 58,436	- 58,436
Broadcasting Board of Governors					
International Broadcasting operations (rescission)			- 18,780	- 18,780	- 18,780

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
RELATED AGENCY					
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
Maritime Administration					
Ship construction fund (rescission)	-17,000				+17,000
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-137,790	-3,400	-143,693	-5,903	-140,293
Rescissions	(-137,790)		(-140,293)	(-2,503)	(-140,293)
Rescission of emergency appropriations		(-3,400)	(-3,400)	(-3,400)	
TITLE VIII—OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	21,680			-21,680	
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	10,200			-10,200	
Immigration and Naturalization Service					
Salaries and expenses	10,000			-10,000	
Border affairs (H.R. 1141)	80,000			-80,000	
Department of Justice (Y2K conversion)	84,396			-84,396	
Total, Department of Justice	206,276			-206,276	

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of the United States Trade Representative Supplemental appropriations (H.R. 1141)	1,300				-1,300
Bureau of the Census					
Periodic censuses and programs Supplemental appropriations (H.R. 1141)	44,900				-44,900
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, research, and facilities	5,000				-5,000
Supplemental appropriations (H.R. 1141)	1,880				-1,880
Department of Commerce (Y2K conversion)	57,920				-57,920
Total, Department of Commerce	111,000				-111,000
THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and expenses: Supplemental appropriations (H.R. 1141)	921				-921
Judicial information technology fund (Y2K conversion)	13,044				-13,044
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
Diplomatic and consular programs	773,700				-773,700
Supplemental appropriations (H.R. 1141)	17,071				-17,071
Salaries and expenses	12,000				-12,000
Office of Inspector General	1,000				-1,000
Security and maintenance of United States missions	627,000				-627,000
Supplemental appropriations (H.R. 1141)	50,500				-50,500
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	10,000				-10,000
Supplemental appropriations (H.R. 1141)	2,929				-2,929
Department of State (Y2K conversion)	64,918				-64,918

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Department of State	1,559,118	.....	.....	- 1,559,118	.....
RELATED AGENCIES					
Small Business Administration					
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	71,000	.....	.....	- 71,000	.....
Administrative expenses	30,000	.....	.....	- 30,000	.....
Total, Disaster loans program account	101,000	.....	.....	- 101,000	.....
Small Business Administration (Y2K conversion)	4,840	.....	.....	- 4,840	.....
Total, Small Business Administration	105,840	.....	.....	- 105,840	.....
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
Maritime Administration (Y2K conversion)	530	.....	.....	- 530	.....
Federal Communications Commission (Y2K conversion)	8,516	.....	.....	- 8,516	.....
Federal Trade Commission (Y2K conversion)	550	.....	.....	- 550	.....
Marine Mammal Commission (Y2K conversion)	38	.....	.....	- 38	.....
Office of the US Trade Representative (Y2K conversion)	498	.....	.....	- 498	.....
Securities and Exchange Commission (Y2K conversion)	8,175	.....	.....	- 8,175	.....
United States Information Agency (Y2K conversion)	9,562	.....	.....	- 9,562	.....

United States Information Agency	- 20,000		+ 20,000	
Buying power maintenance (rescission)(H.R. 1141)				
Total, title VIII, emergency appropriations	2,004,068		-2,004,068	
Grand total:				
New budget (obligational) authority	36,200,272	46,873,551	- 918,189	- 11,591,468
Appropriations	(29,012,495)	(33,766,777)	(+ 2,263,281)	(- 2,491,001)
Emergency appropriations	(1,904,567)		(- 1,904,567)	
Contingent emergency appropriations		(233,000)		(- 233,000)
Advance appropriations		(8,662,345)		(- 8,662,345)
Rescissions		(- 1,187)	(+ 88,497)	(- 139,106)
Rescission of emergency appropriations	(- 228,790)	(- 3,400)	(- 3,400)	
Crime trust fund	(5,512,000)	(4,216,016)	(- 1,362,000)	(- 66,016)
(By transfer)	(88,604)	(78,088)	(- 17,178)	(- 6,662)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)				
(Transfer out)				
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(- 25,223)	(- 13,162)	(+ 20,223)	(+ 8,162)
	(3,266)	(3,429)	(+ 163)	

¹ President's budget proposed \$5 million for State Justice Institute.