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113TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
113–448

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2015

MAY 15, 2014.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4660]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes.

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BILL TOTALS

The Committee recommends a total of $51,539,000,000 for the departments and agencies funded in this bill for fiscal year 2015, including $51,202,000,000 in discretionary budget authority. This level of discretionary budget authority is $398,000,000, or 0.8 percent, below the fiscal year 2014 level. The recommended level is also $1,027,926,000 or 2.1 percent above the Congressional Budget Office re-estimate of the President's budget request, and $203,926,000 or 0.4 percent above the comparable budget request had the same Congressional Budget Office scorekeeping adjustments been applied to both the request and this bill. The recommendation for fiscal year 2015 does not include any emergency supplemental appropriations.

The Committee recommends terminating 33 programs, resulting in savings of more than $250,000,000 from the fiscal year 2014 level and $190,000,000 from the President's request for these same programs.

OVERSIGHT AND BUDGET REVIEW

During its review of the fiscal year 2015 budget request and execution of appropriations for fiscal year 2014, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held nine budget and oversight hearings. In addition to receiving testimony from Administration officials representing the departments and agencies funded in this bill, the Committee received testimony from expert witnesses. The Committee hearings are listed below:

Hearing	Hearing Date
The State of Efforts to Stop Human Trafficking	2/26/2014
Federal Investments in Neuroscience Research	2/27/2014
Federal Bureau of Investigation Director	3/26/2014
National Science Foundation Acting Director	3/27/2014
Drug Enforcement Administration Administrator	4/2/2014
Attorney General	4/4/2014
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Administrator	4/8/2014
Secretary of Commerce	4/9/2014
Bureau of Prisons Director	4/10/2014

As part of the Committee's oversight and analysis of the Administration's budget request, the Committee submitted a number of requests for additional information and written questions to be answered by the departments and agencies. These materials are important for the Committee in conducting oversight and making funding recommendations.

In furtherance of this oversight responsibility, the Committee began in fiscal year 2012 to require the major agencies funded in this bill to provide information on the status of balances of appropriations, including amounts that are: unobligated and uncommitted; committed to contracts, grants or other planned obligations; and obligated but unexpended. The Committee found that the agencies cannot, in all cases, provide a comprehensive picture of the status of balances.

The accurate and comprehensive reporting of balances enables the Committee to determine the amount of appropriations necessary to accomplish program purposes. The Committee rec-

ommendations under certain accounts in this report include direction concerning the use, or rescission, of unobligated balances.

Section 507 requires detailed quarterly reports from the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the National Science Foundation (NSF) on the status of unobligated balances, commitments and obligations, including the source year, or obligation year, of balances. The Committee expects that agency reports will show the status of balances at the appropriation account level, as well as at budget activity or other lower levels where such levels are reflected in the Committee's report accompanying an appropriations act. The Committee directs the agencies included in section 507 of this Act to take the necessary administrative actions (including, when necessary, the reconfiguration of internal accounting systems) to capture and routinely report this information.

MAJOR THEMES AND INITIATIVES

The Committee's funding recommendations focus resources on the areas of highest priority, reflecting the Committee's assessment of national priorities and ongoing challenges.

Law enforcement and national security.—Defending the Nation from both internal and external threats remains the Department of Justice's highest priority. This bill provides essential technological and human capital to detect, disrupt and deter threats to our national security. The bill provides $8.5 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). This level includes funding for counterterrorism efforts and to continue the development of capabilities to prevent and investigate cyber intrusions. The bill also provides $2.1 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and $1.2 billion for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). In addition, the bill includes a total of $2.1 billion in discretionary appropriations for Justice grant programs including $426 million for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution programs and $376 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants providing support for a broad range of State and local criminal justice needs.

More accurate and timely weather forecasts and warnings.—The mission of the National Weather Service is to provide forecasts and warnings for the protection of life and property and enhancement of the national economy. Recent events remind us of the loss of life, tragedy and disruption that can result from severe weather. The bill includes $1.1 billion for the operations and systems of the National Weather Service. In addition, the bill provides the requested amounts for two next-generation National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) flagship weather satellite programs: the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) ($917 million) and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R Series (GOES-R) ($981 million). These amounts will allow NOAA to maintain acquisition and launch schedules and minimize any future gaps in data that are critical to forecast accuracy.

American innovation and competitiveness.—Investments in scientific research are key to long-term economic growth. Basic research leads to innovation and improves the competitiveness of American businesses, leading, in turn, to positive impacts on the quality of life for all Americans. The bill includes $7.4 billion for

the NSF for basic scientific research, and $856 million for research and standards work at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), including $130 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to increase the competitiveness of the Nation's manufacturers. NASA's aeronautics research enables continuous innovation in aviation and space industries. The bill includes $666 million for aeronautics research, an increase of $100 million above fiscal year 2014. An efficient patent process is also critical for innovation and economic growth. The bill provides $3.5 billion for the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), which is the full estimate of fee collections for fiscal year 2015, and an increase of $434 million above fiscal year 2014. Finally, the bill includes over $1 billion for science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) education programs across NSF, NASA and NOAA.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION BY TITLE

Department of Commerce.—In title I of the bill, for the Department of Commerce, the Committee recommends a total of $8.4 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is $175 million above fiscal year 2014 and $391 million below the request. Highlights of the Committee's recommendation include:

- $3.5 billion for PTO, which is equal to the amount of fee collections estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, and an increase of $434 million, or 14.4 percent, above fiscal year 2014;
- $856 million for NIST, which is $6 million above fiscal year 2014, including $671 million for scientific and technical research, and $130 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP); and
- $5.3 billion for NOAA, $11 million above fiscal year 2014. The bill supports critical weather forecasting programs, including the requested amounts for development of the JPSS and GOES-R weather satellites. In addition, the bill includes $16 million above the request for National Weather Service operations and systems.

Department of Justice.—In title II of the bill, for the Department of Justice, the Committee recommends a total of $27.8 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is $384 million above fiscal year 2014 and $137 million above the request. Highlights of the Committee's recommendation include:

- $8.5 billion for the FBI, an increase of $125 million above fiscal year 2014, including continuing funding for national security programs, investigations of cyber attacks, and countering human trafficking and violent gang crime;
- $2.1 billion for the DEA, which is $35 million above fiscal year 2014, and an additional $367 million for prescription drug abuse regulatory and enforcement initiatives funded by diversion control fees;
- $7.0 billion for the Bureau of Prisons, which is $121 million above fiscal year 2014; and
- $2.1 billion for State and local law enforcement assistance, including $426 million for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution programs.

Science.—In title III of the bill, for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), NASA and NSF, the Committee rec-

ommends a total of $25.3 billion. Highlights of the Committee's recommendation include:

- $17.9 billion for NASA, which is $250 million above fiscal year 2014 and $435 million above the request, including:
  - — $4.2 billion for Exploration, including funding to keep NASA on schedule for upcoming Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle and Space Launch System flight milestones, and to continue progress on the commercial crew program;
  - — $3.9 billion for Space Operations, continuing the operation of the International Space Station; and
  - — $5.2 billion for Science programs, including $1.45 billion for planetary science to ensure the continuation of critical research and development programs that were imperiled by the President's request.
- $7.4 billion for the NSF, which is $232 million above fiscal year 2014 and $149 million above the request for basic scientific research and science education programs.

Related agencies.—In title IV of the bill, the Committee recommends a total of $869 million, a decrease of $12 million below fiscal year 2014 and $87 million below the request. Highlights of the Committee's recommendation include:

- $350 million for the Legal Services Corporation, which is $15 million below fiscal year 2014;
- $364 million for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which is the same as fiscal year 2014; and
- $54 million for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, which is $1 million above fiscal year 2014.

CYBERSECURITY AT FEDERAL AGENCIES

The security of Federal agency computer systems is essential to protecting national and economic security as well as ensuring public safety. Safeguarding such systems and the information they contain has been on the Government Accountability Office's (GAO) list of high-risk areas since 1997. Risks to such systems include escalating and emerging threats from around the globe, which are further heightened by steady advances in the sophistication of attack technology and the ease of obtaining and using hacking tools.

Beginning in fiscal year 2012, the Committee directed each department and agency funded in this bill to submit an annual report to the Committee describing the cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against such department or agency and their consequences; the steps taken to prevent, mitigate or otherwise respond to such attacks; the cybersecurity policies and procedures in place, including policies about ensuring safe use of computer and mobile devices by individual employees; and a description of all outreach efforts undertaken to increase awareness among employees and contractors of cybersecurity risks. The Committee expects each department and agency to submit the annual cybersecurity report for 2014 by February 5, 2015.

In addition, section 515 of the recommended bill requires the Departments of Commerce and Justice, NASA and NSF, before acquiring any high-impact or moderate-impact information system, to review and assess supply chain, cyber-espionage and sabotage risks, develop a risk mitigation strategy, and make a determination that such acquisition is in the national interest. Included in the as-

sessment of cyber-espionage and sabotage risks will be an assessment of any risk associated with a system being produced, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People's Republic of China. Each department or agency covered under section 515 shall submit quarterly reports to the Committee describing any reviews and assessments done, and any determinations made pursuant to this section, and in addition shall summarize the results of such assessments in the annual cybersecurity report described in the preceding paragraph.

REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

Section 505 of the bill contains language concerning the reprogramming of funds between programs, projects and activities. The Committee reminds the departments and agencies funded in this bill that the reprogramming process is based on comity between the Congress and the Executive Branch. This process is intended to provide departments and agencies sufficient flexibility to meet changing circumstances and emergent requirements not known at the time of congressional review of the budget while preserving congressional priorities and intent. In the absence of comity and respect for the prerogatives of the Appropriations Committees and the Congress in general, the Committee may opt to include specific program limitations and details in legislation and remove language providing the flexibility to reallocate funds. Under these circumstances, programs, projects and activities become absolutes and the executive branch shall lose the ability to propose changes in the use of appropriated funds except through legislative action.

The Committee expects that each department and agency funded in this bill shall follow the directions set forth in this bill and the accompanying report, and shall not reallocate resources or reorganize activities except as provided herein. Reprogramming procedures shall apply to funds provided in this bill, unobligated balances from previous appropriations Acts that are available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2015, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2015. As specified in section 505, the Committee expects that the Appropriations Subcommittees on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the House and Senate will be notified by letter a minimum of 15 days (or in the case of the Department of Justice 45 days) prior to any reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates or initiates a new program, project or activity;

(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 an office or employees;

(5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs or activities;

(6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

(7) augments existing programs, projects or activities in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by

10 percent funding for any program, project or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or

(8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects or activities as approved by Congress.

Any reprogramming request shall include any out-year budgetary impacts and a separate accounting of program or mission impacts on estimated carryover funds. The Committee further expects any department or agency funded in this bill which plans a reduction-in-force to notify by letter the Committee at least 30 days in advance of the date of any such planned personnel action.

RELATIONSHIP WITH BUDGET AND COMPTROLLER OFFICES

Through the years the Appropriations Committee has channeled most of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices or comptroller organizations of the various departments, agencies and commissions. Such relationships are necessary to accomplish the work of the Committee. While the Committee reserves the right to call upon all organizations in the departments, agencies and commissions for information and assistance, the primary contact between the Committee and these entities must be through the budget offices and comptroller organizations, or through a legislative affairs unit designated by the Committee to work on appropriations and budget matters.

The workload generated in the budget process is large and growing; therefore, a positive, responsive relationship between the Committee and the budget and/or comptroller offices is essential for the Committee to fulfill the Constitutional appropriations responsibilities of Congress.

WORK OPPORTUNITIES FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS

The Committee notes that Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI) is specifically authorized to manufacture products no longer made in the United States. This represents an opportunity to provide additional work opportunities for Federal prisoners, which has been identified as an important contributing factor to the safety of Federal prisons, and to reducing recidivism. The Committee directs the Departments of Commerce and Justice, NASA, and NSF to notify FPI of products they are currently purchasing from foreign sources, and to meet with FPI at least annually to discuss related procurement opportunities.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $473,000,000 in total resources for the programs of the International Trade Administration (ITA), which is $3,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $33,731,000 below the request. This amount is offset by $10,000,000 in estimated fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of $463,000,000.

Funds shall be distributed as follows; any deviation shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Industry and Analysis	$55,000,000
Enforcement and Compliance	73,000,000
Global Markets	323,000,000
Executive Direction and Administration	22,000,000
Total	$473,000,000

Reorganization.—ITA shall continue to provide regular updates regarding the ongoing reorganization that is expected to result in program efficiencies and savings. The Committee expects ITA to ensure that the reorganization is implemented in a timely fashion and in accordance with the proposal submitted to the Committee.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (U.S.&FCS).—The Committee recommends $323,000,000 for Global Markets, which includes the U.S.&FCS. This amount includes an increase of $3,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 to expand overseas presence in priority markets. The Committee directs ITA to review its existing staff complement to ensure that the maximum number of staff are deployed overseas and at Export Assistance Centers located throughout the U.S. ITA shall submit a report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act describing the current status of the National Export Initiative and progress toward the goal of doubling exports by the end of fiscal year 2014. The Committee reminds ITA that the primary mission of the Global Markets program shall continue to be export promotion.

SelectUSA.—The recommendation includes up to $7,000,000 for SelectUSA activities. The Committee expects that these funds will be used to encourage foreign direct investment and to work with U.S. companies to repatriate manufacturing or service activities back to the United States. The Committee directs that these funds shall not be used for outreach activities to state-owned entities. Commerce shall provide a report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on the type of assistance provided during fiscal year 2014 and the number and type of foreign firms that decided to locate in the United States as a result of SelectUSA assistance. The Secretary shall notify the Committee promptly if any foreign direct investment proposals facilitated by SelectUSA are referred to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.

Survey of International Air Travelers.—Within amounts provided for Industry and Analysis, the recommendation includes up to $1,500,000 for a program evaluation of the Survey of International Air Travelers. ITA is encouraged to coordinate these efforts with BrandUSA, a non-profit entity authorized to promote the U.S. as a travel destination.

Enforcement and Compliance.—The recommendation includes $73,000,000 for enforcement and compliance activities, which is $2,433,000 above fiscal year 2014. Of this amount, up to $7,000,000 is included for ITA's support of the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center (ITEC). ITA shall submit a report no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act regarding accomplishments of the ITEC during fiscal years 2013 and 2014, and proposed activities for fiscal year 2015.

China antidumping and countervailing duty activities.—The Committee retains bill language directing ITA to spend no less

than $16,400,000 for China antidumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities. The Committee awaits a report included in the statement accompanying Public Law 113–76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, regarding antidumping and countervailing duty laws. ITA shall include in this report a review of the extent to which existing laws address the anti-competitive actions of Chinese state-owned or state-invested enterprises operating in the U.S. market.

Trade enforcement remedies.—ITA shall, in cooperation with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, employ all remedies authorized by World Trade Organization rules to counter the effects of the Chinese government's extensive subsidies and their impact on U.S. products and services. The Committee awaits an assessment regarding the extent to which existing laws address these concerns, as directed in the statement accompanying Public Law 113–76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

Trade secrets.—The Committee remains concerned about the insufficient level of attention given to trade secret theft and the pace at which it is being addressed by the U.S. government. The Committee awaits a report from Commerce on this matter as directed in the statement accompanying Public Law 113–76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

Human rights training.—ITA shall continue to ensure that current and new customer-facing employees receive human rights training and provide a report to the Committee no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act regarding these efforts.

Support for firms.—The Committee encourages ITA to ensure that it is providing adequate support and services for women-, minority- and veteran-owned firms that are seeking assistance in gaining access to foreign markets for their products and services. The Committee recognizes that these firms possess tremendous economic potential if they participate more actively and effectively in export markets. As such, the Committee urges ITA to reach out to and promote such firms to enable them to contribute to our trade goals of creating jobs and increasing exports.

Bio-based chemical feed stock materials.—The Committee directs ITA to conduct a study to determine the extent, if any, of potential impacts to U.S. bio-based chemical producers caused by foreign incentives or other market distorting policies outside the United States and identify potential remedies to mitigate these market distortions. Commerce shall provide this report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

Asbestos brakes.—The manufacture of asbestos brakes has been banned in the United States for about 10 years yet the Committee understands that some imported brake pads are still manufactured with asbestos. Commerce shall submit a report within 120 days of enactment of this Act regarding the current policy with respect to the importation of asbestos-containing brakes and an assessment of the ability of U.S.-based manufacturers to produce brakes without asbestos or other banned substances.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $103,500,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), which is $2,050,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $7,049,000 below the request. Funds shall be distributed as follows; any deviation shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Export Administration	$56,500,000
Export Enforcement	41,500,000
Management and Policy Coordination	5,500,000
Total	$103,500,000

Export Administration.—The recommendation includes $56,500,000 for export administration activities, including an increase of $500,000 as requested to support additional duties as a result of the transfer of certain satellite licensing responsibilities from the State Department to BIS. BIS shall provide a report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act regarding processes it has implemented to ensure that satellites and related components are adequately safeguarded under the revised export control regime.

Export Enforcement.—The recommendation includes $41,500,000 for export enforcement activities, including an increase of $1,932,000 to support additional export control officers in Germany, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates, enhancements to the Information Triage Unit, and national level enforcement and analytic expansion. In addition, BIS shall use up to $6,000,000 in prior year unobligated balances to support these activities. BIS shall continue providing quarterly briefings regarding export control reform, to include status reports on the number and type of licenses being transferred from State as well as updates on BIS's migration to the Department of Defense's USXports, which will result in a single export licensing information technology system. The Committee expects that continued export control reform will result in process efficiencies and savings.

Internet freedom.—BIS shall submit a report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act regarding the extent to which U.S. products or services have been used by the People's Republic of China in efforts to control or suppress what information can be accessed by its citizens on the Internet. BIS shall include in this report an analysis of the so-called Tiananmen Square sanctions included in Public Law 101–246 and the extent to which these restrictions are or should be applicable to Internet hardware and software.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $247,500,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the Economic Development Administration (EDA), which is $1,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $682,000 below the request.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $210,500,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs, which is $1,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $500,000 above the request. Funds shall be distributed as follows; any deviation shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Public Works	$101,000,000
Partnership Planning	31,000,000
Technical Assistance	12,000,000
Research and Evaluation	1,500,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance	10,000,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	40,000,000
Innovative Manufacturing Loans/Section 26	5,000,000
Assistance to Coal Mining Communities	10,000,000
Total	$210,500,000

Awards documentation.—EDA shall address the matters outlined in the February 2014 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, *EDA: Documentation of Award Selection Decisions Could Be Improved*, and provide a report within 120 days of enactment of this Act outlining a plan and timeframes for addressing the deficiencies outlined in this report. In addition, GAO found that counties where EDA funded projects under Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance were generally part of nonrural areas (areas with an urban center of more than 50,000 people). Specifically, in fiscal years 2007 and 2011, respectively, 52 percent and 67 percent of all of EDA's funded projects under the two programs were in nonrural areas. EDA shall redouble its efforts to ensure that it provides support to rural areas still struggling with long-term unemployment, low per capita income and outmigration.

Assistance to coal mining communities.—The Committee is disappointed that EDA has not included in its budget a comprehensive strategy to assist communities throughout the country that are suffering significant coal mining job losses. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, coal mining jobs have decreased from about 84,400 in March 2011 to about 77,700 in March 2014—an 8 percent reduction—yet EDA has not developed a plan to assist these communities. Given a variety of factors, coal mining job losses, many in counties with fewer than 50,000 residents that have been dependent on coal mining for generations, are expected to continue. Therefore, the recommendation includes $10,000,000 for EDA to develop a comprehensive program designed to assist coal mining communities that have experienced significant job losses since 2011 and continue to experience outmigration or severe economic dislocation because of structural economic changes brought about by changes in the coal industry. EDA shall provide a report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act that outlines a comprehensive strategy, with an emphasis on infrastructure investments, broadband development, repatriation, and export opportunities, to assist these struggling communities. In developing this strategy, EDA shall consult with impacted communities and economic development organizations to ensure that this strategy is designed with locally driven solutions. The recommendation also includes an increase for Planning grants

to enable these communities to prepare Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies.

Repatriation grants.—The recommendation retains bill language carried in prior appropriations acts directing EDA to use $5,000,000 within amounts provided for Economic Adjustment Assistance to continue efforts to encourage U.S. firms to relocate their manufacturing or services back to the United States. As part of this effort, Commerce shall examine ways to include Native American communities as potential repatriation locations. In addition, the bill maintains language under the Departmental Management heading directing the Secretary to maintain a repatriation task force. The Committee is disappointed with the Department's implementation of these programs and expects that EDA and Commerce shall work more aggressively to develop these efforts. The Department shall brief the Committee no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act regarding its plan to implement these programs. The Committee directs EDA to submit a report no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act describing the number and types of entities and industries that sought to take advantage of this program, as well as a list of grants approved during fiscal year 2014. The Committee encourages EDA to make prospective grantees aware of the Assessing Costs Everywhere (ACE) Tool described under the Departmental Management section of this report.

Innovative manufacturing loans.—The recommendation includes $5,000,000 for loan guarantees under section 26 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3721). Regarding program implementation, the Committee reiterates all language on this program from the explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The Committee further expects the Department and EDA to continue working expeditiously to implement the program and to avoid additional delays, and directs the Department to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on the steps taken to implement the program and the expected future timeline for implementation. As steps are taken toward full implementation, the Committee encourages EDA to consult with the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Small and medium-sized manufacturers.—The Committee encourages EDA to continue to support and participate in public-private partnerships to support American manufacturing, and further encourages EDA to work through partnerships to connect small and medium-sized manufacturers with information technology, education, and training to help create manufacturing jobs and enhance the global competitiveness of small and medium-sized American manufacturers.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $37,000,000 for EDA salaries and expenses, which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and $1,182,000 below the request.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), which is $2,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $1,714,000 above the request.

Assistance for agricultural and manufacturing start-ups.—The Committee notes that manufacturing and agricultural start-up companies often face particular challenges that can impede their chances of success. Therefore, the Committee directs MBDA to work with the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and with ITA to see how their efforts can be better coordinated to ensure that Commerce is able to provide end-to-end services for such start-up businesses, including ones that are minority-owned.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $99,000,000 for economic and statistical analysis, which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and $12,033,000 below the request. Within amounts provided, the Committee encourages the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) to develop additional data products related to small businesses. The recommendation does not include funding for the relocation or reconfiguration of BEA's office space. The Committee understands that additional office space may be available in the Herbert C. Hoover building as a result of ongoing renovation activities. Further, the Committee recommends that the Department explore teleworking opportunities for BEA employees. The Department shall consult with the Committee regarding these matters prior to the expiration of BEA's lease in June 2016.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Committee recommends $1,106,500,000 for the Bureau of the Census, which is $161,500,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $104,928,000 below the request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $248,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Census ("the Bureau"), which is $4,000,000 below fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request. This amount assumes $12,794,000 in administrative savings, as proposed by the Bureau.

Funds shall be distributed as follows; any deviation shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Current Economic Statistics	$183,727,000
Current Demographic Statistics	61,673,000
Survey Development and Data Services	2,600,000
Total	$248,000,000

Longitudinal database.—The recommendation includes $5,000,000 for research enhancements to the longitudinal database, which will include information on the links between business re-

search and development, innovation, and entrepreneurship. Census shall provide a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act regarding the status of this research and the timeframes for making this information available to the public.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends a total of $858,500,000 for periodic censuses and programs, which is $165,500,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $104,928,000 below the request. The recommendation provides for a transfer of $1,551,000 to the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for oversight of the Census Bureau. Funds shall be distributed as follows; any deviation shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Economic Statistics Programs:	
Economic Censuses	$115,000,000
Census of Governments	9,000,000
Demographic Statistics Programs:	
Intercensal Demographic Estimates	9,900,000
2020 Decennial Census	625,000,000
Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign	9,600,000
Geographic Support	58,000,000
Data Processing System	43,000,000
Unallocated Reduction	– 11,000,000
Total	$858,500,000

Economic Censuses.—The recommendation includes $115,000,000 for the Economic Census. This level of funding will support dissemination of 2012 Economic Census products and enable Census to begin planning for the 2017 Economic Census.

American Community Survey (ACS).—The Committee is aware that the Bureau has convened Federal agencies to review questions included on the ACS to ensure that all questions are necessary and that the ACS is the appropriate survey vehicle to gather the information. The Committee notes that no question can be removed from the ACS without an open public comment process. The Committee is also aware that the Bureau now has a Respondent Advocate who is responsible for assisting respondents who have concerns with the ACS and for engaging with the Congress to address constituent concerns. The Bureau shall provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on efforts to ensure the necessity of all the questions on the ACS; on efforts to ensure that non-response follow-up is conducted in the least intrusive manner; and on congressional outreach conducted by the Respondent Advocate. Finally, the Committee urges the Census Bureau to pursue the support of the Congress with respect to its plans to use adaptive design methods in the ACS and the upcoming 2020 Decennial Census.

2020 Decennial Census.—The Committee recommends $625,000,000 for activities in support of the 2020 Decennial Census and ACS. Of this amount, $387,000,000 is provided to support completion of research and the beginning design, development, and testing for the 2020 Census. The Committee is aware that the Census Bureau has modeled design changes that could reduce the cost of the 2020 Census by more than $5 billion compared to repeating the same design and methods used for the 2010 Decennial. Significant design changes include using a "bring your own device" model for enumerators; changes in address canvassing; expanded internet

response options; expanded use of administrative records; a reduced field office footprint; and more directed non-response follow-up protocols. The Committee urges the Bureau to work aggressively to narrow its focus on the path forward on various research activities underway and to engage the Congress regarding the various options noted above. The Committee understands that the Census Bureau is considering numerous alternatives to the separate Race and Hispanic Origin questions that were included in the 2010 Census. The Committee expects the Bureau to consult with interested parties, the Congress, and the National Advisory Committee on Racial, Ethnic and Other Populations before making any such changes to the 2020 Decennial Census questions.

Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing.—The recommendation includes $43,000,000 to support Census Bureau efforts to establish an enterprise approach to data collection and processing. The Committee supports the Bureau's efforts to develop a more flexible and secure enterprise architecture as it will enable Census to realize economies of scale to support data collection efforts. The Bureau shall provide quarterly briefings regarding the status of these efforts beginning with the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. Information in these briefings shall include but not be limited to the current systems, costs to maintain them, the surveys supported, FTE associated with those systems, and the anticipated date that various IT systems will be retired and data merged onto the larger enterprise architecture. Census shall provide these reports concurrently to the OIG and GAO.

Small population groups.—The Committee is concerned about the availability of data on small population groups. In many ethnic and immigrant communities, gathering accurate information about smaller subgroups is important for policymakers, as the needs among the various populations vary significantly. The Committee urges the Bureau to ensure that reliable information about these subgroups, especially numerically smaller groups, is collected and published, and directs the Bureau to provide a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act describing the steps it will take to ensure the availability and accuracy of these data.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $36,700,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which is $9,300,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $14,300,000 below the request.

Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP).—The recommendation includes up to $12,000,000 for BTOP grant closeout activities and for ongoing administration of BTOP grants. This amount reflects the $12,264,000 reduction proposed by NTIA as the BTOP program begins closeout activities associated with the remaining 80 grants. The Committee directs NTIA to continue submitting quarterly reports on BTOP. In addition, NTIA shall provide a report no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act regarding the status of the seven projects that were awarded to support deployment of 700 MHz public safety broadband networks and

whether these projects are being deployed in coordination with FirstNet as established under Public Law 112–96. The Committee expects NTIA to continue providing periodic updates regarding all FirstNet activities at NTIA and NIST.

Expanding Community Broadband and the Digital Economy.—The Committee includes up to $3,000,000 for NTIA to maintain its ability to provide technical assistance to communities across the country as they implement or expand broadband connectivity. The Committee encourages NTIA to ensure that it prioritizes technical assistance to communities that still lack high speed broadband connectivity.

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).—The Committee is concerned by NTIA's announcement of its intent to transition certain Internet domain name functions to the global multistakeholder community. Any such transition represents a significant public policy change and should be preceded by an open and transparent process. In order for this issue to be considered more fully by the Congress, the recommendation for NTIA does not include any funds to carry out a transition of these functions. The Committee expects that NTIA will maintain the existing no-cost contract with ICANN throughout fiscal year 2015.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $3,458,000,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), the full amount of fiscal year 2015 fee collections estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. The spending authority provided represents an increase of $434,000,000, or 14 percent, above fiscal year 2014. The recommendation continues language making available any excess fee collections above the estimated level and appropriated in this Act. PTO shall continue to provide monthly reports on its actual and projected fee collections.

Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund.—The recommendation includes bill language regarding excess fees deposited in the Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund. The Committee reminds PTO that prior to obligating any of the funds in the Reserve Fund during fiscal year 2015, PTO shall submit to the Committee a reprogramming notification with a spending plan describing the intended uses of funds. The Committee expects that any such reprogramming will describe how the expenditure of these reserve funds will improve patent quality, reduce the backlog of pending applications and appeals, improve the information technology infrastructure or otherwise improve the efficiency and effectiveness of PTO.

Operating reserve.—The Committee notes that PTO is planning to grow its operating reserve to $950,851,000 for Patents and to $119,480,000 for Trademarks by the end of fiscal year 2015. These amounts are projected to grow to a combined $1,113,675,000 in fiscal year 2016 and $2,064,337,000 by fiscal year 2019. It is unclear why PTO would need to build such a large reserve of unspent fees and how that relates to projected backlog, workload, and pendency

targets. The Committee is also perplexed that PTO would grow such a sizeable reserve given the current fragile state of its IT infrastructure. Accordingly, the Committee encourages PTO to reexamine its fee structure and maximize investment in addressing IT deficiencies as soon as possible.

Patents End 2 End (PE2E).—The Committee understands that during fiscal year 2015, PTO plans to spend about $16,368,000 on PE2E with another $64,365,000 for PE2E–2. PTO plans to deploy PE2E to all patent examiners by the first quarter of fiscal year 2015 with all examiners receiving training on PE2E by the end of the fiscal year. PTO shall provide quarterly briefings on the status of PE2E, PE2E–2, the proposed retirement of legacy IT systems and cost savings associated with those retirements, and any efficiencies achieved in patent processing as a result of these information technology investments.

Satellite offices.—PTO shall provide a report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act regarding the status of the four PTO satellite offices in Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colorado; Detroit, Michigan; and San Jose, California, to include staffing levels, applications examined, efficiencies achieved and other benefits realized.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $855,800,000 for NIST, which is $5,800,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $44,200,000 below the request.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

The Committee recommends $670,500,000 for NIST's scientific and technical programs, which is $19,500,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $9,500,000 below the request. The recommendation does not adopt the proposed termination of the NIST Summer Institute for Middle School teachers.

Laboratory programs.—The recommendation includes $597,512,000 for NIST Laboratory programs. This amount is the same as the request to support U.S. innovation, advanced manufacturing and industrial competitiveness. Within this amount, up to $5,900,000 is provided for the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace (NSTIC). Given the lack of progress associated with the pilots funded thus far, the recommended amount only supports ongoing programmatic efforts and does not include the second year of funding for fiscal year 2014 grant awardees or funds to award new grants in fiscal year 2015. NIST shall provide a report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act regarding the status of each of the pilots funded and milestones achieved, the near-term plans for continuing this program, and proposed future efforts. NIST shall use the remaining $10,600,000 proposed for NSTIC to enhance research and standards activities in its core lab programs.

Cybersecurity Center of Excellence.—The Committee is aware that the Nation's retail sector is vulnerable to and targeted by cyberattacks. The Committee encourages NIST to build on its existing industry-sector focused work to create a retail-specific cybersecurity initiative and partner as appropriate with academic entities

and national leaders in retail cybersecurity and retail supply chain management and logistics.

Standards Coordination and Special Programs.—The recommendation includes $55,676,000 for standards coordination and special programs. Within these amounts, up to $5,000,000 is included to maintain NIST's current forensic research and standards work. The recommendation does not include the requested increase of $3,500,000 to support or operate Forensic Science Advisory Committees.

Tornado resistant structures.—While NIST has made great strides in developing and encouraging the adoption of standards to make buildings more fire, wind and earthquake resistant, the Committee is concerned that insufficient progress has been made in the development and adoption of cost-effective measures to make homes and businesses more disaster resilient in tornado-prone areas of the South, West and Midwest. The Committee believes NIST should formally establish standards both for new construction and for existing buildings and homes that are located in areas prone to severe weather. NIST is encouraged to partner with academic institutions and industry to establish such standards and models for more resilient construction.

Windstorm research and disaster resiliency.—As part of its efforts to improve the resiliency of buildings, NIST is encouraged to partner with academic research institutions that have expertise in the effects of natural disasters to replicate high-force windstorm impacts on buildings and test large, integrated models of such impacts.

Canine detection standards.—The Committee recognizes canine detection teams play a critical role in law enforcement and homeland security efforts yet no widely accepted standards or protocols exist on the breeding, training, and deployment of canine detection teams. The Committee encourages NIST to continue its existing research programs on canine olfactory detection of explosives and to collaborate with subject matter experts in academia, the private sector, and Federal, State, and local stakeholders as appropriate to develop such standards and protocols.

Textile research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the U.S. textile industry and encourages NIST to pursue advanced textile and apparel research and manufacturing activities.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee recommends $130,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services, which is $13,000,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $31,000,000 below the request. The entire amount recommended in this account is for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP), which is $2,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $11,000,000 below the request. The Committee reiterates its support for the MEP program which helps U.S. businesses streamline manufacturing techniques and increase efficiency and profits through training resources as well as specific project assistance to the U.S. domestic manufacturing industry.

Program efficiencies.—The Committee is aware of recent efforts by MEP to examine ways to reduce administrative costs and provide more direct assistance to the Centers. Accordingly, MEP shall provide a report within 60 days of enactment of this Act detailing

the amount of funds to be maintained at headquarters and the uses of those funds.

Technology and supply chain connections.—Within funds provided for MEP, the Committee urges NIST to develop technological solutions, on both a regional and nationwide basis, to help companies, communities, colleges and universities, inventors, and entrepreneurs find one another and facilitate strategic partnerships. The Committee believes that finding ways of accelerating such supply chain connections is indispensable to any serious effort to create and sustain manufacturing jobs in the United States, and that technology—particularly Internet-based approaches—can play a vital role in enabling such connections to be quickly and easily realized. The Department shall report to the Committee on these efforts, including any lessons learned and future plans. This report shall be delivered no later than one year after enactment, with an interim report provided no later than 180 days after enactment.

Manufacturing Innovation Institutes.—The Committee is aware that prior year funds under this account have been used for NIST contributions to interagency support for Manufacturing Innovation Institutes. Any such contributions in fiscal year 2015 shall be proposed as a reprogramming of funds under the procedures in section 505 of this Act.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $55,300,000 for NIST construction, which is $700,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $3,700,000 below the request.

Construction and Major Renovations.—The recommendation includes $11,100,000 to continue ongoing renovations of NIST's Boulder, Colorado laboratory.

Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs.—The recommendation includes $44,200,000 for ongoing maintenance of the NIST labs. NIST shall continue to provide updates on the projects funded within this account, to include milestones and total amount of funding necessary for completion.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends a total of $5,325,120,000 in discretionary funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is $10,514,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $163,615,000 below the request. The recommendation prioritizes funding for National Weather Service (NWS) operations, weather research, and related satellite programs.

National Ocean Policy.—The Committee notes that no funding was provided in fiscal year 2014, and none was requested in fiscal year 2015, to implement the National Ocean Policy. Consequently, no funds for National Ocean Policy activities are included under any NOAA program, project or activity in this Act.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total program level of $3,220,480,000 under this account for the coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite and other programs of NOAA. This total funding

level includes $3,089,480,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of $116,000,000 from balances in the "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries" fund and $15,000,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The direct appropriation of $3,089,480,000 is $67,912,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $148,513,000 below the request.

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

National Ocean Service.—The recommendation provides $473,446,000 for National Ocean Service (NOS) operations, research, and facilities.

Navigation, Observations, and Positioning.—The recommendation provides $191,500,000 for Navigation, Observations, and Positioning. Within this amount, the Committee expects NOAA to prioritize its mission-critical responsibilities, including mapping and charting, geodesy, and tides and current data activities. The recommendation includes a $4,000,000 increase as requested for coastal LIDAR surveys.

Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS).—The recommendation includes $29,500,000 for IOOS regional observations, including $1,000,000 to accelerate development and integration of new marine sensor technologies that have been funded in prior appropriations acts.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS).—The recommendation does not endorse NOAA's proposal to consolidate NCCOS facilities and instead continues funding for all existing labs in fiscal year 2015. NOAA shall submit a comprehensive analysis no later than one year after enactment of this Act on all NCCOS facilities and labs, to include current maintenance costs as well as a detailed analysis of how the research conducted by NCCOS laboratories would be affected by any proposed NCCOS lab consolidation.

Coastal Storms Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Coastal Storms Program buoys and encourages NOAA to consult with the local user community to develop cost-sharing arrangements as appropriate prior to terminating operation of the buoys.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Navigation, Observations, and Positioning	
Navigation, Observations, and Positioning	$137,000
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	29,500
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	25,000
Navigation, Observations, and Positioning	191,500
Coastal Science and Assessment	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	70,500
Competitive External Research	9,000
Coastal Science and Assessment	79,500
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	42,000

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE—Continued

Operations, Research, and Facilities

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Coastal Zone Management Grants	66,146
Coral Reef Program	26,000
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	47,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	21,300
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	202,446
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$473,446

National Marine Fisheries Service.—The Committee recommends $790,200,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) operations, research, and facilities.

Protected Species Research and Management.—The Committee recommends $177,500,000 for Protected Species Research and Management programs. Within available resources, the Committee encourages NOAA to maintain funding for marine mammal stranding grants.

Biological opinions related to pesticide registration.—The Committee recognizes that the National Research Council (NRC) raised serious concerns in its April 2013 report, *Assessing Risks to Endangered and Threatened Species From Pesticides*, about NMFS' methods in conducting scientific assessments of ecological risks from pesticides as required by the Endangered Species Act. The Committee encourages NMFS to revise its six biological opinions on pesticide registrations released since 2008 to comply with the Interim Approaches for National-Level Pesticide Endangered Species Act Assessment's methodology developed by NMFS and other Federal agencies in response to the NRC report. NMFS shall provide a report to the Committee on Appropriations no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act regarding its plans to comply with the recommendations in the NRC report and to implement the Interim Approaches.

Pacific Coast groundfish.—In the event that legislation is enacted during fiscal year 2015 that authorizes changes to the existing loan program that has funded the Pacific Coast groundfish fishing capacity reduction program, the recommendation includes up to $275,000 to support those changes.

Data validation processes.—The Committee is aware that NOAA ingests multiple data sets, including catch histories from recreational for-hire fishing and commercial fleets, in developing its fishery quotas. NOAA shall provide a report no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act regarding the role of estimate spikes in determining such quotas, with an emphasis on reported spikes in the Atlantic sea bass fishery during calendar year 2013.

Electronic monitoring.—Within funds for Fisheries Research and Management Programs, the recommendation includes up to $2,000,000 for development and implementation of electronic monitoring and reporting technologies. NOAA shall review its existing electronic monitoring research and pilots and engage stakeholders in order to rapidly implement a solution that will enhance safety and improve and expand data collection efforts that are less costly

and burdensome on the fishing industry. NOAA shall report no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on its efforts to engage with stakeholders and no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act shall provide a plan with milestones for implementation across all applicable fisheries.

Stock assessments.—The Committee recognizes that NOAA fisheries stock assessments are the cornerstone of fishery conservation and management measurements but the current stock assessment data inputs must be improved. The Committee continues to provide significant funding to NOAA for fishery surveys and other activities in support of stock assessments yet problems persist with the frequency of surveys, adequacy of the data, and the use of independent research in developing stock assessments. NOAA shall provide quarterly briefings to the Committee, beginning with the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, on its stock assessment program, to include but not be limited to its process for determining its yearly data collection efforts, specific costs for each survey, and protocols for ingesting independent fishery data.

Epipelagic apex predators.—The Committee is aware of growing evidence that yellowfin tuna and other epipelagic apex predators are aggregating at offshore oil platforms in a similar manner to their more traditional aggregation points. These offshore rigs may alter yellowfin movements, diet, diseases, growth, age at maturity, and spawning. However, NOAA lacks fundamental data on how this new association may impact these species. The recommendation includes funding to examine the impact of offshore oil platforms on the biology of highly migratory species. NOAA shall provide a report on the results of this research no later than one year after enactment of this Act.

Cooperative research.—The recommendation includes $12,000,000 for cooperative research which shall be used to support external, independent data collection and other research. The Committee expects that all funding provided shall be used for cooperative fisheries research and not for NOAA activities or administrative overhead costs. NOAA shall submit a report no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act listing all cooperative research grants funded in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, to include the amount, the fishery, the type of information collected, and the expected uses for that data. The Committee is concerned that cooperative research is not ingested into fishery stock assessments in a timely manner. The report shall address NOAA procedures and timeframes for making use of this independent fisheries research.

Biological opinions.—The Committee is concerned with the amount of time NMFS takes to issue required biological opinions for infrastructure projects. Delays in conducting necessary reviews and timely issuance of biological opinions can adversely impact completion of studies or permitting actions required for infrastructure projects of critical importance to the Nation and local communities where the projects will be undertaken. Delays in issuing the necessary opinions have a ripple effect on the project's costs to the Federal government and non-Federal interests. Because these infrastructure projects support economic development and job creation, the Committee urges NMFS to take all necessary steps within its authority to expedite project reviews and issue biological opinions in a timely fashion. NMFS is further urged to improve its

coordination with other Federal agencies that have lead responsibilities regarding these key infrastructure projects.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Protected Species Research and Management	
Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base	$39,000
Species Recovery Grants	7,000
Marine Mammals	47,000
Marine Turtles	11,000
Other Protected Species (marine fish, plants and invertebrates)	10,000
Atlantic Salmon	4,000
Pacific Salmon	59,500
Total, Protected Species Research and Management	177,500
Fisheries Research and Management	
Fisheries Research and Management Programs Base	176,725
National Catch Share Program	20,000
Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishing Capacity Reduction Program	275
Expand Annual Stock Assessments—Improve Data Collection	72,000
Economics and Social Sciences Research	7,300
Salmon Management Activities	30,000
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	32,000
Fisheries Statistics	22,000
Fish Information Networks	22,000
Survey and Monitoring Projects	24,000
Fisheries Oceanography	2,100
American Fisheries Act	3,700
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2,500
Reducing Bycatch	3,500
Product Quality and Safety	6,700
Total, Fisheries Research and Management	424,800
Enforcement and Observers/Training	
Enforcement	65,000
Observers/Training	43,000
Total, Enforcement and Observers/Training	108,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	
Sustainable Habitat Management	25,000
Total, Habitat Conservation and Restoration	25,000
Other Activities Supporting Fisheries	
Antarctic Research	2,900
Aquaculture	5,600
Climate Regimes and Ecosystem Productivity	2,000
Computer Hardware and Software	1,800
Cooperative Research	12,000
Information Analyses and Dissemination	15,000
Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment and Prediction Program	800
National Environmental Policy Act	6,500
NMFS Facilities Maintenance	3,300
Regional Studies	5,000
Total, Other Activities Supporting Fisheries	54,900
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$790,200

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.—The Committee recommendation includes $379,800,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) operations, research, and facilities. Given continued resource constraints, it is incumbent on NOAA to ensure that its research programs support the operational mission of each NOAA line office and that research efforts are an integral component in meeting line office program goals and milestones.

Regional Climate Data and Information.—Within amounts provided for Regional Climate Data and Information, the recommendation includes $13,500,000 for the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) to support competitive research grants, maintain existing NIDIS activities and develop and expand the Regional Drought Early Warning Information System. Funding provided shall also be used to maintain current operating levels at the six Regional Climate Centers.

Independent analysis.—NOAA is encouraged to increase funding for academia to perform independent climate model evaluation studies and to enable the production of atmospheric data sets from satellite observations for such studies. Satellite observations of the atmosphere provide information that is critical in the interpretation of Earth-based observations and in the evaluation and improvement of climate model simulations.

Weather and Air Chemistry Research.—The Committee includes $84,800,000 for Weather and Air Chemistry Research, an increase of $3,600,000 above fiscal year 2014, and encourages NOAA to continue research efforts that lead to near-term, affordable, and attainable advances in observational, computing, and modeling capabilities to deliver substantial improvements in weather forecasting for the protection of life and property. NOAA shall substantially accelerate the transition of its research to operations in ways easily adopted by the operational forecasting community.

Earth System Prediction Capability (ESPC).—The Committee encourages OAR to prioritize ESPC research at its Weather Labs and Cooperative Institutes that supports improvements to weather models associated with prediction of major storms, tropical storm tracks, tornado outbreaks and other hazardous weather phenomena that are essential to warning the public of such hazards, and not divert funding from these activities to support climate modeling.

U.S. Weather Research Program.—The recommendation includes the requested increase of $3,000,000 to accelerate the transition from weather research to operational forecasting, specifically supporting enhancements in tornado, hurricane, storm surge, inundation and ice cover forecasting. NOAA shall report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act regarding the specific research activities to be funded with this increase and program milestones. In addition, no later than one year after enactment of this Act, NOAA shall provide a report on all ongoing weather research programs, to include a list of all projects, development funds spent to date, expected duration of the research and timeframes for terminating or transitioning research to the operational phase.

Multi-function Phased Array Radar (MPAR).—The Committee recognizes the importance of the MPAR program in the development and implementation of the next generation weather and aircraft radars. MPAR is expected to extend tornado warning lead

times from 14 minutes to 20 minutes, reduce false alarm rates, and improve detection and warning of high-impact severe weather. If appropriate, NOAA shall establish a Joint Coordinating Committee to serve as the focal point for MPAR research and development efforts. In addition, NOAA shall provide a report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act regarding timeframes for determining the operational feasibility of MPAR, to include yearly costs and schedule milestones. NOAA shall consult with its government and academic research partners in developing this report.

Ocean Exploration and Research.—The Committee recommends $28,000,000 for ocean exploration and research activities. NOAA's ocean exploration program should continue to conduct fundamental exploration and surveys of the world's oceans with a primary focus on America's Exclusive Economic Zones of the Continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Pacific Territories. The Committee encourages NOAA to partner with non-governmental organizations and academic institutions in these activities.

Ocean Research Advisory Panel (ORAP).—The recommendation does not include funds requested for the ORAP as legislation authorizing the transfer of this panel from the Department of Defense to NOAA has not been enacted.

Sea Grant.—The Committee notes the success of the Sea Grant program's Coastal Communities Adaptation Initiative, which assists municipalities in complying with the Community Rating System, a flood risk management mitigation program for the National Flood Insurance Program.

High Performance Computing Initiatives.—The recommendation includes $12,000,000 within the ORF account to accelerate the adoption of advanced computing, communications, and information technology throughout NOAA. In addition, the recommendation includes $13,500,000 within the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account for high performance computing research initiatives. The Committee continues to support investments in NOAA's supercomputing capacity programs. NOAA shall submit a report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act regarding the fiscal year 2014 activities and milestones achieved with funding provided to NOAA for these efforts and the planned fiscal year 2015 investments and associated milestones.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research, Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee supports collaboration between NOAA and external academic institutions that conduct scientific research for the conservation of coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems within U.S. waters. The Committee recognizes that the science sponsored through such collaboration is imperative for management of these coral reefs for ecosystem resilience and for the effective implementation of the National Coral Reef Action Strategy, especially with regard to the identification of local action strategies addressing key threats in each of the jurisdictions that have coral reefs within their boundaries. The Committee encourages NOAA to strengthen its partnerships with institutes focused on management-driven coral reef research.

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH
Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Climate Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	$51,000
Regional Climate Data and Information	25,000
Climate Competitive Research, Sustained Observations and Regional Information	43,000
Total, Climate Research	119,000
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	64,000
U.S. Weather Research Program	7,300
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	13,500
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	84,800
Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	25,000
National Sea Grant College Program	62,000
Marine Aquaculture Program	2,000
Ocean Exploration and Research	28,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	6,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	41,000
Total, Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	164,000
High Performance Computing Initiatives	12,000
Total, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$379,800

National Weather Service.—The Committee recommends $943,180,000 for National Weather Service (NWS) operations, research, and facilities, which is $16,327,000 above the request, to maintain critical capabilities to provide weather forecasts and warnings.

New budget structure.—The Committee adopts the new budget structure proposed by the NWS in its fiscal year 2015 budget request. This structure represents a more logical format that aligns budget needs against functional activities. The NWS shall provide regular updates to the Committee regarding progress implementing this new structure. The Committee expects that these changes will allow NWS to achieve efficiencies, fill critical staff vacancies, improve service delivery, meet or exceed programmatic milestones in forecasting, and speed deployment of new forecasting technologies. The Committee expects NOAA to ensure that all budget, finance, and program managers throughout NOAA are adequately trained to ensure compliance with applicable financial management guidelines, policy, and Federal law. NOAA shall consult with the GAO in planning for such training.

Analyze, Forecast, and Support.—The recommendation includes $483,187,000 for analyze, forecast, and support activities. This amount includes $6,000,000 above the request to restore NOAA's proposed reductions to tsunami grant funds. The Analyze, Forecast, and Support program funds the operation of the Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs), River Forecast Centers, the seven National Centers and the Tsunami Warning Centers. The recommended level

will support 24×7 weather surveillance, forecast, and warning services and operation of the service centers. In addition, this funding will enable NOAA to train and identify Incident Meteorologists for support of wildland fire decision making; provide Impact-Based Decision Support Services to government partners during routine and high impact events; and embed meteorologists in all Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Air Traffic Control Centers and the FAA Command Center. NOAA shall provide a report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act regarding the latter three initiatives, how these external relationships currently operate and how they can be improved to protect life and property.

Observations.—The recommendation includes $194,777,000 for observation activities. This funding supports surface, ocean and upper air observations, Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD), the Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS), ocean buoys and aircraft observations. This level of funding will support ASOS maintenance and plans for a service life extension program (SLEP). NOAA shall brief the Committee regarding the upcoming ASOS SLEP no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Tsunami warning network.—The recommendation includes $27,000,000 for NOAA's Strengthen U.S. Tsunami Warning Network. This amount fully funds the planned maintenance activities for the Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART) buoy network for fiscal year 2015 as requested in the Observations program line. The Committee is disappointed that despite fully funding the DART buoy network in fiscal year 2014, NOAA was unable to maintain its own 80 percent availability standard for the DART network. The Committee expects NOAA to maintain no less than its 80 percent availability standard, repair any DART stations that are not currently operational, and report to the Committee no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act regarding the status of the entire DART network. The Committee understands that NOAA is pursuing opportunities with international partners to collaboratively maintain the global DART array and enhance tsunami detection capabilities. NOAA shall keep the Committee informed of these discussions. The recommendation also restores the proposed termination of the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program Grants within the Analyze, Forecast, and Support line item. NWS is encouraged to consult with NOS to ensure that the program is managed to reach the maximum number of communities.

Science and Technology Integration.—The recommendation includes $128,600,000 for Science and Technology Integration activities. This program funds NWS internal research and development activities in cooperation with other NOAA line offices, partner agencies, and external weather data customers. The recommended amount restores the proposed $8,000,000 reduction to the Hurricane Forecast Improvement Project. The Committee expects NOAA to maintain its hurricane forecast track and intensity accuracy research activities. The total amount also includes up to $1,000,000 for centralized national hydrologic modeling as requested.

Workforce and infrastructure analysis.—Within the amount for Science and Technology Integration, the recommendation includes $3,000,000 as requested to support workforce and infrastructure

analysis as outlined in recent independent analyses of NWS. The Committee is supportive of efforts by NWS to develop a framework for continuous improvement. NOAA shall brief the Committee regarding these efforts and provide a report no later than one year after enactment of this Act regarding the results of this analysis. In conjunction with this effort, NOAA is encouraged to engage with various stakeholders and make recommendations to the Congress regarding the creation of a weather commission.

Central Processing.—The recommendation provides $96,517,000 for Central Processing, including funds for the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS), the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction System (AHPS), modeling and supercomputing programs. The recommendation does not assume the proposed funding reduction for information technology officers.

Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System.—Within amounts for Central Processing, the recommendation includes $21,592,000 to complete AWIPS II deployment and maintain hardware and software. The Committee notes that AWIPS II development was completed in 2011 and deployment will be completed in 2015. NOAA shall provide a report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act regarding the status of deployment, improvements realized, and funds necessary to sustain and improve future functionality.

Dissemination.—The recommendation includes $40,099,000 for Dissemination activities. This activity funds the communications technology that NWS uses to collect, tailor and distribute its data and products. Systems included in this program include the telecommunications gateway, NOAA weather radio, and the satellite data ground readiness program.

Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen) Weather Program.—Within the amount provided for Dissemination, the recommendation includes $7,154,000 for NOAA's support of the NextGen initiative. NOAA shall provide a report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act regarding overall status of the program, to include expenditures to date and milestones achieved, development issues, and recommendations for next steps.

Severe weather studies.—NOAA and its Federal government and academic research partners conducted two severe weather studies in the Great Plains region, Vortex I and Vortex II. NOAA is encouraged to conduct a similar research program in the Southeastern United States in cooperation with other government agencies and private sector and academic partners as appropriate. This research could in part establish why tornadic activity in the southeast region results in more deaths per capita than any other region of the country.

Storm surge modeling.—The Committee encourages NOAA to solicit input from the academic research community to examine alternative real-time storm surge predictive capabilities that account for regional variances and may complement NOAA's Sea, Lake, and Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Observations	$194,777
Central Processing	96,517
Analyze, Forecast, and Support	483,187
Dissemination	40,099
Science & Technology Integration	128,600
Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$943,180

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS).—The Committee recommends $189,200,000 for NESDIS operations, research, and facilities. The recommendation adopts the revised budget structure proposed in the budget request. The Committee encourages NOAA to continue working with local communities to develop sustainable transition plans to enable interested communities to assume operations and maintenance costs of weather stations that are part of the U.S. Regional Climate Reference Network. The Committee understands that some localities are prepared to dedicate State and local funding required to operate and maintain the weather stations beginning in fiscal year 2015.

Office of Satellite and Product Operations.—The recommendation includes $84,000,000 for Satellite and Product Operations. This activity funds the command and control of NOAA operational environmental satellites. This level of funding will support the transition of high resolution information transmissions into operations.

National Environmental Information Office.—The recommendation includes $69,000,000 for the National Environmental Information Office. This program is the official data management entity for oceanographic, geophysical, and climatological information within the United States. Funds support the National Climatic Data Center, the National Oceanographic Data Center, and the National Geophysical Data Center.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE
Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Satellite and Product Operations	$84,000
NSOF operations	8,500
Subtotal, Office of Satellite and Product Operations	92,500
Product Development, Readiness and Application	26,000
Subtotal, Product Development, Readiness and Application	26,000
Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs	1,000
Office of Space Commercialization	600
Group on Earth Observations	100
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	120,200
National Environmental Information Office	69,000

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE—Continued

Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Total, Data Centers and Information Services	69,000
Total, NESDIS, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$189,200

Program Support.—The recommendation includes $444,654,000 for Program Support operations, research, and facilities.

Management and administrative costs.—The recommendation includes language capping NOAA corporate services administrative support costs at $215,654,000. In addition to this funding, the Committee notes that each line office also includes its own "Headquarters Program Support" costs. NOAA shall continue efforts to standardize the treatment of management and administrative costs in each line office in a manner that maximizes transparency and accountability, and reduce or eliminate unnecessary travel, printing, supply purchases, conference attendance, and other non-mission critical costs.

NOAA education program.—The Committee includes $22,400,000 for NOAA's education program. NOAA shall spend no less than $14,400,000 of the amount provided to continue its Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions. Within these funds, NOAA is encouraged to create an additional Cooperative Science Center at an Hispanic Serving Institution. Within the remaining base education funds, NOAA is encouraged to develop an education grant program to support existing community-based school-age education programs that seek to promote environmental awareness, energy efficiency and conservation, and recycling.

STEM consolidation.—The recommendation does not adopt any of NOAA's proposed STEM education consolidation proposals. NOAA is expected to maintain these programs at current operating levels.

Extramural research.—The Committee believes that NOAA benefits from collaboration with academia and the private sector with respect to cooperative institutes and competitive research as these relationships build broad community support, leverage external funding for mission-oriented research, strengthen the science within NOAA, and create new advances in scientific knowledge.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.—The recommendation includes $206,600,000, which is an increase of $5,400,000 above fiscal year 2014, to support 3,170 days at sea and 2,795 flight hours on NOAA vessels and aircraft.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Program Support	
Corporate Services	
Under Secretary and Associate Offices	$27,000
NOAA-Wide Corporate Services and Agency Management	107,354
DOC Accounting System	10,000

PROGRAM SUPPORT—Continued

Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Payment to the DOC Working Capital Fund	38,000
IT Security	8,300
NOAA Facilities Management, Maintenance, Construction and Safety	25,000
Subtotal, Corporate Services and Facilities	215,654
NOAA Education Program	
Education Partnership Program/Minority Serving Institutions	14,400
NOAA Education Program Base	8,000
Subtotal, NOAA Education Program	22,400
Total, Program Support	238,054
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Marine Operations and Maintenance	175,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	31,600
Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	206,600
Total, Program Support and OMAO, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$444,654

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends a total program level of $2,189,290,000 in direct obligations under this heading, of which $2,176,290,000 is appropriated from the general fund and $13,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The direct appropriation is $153,426,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $30,102,000 below the request. The following narrative descriptions and tables identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this Act:

National Weather Service.—The recommendation includes $136,494,000 for NWS systems acquisitions and construction, the full amount requested.

Next Generation Weather Radar.—Within amounts for Observations, the recommendation includes $9,300,000 as requested to extend the useful life of the NEXRAD weather radar infrastructure. The Committee notes that 85 percent of all tornado warnings are based on radar detections.

NWS Telecommunications Gateway.—Within amounts for Dissemination, the recommendation includes $21,215,000 as requested to continue improvements to NWS's infrastructure that collects and disseminates weather products. This multi-year effort began in fiscal year 2013 and is expected to be complete by fiscal year 2017.

NWS Facilities.—The recommendation includes $5,650,000 as requested to support costs associated with WFO and River Forecast Center (RFC) relocations. NOAA shall provide a report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act describing the status of each WFO and RFC, to include the lease arrangements, status of forecasting equipment, and facility conditions.

Relocation.—Within amounts for Facilities Construction and Major Repairs, the recommendation includes $8,060,000 as re-

quested to relocate the National Logistics Supply Center/National Reconditioning Center in Kansas City, Missouri. NOAA shall keep the Committee informed of the progress of this relocation and any efficiencies that may be achieved as a result of this move.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service.—The recommendation includes $2,032,096,000 for NESDIS acquisition and construction. The Committee recommendation focuses limited resources on the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) programs in light of their role in ensuring accurate and timely weather forecasts and warnings and continuing challenges identified by the GAO, OIG and the NESDIS Independent Review Team (IRT). The Committee expects the Department of Commerce to ensure that these critical programs are proceeding within the cost estimates and meeting program milestones. The Committee expects to be notified promptly if any issues arise that could jeopardize the current launch schedules. Commerce and NOAA shall remain engaged in the overall management of JPSS and GOES-R programs and efforts to develop solutions to mitigate any gaps in either JPSS or GOES-R programs and to address the fragility of the JPSS program. NOAA shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee regarding all NOAA satellite programs. These briefings shall include the status of obligations for each program, including spacecraft, launch, sensor, integration, and ground components. NOAA shall also include in these briefings updates on all of its operational satellite systems.

Oversight.—The Committee reiterates its desire to ensure that OIG and GAO staff are permitted to attend NOAA's monthly satellite meetings. To further aid the Committee in its oversight function, NOAA shall provide biannual updates to the Committee regarding the status of implementing OIG, GAO, and IRT recommendations for NOAA's satellite programs.

Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS).—The recommendation includes $916,500,000 for JPSS, which is same as the request and $92,500,000 above the fiscal year enacted 2014 level. This level of funding will support activities associated with the planned launch of JPSS–1 no later than the 2nd quarter of fiscal year 2017. Funds will also support the building of JPSS–2 sensors, including Visible/Infrared Imager/Radiometer Suite (VIIRS), Cross-track Infrared Sounder (CrIS), Advanced Technology Microwave Sounder (ATMS), and the Ozone Mapping Profiler Suite-Nadir (OMPS-N). NOAA shall report to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on efforts to accelerate the JPSS–1 and JPSS–2 schedules. This report shall include a discussion of any analysis conducted on the status of the sensors, integration, ground elements, and program reserves. As part of this report, NOAA shall include an analysis of including NASA's Radiation Budget Instrument (RBI) on the JPSS–2 platform. The RBI instrument is intended as a follow-on to the CERES instrument that is currently flying on the Suomi-NPP and is manifested on the JPSS–1 satellite. The Committee is concerned that development of the RBI instrument will introduce risk into the program.

JPSS gap mitigation.—The recommendation also supports procurement of ATMS and CrIS spare instruments to reduce schedule risk and build redundancy into the JPSS program. These instru-

ments are critical to the numerical weather models, providing detailed atmospheric temperature and moisture observations. The procurement of these instruments, which are currently flying on the Suomi-NPP and are manifested for JPSS–1 and JPSS–2, will reduce the fragility of the program. NOAA shall keep the Committee informed regarding procurement and development milestones associated with these long-lead items.

Solar Irradiance.—No funds are included for the proposed Solar Irradiance, Data and Rescue program. The Solar Irradiance program, which is the strategy to host the Total Solar Irradiance Sensor (TSIS) instrument, will measure variability in the Sun's total output. As stated in NOAA's justification materials, the TSIS instrument is a continuation of a NASA mission. The Committee expects NOAA to prioritize resources on its operational weather forecasting mission.

Constellation Observing System for Meteorology, Ionosphere, and Climate (COSMIC) 2.—The recommendation includes $6,800,000 as requested to support ground processing activities in preparation for the planned fiscal year 2016 launch of the first six COSMIC 2 satellites for the equatorial orbit mission. The current COSMIC constellation reached the end of its expected design life in 2011; only four of those six satellites are in operation. Data from the COSMIC program is used in numerical weather forecasting and serves as a calibration tool for other NOAA weather observations. Six additional COSMIC satellites for the polar orbit are planned to launch in fiscal year 2018 but the Committee has not yet seen a comprehensive plan for this segment of the COSMIC 2 mission. NOAA shall submit this plan no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, to include expected outyear costs by agency and outside partners, with appropriate milestones and deliverables. NOAA shall also include in this report an analysis for acquiring radio occultation weather data from private sector providers. NOAA shall include within this plan the results of its observing system simulation experiment (OSSE) or other data denial studies conducted to determine the value of data from both global positioning system radio occultation and a geostationary hyperspectral sounder global constellation. The Committee underscores the value of radio occultation data as a potential gap filler for the fragile JPSS program and therefore directs NOAA to provide the analysis requested above within the prescribed timeframe.

Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R (GOES-R).—The recommendation includes $981,000,000 for the GOES-R program, an increase of $26,239,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the full amount requested. Funding will support spacecraft and ground system development, integration, and testing of sensors, and ground system testing prior to the planned launch date in the 2nd quarter of fiscal year 2016. NOAA shall continue to provide updates to the Committee regarding the status of this program to include the on-orbit GOES satellites.

Satellite ground services.—The recommendation for Systems Acquisition includes $5,893,000 to continue development of an enterprise ground system. NOAA shall provide a report to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act regarding the initial research and investments undertaken during fiscal year 2014 on a common ground system and integrated architecture.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION and CONSTRUCTION
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	
Systems Acquisition	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	13,500
National Weather Service	
Systems Acquisition	
Observations	13,314
Central Processing	64,261
Dissemination	45,209
Subtotal, NWS Systems Acquisition	122,784
Weather Forecast Office Construction	13,710
Total, National Weather Service - PAC	136,494
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service	
Systems Acquisition	
GOES R	981,000
Jason-3	15,000
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)	916,500
DSCOVR	20,000
COSMIC 2	6,800
Satellite Ground Services	52,715
System Architecture and Advanced Planning	4,393
Projects, Planning, and Analysis	33,488
Subtotal, NESDIS Systems Acquisition	2,029,896
Construction	
Satellite CDA Facility	2,200
Total, NESDIS - PAC	2,032,096
Program Support	
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Fleet Replacement	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	7,200
Total, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	$2,189,290

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The Committee recommends $65,000,000 for Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery, which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and $15,000,000 above the request. In addition, the accompanying bill includes language that requires all funds to be allocated based on scientific and merit principles and prohibits the availability of funds for marketing activities.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

The Committee recommends $350,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund, which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request. This Fund is available to compensate U.S. commercial fishermen for damage or loss caused by obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, and is derived from fees collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommends language under this heading limiting obligations of direct loans to $24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and $100,000,000 for traditional direct loans.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $54,000,000 for Departmental Management, which is $1,500,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $3,637,000 below the request.

First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet).—The Committee believes that mandatory funds provided to FirstNet should be used to reimburse the OIG for its oversight activities. Such an agreement does not currently exist and there is no separate OIG function provided for in the FirstNet legislation.

Financial management.—Several 2013 OIG reports examined Commerce agencies' status of obligations, inappropriate use of purchase cards, and conference attendance activities. The Committee believes that these activities require continued, detailed management involvement to ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Accordingly, the Department shall provide regular briefings on the status of these efforts.

Working Capital Fund (WCF).—The Committee supports expenditures from the WCF for the Business Application Solution and Risk Management Information System as these systems are necessary to ensure the appropriate use of the Department's resources. The Committee notes that its funding recommendations for most Commerce agencies are less than requested. Therefore, the Committee expects the Department to revise its WCF estimates for fiscal year 2015 accordingly and submit a proposed spending plan no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act. The Committee is concerned that costs within the WCF continue to grow despite continued constraints on budgets throughout the Department. Commerce shall continue to ensure that it is taking all necessary steps to economize, reduce or eliminate lower priority items and activities within the WCF.

Repatriation and manufacturing initiatives.—The recommendation includes bill language directing the Secretary to maintain a repatriation task force and includes funding under EDA for repatriation grants. Commerce is reminded that this task force shall include representatives from the Office of the Secretary, ITA, EDA, NIST and other relevant offices and it shall meet quarterly to monitor trends in manufacturing repatriation and develop strategies to increase such repatriation. The Committee expects the Department to report to the Committee on these efforts no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act. This report shall include a discussion of how the Federal government can best support State and local repatriation efforts. Further, Commerce shall include in this report an update on the Department's Manufacturing Council, the composition of which was expanded in November 2013 to allow representatives of U.S. subsidiaries of foreign-owned or controlled firms. Commerce shall report on the extent to which the home-market countries of foreign-invested companies operating in the U.S.

that are or will be considered for membership on the Manufacturing Council provide reciprocity for U.S. company representatives to serve on advisory boards in such countries. Commerce shall deny membership for the representatives of any foreign-invested enterprises operating in the U.S. if their home-market country does not provide full reciprocal benefits.

Retaining U.S. manufacturing.—The Committee is aware that established U.S. high-tech industries with existing advanced workforce and export markets are being actively targeted by foreign governments to move operations overseas. The Committee expects the Department to encourage public-private partnerships in key regions involving technologies that bridge the gap between basic research and commercialization, and accelerate development and manufacturing by U.S.-based supply chains in industries with existing jobs, customers and export markets and that are currently being targeted by foreign government incentives.

Economic Security Commission.—The Committee is disappointed in the lack of progress made by the Department in establishing an Economic Security Commission as directed by the Committee beginning in fiscal year 2012. This Commission was established to advise the Administration and the Congress on U.S. long-term strategic competitive manufacturing challenges. The first report by the Commission shall focus on the strategic economic security activities and investments made by China, Russia, Brazil, India, Japan, South Korea and the European Union during 2011 through 2015 and, to the extent possible, those planned for the succeeding five years. The Committee expects to receive the Commission's first annual report no later than one year after enactment of this Act. The Department is directed to report to the Committee no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act regarding the status of appointing individuals with expertise to serve on this commission.

Assess Costs Everywhere (ACE) Tool.—The Committee appreciates the work of the Department to develop the ACE Tool, an initiative directed by the Committee to enable businesses to evaluate the costs of operating overseas. The Department shall ensure that the ACE Tool is periodically refreshed with the latest data, that it includes an evaluation of the U.S. system of intellectual property protection vis-à-vis competitors, and that it includes data regarding the financial benefit of investments made by U.S. companies in workforce training. The Department is encouraged to consult experts to quantify intangibles in assessing how to more fully evaluate and quantify the benefits of operating in the U.S.

Chinese foreign direct investment (FDI) in the U.S.—The Department shall continue to report annually on any proposed and actual Chinese FDI in the United States, including data on investments by Chinese state-owned enterprises, other state-affiliated entities, and the ownership structure of the entity engaged in the investment. The second such report shall include data on actual Chinese FDI during fiscal years 2012 through 2014 using the updated methodology discussed below. The Committee notes that the Department reported to the Committee on FDI in the United States by China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. In that report, Commerce acknowledged that the Bureau of Economic Analysis identified only $219 million of FDI from China to the U.S. in 2012. That same report highlighted that Chinese FDI data com-

piled by private sector sources were dramatically higher and may be the result of different data collection methodologies. Commerce shall develop an updated methodology to more accurately identify what foreign investments are being made in the United States and include data based on this updated methodology in the next annual report, to be submitted no later than one year after enactment of this Act. Commerce shall consult with private sector entities engaged in monitoring Chinese investments in the United States to ensure that its report accurately reflects the actual amount of Chinese FDI in the U.S. The Department is reminded that none of the SelectUSA funds shall be used to assist FDI by state-owned entities. The Committee views state-owned FDI information as critical to policymakers and directs that more accurate reporting on these investments become a higher priority at the Department.

Reciprocal investment opportunities between the U.S. and China.—The Committee notes that it is currently awaiting a report comparing the openness of investment opportunities in China and the United States as directed in the statement accompanying Public Law 113–76.

Assessing China's five-year plan.—The Committee reminds Commerce about engaging the National Academy of Sciences in a study as directed in the statement accompanying Public Law 113–76 to assess China's strategies, policies and programs to become an innovative society and enhance its indigenous innovation.

Federally funded research.—The Committee believes that commercial technologies developed as a result of federally funded research should be manufactured in the United States to the maximum extent possible. The Department is working with the agencies funded in this Act to develop and issue a report on this subject, as directed by the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 113–76. The Committee looks forward to the findings of this report.

Cooperatives.—With more than $3 trillion in assets, over $500 billion in total revenue, $25 billion in wages and benefits, and nearly one million jobs, cooperatives have proven themselves to be vital components of the Nation's economy. The Committee encourages the Department to build on its efforts to create opportunities for community wealth building, workforce training, and job creation by working with national and local stakeholders in the cooperative sphere to look at the role that business cooperatives can play in stimulating industrial and commercial growth in economically distressed areas of the United States.

China travel reports.—The Committee retains bill language regarding official staff travel to China. In addition, the Secretary and agency heads shall review the instances of official staff travel to China to ensure that that travel is necessary and is in furtherance of the mission of the Department of Commerce. The Secretary shall provide these reports concurrently to the OIG and Office of Security.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

The recommendation includes $4,000,000 for the Department's cost to complete Herbert C. Hoover Building Phase 4 construction activities. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2014 and is $7,733,000 less than the request. The Committee directs the De-

partment to provide semiannual briefings, beginning in January 2015, on the status of these activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $30,596,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is $596,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request. The recommendation also includes transfers of $1,551,000 from the Census Bureau, $1,302,000 from NOAA, and $2,000,000 from PTO for OIG oversight of those activities.

Satellites.—The OIG shall provide a report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act regarding NOAA's existing satellite ground infrastructure and its plans for implementing a common ground system architecture. This report shall include a review of NOAA's planning efforts and milestones for achieving a common ground system and the adequacy of its planning with respect to system redundancy, security, and scalability.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the Department of Commerce:

Section 101 makes 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 102 makes appropriations for the Department available for hire of passenger motor vehicles, for services, and for uniforms and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 103 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce appropriation accounts and requiring notification to the Committee of certain actions.

Section 104 extends congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs.

Section 105 provides for reimbursement for services within Department of Commerce buildings.

Section 106 clarifies that grant recipients under the Department of Commerce may continue to deter child pornography, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over their networks.

Section 107 provides the NOAA Administrator with the authority to avail NOAA of needed resources, with the consent of those supplying the resources, to carry out responsibilities of any statute administered by NOAA.

Section 108 requires a monthly report on official travel to China.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $103,851,000 for Department of Justice, General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, which is $6,149,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $25,000,000 below the request. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Department Leadership	$16,000,000
Intergovernmental Relations/External Affairs	8,500,000
Executive Support/Professional Responsibility	12,000,000
Justice Management Division	67,351,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$103,851,000

Late report submissions.—The Committee is disappointed in the delays by the Department in submission of reports required by the fiscal year 2013 and 2014 Appropriations Acts. In some cases, the reports are over a year overdue. Such tardiness is unacceptable and reflects poorly on the Department's ability and willingness to comply with congressional and Committee directives. In light of this persistent problem, the Committee recommendation in this account is reduced by $25,000,000 below the request. The Committee expects the Department will immediately submit overdue fiscal year 2013 reports and provide reports and briefings required pursuant to the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act, and as directed by the Committee for submission in fiscal year 2015, in a timely manner.

Cyber attack and data breach repository.—In a hearing before the Subcommittee this year, the Attorney General expressed support for establishing a requirement for both the private and public sector to report incidents of cyber attacks, system and data breaches, maintain records of such incidents, and make such information available to Congress and the public. Such a repository would document the nature and extent of such threats, improve understanding of vulnerabilities, and facilitate the adoption of countermeasures. The Committee recognizes that there are existing databases of such information, located in various places in the Federal government, but that they are not comprehensive, and much of the information is not publicly available. Furthermore, the Committee recognizes that private sector information on breaches provided to the Federal government is, for the most part, submitted on a voluntary basis, and is treated as proprietary and generally not publicized. The Committee strongly supports efforts to increase public awareness of cyber threats and breaches and believe a central database would be a productive step in accomplishing this. The Committee directs the Department to examine the potential of establishing a central repository of cyber attacks and breaches, addressing as appropriate issues of security, privacy, and proprietary information, and submit recommendations for administrative and legislative actions to establish such a repository not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

Limits on liaison partnerships.—In fiscal year 2014 the Committee urged the Attorney General to establish a policy to prohibit Justice Department officials from non-investigative engagement and cooperation with the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR). The Committee expects the Department to brief the Committees on Appropriations on implementation of this policy, as specified in the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act, as soon as possible.

Terrorist financing enforcement.—The Committee strongly supports Department efforts to identify, investigate, prosecute and disrupt terrorist financing operations, both domestically and abroad, and to prevent the transfer of funds from individuals or groups within the U.S. to designated terrorist organizations abroad. In ad-

dition to joint terrorism investigations and task forces, such efforts include providing technical assistance to foreign governments as well as designating organizations and persons as engaging in or supporting terrorist financing. The Committee expects the Department to submit its report on its anti-terrorist financing programs and efforts, as specified in the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act, as soon as possible.

Designation of investigations involving terrorism.—The Committee acknowledges that the Deputy Attorney General responded to its direction to report on the role played by the Department of Justice in determining whether the Ft. Hood attack would be investigated and prosecuted as a terrorist attack. However, the Committee has not yet received the report, required by the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act, on the Department's policy and practices for categorizing cases and the criteria it employs to determine whether cases should be conducted as terrorism investigations. The Committee expects that report to be submitted as soon as possible.

Violent gangs.—The Committee remains concerned about the significant and growing impact of violent gangs and notes that it has not received an updated National Gang Threat Assessment, as directed in the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act. The Department is expected to submit that report as soon as possible, to include the extent and nature of the gang problem in America, details on current anti-gang initiatives and their performance, and plans for sustained cooperation with State and local law enforcement agencies to combat and dismantle gangs that operate across jurisdictions.

Industrial espionage.—The Committee remains concerned about the grave threat that foreign industrial espionage poses to U.S. national security and economic competitiveness. The Department shall provide, as soon as possible, the detailed briefing on efficacy of current sanctions with specific recommendations for improving them, as required by the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Department to increase the priority it assigns to prevention, investigation and prosecution of such espionage.

Human trafficking.—The Committee includes, as in prior years, resources and guidance throughout this title to combat trafficking in persons, and to support the highest possible priority given to investigation and prosecution of such unconscionable crimes. The recommendation continues direction for each U.S. Attorney to lead a human trafficking task force. The Committee directs the Attorney General to submit the report as soon as possible on all Department anti-trafficking activities, to include recommendations for new legislation, as specified by the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act.

In addition, the Committee views this as a critical time to build on a growing consensus about the need for broad collaboration between governments at all levels to make progress in significantly reducing sex trafficking in the United States. To that end, the Committee directs the Attorney General to host a national conference on sex trafficking with representation from governors, U.S. Attorneys, Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, and other appropriate government agencies and offices. The objective of this conference would be to elevate national awareness of the scale and prevalence of trafficking in the U.S., encourage innovative State and Federal efforts in fighting trafficking, and debate what

constitutes best practices in such endeavors. The result should be a published report, containing goals and recommendations for executive and legislative action.

Human rights.—The Committee is committed to ensuring that the U.S. does not provide safe haven for perpetrators of mass atrocities and gross human rights violations abroad, and urges the Department to expedite its submission of an assessment of the gaps between the volume of such cases and the capacity of the Federal government to investigate and prosecute them, together with recommendations for remedies to close such gaps, as required by the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act. The Committee also expects to see the updated Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) annual report on such cases, which was to have been submitted with the fiscal year 2015 President's budget.

Improper hiring practices.—The Committee is dissatisfied with the Department's delay in implementing new department-wide policies based on the lessons learned from the Office of Inspector General (OIG) report on Justice Management Division (JMD) personnel and hiring practices. Although remedies have been implemented at JMD, the Committee expects to see such policies applied in a uniform fashion to all departmental offices and components.

Prescription drug abuse.—The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) testified before the Committee in April 2014 that prescription drug abuse is the Nation's fastest-growing drug problem, and the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health reported that there are an estimated 6.8 million non-medical users of psychotherapeutic drugs—29 percent of illicit drug users, second only to marijuana, and more than users of cocaine, heroin, and hallucinogens combined. DEA also notes that 22 percent of respondents to its National Drug Threat Survey report prescription drug abuse is the "greatest drug threat facing their communities," compared to five percent in 2007. The National Institute of Drug Abuse reports deaths from opioid abuse exceed those from all other illegal drugs. The Committee is therefore concerned to see the recent proposed rulemaking by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that would allow hydrocodone to be produced and prescribed in a form that does not incorporate anti-tamper features now in effect for OxyContin, a development likely to undermine enforcement efforts. Another proposed painkiller formulation, combining morphine and oxycodone, recently rejected by FDA's advisory committee, raises similar concerns.

The Committee strongly urges the Department to intensify its support for DEA's Distributor Initiative, begun in 2005, to educate, advise, and otherwise motivate manufacturers and distributors to better exercise their due diligence obligations under the Controlled Substances Act. In addition, the Committee expects to see expansion of successful U.S. Attorney initiatives to prosecute diversion.

Female genital mutilation.—The Committee directs the Attorney General to designate a senior departmental official to coordinate development of a strategy to alert communities with a history of female genital mutilation (FGM) inflicted on their minor girls that such actions are illegal and punishable under Federal law. The strategy should focus on FGM prevention and interdiction, and preventing the transporting of minors overseas for purposes of FGM.

Revenue collection.—The Committee directs the Department to submit a plan no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on implementation of a system that would allow for the tracking and reporting of all revenue collected by the Department for: (1) civil and criminal fines and penalties for the violation or alleged violation of Federal law; and (2) legal settlements reached between corporations and the Federal government for the violation or alleged violation of Federal law. This plan should allow the information to be broken down by fiscal year, source of the fine, and detailed disbursements of funds to the U.S. Treasury, victim restitution, and the Crime Victims Fund.

Heroin.—The Committee notes with concern the increase in heroin abuse. The Department shall report, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on potential ways to address this problem, such as prevention, law enforcement strategies, prescription drug disposal site expansion, and other evidence-based approaches.

Conferences.—The Committee understands that OMB Memorandum M 12 12 called for agencies to reduce travel expenses 30 percent compared to fiscal year 2010 level, and limit conference spending. The Committee expects the Department of Justice to minimize conferences and conference expenses to those necessary to carry out the mission of the Department. The Committee expects the Department to make conference location decisions based on transparency, accountability and best value in the use of appropriated funds.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $25,842,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology, which is the same as both fiscal year 2014 and the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $335,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and the Office of the Pardon Attorney, of which $4,000,000 is from immigration examination fees. The recommendation is $20,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $16,072,000 below the request. The recommendation will permit EOIR to increase the number of immigration judge teams to reduce growing backlogs in immigration removal and asylum adjudication; to support and expand its Legal Orientation Program (LOP); and to continue pilot efforts for assisting minors and other persons with special needs.

Legal Orientation Program and pilots.—The Committee commends EOIR for the LOP and other programs that improve the efficiency of court proceedings, reduce court costs, and help ensure fairness and due process. The Committee encourages EOIR, within the funding provided, to explore ways to better serve vulnerable populations such as children and improve court efficiency through pilot efforts aimed at improving their legal representation. The Committee directs that such pilots shall not require the U.S. Government to bear any expense for legal representation for any alien in removal proceedings, except to the extent required by Federal court order. The Committee recognizes that the LOP program pro-

vides valuable aid to detained persons in removal proceedings, and believes such LOP orientation could also benefit non-detained persons involved in such proceedings, which in turn could help reduce court delays and backlogs. The Committee urges EOIR to consider options, including information desks, to better provide such information to non-detained persons in removal proceedings.

Video teleconferencing.—The Committee is aware that Immigration Judges make extensive use of video teleconferencing (VTC), especially on the detained docket. In order to assess a possible relationship between the use of VTC and the impact on managing caseloads and outcomes, the Committee requests EOIR to collect information on the number of hearings conducted in person and the numbers conducted via VTC, to estimate the corresponding percentage of master calendar and individual merits hearings done by VTC, and analyze results to determine if there are any correlations between VTC use in hearings and outcomes. The results of the analysis should be submitted to the Committee at the time of the fiscal year 2016 budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $88,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is $1,600,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $577,000 below the request. The Committee notes that the OIG has had significant investigative and audit workload, including new reviews arising from leaks of classified information subject to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA). Within the funding recommended, the Committee has included up to $1,000,000 for the OIG to review the Department's enforcement of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). The report should take into account FARA filing trends and foreign government tactics to engage in public advocacy in the United States while avoiding FARA registration. The report shall recommend administrative or legislative options for the improvement of FARA enforcement. Finally, the Committee notes that the OIG has contracted for an assessment of management and policy activities of the Civil Rights Division. The Committee looks forward to receiving this report.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $13,308,000 for the United States Parole Commission, which is $708,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends $893,000,000 for General Legal Activities, which is $26,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $42,854,000 below the request. This appropriation supports the establishment of litigation policy, the conduct of litigation, and other legal responsibilities of the Department of Justice. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Office of the Solicitor General	$11,300,000
Tax Division	105,900,000
Criminal Division	195,000,000
Civil Division	289,000,000
Environment and Natural Resources Division	107,600,000
Office of Legal Counsel	7,700,000
Civil Rights Division	144,500,000
INTERPOL Washington	32,000,000
Total, General Legal Activities	$893,000,000

The request includes additional funding in the Criminal Division to address the backlog in handling Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) requests, driven by a near doubling in requests over the past decade. The Committee understands this funding will support additional positions and one-time costs associated with upgrading the case management system for MLAT processing. The recommendation also supports additional resources for intellectual property rights enforcement, and the Committee expects the Department to make such enforcement a priority.

INTERPOL.—The Committee expects the Department and INTERPOL to take all necessary steps to prevent foreign governments from manipulating INTERPOL red notices to issue false criminal charges against opposition activists and political or religious dissidents in order to secure their arrest in countries that have provided them asylum. In addition, the Committee is concerned about the potential impact of politically motivated prosecution and conviction of U.S. nongovernmental organization personnel in Egypt, which could unjustly tarnish their reputations and complicate future work and travel if they were required to report, without exception, criminal records that were fundamentally flawed or illegitimate. The Committee directs the Department to take all possible immediate actions to protect individuals caught up in such circumstances. Further, the Department shall report immediately to the Committee on any additional administrative or legislative steps to counteract, for purposes of United States law or regulation, the negative effects these individuals may experience as a result of these politically motivated convictions.

Human trafficking.—The Committee recommends not less than the fiscal year 2014 funding level for the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU) in the Civil Rights Division to fight human trafficking and slavery. The Committee directs the HTPU and the Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to continue to make it their priority to help victim service providers and non-governmental organizations assist victims as part of broader efforts to combat human trafficking and slavery in the United States.

Independent Review of the Civil Rights Division.—Congress included $1,000,000 in the OIG fiscal year 2014 appropriation for an independent assessment of the operation and management of the Civil Rights Division. The Committee understands the OIG is preparing to award a contract for this work. The Committee expects the Department will cooperate fully with this review and looks forward to receiving the final report. The Committee also expects the Department will report to the Committee on its response to that report and steps it will take to implement the report's recommendations.

Deinstitutionalization.—The Committee notes the nationwide trend towards deinstitutionalization of patients with intellectual or

developmental disabilities in favor of community-based settings. The Committee also notes that in *Olmstead v. L.C.* (1999), a majority of the Supreme Court held that the Americans with Disabilities Act does not condone or require removing individuals from institutional settings when they are unable to handle or benefit from a community-based setting, and that Federal law does not require the imposition of community-based treatment on patients who do not desire it. The Committee strongly urges the Department to factor the needs and desires of patients, their families, and caregivers, and the importance of affording patients the proper setting for their care, into its enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The recommendation includes $7,833,000 as a reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for costs of litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–660).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The Committee recommends $162,246,000 for salaries and expenses of the Antitrust Division, which is $1,846,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request. The recommended funding level is offset by $100,000,000 in estimated fee collections for a net direct appropriation of $62,246,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The Committee recommends $1,970,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 93 United States Attorneys' offices, which is $26,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $14,673,000 above the request. This amount includes additional funding to address growing MLAT requests and case backlog.

Prescription drug abuse.—Tackling the persistent, nationwide crisis of prescription drug abuse remains a core task for Federal law enforcement. U.S. Attorneys are expected to prioritize their investigations and prosecution of pain clinics that serve as fronts for the illegal distribution of addictive painkillers.

Human trafficking.—The recommendation continues bill language directing each U.S. Attorney to lead a human trafficking task force. The Committee notes that the Department proposed to delete this language in the budget request. The Committee expects all U.S. Attorneys' offices in fiscal year 2015 to enhance their ongoing leadership and participation in regional human trafficking task forces, to adopt a proactive stance on initiating and pursuing investigations, including of persons or entities that carry out or facilitate trafficking in persons through the use of the Internet, such as through online classified ads, and to continue public outreach efforts. The Department shall continue to submit semiannual reports on the efforts and impact of these task forces, as required by the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Enforcement.—The Committee expects the Department to continue to make IPR enforcement an investigative and prosecutorial priority for Federal prosecutors.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The Committee recommends $225,908,000 for the United States Trustee Program, which is $1,508,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request. The recommended funding is fully offset by fee collections.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $2,326,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is $226,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The Committee recommends $270,000,000, which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and the request, for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party. This appropriation is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for the Community Relations Service, which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and $972,000 below the request.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

The Committee recommends $20,514,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund, which is $14,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $1,199,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service (USMS), which is $14,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the request. The Committee expects the USMS to continue its intensified efforts to combat violent gangs through its fugitive task forces and related programs.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $9,800,000, the same as fiscal year 2014 and the request, for construction and related expenses in space controlled, occupied or used by USMS for prisoner holding and related support.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $1,595,307,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention, which is $62,307,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request. A rescission of $122,000,000 in prior year balances in this account is included in title V of this Act.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $94,800,000 for the National Security Division (NSD), which is $3,000,000 above both fiscal year 2014 and the request. This amount will help the NSD address the growing workload for its national security mission, including work related to its FISA responsibilities. Within the amount provided is funding for three additional attorney positions in the FARA office to improve its capacity to deal with enforcement workload and the evolving complexity of its work. The Committee has also included direction under the OIG for a review of the Department's FARA enforcement performance. The Committee remains interested in determining whether current law provides for the collection of appropriate and sufficient disclosure information from lobbyists who work on behalf of state-owned or -directed companies. The Department shall brief the Committee on FARA and Lobbying Disclosure Act execution as specified in the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act as soon as possible.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends $515,000,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, which is $1,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $10,000,000 above the request. Funds are included under this heading to support interagency Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), which target high-level drug trafficking organizations through coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigations.

Decision unit subtotals.—The recommendation includes $363,000,000 for investigations and $152,000,000 for prosecutions. The Committee notes OCDETF cases routinely include DEA personnel funded from the DEA Salaries and Expenses account, as well as criminal investigators and agents from other agencies who directly fund their participation in OCDETF cases. OCDETF shall submit an updated report no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act displaying current and historical levels of investigative and prosecutorial FTE devoted to OCDETF cases, including FTE funded under this account and FTE funded from other appropriations.

Heroin.—The recent surge in heroin use, overdose deaths, and trafficking volumes shows it to be one of the gravest problems now facing law enforcement and the drug treatment community. DEA noted in its 2013 threat assessment a trend of users switching to heroin from prescription drug abuse as one explanation for a rise in overdose deaths, and warned that persons addicted to opioid prescription pills now find highly pure heroin easier and cheaper to obtain. The Committees urges the Department to intensify its use of task forces to address this disturbing trend.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $8,356,857,000 for the Salaries and Expenses account of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is $111,055,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $78,638,000 above the request. The increase reflects necessary funding to permit the FBI to continue to restore positions and recover from programmatic cuts sustained under the sequester, as well as to cover necessary base adjustment costs simply to sustain current efforts—costs that the President's budget had proposed to offset with unspecified reductions of $168,000,000. The Committee's recommendation supports FBI's efforts to meet its expanding workload related to core national security and law enforcement missions. In addition, the funding supports additional resources to address the rising backlog of MLAT cases.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Intelligence	$1,690,000,000
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	3,360,000,000
Criminal Enterprise/Federal Crimes	2,757,000,000
Criminal Justice Services	549,857,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$8,356,857,000

Computer intrusions, cyber threats and cybersecurity.—The FBI Director testified before the Subcommittee that cybersecurity, cyber-attacks and other cybercrimes have become a central mission and priority for the Bureau. The Committee has included funding in its recommendation to ensure the FBI can continue to develop and implement its Next Generation Cyber (NGC) approach, a comprehensive "whole of government" approach to the investigating of computer intrusions and defeat of cyber threat actors, including through its national network of cyber task forces with Federal, State, local and international partners in government, industry, and academia. The Committee notes that it has received neither the cyber threat assessment required under the fiscal year 2013 Appropriations Act, nor the updated assessment, in both classified and unclassified versions, that was to be submitted with the President's fiscal year 2015 budget request. The Committee directs the FBI to provide the report as soon as possible, and to submit an updated assessment with the President's fiscal year 2016 budget request, which will identify and rank foreign governments and nonstate actors according to the cyber threats they pose to the United States.

Counterintelligence.—The Committee noted in both fiscal year 2013 and 2014 House Reports its extreme concern with actions the Chinese government and its military, intelligence or Communist party entities carry out through organizations that promote educational, cultural or professional exchanges. The Committee is awaiting a briefing, to be arranged by the FBI in coordination with relevant executive branch agencies, on organizations engaged in exchange programs that involve U.S. officials, and measures being taken to ensure those officials are informed of any Chinese government involvement in such programs. The Committee expects this briefing will be provided as soon as possible.

Commercial cyber espionage.—The Committee is concerned with the expanding threat of cyber espionage affecting U.S. industry, technology and other proprietary information. The FBI shall brief the Committee not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on its efforts to share information on such espionage with other countries' law enforcement and security agencies, and encourage greater collaboration in addressing this ongoing threat, which poses as great a risk to our international partners. The Committee also directs the FBI to continue to enhance its sharing of information about cyber threats with the private sector, particularly small- and medium-sized businesses, and report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on the status of such efforts.

Ransomware.—The Committee is aware of a growing threat to U.S. businesses from computer malware known as "ransomware," which infects computer systems and encrypts files or renders computers unusable until a payment is made to the extorter to unlock the systems. The Committee directs the FBI to report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on the number of known cases in fiscal year 2014, the suspected sources of ransomware attacks, and how the FBI assists U.S. businesses to protect themselves from such attacks or, if necessary, respond to them. The report should also propose administrative or legislative actions to enable the FBI and U.S. industry to respond to this problem.

Liaison partnerships.—The Committee directs the FBI to report any violations of its prohibition on non-investigative cooperation with CAIR, and expects it to adopt similar policies for other individuals and organizations identified as unindicted co-conspirators in terrorism-related cases.

Human rights violations.—The Committee directs the FBI to submit, with the President's fiscal year 2016 budget request, the third annual report on its investigative and related support for the Department's prosecution of human rights violations by foreign nationals.

Human trafficking.—The FBI has reported that human trafficking cases nearly tripled between 2009 and the end of fiscal year 2012, resulting in hundreds of arrests, indictments and convictions. The Committee notes that on January 1, 2013, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program began collecting data regarding human trafficking as mandated by the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA). These included data on human trafficking for commercial sex acts as well as for human trafficking for involuntary servitude.

The Committee strongly supports the FBI's intensified enforcement activities, including through its Violent Crimes Against Children program, and recent efforts to address sex trafficking associated with major sports and cultural events. As part of its national Innocence Lost initiative, the FBI in 2013 mounted Operation Cross Country VII, a three-day nationwide enforcement effort which resulted in the rescue of more than 100 minors, the arrest of 151 pimps and other child exploiters, and the distribution of services to 394 women and child victims. The Committee is especially pleased with the collaborative, multi-agency approach of the FBI, with its Federal, State and local partners, and directs the FBI to provide no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act

an updated version of the report it submitted for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 on its enforcement efforts. This should include, among other things, data on agent utilization and overall staff resources dedicated to human trafficking investigations and prosecutions in fiscal year 2014 and estimated for fiscal year 2015, including participation of FBI personnel in human trafficking task forces and collaboration with partner agencies and offices. The report should also provide data on State and local law enforcement compliance with TVPRA UCR reporting requirements. Finally, the report shall describe progress in implementing new UCR categories and statistics under those categories. The Committee expects the Bureau will share trafficking case information on an ongoing basis with other law enforcement agencies and task forces investigating similar cases.

9/11 Commission recommendations.—The recommendation includes up to $1,000,000 to support the ongoing review of the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission as directed in the fiscal year 2013 and 2014 Appropriations Acts, and which the Committee expects to be completed in fiscal year 2015. The FBI is directed to provide any support and information necessary for completion of the review, including access to all requested information, individuals and facilities, and to ensure the report is transmitted directly to the Congress. The Committee also directs the FBI to identify, following release of the report, any specific actions it is undertaking or planning to implement in response to the report findings, and any associated funding or legislative requirements.

Domestic radicalization and violent extremism.—The Committee continues to await the briefing required under the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act on the efforts of the National Security Branch's Countering Violent Extremism office. The FBI is expected to provide this briefing as soon as possible.

Violent gangs.—The recommendation provides increased funding for FBI's Safe Streets Task Forces to combat violent gang crime. The recommendation includes no less than $8,500,000 to support the National Gang Intelligence Center, and also includes bill language renaming the center the National Gang and Human Trafficking Intelligence Center (NGHTIC). In addition to its current functions, the NGHTIC shall provide and coordinate intelligence on human trafficking patterns and networks around the country, disseminate such intelligence to law enforcement partners, and produce an annual National Sex Trafficking Threat Assessment. The Committee directs the FBI to expand its efforts through the NGHTIC in fiscal year 2015 from within its Salaries and Expenses appropriation. One aspect of particular concern to the Committee is the growing link between violent gangs and human trafficking. The 2011 National Gang Threat Assessment noted, "gang involvement in alien smuggling, human trafficking, and prostitution is increasing primarily due to their higher profitability and lower risks of detection and punishment than that of drug and weapons trafficking," and found at least 35 States and territories reporting such activity. The Committee directs the FBI to report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on trends in this relationship, and how FBI anti-gang programs are disrupting gang involvement in human trafficking rings.

Insider threats and counterintelligence.—The Committee remains very concerned about the threat of insiders, who the Office of the Director of National Intelligence reported have caused "significant damage to U.S. interests from the theft and unauthorized disclosure of classified, economic, and proprietary information and other acts of espionage," and the National Counterintelligence Executive noted ". . . remain the top counterintelligence challenge to our community." The Committee awaits the FBI's report on trends in espionage in U.S. national laboratories, industry and academia, including an analysis of the profile of "insider threat" actors, as directed in the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act, and expects to receive it as soon as possible.

Money laundering.—The continuing developments in the use of forms of peer-to-peer digital currency, crypto-currency, and similar forms of exchange such as Bitcoin lead the Committee to have serious concerns about their potential for enabling criminals and terrorists to illegally launder and transfer money. The Committee awaits a briefing from the FBI, coordinated with its other Department and Federal agency partners, on the nature and scale of the risk such currencies pose, as specified in the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act, and expects to receive that briefing as soon as possible.

Rapid DNA analysis.—The FBI established the Rapid DNA Program Office in 2010 to develop and integrate instruments for law enforcement use, and provided guidelines for use of Rapid DNA instruments in accredited laboratories. The Committee is also aware that such technology is currently limited to use at accredited laboratories, where results can be uploaded to the FBI Combined DNA Index System database. The Committee urges the FBI to explore ways to develop this capability for application to intake, processing, booking, detention, and incarceration stages, and to recommend to Congress any legislation that may be required to facilitate such implementation.

Financial Crimes.—The Committee remains concerned about the prevalence and impact of financial crime, and expects the FBI will make it a priority to use the funding in this bill to combat corporate, securities, commodities and mortgage fraud.

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) report.—NICS is a vital tool for keeping firearms out of the hands of dangerous individuals. The Committee remains concerned about the extent to which Federal and State agencies are submitting complete records in a timely manner. Without these submissions, NICS could be missing potential prohibiting information. The Committee therefore directs the FBI to publish annual reports on submissions to NICS, with the first report to be published no later than 150 days after the enactment of this Act. These reports should include detailed data on submissions by Federal and State agencies. For each Federal and State agency, data should be provided for each prohibitor per U.S.C. Section 922, including felony, domestic violence, substance abuse, and mental health.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $110,982,000 for the construction of FBI facilities and related activities, which is $13,500,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $42,000,000 above the request. The recommenda-

tion does not adopt the proposed reduction in the Secure Work Environment program. In addition, funding in this account will facilitate and expedite work on current design and construction projects.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends total budget authority of $2,420,000,000 for salaries and expenses, of which $366,680,000 is derived from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund, and $2,053,320,000 is provided by direct appropriation. The recommended direct appropriation is $35,320,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the request. This increase is intended to help DEA offset its necessary pay and non-pay base costs, which the President's budget had proposed be fully absorbed using unspecified administrative offsets. The increase is also expected to support DEA's growing enforcement workload, including supporting its challenges in its overseas programs, as well as continuing support of State and local partners.

Diversion control.—The recommendation includes $366,680,000 for the regulatory and enforcement activities of DEA's Diversion Control Program. The Diversion Control Program is fully funded by fee collections. Within this level of funding, the Committee expects DEA to sustain its current level of effort for Tactical Diversion Squads and scheduled regulatory investigations.

Methamphetamine lab cleanup.—The funding recommendation for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) includes $10,000,000 for transfer to DEA to assist State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies with the removal and disposal of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, including funds for training, technical assistance, purchase of equipment, and a container program. The Committee understands that DEA will continue to expand and reduce the cost of its cleanup operations in fiscal year 2015 due to the efficiencies from use of container pickups.

Prescription drug and heroin abuse.—The Committee is extremely concerned about the continued threat posed by prescription drug abuse, as well as the resurgence of heroin abuse and overdoses that appear connected to enforcement of laws against prescription drug diversion. The Committee has included in its recommendation funding to support enhancement of DEA's investigative efforts to deal with these growing threats, and directs DEA to report to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on the numbers of actual and estimated heroin investigations in fiscal years 2013 through 2015, the amounts and street value of heroin associated with such investigations, and prosecutions resulting from investigations.

Law enforcement resources in the Caribbean.—The Committee remains concerned about the high level of narcotics trafficking and associated violent crime in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Committee directs the Attorney General to assess the adequacy of current Justice Department law enforcement personnel and resources assigned to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, in the context of overall Federal, Commonwealth, and local efforts in the region, and to identify resources necessary to close enforcement gaps in future budget submissions.

Overtime caps.—The Committee is aware that some small and rural law enforcement agencies face limits in eligibility for overtime compensation for participation in drug task forces due to multi-agency policies that cap such overtime. The Committee encourages DEA to work with its State, local and Federal partners to help ensure such agencies can continue to participate in such joint efforts. No later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, DEA shall report to the Committee on its outreach to agency partners, indicate whether changes to current policy are permitted under existing authority and provide recommendations to address this concern.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $1,200,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which is $21,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $1,004,000 below the request.

Gun law enforcement.—The recommendation includes funding above the current year level to continue and enhance the fiscal year 2014 initiatives to investigate violations of Federal firearms laws, to include increased violent crime reduction and inspection capabilities and crime gun tracing, including through updating and expanding use of the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN). A briefing on ATF allocation of funding for its violent crime enforcement, regulatory efforts, and firearms tracing, to include expansion and support of NIBIN, was required under the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act, and the Committee directs ATF to provide it as soon as possible.

The Committee is concerned about growing backlogs in processing applications required under the National Firearms Act (NFA), as well as licensing approvals for manufacturers. According to ATF, NFA applications increased more than 380 percent between 2005 and 2013. In an effort to reduce processing time and backlogs, ATF has implemented "eForms," an electronic filing process, which has reduced submission and processing times, as well as data entry processing backlogs. The Committee encourages ATF to seek further service improvements, and directs ATF to report no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on the status of its processing initiatives, to include data on processing volumes, delays, and backlogs, as well as actual and estimated staffing and operating costs in fiscal years 2014 and 2015. Should additional funding be required to reduce processing time, the Committee expects ATF to submit a reprogramming request.

Tobacco enforcement.—The Committee awaits the report on ATF tobacco enforcement strategies and resources required by the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations Act, to include recommendations for additional authorities and tools to improve ATF's tobacco enforcement posture, and directs ATF to transmit the report as soon as possible.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $6,865,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which is $96,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $61,000,000 above the request. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Inmate Care and Programs	$2,570,000,000
Security and Administration	3,020,000,000
Management and Administration	205,000,000
Contract Confinement	1,070,000,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$6,865,000,000

Facility staffing and capacity.—The Committee continues to prioritize staffing levels at fully activated institutions and the continuation of activation activities, as necessary, at the two institutions that received fiscal year 2014 activation funding. No funding is provided for the activation of the Thomson, Illinois facility.

Contract confinement.—The Committee recognizes the value of contract confinement in meeting BOP's expanding low security facility requirements. The Committee continues to expect BOP to meet bed space needs by using State, local and private prison capacity, if such facilities meet BOP standards, as a means to help alleviate overcrowding.

Inmate data and statistics.—The Committee supports BOP's publication of inmate statistics. BOP shall add data on inmate education levels to its existing statistical information, and also publish breakdowns of existing information for each annual cohort of inmates slated for release.

Oleoresin capsicum (OC) aerosol spray pilot program.—The Committee directs BOP to report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on the status and results of the pilot program authorizing use of OC spray by corrections officers in BOP facilities. The report should include any conclusions BOP has reached regarding the OC program, and its plans for the program moving forward, including possible provision of OC spray to other BOP employees and at other BOP facilities.

Mental health.—The Committee directs the Bureau to brief the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on the cost of incarcerating and treating mentally ill individuals; the number of incarcerated individuals diagnosed with mental illness, and of those the number who receive treatment from BOP; the recidivism rate of adults and juveniles diagnosed with mental illness; the percentage of incarcerated adults diagnosed with mental illness who entered the justice system as juveniles; and a description of programs within the Bureau of Prison system for the diagnosis and treatment of inmate mental illness, with an assessment of their impact on recidivism.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $115,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and

detention facilities housing Federal inmates, which is $25,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the request. The recommendation includes $25,000,000 for costs related to construction of new facilities. The Committee directs the Bureau to move forward with ongoing facilities planning efforts and associated new construction for future prison construction projects to meet projected capacity requirements as identified in the monthly status of construction reports to the Committees on Appropriations. The Committee recommendation does not include funding for any renovation, upgrades or construction at the Thomson, Illinois facility, as none was requested.

The Committee directs the BOP to continue to provide monthly status of construction reports, and to notify the Committee of any changes reflected in those reports.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of $2,700,000 for Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, (FPI) which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and the request.

Product procurements.—The Committee is pleased that FPI and the BOP are exercising new authority to manufacture products no longer produced in the United States, and to promote FPI capacity to undertake such work for Federal, State, and other customers. The Committee directs the BOP Director, with the support of the Attorney General, to continue a vigorous outreach effort, demonstrating the benefits to potential customers from this work that improves the preparation of inmates for reintegration into society, reduces recidivism, offsets prison costs, and does not result in any loss of private sector jobs. The Committee particularly encourages efforts to undertake work to repatriate high technology work that will improve employability for prisoners.

The Committee also directs FPI to continue annual surveys of Department of Justice and other Federal agencies to identify products purchased by such agencies that are manufactured outside the United States, and might otherwise be procured through FPI, to maintain the FPI database on such business to inform its board of directors of opportunities for manufacturing repatriation, and to continue to report to the Committee quarterly on FPI's plans and capacity to provide these services as an alternative to foreign manufacturers.

Included in the front matter of this report is direction to the Departments of Commerce, Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation to meet with FPI, at least annually, to discuss such procurement opportunities.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends $2,192,665,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including $2,121,665,000 in discretionary appropriations. The discretionary total is $71,635,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $60,335,000 below the request.

Management and administrative expenses.—The Committee encourages grant offices to minimize administrative spending in order

to maximize funding for grants or training and technical assistance. The Committee also directs the Department to ensure that the methodology for assessing management and administration costs is equitable and reflects a fair representation of the share of common management and administrative costs associated with each program. The Committee notes that an across-the-board percentage assessment may not be the most appropriate solution. The Committee is aware that, in general, the Department's grant offices for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities have authority to allocate certain expenses administratively to activities that are ancillary to the core purposes of the appropriation (e.g., peer review for a competitive program, training and technical assistance, and research and statistical activities).

The Committee remains concerned about how management and administration costs are being applied to State Victims of Crime Act grants. The Committee directs the Department to bring administrative and management costs for these grants in line with costs associated with the management of similar Justice grant programs.

Office of Victims of Crime (OVC).—The recommendation provides $25,000,000 above the current level for OVC. Within available resources, OVC may implement the office's Vision 21, which seeks to bring better technology, planning, research and data into the crime victims services field.

Ft. Hood terrorist attack.—The Committee directs OVC to provide the survivors and families of the victims of the November 2009 terrorist attack at Ft. Hood all possible appropriate assistance, and report to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on what assistance it has provided to date. This report shall also describe what, if any, role the classification of the attack as a "workplace violence" incident rather than a terrorist attack played in determining what types of assistance would be provided.

Performance Partnership Pilots.—The recommendation does not include the requested general provision regarding Performance Partnership Pilots. As such, no Department funds shall be expended on the pilots.

Procedural justice.—The recommendation does not include funding for the Procedural Justice—Building Community Trust program or the National Center for Building Community Trust and Justice.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $425,500,000 for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), which is $8,500,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $3,000,000 above the request. The recommendation includes funding above the request for Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors (STOP) grants, the sexual assault services program and for violence on college campuses. Funds are distributed as follows:

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
STOP Grants	$195,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	25,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	3,000
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	10,000
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	50,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Victims Services	29,500
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	31,000
Violence on College Campuses	11,500
Civil Legal Assistance	42,500
Elder Abuse Grant Program	4,250
Family Civil Justice	16,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	5,750
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	500
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country—Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	$425,500

Competition.—OVW grants are a vital source of funding to survivors of sexual and domestic assault and abuse. The Committee directs OVW to ensure full and open competition for fiscal year 2015 grants.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

The Committee recommends $124,250,000 for Research, Evaluation and Statistics, which is $4,250,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $12,650,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Bureau of Justice Statistics	$47,250
National Institute of Justice	42,000
Regional information sharing activities	35,000
TOTAL, Research, Evaluation and Statistics	$124,250

Domestic radicalization.—According to the Congressional Research Service, there have been 74 homegrown jihadist terrorist plots and attacks since 9/11, including 53 plots or attacks since May 2009. The Committee appreciates the efforts of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) in examining the drivers of domestic radicalization and defining the role of State and local law enforcement in breaking the radicalization and recruitment cycle that sustains terrorism. The Committee is concerned that violent radicalization—the process of adopting or promoting an extremist belief system for the purpose of facilitating ideologically based violence to advance political, religious, or social change—is a significant and elusive aspect of the terrorism threat to the U.S. Therefore, in addition to the resources provided under this heading to NIJ, $4,000,000 is provided under the State and Local Law En-

forcement Assistance account for such research. The Committee expects these funds to be used solely for activities directly related to domestic radicalization. The Department shall report no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on the status of this research and how it informs the Department's counterterrorism efforts.

Statistics on violence against women.—"Honor violence" is a form of violence against women committed with the motive of protecting or regaining the perceived honor of the perpetrator, family or community. There is currently a lack of statistical information on the occurrence of honor violence in the United States. The fiscal year 2014 appropriations Act provided no less than $250,000 for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to collect statistics and report on the incidence of honor violence in the United States. Building on this initial research, the recommendation includes bill language directing BJS to include honor violence in the National Crime Victimization Survey, beginning not later than two years after enactment of this Act. BJS shall provide the Committee a status report on this effort no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act and semiannually thereafter, until such data are included.

National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers.—The Committee continues to support the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers, a network of facilities and capabilities that converts technology to law enforcement use. The Centers provide actual casework assistance when highly specialized technologies are required, and help identify and locate high quality technologies and equipment for law enforcement use. The recommendation continues the current year level of funding for the Centers. The Committee notes the importance of technical assistance to rural law enforcement agencies, and directs NIJ to ensure that the centers continue to be focused on this core mission.

Forensics.—The recommendation does not include funding for the forensics initiative. The Committee is concerned that the Administration's forensic sciences initiative lacks the involvement of the State and local practitioner community, making the community an observer—not a participant—in addressing forensic reform, and thereby running the risk that the initiative will not take into consideration existing, proven standards and processes used within the community.

Forensics training.—The Committee understands there is a lack of emphasis on solution-based approaches to training local officers and using available technology to reduce court backlogs and increase prosecutions. The Committee encourages an emphasis be placed on providing resources for multi-jurisdictional forensic service providers who, in collaboration with universities, can help provide access to forensic expertise, assistance and continuing education to law enforcement agencies, particularly in rural underserved areas.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends $1,235,615,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs, which is $64,115,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $202,715,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	$376,000
Juvenile Indigent Defense	(2,500)
VALOR Initiative	(15,000)
Domestic Radicalization Research	(4,000)
Competitive grants for firearms safety materials and gun locks	(3,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	210,000
Byrne Competitive Grants	8,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	45,365
Drug Courts	41,000
Mentally Ill Offender Act	9,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	12,000
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	2,000
Economic, High-tech and Cybercrime Prevention	10,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	21,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	(1,000)
Bulletproof Vests Partnerships	22,250
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	58,500
DNA Initiative	125,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	(117,000)
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants	(4,000)
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog	36,000
CASA—Special Advocates	6,000
Tribal Assistance	35,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	62,500
Veterans Treatment Courts	5,000
Missing Alzheimer's Patients Grants	1,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring	8,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	15,000
Campus Public Safety	2,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	30,000
Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections	(1,000)
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	75,000
Consolidated Evidence-based Activities Initiative	20,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	$1,235,615

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative grants.—The recommendation includes $58,500,000 for grants to improve records in the NICS system. This initiative combines the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and the NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP). The Committee directs that the grants made under the broader NCHIP authorities be made available only for efforts to improve records added to NICS. Additionally, the Department shall prioritize funding under NARIP authorities with the goal of making all States NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (NIAA) compliant. The Department also shall apply penalties to noncompliant States to the fullest extent of the law.

The Committee understands that ATF is willing to provide technical assistance to all States seeking to establish programs that meet the NIAA requirements for NARIP grants. Even in the absence of funding exclusively for NARIP, the Committee directs the Department to continue these efforts. The Committee again urges OJP, ATF and FBI to assist States that are not currently eligible for NARIP grants in meeting the eligibility requirements.

Comprehensive school safety initiative.—The recommendation includes $75,000,000 for a comprehensive school safety initiative,

which is a research-focused initiative led by the NIJ to improve the safety of schools nationwide. Of the funds provided, not less than half shall be for research activities. The Committee is particularly interested in research about exposure to media violence, including violent video games, and research on gaps in the Nation's mental health system. The initiative also funds pilot grants to evaluate innovative approaches to increase the safety of schools nationwide.

Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG) program.—The recommendation includes $376,000,000 for the Byrne/JAG program. Funding under this formula program is authorized for law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs, other than compensation. Within the amount provided, $2,500,000 is for an initiative to improve the quality of juvenile indigent defense; $4,000,000 is for research on domestic radicalization; $15,000,000 is for the Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative; and $3,000,000 is for competitively awarded grants to distribute firearms safety materials and gun locking devices. Excluding carveouts, the recommendation for Byrne/JAG is $9,500,000 above the fiscal year 2014 level and $32,000,000 above the request.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).—The recommendation includes $210,000,000 for SCAAP, which is $30,000,000 above fiscal year 2014. SCAAP provides grants that reimburse states and localities for the costs incurred in incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens. The President's request proposed to terminate this program.

Economic, high-technology and cybercrime prevention.—The recommendation includes $10,000,000 for economic, high-technology and cybercrime prevention. The Committee encourages the Department to assist State and local law enforcement agencies with the prevention, investigation and prosecution of intellectual property crimes.

Byrne competitive grants.—The recommendation includes $8,000,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and assist victims of crime. The Committee urges the Department to prioritize support for an integrated continuum and evidence-based or evidence-informed services and programs for both at-risk children and their families for the prevention, control or reduction of juvenile delinquency. The Committee also urges the Department to prioritize support for work to improve forensic interview training for child abuse investigation and prosecution professionals.

Tribal assistance.—The recommendation includes $35,000,000 for tribal grant programs, which is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2014 level. The Committee expects OJP to continue to consult closely with tribes to determine how tribal assistance funds will be allocated among grant programs that improve public safety in tribal communities, such as grants for detention facilities under section 20109 of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322), civil and criminal legal assistance as authorized by title I of Public Law 106–559,

tribal courts, and alcohol and substance abuse reduction assistance programs. The Committee directs OJP to use such consultation to inform the allocation of funds it shall submit as part of its spending plan. The Committee notes that the recommendation includes additional grant funding for tribal law enforcement programs through OVW and COPS.

DNA initiative.—The recommendation includes $125,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, an increase of $25,000,000 above the request. Within the funding provided, the Committee provides $4,000,000 each for Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants and Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants. The Committee expects that OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee directs the Department to submit, as part of its spending plan, a plan for the use of all funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs and a report on the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program.

Sexual assault kit backlog grants.—The Committee is concerned with the ongoing sexual assault kit backlog in jurisdictions across the country. The Committee encourages stakeholders and local law enforcement to continue working with Federal law enforcement to resolve this important issue. The recommendation includes $36,000,000 for grants to address the sexual assault kit backlog, an increase of $1,000,000 above the request. The Committee expects that this funding will be used only for efforts that directly reduce the backlog of sexual assault kits at law enforcement agencies.

Victims of trafficking grants.—The recommendation includes $45,365,000 for human trafficking task force activities and for services for victims, an increase of $31,115,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $34,865,000 above the request. These funds may also be used to develop, expand and strengthen assistance programs for child victims of sex and labor trafficking.

The Committee recognizes human trafficking as modern-day slavery, and urges DOJ to continue its efforts to eliminate human trafficking in all of its forms. The Committee directs DOJ to support the victim-centered approach to recognizing and responding to human trafficking, especially across partnerships between Federal and local law enforcement agencies and victim service providers. The Department shall include a planned allocation of these funds in its spending plan.

Prescription drug monitoring.—The recommendation includes $8,000,000 for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP). The diversion and abuse of prescription medications has become our Nation's fastest growing drug problem, with overdose deaths now surpassing motor vehicle accidents as the number one cause of accidental deaths nationwide. The Committee maintains its support for the provision of technical assistance for PDMPs, PDMP data users and other key stakeholders through this program.

The Committee applauds the efforts of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to partner with other organizations to foster interstate interoperability and connectivity among State-run PDMPs, and encourages BJA to continue its support for efforts to establish a national network of interconnected PDMPs. The Committee also

supports efforts to increase use of PDMPs among authorized users. In particular, the Committee directs BJA to prioritize grant funding for States which are engaged in initiatives to integrate PDMP data with electronic health systems, such as electronic health records and electronic prescribing systems. The Committee also directs the Department to report, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on relevant findings from BJA's multi-disciplinary pilot programs.

Drug courts.—The recommendation includes $41,000,000 for drug courts, which is $500,000 above the fiscal year 2014 level. Drug courts help reduce recidivism and substance abuse among non-violent offenders and increase the likelihood of an offender's successful rehabilitation through intense, judicially supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, community supervision, and appropriate sanctions. The Committee expects these funds to be used to provide grants and technical assistance to State, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of drug courts, based upon their efficacy as a response to substance abuse and crime.

Mentally ill offenders.—The recommendation includes $9,000,000 for mentally ill offender programs. Grants provided under the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act (Public Law 108–414) provide support for a broad range of activities, including mental health courts, mental health and substance abuse treatment for incarcerated mentally ill offenders, community reentry services, and cross-training of criminal justice, law enforcement, and mental health personnel. Such grants also promote improved training of State and local law enforcement to help them identify and improve responses to people with mental illnesses.

Veterans treatment courts.—The recommendation includes $5,000,000 to support veterans treatment courts. The Committee expects the Department to work in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs, as appropriate, to provide grant support for collaborative, rehabilitative approaches for continuing judicial supervision over offenders who are veterans.

Second Chance Act/offender reentry programs.—The recommendation includes $62,500,000 for Second Chance Act grants. The Committee notes that the requested carveouts for Smart Probation and Pay for Success (Discretionary) are funded under the consolidated evidence-based activities initiative. Excluding carveouts, the recommendation is $15,250,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $2,500,000 above the request.

The Committee remains concerned that despite a dramatic increase in corrections spending over the past two decades, recidivism and re-incarceration rates are largely unchanged. The Committee is aware that case studies of innovative, evidence-based practices provide a strong indication that this pattern can be reversed. The Committee expects that Second Chance Act grants will foster the implementation of strategies that have been proven to reduce recidivism and ensure safe and successful reentry back to their communities of adults released from prisons and jails. The Committee expects DOJ to designate funds for proven, evidence-based programs that will further the goal of maximizing public safety.

Justice reinvestment initiative.—The recommendation provides $30,000,000 for the justice reinvestment initiative, which provides assistance to jurisdictions to implement data-driven strategies to improve public safety by reducing corrections spending and reinvesting those savings in efforts to decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. The Committee recognizes the tremendous potential of justice reinvestment efforts, noting that successful efforts in the States, such as Kansas, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, have saved millions of dollars and serve as a model for criminal justice reform in the Nation. Funding may be used to provide technical assistance to States with existing reinvestment programs, expand the initiative to additional States, or provide additional funding for existing programs.

Colson Task Force.—Of the amount provided for justice reinvestment, no less than $1,000,000 is for continued support of the Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections, which was established in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014. This nine-person, bipartisan, blue ribbon panel is to develop practical, data-driven policy options to increase public safety, improve offender accountability, reduce recidivism, and control growth of spending on corrections.

Consolidated evidence-based activities initiative.—To improve efficiencies in DOJ grant programs and save taxpayers money, the recommendation includes $20,000,000 for a consolidated evidence-based activities initiative, which will combine several existing evidence-based programs, to include: Evaluation Clearinghouse (What Works Repository), Smart Policing, Smart Prosecution, Smart Probation, Pay for Success (Discretionary), Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement, Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance, and Gang and Youth Violence Education and Prevention. The Department shall provide details of the allocation of these funds in the spending plan required by this Act. The Committee notes that this consolidation does not fund any of the Administration's newly proposed programs.

Blue Alerts.—Blue Alerts provide the means to speed the apprehension of violent criminals who kill or seriously injure local, State, or Federal law enforcement officers. Eighteen states have adopted Blue Alert notification systems. The Committee encourages the Department to examine the utility and feasibility of establishing a national Blue Alert communications network to issue Blue Alerts in coordination with States, units of local government, local law enforcement agencies, and other appropriate entities.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $223,500,000 for Juvenile Justice programs, which is $31,000,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $75,900,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Part B—State Formula Grants	$45,000
Youth Mentoring Grants	90,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	19,000

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS—Continued
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Missing and exploited children programs	68,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	1,500
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	$223,500

Youth mentoring grants.—The recommendation includes $90,000,000 for youth mentoring grants, which is $1,500,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $32,000,000 above the request.

Grantee audit recommendations.—The Committee strongly supports the efforts of OJP and OIG to ensure that Federal grant funding is efficiently and effectively spent. The Committee urges OJP to continue working with both OIG and affected grantees to review and implement audit recommendations as quickly as practicable in order to minimize the administrative and financial burden on those grantees and the disruption of services to the community.

Missing and exploited children programs.—The recommendation includes $68,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, $1,000,000 above both fiscal year 2014 and the request. The Committee expects the Department to allocate no less than $29,250,000, which is the current year level, for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children program. The Committee expects the Department to allocate $1,000,000 to be used to hire and equip wounded, ill, or injured veterans as digital forensic analysts or investigators to support child exploitation investigations.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

The Committee recommends a total of $87,300,000 for the Public Safety Officer Benefits program, which is $10,000,000 below fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request. Within the funds provided, $71,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office that is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes. Also within the total, $16,300,000 is recommended, as requested, for disability benefits for public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty, and for education benefits for the spouses and children of officers who are killed in the line of duty or who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes $96,500,000 for COPS programs, as follows:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Transfer to DEA for Methamphetamine Lab Cleanups	$10,000
Tribal Resources Grant Program	16,500
COPS Hiring Grants	70,000
Transfer to Tribal Resources Grant Program	(16,500)
Regional gang task forces	(10,000)
TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	$96,500

Methamphetamine lab cleanup.—The recommendation includes $10,000,000, which shall be transferred to DEA to assist State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies with the removal and disposal of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, including funds for training, technical assistance, the purchase of equipment, and a container program.

Regional gang task forces.—The recommendation includes $10,000,000 for regional gang task forces. This initiative will fund multi-jurisdictional partnerships comprised of Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies to address gang activity, focusing on enforcement, prevention/education, and intervention. The Committee notes the nexus between gangs and human trafficking and notes the importance of task forces that target gangs of national significance, such as MS–13. The Committee also notes that these funds can be used for task forces that work toward disrupting gangs that traffic methamphetamine.

Military installations.—The Committee encourages DOJ to account for the impacts of lower tax bases, as a result of military installations and other untaxed federal lands, when distributing COPS grants.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Section 201 makes available additional reception and representation funding for the Attorney General from the amounts provided in this title.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds to pay for an abortion, except in the case of rape or to preserve the life of the mother.

Section 203 prohibits the use of funds to require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 204 establishes the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services to an inmate receiving an abortion outside of a Federal facility, except where this obligation conflicts with the preceding section.

Section 205 establishes the Committee's requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

Section 206 authorizes the Attorney General to extend an ongoing Personnel Management Demonstration Project.

Section 207 prohibits the use of certain funds for transporting prisoners classified as maximum or high security, other than to a facility certified by the Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure.

Section 208 prohibits the use of funds for the purchase or rental by Federal prisons of audiovisual equipment, services and mate-

rials used primarily for recreational purposes, except for those items and services needed for inmate training, religious, or educational purposes.

Section 209 requires review by the Deputy Attorney General and the Department Investment Review Board prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for major information technology projects.

Section 210 requires the Department to follow reprogramming procedures for any deviation from the program amounts specified in this title or the accompanying report, or the reuse of deobligated funds provided in previous years.

Section 211 prohibits the use of funds for A–76 competitions for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

Section 212 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from holding additional responsibilities that exempt U.S. Attorneys from statutory residency requirements.

Section 213 permits up to 3 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to OJP to be used for training and technical assistance and permits up to 2 percent of grant or reimbursement funds made available to that office to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics.

Section 214 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 215 prohibits funds, other than funds for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, from being used to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to a known or suspected agent of a drug cartel where law enforcement personnel do not continuously monitor or control such firearm.

Section 216 places limitations on the obligation of funds from certain Department of Justice accounts and funding sources.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The Committee recommends $5,555,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and the request.

Neuroscience.—The Committee commends OSTP and the Interagency Working Group on Neuroscience (IWGN) for their continuing commitment to neuroscience and urges OSTP and the IWGN to continue their coordination activities and efforts to increase the Nation's knowledge of the brain. The Committee further urges OSTP and the IWGN to begin implementing key recommendations from the IWGN's recent report, *Priorities for Accelerating Neuroscience Research through Enhanced Communication, Coordination and Collaboration*. The Committee expects to see these recommendations implemented as quickly and efficiently as possible. Special attention should be given to the recommendations on biomarker efforts, advances in medical imaging research, applications of neuroscience in applied settings (including education) and classifications of brain disorders, as well as the recommenda-

tion to establish a Federal neuroscience research portal. The Committee urges OSTP to brief the Committee, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, on the prioritization and implementation status of the IWGN report recommendations.

The Committee strongly supports international collaboration on neuroscience research, and urges OSTP to work with relevant science agencies to identify new and expanded opportunities for international collaboration involving government neuroscience researchers, private entities, non-profit institutions and other stakeholders. The Committee urges OSTP to brief the Committee on the results of its efforts to promote and encourage international collaboration no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Rare Earth materials.—The Committee anticipates the submission by OSTP of a report requested for fiscal year 2014 on the work of the National Science and Technology Council's Subcommittee on Critical and Strategic Mineral Supply Chains (CSMSC). The Committee continues to urge the CSMSC Subcommittee to leverage its work into an interagency plan to encourage domestic critical element and mineral production in order to reduce the dependence of the U.S. government and industry on foreign sources of such materials.

Medical imaging.—The Committee believes there is near-term potential to accelerate revolutionary new medical imaging technology, both to enable medical professionals and researchers to combat disease and to support high-skilled manufacturing jobs in the United States. Such advances will require interagency coordination of Federal medical imaging research and development initiatives aimed at accelerating the transfer of new technologies into commercial products manufactured in the United States. Imaging research is supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Defense, and Energy, among others. The Committee encourages OSTP to establish a committee to coordinate these Federal investments in imaging research. Such a committee could develop a roadmap for the full scope of imaging research and development. The Committee believes that while the United States already holds a meaningful competitive advantage in the development of advanced imaging technologies, OSTP can play a critical role in ensuring that innovative technology solutions both enhance clinical efforts and aid in the creation of domestic manufacturing jobs.

Public access to federally funded research.—Major Federal research agencies are in the process of drafting and implementing plans to enable public access to federally funded research findings in accordance with guidance OSTP issued in February 2013. OSTP shall report to the Committee on each agency's progress in developing, finalizing and implementing its plan. These reports shall be provided semiannually.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $17,896,000,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is $249,500,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $435,400,000 above the request.

GAO assessments of large-scale projects.—The Committee directs NASA to continue cooperating fully and providing timely information to the GAO so that it can meet its congressional mandate to report on the status of large-scale projects at NASA. Such information includes, but is not limited to, copies of preliminary cost estimates; access to online agency applications, databases, and web portals; and access to contractor and agency personnel.

Breach reporting.—NASA is directed to submit to the Committee any notifications and reports required by section 103 of the NASA Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155).

Asteroid Redirect Mission (ARM) and other exploration goals.—The Committee is disappointed that NASA still lacks a comprehensive roadmap that charts a detailed, credible exploration path to Mars. Such a roadmap is needed to guide long-term programmatic and budgetary decision making, as well as to plan international or commercial partnership opportunities. To date, NASA has only defined one explicit step on the roadmap—the ARM—and even that step requires additional consideration. The Congress still has outstanding questions and concerns about the ARM's costs and feasibility, as well as its strategic relevance and potential to generate external support from the public and international collaborators.

Because it remains unclear whether or when the Congress will make a long-term commitment to the ARM concept, the Committee believes that funding associated with the mission must be carefully constrained to prevent the occurrence of waste in the event that the ARM never receives final approval. Accordingly, NASA may only expend funds on those portions of the ARM mission that are also applicable to other current NASA programs, clearly extensible to other potential future exploration missions, such as to the Moon, Phobos/Deimos or Mars, or have broad applicability to other future non-exploration activities, such as in-space robotic servicing.

The Committee notes new interest among some members of Congress and others in the human spaceflight stakeholder community in the possibility of accelerating the achievement of a crewed mission to the vicinity of Mars into the timeframe currently planned for NASA's Exploration Mission–2 (EM–2). In order to more clearly define the implications of pursuing this goal, NASA shall have a high level independent assessment conducted of the technical, management, cost and schedule requirements associated with this potential mission and the impact such a mission would have on existing program requirements and goals for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle (MPCV) and Space Launch System (SLS). The results of this assessment shall be reported to the Committee no later than 30 days after completion.

Program and project totals.—The Committee's program and project recommendations for NASA are included in the consolidated funding table below and in additional narrative direction throughout this report. When executing its budget for fiscal year 2015, NASA shall incorporate the funding levels established in both the table and the narrative direction.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Science:	
Earth Science	$1,750,000
Planetary Science	1,450,000
Astrophysics	680,000
James Webb Space Telescope	645,000
Heliophysics	668,000
Total, Science	5,193,000
Aeronautics:	666,000
Space Technology:	620,000
Exploration:	
Human Exploration Capabilities	3,055,000
Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle	(1,140,000)
Space Launch System (SLS)	(1,915,000)
SLS Vehicle Development	(1,600,000)
Exploration Ground Systems	(315,000)
Commercial Spaceflight	785,000
Exploration Research and Development	327,000
Total, Exploration	4,167,000
Space Operations:	
International Space Station	3,040,000
Space and Flight Support	845,000
Total, Space Operations	3,885,000
Education:	
NASA Space Grant	30,000
Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research	9,000
Minority University Research Education Program	32,000
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	35,000
Total, Education	106,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services:	2,779,000
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration:	446,000
Office of Inspector General:	34,000
Total, NASA	17,896,000

SCIENCE

The Committee recommends $5,193,000,000 for Science, which is $41,800,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $221,000,000 above the request.

Education and Public Outreach (EPO).—The recommended level for the Astrophysics Division includes $30,000,000 for Science Mission Directorate (SMD)-wide EPO activities, an increase of $15,000,000 above the request. Although the Committee has provided these funds in a single budget line, as requested, NASA shall use its fiscal year 2015 spending plan to proportionally reallocate these funds among the SMD divisions, resulting in a dedicated budget line for each division's own EPO activities. This approach will still permit competition among projects for the best use of

funds but focus that competition among projects that are more easily compared to one another and provide better stability for the educational communities in each major SMD discipline.

Earth Science.—Per direction from the Committee, NOAA will be analyzing the risk posed to the Joint Polar Satellite System 2 (JPSS–2) budget and schedule by the development of NASA's Radiation Budget Instrument (RBI), and a decision may ultimately be made to remove RBI from the JPSS–2 manifest. In the event that such a decision is made, NASA shall cease further development work on RBI until providing to the Committee a report outlining a new strategy (with budget and schedule estimates) for RBI development and launch.

The recommendation does not include funds requested for the procurement of the Total Solar Irradiance Sensor 2 (TSIS–2). The Committee notes that NOAA currently lacks a strategy for the launch of TSIS–1, and no funds are provided to NOAA for the development of such a strategy in fiscal year 2015. As a result, the Committee does not believe it is prudent to invest in a follow-on instrument at this time.

Planetary Science.—NASA's request for Planetary Science once again represents a substantial decrease below appropriated levels and would have a negative impact on both planned and existing missions. The recommended funding levels attempt to rectify this problem by supporting both the formulation and development of new Planetary Science missions and the extension of all healthy operating missions that continue to generate good scientific output.

The recommendation provides $170,000,000 for Planetary Science Research and Analysis; $286,000,000 for New Frontiers, of which not less than $5,000,000 is for Future New Frontiers Missions; and $302,000,000 for Mars Exploration, of which not less than $100,000,000 is for a Mars Rover 2020 that meets scientific objectives laid out in the most recent Planetary Science decadal survey.

The recommendation also provides $266,000,000 for Discovery, of which not less than $30,000,000 is for Future Discovery Missions. The Committee notes that NASA allowed a four year gap to develop between the release of the last Discovery Announcement of Opportunity (AO) in fiscal year 2010 and the expected release of the next AO in fiscal year 2014 (a gap which would have been worse were it not for additional resources provided by the Congress). In order to prevent the recurrence of such a gap in the future and to firmly establish the 24 month mission cadence recommended by the Planetary Science decadal survey, NASA shall ensure that the planned 2017 Discovery AO is issued instead during fiscal year 2016. Future Discovery Mission funds not required for the planning, release and/or evaluation of Discovery AOs shall be used for development of instruments through the Stand Alone Missions of Opportunity program.

For Outer Planets, the recommendation provides $181,000,000, of which not less than $100,000,000 is for a Europa Clipper or comparable mission that meets the scientific objectives laid out in the most recent Planetary Science decadal survey and can be launched in 2021. This funding shall support the completion of science definition, the selection of a mission concept, the release of an instrument AO and other necessary pre-formulation and formulation activities for the Europa mission. While NASA has dedicated some

fiscal year 2014 Europa funding to studying the possibility of conducting this mission within a $1,000,000,000 cost cap, the Committee has not seen any credible evidence that such a cost cap is feasible and directs NASA not to use further project resources in pursuit of such an unlikely outcome. Finally, the Committee directs NASA to evaluate the potential benefits of using the SLS as the launch vehicle for this mission.

For Planetary Science Technology, the recommendation provides $155,000,000. Within this amount, $18,000,000 shall be for assessments and development of promising technologies and techniques for the study and characterization of the surface and subsurface of Europa, including such technologies as landers, rovers, penetrators, submersibles, seismometers and sample analyzers.

James Webb Space Telescope (JWST).—NASA shall provide quarterly briefings on JWST's technical status, including the achievement of program milestones, and budget and schedule performance. These briefings shall take the place of quarterly reporting that was instituted in fiscal year 2013.

Astrophysics.—The recommendation for Astrophysics restores the $5,000,000 unallocated reduction proposed for the Hubble Space Telescope (HST). NASA shall accommodate the remaining proposed reduction to HST through the use of carryover balances in fiscal year 2015 and fully restore these funds in future years' requests.

The Committee does not accept NASA's request to terminate support for the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA), a project that is currently producing good science and has not been proposed for termination by NASA's internal or external scientific review boards. Instead, the recommendation provides $70,000,000 for SOFIA, which should be sufficient to support the aircraft's fixed costs (flight crews, required maintenance, etc.) as well as a base level of scientific observations. NASA shall continue seeking third-party partners whose additional funding support would restore SOFIA's budget to its full operational level.

Heliophysics.—The Committee is concerned that the Heliophysics Explorer program is not receiving the same level of support from NASA as the comparable Astrophysics program and will not achieve the mission cadence recommended for Heliophysics by the scientific community. NASA is urged to rectify this issue by accelerating funding for Heliophysics Explorer Future Missions from fiscal year 2017 into fiscal year 2016.

SMD budget justifications.—Last year the National Research Council (NRC) assessed the responsiveness of NASA's most recent draft science plan to decadal survey guidance. The Committee found that many of the NRC's criticisms of the draft science plan could also be applied to the budget justifications submitted by SMD. Specifically, the justifications fail to provide: 1) a clear explanation of how each division's budget request does or does not support the program plan laid out in that division's decadal survey (which recommended activities are included; the balance among missions of different sizes and targets; and the rate at which new activities are initiated); 2) the decision-making criteria that led NASA to deviate from decadal survey recommendations, where applicable; and 3) an assessment of impacts for any deviations from decadal survey recommendations on the achievement of the science goals of that survey. NASA shall work with the Committee on a

standard format for including information of this kind in future budget justifications.

AERONAUTICS

The Committee recommends $666,000,000 for Aeronautics, which is $100,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $114,900,000 above the request.

The Committee remains frustrated by NASA's lack of budgetary support for the Aeronautics program. More than any other NASA activity, aeronautics research directly impacts the lives of taxpayers through technologies that improve the commercial flying experience and reduce airline costs, leading to reduced upward pressure on airfares. In addition, advanced aeronautics research has been a driving factor in the long-term global dominance of our domestic aviation industry, a rare bright spot in the American manufacturing economy. If this dominance is to continue and American firms are to maximize the enormous economic opportunities presented by projected growth in global air mobility, NASA should be seeking to increase its investments in aeronautics research rather than reducing them. For these reasons, the Committee has rejected NASA's budget request and provided a substantial increase for the program.

Restructuring.—The recommendation incorporates the proposed restructuring of the Aeronautics budget into four new programs: Airspace Operations and Safety, Advanced Air Vehicles, Integrated Aviation Systems and Transformative Aeronautics Concepts. NASA shall apply the funds provided above the request proportionally across these four programs.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $620,000,000 for Space Technology, which is $44,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $85,500,000 below the request.

Program priorities.—The Committee appreciates the efforts of the Space Technology Mission Directorate (STMD) to demonstrate more clearly the alignment between its major technology projects and the needs of its customers in SMD, the Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate, the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate and private industry. Within the levels provided, the Committee believes that STMD should prioritize funds toward those technologies that have the broadest applicability across the STMD customer base, especially supersonic and hypersonic decelerators for improved entry, descent and landing capabilities; solar electric propulsion for increased efficiency in the transportation of space-borne objects; laser and optical communications for reduced spectrum usage and increased data return capabilities; and the deep space atomic clock for more accurate deep space navigation.

Technology roadmaps.—In the event that NASA updates or otherwise revises its current space technology roadmaps, the modified roadmaps shall be submitted to the same external evaluation and prioritization process as the original documents.

Regional university consortia.—The Committee encourages NASA to use regional university consortia to research, develop and demonstrate advanced technologies that are consistent with STMD's technology roadmaps and priorities.

EXPLORATION

The Committee recommends $4,167,000,000 for Exploration, which is $53,800,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $191,000,000 above the request.

Space Launch System.—The Committee has repeatedly expressed frustration with NASA's practices of requesting arbitrarily reduced funding levels for SLS and insisting that the program manage to an inefficient flat-line budget profile. The detrimental results of these practices are evident in the fiscal year 2015 request, which acknowledges that reduced SLS funding levels will lead to a launch delay for Exploration Mission-1 (EM–1) while also requiring the deferral of long-lead work needed for the timely achievement of EM–2 and other future flights.

Knowing that NASA's requests for the program have unacceptable consequences, the Committee has previously looked to the SLS Independent Cost Assessment (ICA) for an objective and realistic benchmark for SLS funding needs. The utility of the ICA, however, has decreased each year as its estimates age, and the Committee has long anticipated the completion of a confirmed budget baseline to provide a stable, more up-to-date program plan to guide future appropriations. Unfortunately, the baseline being prepared by NASA suffers from the same problems as the annual budget request: it assumes a fixed, artificially low fiscal year 2015 level; imposes a flat profile on outyear estimates; and fails to adequately capture needs for activities in support of SLS beyond EM–1. In light of the aging ICA and an unreliable baseline, the Committee has chosen to maintain SLS vehicle development funding at the fiscal year 2014 enacted level.

The Committee continues to urge NASA to allocate funds to elements like Advanced Booster Engineering Development and Risk Reduction, engine development and/or upper stage development, all of which are required for the program to progress beyond the initial SLS configuration. In addition, the Committee directs that, to the maximum extent possible, NASA should ensure that all vehicle development funding leverages existing investments; promotes efficiency through commonality of design and simultaneous development; and minimizes the need for redesigns or other costly changes affecting future SLS vehicle configurations.

To give the Committee more insight into the level of effort being dedicated to each component of the SLS, NASA shall continue submitting quarterly reports on SLS spending by major program element, as first required in the statement accompanying Public Law 112–55. The Committee also anticipates the submission of NASA's report on other potential uses of the 130 metric ton SLS configuration, as directed in fiscal year 2014. The Committee hopes that the range of such possible uses will enable a substantially better SLS launch tempo than currently projected by NASA.

Orion MPCV.—The recommended level for the Orion MPCV will keep the vehicle on track for the Exploration Flight Test-1 later this year, as well as the first test flight integrated with SLS in 2017 and the first crewed test flight in 2021.

Commercial crew.—The Committee has provided NASA with substantial resources for the commercial crew program (CCP). CCP appropriations have often exceeded the program's authorized levels

and have increased in each of the last four fiscal years despite declining topline spending levels, sequestration and previously expressed concerns about the effective management of Federal investments in the program.

The Committee's fiscal year 2015 recommendation provides $785,000,000 for the CCP, an increase of $89,000,000 above fiscal year 2014. These funds shall support one industry partner's advancement through the Commercial Crew Transportation Capability (CCtCap) process. The Committee believes that this recommendation strikes the appropriate balance between support for the program's underlying goal and caution against management approaches that many in the Congress do not endorse. Consistent with prior direction, NASA shall take all steps necessary to incentivize further private investment in the program, including, to the maximum extent possible, taking the industry partners' level of proposed private investment into account as a selection criterion for CCtCap.

Finally, each CCtCap proposer has now provided NASA with the flight price that would be charged if that proposer ultimately were to conduct missions to the International Space Station (ISS). Those prices will determine how much, if any, savings the CCP will generate compared to Soyuz transportation prices. While this information is currently subject to the CCtCap procurement blackout, NASA shall brief the Committee on expected flight pricing as soon as the blackout period is concluded.

Exploration Research and Development (R&D).—Within the amounts provided for Exploration R&D, no less than $20,000,000 shall be used in support of future lunar mission activities. These activities shall include discussions with international and commercial partners on potential joint lunar activities; a study of the technical, budgetary and schedule requirements for a future manned lunar mission; and public-private partnerships to develop lunar transportation and landing technologies. All public-private partnerships conducted with these funds shall require the private partner to contribute a substantial portion of shared costs.

SPACE OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends $3,885,000,000 for Space Operations, which is $107,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $20,400,000 below the request.

ISS operations.—The Committee remains concerned that annual ISS operations costs are too high, particularly in light of NASA's proposal to extend the life of the Station through 2024. In order for the Station to remain a sustainable long-term program, NASA must continue to seek and implement cost savings measures with the goal of reducing the ISS operations budget or, at a minimum, slowing the growth in such budget.

With respect to fiscal year 2015 ISS funding, all reductions from the request level shall be implemented in the operations budget rather than ISS research or crew and cargo transportation.

ISS research.—NASA's budget request continues to allocate insufficient funding and effort to ISS research. The apparent increase in the request for research funding is only due to the transfer of in-space robotic servicing work from the ISS operations budget, and nearly 60 percent of total research resources are dedicated to

logistical support rather than research activities. The Committee believes that this imbalance must be addressed, with a greater share of research funding going to actual physical and biological science research, and directs NASA to develop a strategy for accomplishing this goal over the next five fiscal years. This strategy shall be provided no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

With respect to in-space robotic servicing, the Committee notes that the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is also investing in technologies to repair and/or refuel satellites on-orbit and cautions NASA to minimize any duplication of effort between the two agencies' activities.

EDUCATION

The Committee recommends $106,000,000 for Education, which is $10,600,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $17,100,000 above the request.

National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program.—Fiscal year 2014 marked the last year of funding for the most recent five-year cycle of Space Grant awards, and the selection of consortia for the next five-year cycle is not expected until late in fiscal year 2015. Without knowing the amounts needed to fully fund a year's worth of base awards in the new cycle, the Committee has relied on costs from prior years to estimate an annual Space Grant requirement of $30,000,000.

The Committee is concerned about the potential for a gap to develop between the end of activities for the current Space Grant cycle and the awarding of funds for the beginning of the next cycle. NASA shall take all necessary steps to avoid such a gap, including a possible short-term extension of current awards or the awarding of new single year awards while the five year award solicitation is being processed. When new awards are made, NASA shall give consideration to each applicant's demonstrated record of achievement in STEM education activities and to the alignment of each applicant's proposal with the priorities contained in the government-wide STEM education strategic plan.

STEM Education and Accountability Projects (SEAP).—NASA's budget justification contains very little specific information about the proposed content of the SEAP budget line. Prior to the obligation of any SEAP funding, NASA shall brief the Committee on the intended distribution of SEAP resources to individual activities; how that distribution compares to the fiscal year 2014 distribution of SEAP funding; and how that distribution supports the priorities contained in the government-wide STEM education strategic plan.

Youth service organizations.—The Committee notes that NASA has worked in partnership with youth service organizations, including those with a nationwide footprint, to engage K–12 students in STEM-related activities and to help encourage those students to pursue future STEM-related studies and careers. These efforts are an effective way to help build the strong STEM workforce needed to ensure a globally competitive U.S. economy. NASA is directed to continue the agency's K–12 STEM education efforts with youth service organizations and to report to the Committee on these efforts no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act. In addition, the Committee urges NASA to leverage its extensive partner-

ships with the private sector to further promote STEM learning and STEM activities for young people.

SAFETY, SECURITY AND MISSION SERVICES

The Committee recommends $2,779,000,000 for Safety, Security and Mission Services (SSMS), which is $14,000,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $400,000 above the request.

Use of Space Act Agreements (SAAs).—The Committee anticipates the receipt of an ongoing Office of Inspector General (OIG) assessment of NASA's use of SAAs and a report from NASA regarding the feasibility of including in an online SAA database the estimated value of NASA's contributions associated with unfunded agreements. Upon review of both of these documents, the Committee may recommend additional changes in NASA's management policies regarding SAA usage.

Security.—The Committee was deeply concerned by recent findings of the NASA OIG regarding the occurrence of security violations and a lack of accountability for those violations at the Langley and Ames Research Centers, as well as findings of the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) regarding problems and vulnerabilities in NASA's agency-wide security controls and practices. Proper security compliance requires effective and comprehensive policies, strong enforcement mechanisms, and sustained leadership attention, and NAPA made recommendations to NASA for improvement in each of these areas.

The Committee expects NASA to work expeditiously to implement these and all other NAPA recommendations. In addition to carrying out NAPA's recommendations, the Committee also directs NASA to enter into an arrangement with the Department of Justice to bring FBI counterintelligence (CI) agents to work on-site at all major NASA installations.

To enable work on security-related improvements, the SSMS recommendation includes the requested level for information technology security activities, as well as $5,000,000 for the revision of NASA's export control training materials; the hiring of additional NASA CI personnel; improvements in identity management and credentialing business processes; and the further development, implementation and staffing of NASA's Foreign National Access Management Program. The Committee believes these resources should allow NASA to accelerate its proposed timeline for completion of its corrective action plan so that as many changes as possible are in place by the end of fiscal year 2015.

In order to permit the Committee to effectively track NASA's implementation of these and all other recommendations made by NAPA (as well as any new or additional steps directed by the Congress or taken at the initiative of agency management), NASA shall continue submitting the quarterly reports first directed in fiscal year 2014. In addition, NASA should support a formal update by NAPA on the agency's progress in implementing its corrective actions, with the update process to begin no later than the end of fiscal year 2015.

Leasing arrangements.—The Committee remains disappointed that prior action (and inaction) by NASA resulted in leasing arrangements at the Ames Research Center that lacked transparency, gave the appearance of favoritism in agency decision mak-

ing, and permitted a lessee to receive financial benefits to which it was not entitled. These negative outcomes can be avoided in the future through the rigorous and consistent application of existing legal, regulatory and policy requirements regarding competition and cost recovery in leasing arrangements, and the Committee expects NASA to ensure that all such future arrangements follow those requirements. In addition, NASA shall take any possible steps to ensure that previous underpayments for aircraft fuel at Ames are rectified and repaid to the appropriate parties in a timely manner.

Technical Capabilities Assessment Team (TCAT).—NASA is engaged in a technical capabilities assessment with the goal of increasing the efficiency of the agency's operations while maintaining capabilities necessary for the achievement of current and future missions. As the outcomes of this process may result in significant investment or divestment decisions affecting the agency's facilities, equipment and workforce, NASA is directed to provide to the Committee quarterly briefings on TCAT progress and outcomes.

Control of mobile devices.—The Committee is concerned by the NASA OIG report, *NASA's Management of Its Tablets, Smartphones and Other Mobile Devices*, which found that NASA does not have an accurate inventory of agency-issued mobile devices and has not sufficiently mitigated security vulnerabilities that arise from the widespread use of mobile devices for official business. NASA shall provide to the Committee an update on its implementation of the corrective actions outlined in the agency's response to this OIG report every six months until those corrective actions are completed.

Premium air travel.—Several recent media reports have called into question NASA's use and oversight of premium air travel. Among the issues cited in these reports are errors or omissions in required oversight reporting; unclear justifications for the use of premium tickets in certain instances; and the rate at which NASA appears to authorize premium travel relative to other agencies. NASA shall take all necessary steps to promptly rectify any problems in its Premium Class Travel Reports over the past five fiscal years and provide corrected information to the General Services Administration and the Committee as soon as possible. In addition, NASA shall report to the Committee on steps it has taken to reduce the use of premium travel (including travel that would be deemed permissible by Federal travel regulations) in fiscal year 2014 and future years. That report shall be provided no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Working Capital Fund (WCF) reporting.—NASA shall continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the expenditures and unobligated balances of NASA's WCF, as first required in the statement accompanying Public Law 112–55.

Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Zones.—NASA shall report to the Committee on its progress in meeting procurement goals under the HUBZone program over the past five years. This report shall be submitted no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V).—In order to ensure that all necessary work continues to be performed despite a smaller dedicated IV&V budget in fiscal year 2015, NASA shall

fund any IV&V shortfall from within the mission directorates that make use of IV&V services.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The Committee recommends $446,000,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is $69,000,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $100,000 below the request.

Programmatic Construction of Facilities (CoF).—The recommended level includes $52,300,000 for Exploration CoF and $18,600,000 for Space Operations CoF.

Measurements Sciences Laboratory (MSL).—The Committee supports NASA's plan to construct an MSL complex to replace aging agency facilities. The new MSL will provide modern, efficient lab facilities; reduce maintenance requirements; and positively impact NASA's infrastructure current replacement value. NASA is urged to ensure that sufficient funding to commence MSL construction is included in its fiscal year 2016 request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $34,000,000 for the OIG, which is $3,500,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $3,000,000 below the request.

The Committee notes that several significant management issues at NASA were recently brought to the Committee's attention. These issues include weaknesses in NASA's security controls and practices, which were discovered through whistleblower contact with Congress, and compliance problems with oversight requirements on premium air travel, which were uncovered through media reporting. These are the types of issues that the OIG should be proactively pursuing. The Committee urges the OIG to take the necessary steps to ensure that it is vigorously filling its oversight role and providing accountability for problems in NASA's programs and operations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included the following administrative provisions for NASA:

The bill includes a provision that makes funds for any announced prize available without fiscal year limitation until the prize is claimed or the offer is withdrawn.

The bill includes a provision that establishes terms and conditions for the transfer of funds.

The bill includes a provision that requires NASA to submit its agency spending plan at the activity level and subjects both the spending plan and specified changes to that plan to reprogramming procedures under section 505 of this Act.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes a provision that allows the transfer of balances under a previous appropriations account structure to the new appropriations account structure.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Committee recommends $7,404,205,000 for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is $232,287,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $149,205,000 above the request.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends $5,973,645,000 for Research and Related Activities (R&RA), which is $164,727,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $166,185,000 above the request.

Program changes.—Unless otherwise noted elsewhere in this statement, the recommendation incorporates all program reductions and consolidations proposed in the R&RA budget request. Any increases provided above the request and not otherwise specified below shall be applied to math and physical sciences; computer and information science and engineering; engineering; and biological sciences.

Neuroscience.—NSF is uniquely positioned to advance the nonmedical aspects of cognitive science and neuroscience, particularly through interdisciplinary science, computational models, visualization techniques, innovative technologies and the underlying data and data infrastructure needed to transform our understanding of these areas. The Committee encourages NSF to continue working in conjunction with the IWGN as well as the Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) initiative to accelerate understanding of how the brain functions. The recommendation provides an increase of $21,150,000 for research related to the BRAIN initiative and cognitive science and neuroscience research.

Within the amount provided for NSF, funds are also included to support an international conference on neuroscience. This conference should convene government representatives, neuroscience researchers, private entities, non-profit institutions and others to share research and foster collaboration around neuroscience-related activities. The Committee urges NSF to report to the Committee on the results of such conference.

Advanced manufacturing.—The recommendation includes the fiscal year 2014 current plan level for advanced manufacturing. Future economic prosperity in the United States will depend largely on our ability to develop and manufacture new products based on advanced technologies, both for the domestic market and for export. Basic research supported through NSF and other Federal science agencies is critical to this effort because it will help provide the foundation for the development of such new products and technologies by the private sector.

Lyme disease.—NSF has previously supported a variety of research intended to learn more about the prevalence of Lyme and other tick-borne diseases. The Committee encourages NSF to continue these efforts by funding meritorious Lyme disease research proposals that fully meet NSF's peer review standards.

Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—The Committee's recommendation includes the requested level for EPSCoR. NSF shall report to the Committee on the steps it has taken to address all recommendations resulting from EPSCoR program evaluations conducted by the National

Academy of Sciences and the Science and Technology Policy Institute. This report shall be provided no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Replication of scientific research.—The Committee concurs in the view that the gold standard of good science is the ability of a research lab to reproduce a method and finding, and shares the growing concern that a significant amount of recent research cannot be easily reproduced. The Committee is therefore pleased that NSF recently convened a comprehensive workshop on "Robust Research," which included representatives of NSF, NIH, OSTP and non-governmental scientific organizations and individual experts, to discuss the magnitude of the issue of replicability and to explore solutions to promote rigor and transparency in research. NSF shall provide the Committee with recommendations to address the problem of replication and a description of how NSF will support research on practices that improve research methods, increase research transparency and allow for increased scientific replicability.

Innovation Corps.—The Committee commends NSF's Innovation Corps for its work in supporting entrepreneurship and commercialization of technologies produced by NSF grantees. The Committee encourages NSF to work with other Federal agencies to enable researchers funded by those agencies to be eligible to participate in the Innovation Corps.

STEM education indicators.—The Committee expects that funding provided for the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics will fully support NSF's efforts to collect, analyze and disseminate data for the 14 indicators identified in the NRC's *Monitoring Progress Toward Successful K–12 STEM Education* report.

Astronomical Sciences Portfolio Review.—NSF shall not implement any final divestment of infrastructure tied to the findings of its 2012 Astronomical Sciences Portfolio Review without first reporting such actions to the Committee and ensuring that they are carried out in accordance with any relevant reprogramming requirements.

Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) costs.—The Committee remains concerned about the rising costs of NSF's reliance on employees hired through the IPA. While these individuals bring value to the agency, they also cost significantly more than civil servants both in terms of absolute dollars and the rate of cost growth. NSF should be able to better control these costs through more aggressive negotiations with IPA employees' home institutions, the imposition of cost sharing requirements and other means. To incentivize NSF to continue pursuing these cost savings opportunities, the recommendation permits NSF to continue hiring IPAs but does not provide the requested increases for IPA compensation, per diem, lost consultant fees and travel.

High performance computing.—NSF shall provide to the Committee the agency's plan for maintaining and modernizing its big data and high performance computing infrastructure, including related software and applications, to support all areas of scientific research and education. This plan, which should be provided no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, shall include a focus area on transitioning relevant research to operations.

Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowships (MPRF).—NSF funds a variety of MPRF programs across R&RA, including dedicated

funding streams/solicitations and focus areas within larger programs. The Committee is concerned about the frequency with which the structure and management of these programs has changed, as well as the possible existence and implications of inconsistency in the agency's management approach across programs. NSF shall provide a report to the Committee listing all agency programs that fund minority postdoctoral fellowships, either exclusively or as a discrete focus area; identifying any differences in program management, implementation and evaluation across programs; and discussing possible opportunities to increase stability and consistency across programs through changes in funding and management strategies. This report shall be provided no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP).—The recommendation provides the requested level for IODP.

Social, Behavioral and Economic (SBE) sciences.—Longstanding congressional concerns persist about the merit of activities funded through NSF's SBE Directorate. In order to address these concerns, NSF must ensure that SBE awards are consistent with NSF's scientific quality standards and aligned to national interests. The Committee recognizes the intrinsic value in SBE sciences and the direct responsiveness of SBE activities to Committee priorities, including studies on the effects of youth exposure to media violence and the collection of data for STEM education indicators.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $200,760,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction, which is $760,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The Committee recommends $876,000,000 for Education and Human Resources (EHR), which is $29,500,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $13,750,000 below the request.

Program changes.—Unless otherwise noted elsewhere in this statement, the recommendation incorporates all program reductions and consolidations proposed in the EHR budget request.

Advanced Technological Education (ATE).—The recommendation provides no less than $66,000,000 for ATE.

Broadening participation programs.—To broaden the participation of underrepresented populations in STEM education programs and, ultimately, the STEM workforce, the recommendation provides no less than $32,000,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program, $46,000,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation and $13,500,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

The America COMPETES Act of 2010 directed NSF to establish a new program for Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs). NSF has outlined a number of technical challenges with implementing an HSI-specific program and instead expressed a preference for targeting opportunities to HSIs within existing programs, including ATE, Improving Undergraduate STEM Education, the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program and the Scholarships in STEM program. The Committee accepts this approach for fiscal year 2015 with the understanding that such targeted opportunities cumula-

tively will constitute a $30,000,000 investment. NSF shall report to the Committee on the distribution of HSI targeted opportunities across programs and demonstrate a $30,000,000 investment no later than September 30, 2015.

Best Practices in K–12 STEM education.—The Committee appreciates the efforts NSF has made to broadly disseminate the findings of the NRC's 2011 report, *Successful K–12 STEM Education: Identifying Effective Approaches in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics*, and encourages NSF to continue those efforts in fiscal year 2015.

One-stop STEM education dissemination.—The Federal government has funded and produced a wealth of valuable STEM education materials, but the impact of these materials is limited by their inconsistent and uneven dispersal across a variety of platforms. For this reason, the Committee has long advocated the creation of a comprehensive online source where such materials would be curated and made easily available in a useful form to a broad set of communities, including academic researchers, policymakers, educational practitioners and parents.

Consequently, the Committee directs NSF (in partnership with fellow members of the Federal Committee on STEM Education and in consultation with experts in the private sector, State and local governments and nonprofit organizations) to establish such a source, or set of linked sources, and to use funds provided in this account for any costs associated with this effort.

While this will be a multiyear project, NSF shall begin with the creation and launch of a pilot website in fiscal year 2015. The pilot site shall cover a defined subset of NSF-funded materials; take into consideration current research on how people search for and use information online; be consistent with current and anticipated government-wide directives on public access to federally funded research materials; and, to the greatest extent possible, build on existing infrastructure. In addition, NSF shall ensure that the operations of the pilot site are monitored and evaluated in fiscal year 2015 so that lessons learned can be incorporated into the expansion of the pilot to cover all NSF-funded materials and other agencies' materials in fiscal year 2016 and future years. NSF shall report to the Committee on the effectiveness of the pilot and recommendations for next steps no later than October 1, 2015.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends $335,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management, which is $37,000,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $3,230,000 below the request.

Headquarters.—The recommendation provides up to $30,370,000 for acquisition, occupancy and related costs associated with NSF's new headquarters, including $3,000,000 for project management.

Grant management.—NSF is directed to fund grant management activities, including post award monitoring, at no less than the fiscal year 2014 current plan level.

Research-specific inflation factors.—Several other Federal agencies calculate research-specific inflation factors in order to monitor changes in their year-to-year research purchasing power. The Committee believes such a metric would be useful for evaluating NSF's annual budget request (which was below the general inflation rate

for fiscal year 2015) and directs NSF to examine options for including such a factor with its fiscal year 2016 request. Those options should include both the calculation of an NSF research inflation factor or the adoption of an appropriate research inflation factor currently calculated and used by another Federal agency.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Committee recommends $4,370,000 for the National Science Board, which is $70,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $14,430,000 for the OIG, which is $230,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request.

Management of large cooperative agreements.—The Committee remains interested in the OIG's efforts to reach consensus with NSF on the accountability and cost surveillance measures most appropriate for the management of large cooperative agreements. OIG shall keep the Committee apprised of any changes agreed to or agreements reached with NSF on this topic throughout the fiscal year.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The bill includes a provision that establishes thresholds for the transfer of funds.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $9,000,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights, which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and $400,000 below the request.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $364,000,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and $1,531,000 below the request. The recommendation includes language making up to $29,500,000 available for payments to State and local enforcement agencies.

Backlog reduction.—The Committee is pleased with EEOC's progress in reducing the backlog of private sector charges. The Committee expects the EEOC to continue to prioritize inventory reduction and to examine new ways to address the backlog and increase productivity. EEOC shall continue to provide quarterly reports on the backlog, to include data on the number and pendency of charges and on any changes to EEOC's priority charge handling procedures and the effect of such changes on inventory reduction.

Conciliation.—The Committee is concerned with the EEOC's pursuit of litigation absent good faith conciliation efforts. The Com-

mittee directs the EEOC to engage in such efforts before undertaking litigation and to report, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on how it ensures that conciliation efforts are pursued in good faith.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $84,500,000 for the International Trade Commission (ITC), which is $1,500,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $1,959,000 below the request.

Internal controls.—The Committee is pleased with ITC's progress in addressing internal control issues identified in audits. However, ITC must continue to take aggressive action to address any remaining shortcomings.

Cybersecurity.—ITC handles sensitive and proprietary data and therefore is a potential target for cyber attacks. The Committee expects ITC to prioritize efforts to improve its cybersecurity posture. The Committee also encourages ITC to work with other relevant Federal agencies to inform its actions.

Bilateral Investment Treaty.—Should a Bilateral Investment Treaty with China be proposed, the ITC shall report to the Committee on how its implementation would help increase production by U.S.-invested enterprises in China to serve the U.S. market. In preparing this information, the ITC shall identify the impact that a treaty will have on the current estimate that 60 percent of Chinese exports to the U.S. are produced by foreign-invested enterprises operating in China. In addition, the ITC shall provide information on the extent to which the treaty would allow Chinese investors to seek redress for U.S. government legal, regulatory or other measures that they claim reduce the value of their investments in the United States.

Section 337.—The ITC has taken steps to address the growing strain on its resources caused by the increasing caseload of section 337 investigations, some of which are filed by patent assertion entities. The Committee directs ITC to provide a report, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, examining the feasibility of narrowing the ITC's existing interpretation of licensing activity to include only licensing that leads to the adoption and development of articles.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee recommends $350,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which is $15,000,000 below fiscal year 2014 and $80,000,000 below the request.

Pro bono legal services.—The recommendation includes $3,000,000 for the pro bono innovation fund, an increase of $500,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $1,900,000 below the request. Obtaining more services at no or low cost through private attorney involvement is one means for LSC to increase legal aid services. The Committee is pleased that LSC launched a pro bono task force in 2011, which released its findings and recommendations in October 2012. The Committee directs LSC to implement the rec-

ommendations of this task force and continue to work with LSC-funded programs to increase the involvement of private attorneys in the delivery of legal services to its clients. LSC shall continue to report to the Committee annually on its progress in this area, including the number of Americans served by pro bono services as part of LSC's efforts.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The bill continues restrictions on the uses of LSC funding. None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the LSC shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the LSC shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Unauthorized uses of funds.—The Inspector General (IG) of the LSC is encouraged to conduct annual audits of LSC grantees to ensure that funds are not used in contravention of the restrictions on engaging in political activities or any of the other restrictions by which LSC grantees are required to abide. The Committee recommends the removal of funds from any LSC grantee determined by the IG to have engaged in unauthorized political activity.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $3,250,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission, which is the same as fiscal year 2014 and $181,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $53,500,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), which is $899,000 above fiscal year 2014 and $2,670,000 below the request.

Database of trade agreements.—A February 11, 2014 GAO report, *United States Has Secured Commitments in Key Bilateral Dialogues, but U.S. Agency Reporting on Status Should Be Improved,* found that USTR did not comprehensively track the status of compliance with past agreements before entering into subsequent agreements. USTR should develop a comprehensive system to track such status of compliance and shall report on the data annually, with the first such report to be submitted no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Negotiating objectives.—The USTR shall prepare a report, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, on the extent to which negotiating objectives in the Trade Promotion Act of 2002 were achieved in agreements subject to its provisions. The USTR shall provide specific information for each agreement negotiated subject to such authority on the extent to which each agreement's negotiating objective was met.

Level of enforcement efforts.—The Committee directs USTR to prepare a report quantifying its level of effort for trade enforcement activities. This should include an estimate of staff time spent on enforcement activities and negotiating efforts. USTR shall provide this report no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act. Additionally, USTR shall include information in this report on existing enforcement activities and how, within potentially constrained future budgets, it will ensure that existing and expected trade agreements will be enforced.

China.—The Committee expects that USTR will coordinate and implement a comprehensive and vigorous strategy to address the United States' trade imbalance with China. Within the amounts provided, the USTR is encouraged to maintain staff who can translate Chinese language trade documents. The Committee believes that USTR should have its own translators on staff given the challenges associated with enforcing existing U.S. trade laws with China.

Free trade agreements.—The Committee directs USTR to continue to pursue free trade agreements with additional countries and trading blocs to continue advancing trade to and from the United States.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $5,121,000 for the State Justice Institute, which is $221,000 above fiscal year 2014 and the same as the request.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

Section 501 prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes unless expressly authorized by law, or for contracts to provide training for agency employees to engage in such activities.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly authorized.

Section 503 provides that the expenditure of any appropriation contained in this Act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 504 provides that if any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of other provisions shall not be affected.

Section 505 prohibits a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project or activity; (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 an office or employees; (5) reorganizes or

renames offices, programs or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments funds for existing programs, projects or activities in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds. For the Department of Justice, the notification requirement is 45 days in advance.

Section 506 provides that if it is determined that any person intentionally affixes a "Made in America" label to any product that was not made in America that person shall not be eligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act. The section further provides that to the extent practicable, with respect to purchases of promotional items, funds made available under this Act shall be used to purchase items manufactured, produced or assembled in the United States or its territories or possessions.

Section 507 requires quarterly reporting to Congress on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 508 provides that any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions in this Act, or, for the Department of Commerce, from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property, shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the department or agency, and provides transfer authority between appropriation accounts to carry out this provision, subject to reprogramming procedures.

Section 509 prohibits funds made available in this Act from being used to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products or to seek the reduction or removal of foreign restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type. This provision is not intended to impact routine international trade services to all U.S. citizens, including the processing of applications to establish foreign trade zones.

Section 510 limits the obligation of receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund at $770,000,000 during fiscal year 2015, an increase of $25,000,000 above the fiscal year 2014 level of obligations. This language is continued to ensure that a stable level of funds will remain available for the program, despite inconsistent levels of fines deposited annually into the Fund.

Section 511 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 prohibits the transfer of funds made available in this Act to any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government, except for transfers made by, or pursuant to authorities provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

Section 513 provides that funds provided in this Act for E-Government Initiatives shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act.

Section 514 requires certain timetables and procedures for specified audits performed by Inspectors General of the departments and agencies funded in this Act and sets limits and restrictions on the awarding and use of grants or contracts funded by amounts appropriated by this Act.

Section 515 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks. Any acquisition of such an information system is contingent upon the development of a risk mitigation strategy and a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered under section 515 shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations describing reviews and assessments of risk made pursuant to this section and any associated findings or determinations.

Section 516 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

Section 517 permanently prohibits the use of funds to require certain export licenses.

Section 518 permanently prohibits the use of funds to deny certain import applications regarding "curios or relics" firearms, parts, or ammunition.

Section 519 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 520 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to authorize or issue a national security letter (NSL) in contravention of certain laws authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue NSLs.

Section 521 requires congressional notification regarding any project within the Departments of Commerce or Justice, or the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration totaling more than $75,000,000 that has cost increases of at least 10 percent.

Section 522 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2015 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.

Section 523 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of $5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies that the organization has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

(RESCISSIONS)

Section 524 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances in the Departments of Commerce and Justice.

Section 525 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act for the purchase of first class or premium air travel in contravention of certain Federal travel regulations.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to pay for the attendance of more than 50 department or agency employees at any single conference outside the United States, un-

less the conference is a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act in a manner that is inconsistent with the principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to trade remedy laws.

Section 528 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act for the transfer or release of certain individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to or within the United States, its territories or possessions.

Section 529 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act to construct, acquire or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house certain individuals who, as of June 24, 2009, were located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or control of the Department of Defense.

Section 530 requires, when practicable, the use of funds in this Act to purchase light bulbs that have the "Energy Star" or "Federal Energy Management Program" designation.

Section 531 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 532 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA or OSTP have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 533 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to deny the importation of shotgun models if no application for the importation of such models, in the same configuration, had been denied prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

Section 534 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 535 requires the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation to submit spending plans.

Section 536 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months.

Section 537 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

Section 538 prohibits funds made available by this Act to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification.

Section 539 prohibits funds from being used to require a person licensed under section 923 of title 18, United States Code, to report information to the Department of Justice regarding the sale of multiple rifles or shotguns to the same person.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

Section 540 establishes a Spending Reduction Account, as required by section 3(d) of H. Res. 5 (113th Congress).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following materials are submitted in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: May 8, 2014
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2015
Motion by: Mr. Quigley
Description of Motion: To strike a provision from a prior-year Appropriations Act that permanently prohibits funds to implement a physical inventory requirement for Federal firearms licensees.
Results: Defeated 18 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Moran
Mr. Pastor
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Schiff
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Latham
Mr. Owens
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: May 8, 2014
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2015
Motion by: Mr. Moran
Description of Motion: To amend existing law to require background checks for employees of Federal firearms licensees.
Results: Defeated 18 yeas to 29 nays.

Members Voting Yea
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Moran
Mr. Pastor
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Schiff
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Latham
Mr. Owens
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 3

Date: May 8, 2014
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2015
Motion by: Ms. Lee
Description of Motion: To increase the funding level for the COPS program by $180,500,000.
Results: Defeated 20 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Moran
Mr. Owens
Mr. Pastor
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Schiff
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Latham
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 4

Date: May 8, 2014
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2015
Motion by: Mr. Carter
Description of Motion: To prohibit funds to require Federal firearms licensees to report information regarding the sale of multiple rifles or shotguns to the same person, as is currently required in four States.
Results: Adopted 29 yeas to 18 nays

Members Voting Yea
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Latham
Mr. Owens
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

Members Voting Nay
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Moran
Mr. Pastor
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Schiff
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding: The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department of Commerce:	
Departmental Management, Franchise Fund	$2,906,000
Department of Justice:	
Working Capital Fund	54,000,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund	193,000,000
U.S. Marshals Service, Federal Prisoner Detention	122,000,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities:	
Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	12,200,000
Office of Justice Programs	59,000,000
Community Oriented Policing Services	26,000,000

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfers of funds provided in the accompanying bill:

In title I, under U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to transfer funds to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the Federal Employees Health Benefit Fund, and the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Fund.

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities, language is included to transfer funds from the Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries fund.

In title II, under General Administration, Administrative Review and Appeals, language is included to transfer funds to the Executive Office for Immigration Review from fees deposited in the Immigration Examinations Fee account.

Under United States Marshals Service, Federal Prisoner Detention, language is included transferring available unobligated balances from General Administration, Detention Trustee to this account.

Under Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to allow the transfer of funds to the Health Resources and Services Administration.

In title III, under National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Administrative Provisions, language is included to allow unexpired balances of a previous account to be transferred to the new account established in this Act funding the same activities.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contains any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee notes that the accompanying bill does not propose to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

Language is included for a number of accounts placing limitations on representation and reception allowances in order to reduce the amount of money that would otherwise be spent on these activities. The bill also provides that a number of appropriations shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year. While these provisions are not specifically authorized for all of the items, it is deemed desirable to include such language for certain programs in order to provide for orderly administration and effective use of funds.

In title I, Department of Commerce, under International Trade Administration, Operations and Administration, language is included providing that funds may be used for engaging in trade promotion activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements for the purposes of promoting exports of U.S. firms. Language is also provided allowing for full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad; and payment of tort claims. In addition, language is included regarding official representation expenses abroad, purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles, and rental of tie lines. Language is also recommended deriving a portion of available funds from fees. Furthermore, language is included designating funding for China antidumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities. Moreover, language is included providing for two-year availability of funds. Finally, language is included regarding the contributions under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

Under Bureau of Industry and Security, Operations and Administration, the language provides for no-year availability of funds. Language is included regarding the costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of imme-

diate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services abroad; payment of tort claims; official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers; and purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use without regard to any price limitation established by law. In addition, language is included regarding the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Finally, language is recommended providing that payments and contributions collected and accepted for materials or services may be retained for use in covering the cost of those activities and other communications.

Under Economic Development Administration, Economic Development Assistance Programs, the language provides for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included specifying amounts for certain grants and loan guarantees. In addition, language is included providing that the cost of modifying certain loan guarantees be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Finally, the account includes language limiting funds available to subsidize total loan principal.

Also, under Salaries and Expenses, language is included regarding the monitoring of approved projects.

Under Minority Business Development Agency, Minority Business Development, language is included making funds available for fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprises, including expenses of grants, contracts and other agreements.

Under Economic and Statistical Analysis, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for two-year availability of funds.

Under Bureau of the Census, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing that funds may be used for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics and for promotion, outreach and marketing activities. Language is also included directing Census to collect certain data.

Also, under Periodic Censuses and Programs, language is included providing two-year availability of funds. Language is also included providing that funds may be used for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics and for promotion, outreach and marketing activities. Finally, language is included providing for a transfer to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the Bureau of the Census.

Under National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for two-year availability of funds. Language is also included permitting the Secretary of Commerce to charge Federal agencies for costs in spectrum management, analysis, operations, and related services; and to use such collections in telecommunications research. The language also allows the Secretary to retain and use as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously transferred for telecommunications research, engineering and activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of NTIA. Finally, language is included providing that funds so transferred shall remain available until expended.

Also, under Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction, language is included allowing recoveries and unobli-

gated balances of funds previously appropriated to be available for the administration of all open grants until their expiration.

Under United States Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing that appropriated funds be reduced as offsetting collections are assessed and collected. The language also provides that funds received in excess of appropriations be deposited in a Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve fund, to be available until expended pursuant to the Director submitting a spending plan subject to section 505 of this Act, after which the funds shall be transferred to the Salaries and Expenses account. In addition, language is included limiting representation expenses. Language is also included regarding basic pay and certain retirement benefits. Additional language is included regarding USPTO's financial statements. Furthermore, language is included providing that fees and surcharges charged are available to USPTO pursuant to section 42(c) of title 35, United States Code. Finally, the language provides that an amount be transferred to the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Under National Institute of Standards and Technology, Scientific and Technical Research and Services, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. In addition, language is included allowing transfers to the working capital fund. Language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Finally, language is included allowing NIST to provide local transportation for a certain fellowship program.

Also, under Industrial Technology Services, language is included providing no-year availability of funds. The language also designates an amount for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

In addition, under Construction of Research Facilities, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included regarding the submission of certain materials in support of construction budget requests.

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities, language is included allowing for two-year availability for funds, except for cooperative enforcement funds, which are available for three years. Language is also included allowing maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft and vessels; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities. Language is included allowing fees and donations received by a particular office to be retained and used for expenses related to certain activities. In addition, language is included that provides that certain funds be derived from various sources. Furthermore, language is included limiting the amount of funds that can be provided for corporate services administrative support. Moreover, language is included specifying that deviations from amounts included in the report accompanying the Act shall be subject to section 505 of this Act. Finally, language is included providing for retired pay expenses.

Also, under Procurement, Acquisition and Construction, language is included providing for three-year availability for funds, except for construction funds, which are available until expended. Language is also included providing that certain funds be derived from various sources. In addition, language is included specifying that deviations from amounts included in the report accompanying the

Act shall be subject to section 505 of this Act. Language is included regarding the submission of certain materials in support of construction budget requests. Finally, language is included transferring an amount to the OIG.

In addition, under Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery, language is included providing for two-year availability of funds. Language is also included allowing the Secretary of Commerce to issue grants to specific States and federally recognized tribes for conservation projects for listed endangered or threatened salmon and steelhead populations, populations at risk to be so listed, and for maintaining populations necessary for the exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights, and for conservation of Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat, to be allocated under scientific and merit principles and not available for marketing activities; and requiring a State match.

Furthermore, under Fishermen's Contingency Fund, language is included providing for the appropriation of funds to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to Title IV of Public Law 95–372.

Moreover, under Fisheries Finance Program Account, language is included placing limitations on individual fishing quota loans and traditional direct loans.

Under Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. In addition, language is included continuing a task force on job repatriation and manufacturing growth, and requiring the Secretary to produce an annual report.

Under Renovation and Modernization, language is included making funds available until expended.

Under Department of Commerce, General Provisions, the following general provisions that fall within the rule are recommended:

Section 101 makes 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 102 makes appropriations for the Department available for hire of passenger motor vehicles, for services, and for uniforms and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 103 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce appropriation accounts and requiring notification to the Committee of certain actions.

Section 104 extends Congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs.

Section 105 provides for reimbursement for services within Department of Commerce buildings.

Section 106 clarifies that grant recipients under the Department of Commerce may continue to deter child pornography, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over their networks.

Section 107 provides the Administrator with the authority to avail NOAA of needed resources, with the consent of those supplying the resources, to carry out responsibilities of any statute administered by NOAA.

Section 108 requires a monthly report on official travel to China.

In title II, Department of Justice, under General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for an

amount for security and construction of Department of Justice facilities, which shall remain available until expended.

Also, under Justice Information Sharing Technology, language is included providing that funds be available until expended. Language is also included allowing transfers up to a certain amount to this account for information technology initiatives.

In addition, under Administrative Review and Appeals, language is included providing that an amount shall be derived by transfer from the Executive Office for Immigration Review fees deposited in the "Immigration Examinations Fee" account. Language is also included making an amount available until expended for certain purposes.

Moreover, under Office of Inspector General, language is included providing for not to exceed $10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character.

Under Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities, language is included providing not to exceed $20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General. Language is also included providing for rental of space in the District of Columbia. Language is included making an amount available until expended for litigation support contracts. Also, language is included limiting the amount of funds for official representation and reception expenses available to INTERPOL Washington. Furthermore, language is included allowing, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for litigation activities of the Civil Division, the Attorney General to transfer funds to this account from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances. Moreover, language is included providing funds to the Civil Rights Division for expenses associated with election monitoring, authority to reimburse the Office of Personnel Management for such expenses, and availability of such funds until expended. Finally, language is included for expenses associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

Also, under Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. The language also provides that fees collected for premerger notification filings, regardless of the year of collection, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended.

In addition, under Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys, language is included regarding inter-governmental and cooperative agreements and limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Language is also included extending the availability of certain funds. Finally, language is included requiring each United States Attorney to establish or participate in a task force on human trafficking.

Furthermore, under United States Trustee System Fund, language is included regarding refunds due depositors. Language is also included providing for the extended availability of certain funds and the use of offsetting collections.

Moreover, under Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, language is included regarding contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses. In addition, language is included regarding funds for construction of buildings for safesites, armored and other vehicles, and telecommunication equipment. The language also provides for no-year availability of funds.

And under Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service, language is included regarding the transfer of funds for conflict resolution and violence prevention activities, which shall be subject to the provisions of section 505 of this Act.

Under United States Marshals Service, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting official reception and representation expenses, and providing for no-year availability for part of the appropriation.

Also, under Construction, language is included providing for no-year availability.

In addition, under Federal Prisoner Detention, language is included providing for no-year availability. Language is also included providing that the United States Marshals Service shall be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System. In addition, language is included limiting the amount of funds considered "funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance". Finally, language is included transferring to this account unobligated balances from funds appropriated in prior years to the Detention Trustee.

Under National Security Division, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for the no-year availability of funds for IT systems. Language is also included providing that upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for the activities of the National Security Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to this heading from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances. The language provides such a transfer be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act.

Under Interagency Law Enforcement, Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, language is included providing for no-year availability for some of the funds. Language is also included regarding authorities under which funds may be used.

Under Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Language is also included providing funds for the National Gang and Human Trafficking Intelligence Center. Language is included providing for a limitation on representational expenses. Finally language is included regarding a comprehensive review of the implementation of the recommendations related to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that were proposed in the report issued by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

Under Construction, language is included specifying the purpose of the appropriation and making it available until expended.

Under Drug Enforcement Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for funds to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character. Language is also included allowing conduct of drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and

the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs. In addition, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Finally, language is included providing for a limitation on representational expenses.

Under Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Salaries and Expenses, language is included allowing training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection, and allowing provision of laboratory assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement. Language is also included limiting official reception and representation expenses. In addition, language is included providing funds for the payment of attorneys' fees. In addition, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Additional language is included prohibiting expenses to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code. Language is further included regarding expenses to investigate applications filed by corporations for relief from section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code. Moreover, language is included that prohibits funds to transfer the functions, missions or activities of ATF to other agencies or departments. Finally, language is included regarding the name of the ATF Headquarters building.

Under Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, language is included that provides for the transfer to the Health Resources and Services Administration funds necessary for medical relief for inmates. Language is also included that provides authority to the Director to enter into contracts to furnish health care. In addition, language is included placing a limitation on funds for reception and representation expenses. Furthermore, language is included extending the availability of certain funds. Finally, language is included providing authority for the Federal Prison System to accept donated property and services.

Also, in Building and Facilities, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds and establishing funding levels for certain activities. Language is also included stating labor of prisoners may be used for work under this heading.

Additionally, under Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, language is included authorizing Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation.

Furthermore, under Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, language is included making available funds for its administrative expenses, and for certain services, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current prescribed accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures which such accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses

in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, language is included making funds available until expended. Language is also included placing a limitation on funds to be made available for expenses related to evaluation, training, and technical assistance. In addition, language is included providing for specific appropriations for various programs within the Office on Violence Against Women. Furthermore, language is included making available certain unobligated balances for specified programs. The language also applies certain conditions to specified grants. It provides for certain funds to be transferred to "Research, Evaluation and Statistics" for administration by the Office of Justice Programs.

Under Office of Justice Programs, Research, Evaluation and Statistics, language is included to provide for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included to provide for specific appropriations for various programs within the Office of Justice Programs. In addition, language is included mandating the collection of certain crime statistics.

Also, under State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, language is included to provide for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included regarding juvenile indigent defense, a Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative, domestic radicalization research, and firearm safety grants. In addition, language is included regarding Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities. Furthermore, language is included regarding local government use of funds to increase the number of law enforcement officers. Language is also included regarding DNA training and education for law enforcement, correctional personnel, and court officers. There is further language regarding certain time limitations under the Second Chance Act. Finally, the language specifies appropriations for various programs within the Office of Justice Programs.

In addition, under Juvenile Justice Programs, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included regarding research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized, with certain exceptions. In addition, language is included regarding funds for training and technical assistance, with certain exceptions. Moreover, language is included waiving a provision of law with respect to funding for missing and exploited children programs. Finally, the language delineates certain amounts for various programs under this heading.

Furthermore, under Public Safety Officer Benefits, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included providing for the transfers of funds in emergent circumstances, which shall be subject to the provisions of section 505 of this Act.

Under Community Oriented Policing Services, Community Oriented Policing Services Programs, language is included providing

for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included requiring that balances available through deobligations only be available through reprogramming. In addition, language is included regarding transfers of funds for anti-methamphetamine activities. Furthermore, language is included waiving a provision of law that terminated the hiring program after September 2000. Language is included capping the amount for hiring an officer unless a waiver is granted. Language is also included transferring an amount within the Hiring program to the Tribal Resources Grant Program, and designating an amount within the hiring program for anti-gang task forces. Finally, the language delineates certain amounts for various programs under this heading.

Under Department of Justice, General Provisions, the following general provisions that fall within the rule are recommended:

Section 201 makes available additional reception and representation funding for the Attorney General from the amounts provided in this title.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds to pay for an abortion, except in the case of rape or to preserve the life of the mother.

Section 203 prohibits the use of funds to require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 204 establishes the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services to an inmate receiving an abortion outside of a Federal facility, except where this obligation conflicts with the preceding section.

Section 205 establishes the Committee's requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

Section 206 authorizes the Attorney General to extend an ongoing Personnel Management Demonstration Project.

Section 207 prohibits the use of certain funds for transporting prisoners classified as maximum or high security, other than to a facility certified by the Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure.

Section 208 prohibits the use of funds for the purchase or rental by Federal prisons of audiovisual equipment, services and materials used primarily for recreational purposes, except for those items and services needed for inmate training, religious, or educational purposes.

Section 209 requires review by the Deputy Attorney General and the Department Investment Review Board prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for major information technology projects.

Section 210 requires the Department to follow reprogramming procedures prior to any deviation from the program amounts specified in this title or the reuse of specified deobligated funds provided in previous years.

Section 211 prohibits the use of funds for A–76 competitions for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

Section 212 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from holding additional responsibilities that exempt U.S. Attorneys from statutory residency requirements.

Section 213 permits up to 3 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to OJP to be used for training and technical assistance and permits up to 2 percent

of grant or reimbursement funds made available to that office to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics.

Section 214 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 215 prohibits funds, other than funds for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, from being used to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to a known or suspected agent of a drug cartel where law enforcement personnel do not continuously monitor or control such firearm.

Section 216 places limitation on the obligation of funds from certain Department of Justice accounts and funding sources.

In title III, Science, under Office of Science and Technology Policy, language is included providing that certain funds be available for reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms.

Under National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Science, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included concerning a planetary science mission, and a limitation on formulation and development costs of a certain program with an associated notification requirement.

Also, under Aeronautics, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds.

In addition, under Space Technology, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds.

Under Exploration, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included that delineates amounts for program components.

In Space Operations, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds.

Additionally, under Education, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included delineating amounts for program components.

Under Safety, Security and Mission Services, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included to limit official reception and representation expenses.

Under Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included restricting receipts and expenditures made pursuant to enhanced use lease arrangements and requiring the inclusion of estimates in future budget requests.

Under Office of Inspector General, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of some funds.

In the Administrative Provisions, language is included regarding: availability of funds for announced prizes; limitations on transfers of funds among NASA accounts; the submission of a spending plan; and the transfer of certain unexpired balances.

Under National Science Foundation, Research and Related Activities, language is included that provides for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included that governs funding availability for polar research and operational support. In addition,

language is included providing that certain receipts may be credited to this appropriation.

Also, under Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds.

In addition, under Education and Human Resources, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds.

Furthermore, under Agency Operations and Award Management, language is included regarding contracts for maintenance and operation of facilities and other services. Language is also included limiting representation expenses, and providing for no-year availability of some funds.

Under Office of the National Science Board, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation.

Under Office of Inspector General, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of some funds.

Under Administrative Provision, language is included regarding transfers of funds.

In title IV, Related Agencies, under Commission on Civil Rights, Salaries and Expenses, language is included prohibiting expenses to employ in excess of a specific level of full-time individuals or to reimburse Commissioners for certain billable days. Language is also included prohibiting certain unauthorized activities.

Under Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Salaries and Expenses, language is included designating an amount for payments to State and local enforcement agencies. Language is also included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Finally, language is included authorizing the Chair to accept donations or gifts to carry out the work of the Commission.

Under International Trade Commission, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Language is also included providing for no-year availability of funds.

Under Legal Services Corporation, Payment to the Legal Services Corporation, language is included regarding pay for officers and employees. Language is also included delineating amounts for specific programs and regarding authorities to transfer funds. In addition, language is included designating the Legal Services Corporation as an agency of the Federal Government for the purposes of reprogramming.

Under Administrative Provision, Legal Services Corporation, language is included that prohibits the use of funds for certain activities.

Under Office of the United States Trade Representative, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for the no-year availability of some funds. Language is also included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Under State Justice Institute, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for reception and representation expenses. Language is also included providing for multi-year availability of some funds. In addition, language is included designating the State Justice Institute as an agency of the Federal Government for the purposes of reprogramming.

In title V, General Provisions, the following general provisions that fall within the rule are recommended:

Section 501 prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes unless expressly authorized by law, or for contracts to provide training for agency employees to engage in such activities.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly authorized.

Section 503 provides that the expenditure of any appropriation contained in this Act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 504 provides that if any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of other provisions shall not be affected.

Section 505 specifies requirements for reprogramming funds.

Section 506 provides that if it is determined that any person intentionally affixes a "Made in America" label to any product that was not made in America that person shall not be eligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act. The section further provides that to the extent practicable, with respect to purchases of promotional items, funds made available under this Act shall be used to purchase items manufactured, produced or assembled in the United States or its territories or possessions.

Section 507 requires quarterly reporting to Congress on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 508 provides that any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions in the Act shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the department or agency, and provides transfer authority between appropriation accounts to carry out this provision, subject to reprogramming procedures. Language is included making this section also apply to actions taken by the Department of Commerce for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property.

Section 509 prohibits funds made available in this Act from being used to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products or to seek the reduction or removal of foreign restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

Section 510 limits the obligation of certain funds.

Section 511 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 prohibits the transfer of funds provided in this Act to any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government, except for transfers made by, or

pursuant to authorities provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

Section 513 provides that funds provided for E-Government Initiatives shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act.

Section 514 requires certain timetables and procedures for specified audits performed by Inspectors General of the departments and agencies funded in this Act and sets limits and restrictions on the awarding and use of grants or contracts funded by amounts appropriated by this Act.

Section 515 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks. Language is also included requiring the development of risk mitigation strategies and certain determinations.

Section 516 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

Section 517 permanently prohibits the use of funds to require certain export licenses.

Section 518 permanently prohibits the use of funds to deny certain import applications regarding "curios or relics" firearms, parts, or ammunition.

Section 519 prohibits the use of funds to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 520 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to authorize or issue a national security letter (NSL) in contravention of certain laws authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue NSLs.

Section 521 requires congressional notification regarding any project within the Departments of Commerce or Justice, or the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration totaling more than $75,000,000 that has cost increases of at least 10 percent.

Section 522 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2015 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.

Section 523 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of $5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies that the organization has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

Section 524 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances in the Departments of Commerce and Justice.

Section 525 prohibits the use of funds in this Act for the purchase of first class or premium air travel in contravention of certain Federal travel regulations.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 department or agency employees at any single conference outside the United States, unless the conference is a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds in this Act in a manner that is inconsistent with the principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to trade remedy laws.

Section 528 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act for the transfer or release of certain individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to or within the United States, its territories or possessions.

Section 529 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act to construct, acquire or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house certain individuals who, as of June 24, 2009, were located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or control of the Department of Defense.

Section 530 requires, when practicable, the use of funds in this Act to purchase light bulbs that have the "Energy Star" or "Federal Energy Management Program" designation.

Section 531 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 532 prohibits the use of funds by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA or OSTP have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 533 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to deny the importation of shotgun models if no application for the importation of such models, in the same configuration, had been denied prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

Section 534 prohibits the use of funds to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 535 requires the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation to submit spending plans.

Section 536 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months.

Section 537 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

Section 538 prohibits funds made available by this Act to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification.

Section 539 prohibits funds from being used to require a person licensed under section 923 of title 18, United States Code, to report information to the Department of Justice regarding the sale of multiple rifles or shotguns to the same person.

Section 540 establishes a Spending Reduction Account, as required by section 3(d) of H. Res. 5 (113th Congress).

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

The Committee, in a number of instances, has found it necessary to recommend funding for ongoing activities and programs for which authorizations have not been enacted to date. Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law for the period concerned:

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year 2015

(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Department of Commerce:				
International Trade Administration				
Operations and Administration				
Export Promotion Activities	1996	such sums	264,885	316,000
Bureau of Industry and Security				
Operations and Administration	1994	such sums	34,747	103,500
Economic Development Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	2008	such sums	30,832	37,000
Economic Development Assistance Programs	2008	500,000	349,100	210,500
Repatriation grants	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)
Sec. 26 loan guarantees	2013	20,000	(5,000)	(5,000)
Minority Business Development Agency				
Minority Business Development	n/a	n/a	n/a	30,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	99,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	1993	17,900	18,493	36,700
National Institute of Standards and Technology				
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2013	676,700	609,514	670,500
Industrial technology services	2013	241,709	140,316	130,000
Manufacturing extension partnerships	2013	(165,100)	(126,088)	(130,000)
Construction of research facilities	2013	121,300	58,874	55,300
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				
Operations, Research and Facilities				
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	1993	1,589,081	202,172	348,500
Climate and air quality research activities	1993	(103,877)	*	*
Atmospheric research activities	1993	(44,781)	*	*
National Ocean Service	1993	121,183	150,864	473,446
Coral Reef Conservation	2004	(16,000)	(16,000)	(26,000)
Coastal Zone Management	1999	(55,300)	(52,700)	(108,146)
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005	(40,000)	(57,958)	(47,000)
National Marine Fisheries Services		various		763,900

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Fiscal Year 2015

(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Endangered Species Act Activities	1992	6,750	†	†
Marine Mammal Protection Act Activities	1999	34,768	†	†
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program Activities	2000	110,470	†	†
National Weather Service				
Operations and research activities	1993	395,822	*	*
Public warning and forecast systems	1993	132,034	*, ‡	*, ‡
NESDIS				
Satellite observing systems activities (NESDIS)	1993	336,000	*, ‡	*, ‡
Data and information services activities	1993	39,596	10,300	*, ‡
Program Support				
Executive Direction and Administrative Activities	1993	75,750	25,000	215,654
Marine Services	1993	68,518	61,200	175,000
Aircraft Services	1993	10,336	9,500	31,600
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction				
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations				
Fleet modernization and replacement	1997	such sums	8,000	7,200
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	2009	90,000	80,000	65,000
Departmental Management				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	54,000
Renovation and Modernization	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,000
Department of Justice:				
General Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	181,561	105,805	103,851
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009	204,152	80,000	25,842
Administrative review and appeals	2009	243,291	270,000	335,000
Office of Inspector General	2009	81,922	80,681	88,000
United States Parole Commission				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	12,711	12,570	13,308
Legal Activities				
Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities	2009	764,526	805,655	893,000
Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division	2009	162,488	157,788	162,246
Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys	2009	1,829,194	1,851,336	1,970,000

Salaries and Expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2009	1,429	1,823	2,326
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009	203,755	168,300	270,000
Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service	2009	10,977	9,873	12,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund	2009	22,000	20,990	20,514
United States Marshals Service	2009	900,178	954,000	2,804,107
Salaries and Expenses		§	(960,000)	(1,199,000)
Construction		§	(4,000)	(9,800)
Federal Prison Detention¶	2009	1,858,509	1,355,319	(1,595,307)
National Security Division				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	94,800
Interagency Law Enforcement				
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009	744,593	515,000	515,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009	6,480,608	7,301,191	8,467,291
Salaries and Expenses		§	(7,182,700)	(8,356,857)
Construction		§	(153,491)	(110,982)
Drug Enforcement Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	1,930,462	1,959,084	2,053,320
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	1,038,939	1,078,215	1,200,000
Federal Prison System	2009	5,698,292	6,171,561	6,982,700
Salaries and Expenses		§	(5,600,792)	(6,865,000)
Buildings and Facilities		§	(575,807)	(115,000)
Office on Violence Against Women				
Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs				
Research and Evaluation on Violence against Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,000
Family Civil Justice		various		16,000
Court Training and Improvements Program	2011	5,000	ǀ	
Safe Havens Program	2011	20,000	ǀ	
Consolidated Youth-oriented Program		various		10,000
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention	n/a	n/a	n/a	#
Grants to Assist Children and Youth Exposed to Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	#
Supporting Teens Through Education Program	2011	5,000	ǀ	#
Services to Advocate and Respond to Youth	n/a	n/a	n/a	#
Indian Country—Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	500
Office of Justice Programs				
Research, Evaluation and Statistics				
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995	33,000	32,335	47,250
National Institute of Justice	1995	33,000	58,879	42,000
Regional information sharing activities	2003	100,000	29,000	35,000

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Fiscal Year 2015

(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012	1,095,000	470,000	376,000
Juvenile Indigent Defense	n/a	n/a	n/a	(2,500)
Domestic Radicalization Research	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4,000)
VALOR Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(15,000)
Competitive grants for firearms safety materials and gun locks	n/a	n/a	n/a	(3,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011	950,000	#	210,000
Byrne Competitive Grants	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,000
Drug Courts	2008	70,000	15,200	41,000
Mentally Ill Offender Act	2014	50,000	9,000	9,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	2000	72,000	61,677	12,000
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	2009	75,000	5,500	2,000
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	2009	such sums	18,000	21,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	n/a	n/a	n/a	(1,000)
Bulletproof Vests Partnerships	2012	50,000	24,000	22,250
NICS Initiative		various		58,500
NICS Act Record Improvement Program	2013	125,000	12,000	‡‡
National Criminal History Improvement Program	2013	62,500	6,000	‡‡
DNA Initiative				
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	2014	151,000	117,000	117,000
Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	2009	5,000	5,000	4,000
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants	2014	30,000	4,000	4,000
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog	n/a	n/a	n/a	36,000
Tribal Assistance		various		35,000
Tribal Courts	2004	such sums	(8,000)	**
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	n/a	n/a	n/a	**
Indian Prison Grants	2000	(2,753)	(5,000)	**
Training/TA Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	**
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	2010	55,000	100,000	62,500
Veterans Treatment Courts	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Missing Alzheimer's Patients Grants	1999	900	898	1,000

Prescription Drug Monitoring	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	2010	40,000	15,000	15,000
Campus Public Safety	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	30,000
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	75,000
Consolidated Evidence-based Activities Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,000
Juvenile Justice Programs				
Part B—State Formula Grants	2007	such sums	#	45,000
Youth Mentoring Grants	2007	such sums	#	90,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	2005	8,481	11,000	19,000
Missing and Exploited Children Programs		various		68,000
AMBER Alert grants	2004	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡
Community Oriented Policing Services				
Community Oriented Policing Services Programs	2009	1,047,119	1,550,500	96,500
Transfer to DEA for Methamphetamine Lab Cleanups		§	(—)	(10,000)
Tribal Resources Grant Program		§	(20,000)	(16,500)
COPS Hiring Grants		§	(1,000,000)	(70,000)
Transfer to Tribal Resources Grant Program		§	((—))	((16,500))
Regional gang task forces		§	((n/a))	((10,000))
Science:				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration				
Science	2013	5,509,600	5,047,447	5,193,000
Aeronautics	2013	590,000	559,301	666,000
Space Technology	2013	515,000	629,950	620,000
Exploration	2013	5,264,000	3,814,041	4,167,000
Space Operations	2013	4,253,300	3,878,802	3,885,000
Education	2013	145,700	122,654	106,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2013	3,276,800	2,770,012	2,779,000
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Remediation	2013	366,900	667,236	446,000
Office of Inspector General	2013	38,700	37,287	34,000
National Science Foundation				
Research and Related Activities	2013	6,637,849	5,870,974	5,973,645
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	2013	236,764	192,488	200,760
Education and Human Resources	2013	1,041,762	878,799	876,000
Agency Operations and Award Management	2013	363,670	293,780	335,000
Office of the National Science Board	2013	4,906	4,357	4,370
Office of Inspector General	2013	15,049	13,933	14,430
Related Agencies:				
Commission on Civil Rights				
Salaries and Expenses	1995	9,500	8,904	9,000

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Fiscal Year 2015

(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
International Trade Commission				
Salaries and Expenses	2004	57,240	58,295	84,500
Legal Services Corporation				
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	1980	205,000	300,000	350,000
Marine Mammal Commission				
Salaries and Expenses	1999	1,750	1,240	3,250
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative				
Salaries and Expenses	2004	33,108	41,552	53,500
State Justice Institute				
Salaries and Expenses	2008	7,000	3,760	5,121

* The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act of 1992 (P.L. 102–567) provides authorizations for general categories of activities, rather than specific programs. Since a program may cut across several authorizations, it is impossible to determine the exact amount of unauthorized appropriations.

† Authorization covers multiple lines in the NOAA control table.

‡ This authorization provides for both procurement and operations activities, but does not provide a breakdown for each.

§ Authorization does not provide amounts for specific accounts within this agency.

¶ This was formerly the ''General Administration, Detention Trustee'' account.

| The authorization for this program expired in FY2011. Since the government was funded by a full-year continuing resolution, the Committee did not provide a specific appropriation for this program.

These programs have been combined into the Consolidated Youth-oriented Program.

** The recommendation includes an overall amount for tribal assistance but does not specify amounts for each particular program.

†† The authorization for this program expired in FY2007. Since the government was funded by a full-year continuing resolution, the Committee did not provide a specific appropriation for this program.

‡‡ The recommendation does not provide a specific amount for this program.

Comparison With the Budget Resolution

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority and outlays provided in the bill with the appropriate allocations made under section 302(b) of the Budget Act:

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

	302(b) Allocation		This Bill [2]	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees				
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science				
General purpose discretionary	51,202	61,641	51,202	61,631
Mandatory	317	308	317	317

[1] Includes outlays from prior year budget authority.

Five-Year Outlay Projections

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year outlay projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill, as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office:

Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation	
2015	[1] 39,184
2016	13,520
2017	3,069
2018	1,433
2019 and future years	4,805

[1] Excludes outlays from prior year budget authority.

[In millions of dollars]

Budget Authority	−7,744
Outlays	[1] 44

[1] Excludes outlays from prior year budget authority.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	470,000	506,731	473,000	+3,000	-33,731
Offsetting fee collections	-9,439	-9,439	-10,000	-561	-561
Direct appropriation	460,561	497,292	463,000	+2,439	-34,292
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	69,450	74,549	67,500	-1,950	-7,049
Defense function	32,000	36,000	36,000	+4,000	---
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	101,450	110,549	103,500	+2,050	-7,049
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs	209,500	210,000	210,500	+1,000	+500
Salaries and expenses	37,000	38,182	37,000	---	-1,182
Total, Economic Development Administration	246,500	248,182	247,500	+1,000	-682
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development	28,000	28,286	30,000	+2,000	+1,714

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	99,000	111,033	99,000	---	-12,033
Bureau of the Census					
Salaries and expenses	252,000	248,000	248,000	-4,000	---
Periodic censuses and programs	693,000	963,428	858,500	+165,500	-104,928
Total, Bureau of the Census	945,000	1,211,428	1,106,500	+161,500	-104,928
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	46,000	51,000	36,700	-9,300	-14,300
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	3,024,000	3,458,000	3,458,000	+434,000	---
Offsetting fee collections	-3,024,000	-3,458,000	-3,458,000	-434,000	---
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office	---	---	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	651,000	680,000	670,500	+19,500	-9,500
(transfer out)	(-2,000)	(-9,000)	(-2,000)	---	(+7,000)
Industrial Technology Services	143,000	161,000	130,000	-13,000	-31,000
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(128,000)	(141,000)	(130,000)	(+2,000)	(-11,000)
Advanced manufacturing technology consortia	(15,000)	(15,000)	---	(-15,000)	(-15,000)
Manufacturing innovation institutes coordination	---	(5,000)	---	---	(-5,000)
Construction of research facilities	56,000	59,000	55,300	-700	-3,700
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(2,000)	(9,000)	(2,000)	---	(-7,000)
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	850,000	900,000	855,800	+5,800	-44,200
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities	3,157,392	3,237,993	3,089,480	-67,912	-148,513
(by transfer)	(115,000)	(123,164)	(116,000)	(+1,000)	(-7,164)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(-115,000)	(-123,164)	(-116,000)	(-1,000)	(+7,164)
Subtotal	3,157,392	3,237,993	3,089,480	-67,912	-148,513
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	2,022,864	2,206,392	2,176,290	+153,426	-30,102
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65,000	50,000	65,000	---	+15,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	350	350	350	---	---
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	75,000	---	---	-75,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fisheries Finance Program Account	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000	---	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,314,606	5,488,735	5,325,120	+10,514	-163,615
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	55,500	57,637	54,000	-1,500	-3,637
Renovation and Modernization	4,000	11,733	4,000	---	-7,733
Office of Inspector General	30,000	30,596	30,596	+596	---
Total, Departmental Management	89,500	99,966	88,596	-904	-11,370
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	8,180,617	8,746,471	8,355,716	+175,099	-390,755
(by transfer)	117,000	132,164	118,000	+1,000	-14,164
(transfer out)	-117,000	-132,164	-118,000	-1,000	+14,164

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	110,000	128,851	103,851	-6,149	-25,000
Justice Information Sharing Technology	25,842	25,842	25,842	---	---
Total, General Administration	135,842	154,693	129,693	-6,149	-25,000
Administrative review and appeals	315,000	351,072	335,000	+20,000	-16,072
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Direct appropriation	311,000	347,072	331,000	+20,000	-16,072
Office of Inspector General	86,400	88,577	88,000	+1,600	-577
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses	12,600	13,308	13,308	+708	---
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	867,000	935,854	893,000	+26,000	-42,854
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	7,833	7,833	7,833	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	160,400	162,246	162,246	+1,846	---
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-103,000	-100,000	-100,000	+3,000	---
Direct appropriation	57,400	62,246	62,246	+4,846	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	1,944,000	1,955,327	1,970,000	+26,000	+14,673
United States Trustee System Fund	224,400	225,908	225,908	+1,508	---
Offsetting fee collections	-224,400	-225,908	-225,908	-1,508	---
Direct appropriation	---	---	---	---	---
Salaries and Expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,100	2,326	2,326	+226	---
Fees and expenses of witnesses	270,000	270,000	270,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	12,000	12,972	12,000	---	-972
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,500	20,514	20,514	+14	---
Total, Legal Activities	3,180,833	3,267,072	3,237,919	+57,086	-29,153
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,185,000	1,185,000	1,199,000	+14,000	+14,000
Construction	9,800	9,800	9,800	---	---
Federal Prisoner Detention	1,533,000	1,595,307	1,595,307	+62,307	---
Total, United States Marshals Service	2,727,800	2,790,107	2,804,107	+76,307	+14,000
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses	91,800	91,800	94,800	+3,000	+3,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement.....	514,000	505,000	515,000	+1,000	+10,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,345,322	3,358,219	3,390,377	+45,055	+32,158
Counterintelligence and national security.....	4,900,480	4,920,000	4,966,480	+66,000	+46,480
Subtotal.....	8,245,802	8,278,219	8,356,857	+111,055	+78,638
Construction.....	97,482	68,982	110,982	+13,500	+42,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	8,343,284	8,347,201	8,467,839	+124,555	+120,638
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,378,917	2,384,680	2,420,000	+41,083	+35,320
Diversion control fund.....	-360,917	-366,680	-366,680	-5,763	---
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration.....	2,018,000	2,018,000	2,053,320	+35,320	+35,320

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses	1,179,000	1,201,004	1,200,000	+21,000	-1,004
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	6,769,000	6,804,000	6,865,000	+96,000	+61,000
Buildings and facilities	90,000	90,000	115,000	+25,000	+25,000
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700	2,700	---	---
Total, Federal Prison System	6,861,700	6,896,700	6,982,700	+121,000	+86,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs	417,000	422,500	425,500	+8,500	+3,000
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics	120,000	136,900	124,250	+4,250	-12,650
State and local law enforcement assistance	1,171,500	1,032,900	1,235,615	+64,115	+202,715
Juvenile justice programs	254,500	299,400	223,500	-31,000	-75,900

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits	81,000	71,000	71,000	-10,000	---
Disability and education benefits	16,300	16,300	16,300	---	---
Subtotal	97,300	87,300	87,300	-10,000	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs	1,643,300	1,556,500	1,670,665	+27,365	+114,165
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs	214,000	274,000	96,500	-117,500	-177,500
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities	2,274,300	2,253,000	2,192,665	-81,635	-60,335
Total, title II, Department of Justice	27,736,559	27,973,534	28,110,351	+373,792	+136,817

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,555	5,555	5,555	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science	5,151,200	4,972,000	5,193,000	+41,800	+221,000
Aeronautics	566,000	551,100	666,000	+100,000	+114,900
Space Technology	576,000	705,500	620,000	+44,000	-85,500
Exploration	4,113,200	3,976,000	4,167,000	+53,800	+191,000
Space Operations	3,778,000	3,905,400	3,885,000	+107,000	-20,400
Education	116,600	88,900	106,000	-10,600	+17,100
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2,793,000	2,778,600	2,779,000	-14,000	+400
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	515,000	446,100	446,000	-69,000	-100
Office of Inspector General	37,500	37,000	34,000	-3,500	-3,000
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	17,646,500	17,460,600	17,896,000	+249,500	+435,400
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	5,741,398	5,739,460	5,906,125	+164,727	+166,665
Defense function	67,520	68,000	67,520	---	-480
Subtotal	5,808,918	5,807,460	5,973,645	+164,727	+166,185
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	200,000	200,760	200,760	+760	---
Education and Human Resources	846,500	889,750	876,000	+29,500	-13,750

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Agency Operations and Award Management	298,000	338,230	335,000	+37,000	-3,230
Office of the National Science Board	4,300	4,370	4,370	+70	---
Office of Inspector General	14,200	14,430	14,430	+230	---
Total, National Science Foundation	7,171,918	7,255,000	7,404,205	+232,287	+149,205
Total, title III, Science	24,823,973	24,721,155	25,305,760	+481,787	+584,605
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	9,000	9,400	9,000	---	-400
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	364,000	365,531	364,000	---	-1,531
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	83,000	86,459	84,500	+1,500	-1,959

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	365,000	430,000	350,000	-15,000	-80,000
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,250	3,431	3,250	---	-181
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses.....	52,601	56,170	53,500	+899	-2,670
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,900	5,121	5,121	+221	---
Total, title IV, Related Agencies.....	881,751	956,112	869,371	-12,380	-86,741
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
NTIA, Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction (rescission).....	-8,500	---	---	+8,500	---
Commerce, Departmental Management, Franchise Fund (rescission).....	---	-2,906	-2,906	-2,906	---
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission).....	-30,000	-54,000	-54,000	-24,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	-83,600	-193,000	-193,000	-109,400	---
Federal Prisoner Detention (rescission)	---	-122,000	-122,000	-122,000	---
Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs (rescission)	-12,200	-12,200	-12,200	---	---
Office of Justice programs (rescission)	-59,000	-59,000	-59,000	---	---
COPS (rescission)	-26,000	-26,000	-26,000	---	---
Total, title V, Rescissions	-219,300	-469,106	-469,106	-249,806	---
Grand total	61,403,600	61,928,166	62,172,092	+768,492	+243,926
Appropriations	(61,622,900)	(62,397,272)	(62,641,198)	(+1,018,298)	(+243,926)
Rescissions	(-219,300)	(-469,106)	(-469,106)	(-249,806)	---
(by transfer)	117,000	132,164	118,000	+1,000	-14,164
(transfer out)	-117,000	-132,164	-118,000	-1,000	+14,164

MINORITY VIEWS OF REP. NITA LOWEY AND REP. CHAKA FATTAH

We commend Chairman Rogers and Chairman Wolf for their efforts to assemble the Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS) bill in an inclusive manner. While the CJS bill contains several significant shortcomings, overall it is not as egregious as many of the other upcoming appropriations bills we are likely to see, given several problematic subcommittee 302(b) allocations that have just been approved by the Appropriations Committee.

On the positive side, in working with Chairman Wolf, we have been able to fund many important priorities in the CJS bill. Several examples are as follows:

- Neuroscience: Building on the work of the Interagency Working Group on Neuroscience, an increase of $21,150,000 above FY 2014 is provided in the bill for neuroscience activities at the National Science Foundation (NSF). This will allow NSF to continue its interdisciplinary approach to transforming our understanding of the mechanisms of the brain. In addition to the funding increase, the report directs NSF to organize an international conference on neuroscience, convening government representatives, neuroscience researchers, private entities, non-profit institutions and others to share research and foster collaboration around neuroscience research. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which plays a critical oversight and coordination role in Federal neuroscience activities, is also funded at the Administration's requested level of $5,555,000.
- Manufacturing: $5 million is provided to the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for continued funding of the loan guarantee program for small and medium-sized businesses to help develop innovative new products and new technologies. In addition, funds are provided within NSF to support advanced manufacturing research, to help develop new products based on advanced technologies. The bill also provides $130 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program.
- Youth Mentoring: The bill provides $90 million for Youth Mentoring. At a time when the number of people in Federal prison continues to rise, these programs are of vital importance in cutting the costs associated with crime and delinquency. We need to focus our resources on programs like these that provide early intervention to help positively influence the lives of our young people.
- Weather Forecasting: As noted below, strong funding levels are provided both for National Weather Service operating expenses and for procurement for the two largest future weather satellite programs.

The FY 2015 bill approved by the Committee provides net budget authority of $51.2 billion, a cut of nearly $400 million below FY 2014 though more than $200 million above the request. However,

after accounting for rescissions and scorekeeping adjustments, the bill is approximately $1 billion above FY 2014. Across the bill, most programs are funded at decent levels. However, there are a number of critical public investments that fall short of the amounts needed, specifically in state and local law enforcement, legal aid to the poor, climate research, and other areas. As the process moves forward, we look forward to working in a bipartisan manner to preserve the positive aspects of the bill while improving upon the areas that will need higher funding levels to effectively achieve their missions. Given the wide array of public needs that must be funded in this bill, our careful attention to these efforts is critical.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For the Department of Commerce, the Committee provides $8.4 billion, an increase of $175.1 million above FY 2014, though $390.8 million below the Administration's request.

We reiterate that we are pleased the Committee has once again recognized the importance of weather forecasting and the role that weather satellites play in ensuring reliable forecasts. The Committee provides an increase above the request for the operating budget of the National Weather Service, as well as full funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s two largest weather satellite procurement efforts—the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite, R Series (GOES–R), and the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS). The nation has seen far too many examples in recent years of the danger to human life and the damage to property and public infrastructure caused by extreme weather events. It is essential for us to continue to provide ample resources for both the personnel and technology of the National Weather Service, to minimize gaps in weather data and to provide sufficient advance warning of dangerous weather events.

At the same time, however, we are disappointed that the Committee has once again cut funding for important climate science efforts of NOAA and its external partners. The Committee provides $119 million for NOAA climate research, a cut of $37.5 million (24%) below FY 2014 and $69.3 million (37%) below the Administration's request. In addition, the bill fails to provide the full Administration request for climate-related satellite procurement. According to the third National Climate Assessment, released on May 6, 2014, the average temperature in the U.S. increased by between 1.3 and 1.9 degrees Fahrenheit since recordkeeping began in 1895, with 80 percent of this increase occurring since 1970. The assessment noted that impacts related to climate change are already evident in many sectors and are expected to become increasingly disruptive across the nation throughout this century. For example, storm surge on top of the rise in sea level exacerbates coastal flooding during hurricanes. Climate change is also increasing the risks of respiratory stress from poor air quality, heat stress, and the spread of foodbome, insectbome, and waterborne diseases. These are just some examples of what we face as a result of climate change. We need to fully fund NOAA's research in this area, which will improve our nation's ability to understand and predict climate change and thus enhance our ability to plan and respond.

Additional overall funding will also be needed for the ocean and coastal stewardship programs of NOAA. There are many strong funding levels provided in this area; examples include the full requested amounts for Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations and the National Estuarine Research Reserve System, and a strong funding level for fish stock assessments. At the same time, a few other areas will need additional funding, most especially Habitat Conservation and Restoration, which the bill cuts by $16.7 million, or 40 percent below FY 2014. This program plays an important role in helping to rebuild fisheries, recover protected species, and improve the resilience of coastal resources and communities.

The Census Bureau is funded at $1.1 billion, an increase of $161.5 million above FY 2014 but $104.9 million below the Administration's request. The reduction below the request threatens the Bureau's ability to conduct many of its research and planning activities in preparation for the 2020 Decennial Census. These activities must be performed early in order to provide time for the Bureau to make preliminary census design decisions, which will determine the ultimate cost of the 2020 Census.

We are pleased, however, that $5 million is provided for continued funding of EDA's loan guarantee program for innovative technologies in manufacturing. The bill also provides $5 million to continue a grant program to help relocate jobs back to the United States that have previously been placed outside the United States.

We are further encouraged that the bill provides increases (though less than requested by the Administration) for overall research activities of the National Institutes of Standards and Technology and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program. These investments are necessary to ensure that the nation will remain globally competitive in the areas of manufacturing and technological innovation. However, zero funding is provided for the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia program, which helps industry identify longterm manufacturing needs. A modest increase, though again less than requested, is provided for the International Trade Administration in support of its efforts to create jobs through expansion of U.S. exports. The bill also provides the full request for the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), which will allow PTO to continue reducing its backlog of patent applications and improve its information technology systems.

In addition, we are pleased that the bill provides $30 million for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), an increase above both FY 2014 and the Administration's request. The bill also provides an overall slight increase above the request for the programmatic account of the Economic Development Administration (EDA). The programs of MBDA and EDA, among other Commerce Department efforts, have a proven track record of helping to preserve and create jobs, particularly in economically distressed areas.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the Department of Justice (D0J), the bill provides a total of $27.8 billion, an increase of $383.8 million above the FY 2014 level and $136.8 million above the budget request.

Increases above the FY 2014 level (and in most cases, above the FY 2015 request) for the Federal law enforcement and litigation components at DOJ will allow for additional Federal agents, attorneys, and support staff to conduct investigations, protect national security, and litigate civil and criminal cases.

There is no doubt that we are in need of reforms in our prison system. We are pleased that the Committee continues to fund the task force on prison reform and look forward to reviewing its findings and recommendations.

We are pleased that many important grant programs are protected through level funding or increases, including the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, Office on Violence Against Women grant programs, Crime Victims Fund programs, the Byrne-JAG formula grant program, the Victims of Trafficking program, the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, and the Youth Mentoring program.

We strongly support the important resources provided by the bill to combat gun violence. For grants to improve the submission of records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), the bill provides $58.5 million, an increase of $3.5 million above the request and the same as the FY 2014 level. In addition to these resources, report language was adopted in Committee markup requiring the FBI to publish detailed data on record submissions to NICS. Furthermore, the bill provides $75 million for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, the same level of finding as proposed in the President's budget and provided last year. This funding will continue to provide resources for research and for schools to implement evidence-based approaches to improving school safety.

However, state and local grant programs at DOJ overall are cut by $81.6 million below FY 2014, even as state and local governments continue to experience budget problems.

Several important grant programs are eliminated entirely, including Byrne Incentive Grants, the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, the Children Exposed to Violence Initiative, and the State and Local Help Desk and Diagnostic Center. Juvenile Justice programs overall are hit particularly hard, including the elimination of the Community-Based Violence Initiative, the National Forum on Youth Violence, and the Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grant program.

The most egregious of these cuts is the reduction for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program This important public safety program is cut by $117.5 million below FY 2014 and $177.5 million below the request. Had it been funded at the request, this program would have provided for the hiring of approximately 1,300 new police officers across the country.

We are disappointed that none of the Administration's proposed Access to Justice grant programs were funded in the bill. These initiatives seek to provide fair and equal access to justice for everyone regardless of circumstances. Moving forward, funding for these important programs should be included in the final FY 2015 CJS Appropriations Act.

SCIENCE

As noted above, the bill provides $5,555,000 for OSTP, the same as both FY 2014 and the Administration's FY 2015 request. OSTP plays a critical oversight and coordination function for science and technology activities across the executive branch, including an initiative begun at the request of this subcommittee to better coordinate and strengthen neuroscience research. We are on the cusp of significant breakthroughs related to the treatment of brain injuries, cognitive developmental disorders such as autism, and neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinson's and Alzheimer's that will have tremendous implications for the mental health of the American people and the cost of health care.

The Committee is to be commended for making scientific research funding a priority in the bill. The bill provides $7.4 billion overall for NSF, $232.3 million above the FY 2014 level and $149.2 million above the request. For NSF's Research and Related Activities account, the bill provides $5.97 billion, $164.7 million above the FY 2014 and $166.2 million above the request. This increase comes at a time when maintaining the United States' competitive edge in science and technology is more important than ever.

The bill provides a healthy overall total of $17.9 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), $249.5 million above FY 2014 and $435.4 million above the Administration's request. Within this amount, several valuable efforts are funded at decent levels, with an especially strong increase for aeronautics research. In addition, we appreciate the strong increase above the President's request for NASA's Planetary Science efforts, particularly for Mars Science and for a future probe of the Jupiter moon Europa. This funding will help ensure the United States maintains its international leadership in solar system exploration. Full funding is provided for the James Webb Space Telescope, which will greatly enhance our scientific understanding of planets in other solar systems and of the origins of the universe.

Furthermore, a strong increase above FY 2014 is provided for the Commercial Crew program, aimed at ensuring U.S. access to low Earth orbit on American-made spacecraft. We believe that this program, which will end U.S. reliance on Russia for flights to the International Space Station, will also benefit greatly from competition among multiple U.S. commercial spaceflight companies. An increase is provided for Space Technology, though less than the President requested. Finally, a solid funding level of $32 million is provided for the Minority University Research and Education program (MUREP), $2 million above FY 2014, although both the Space Grant and Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR) programs are cut below FY 2014.

RELATED AGENCIES

The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) is cut by $15 million below the FY 2014 level of $365 million, when it should have received an increase. Misguided cuts to the LSC in FY 2011 and 2012 resulted in the termination of 1,031 full-time staff, including 406 attorney positions. In addition, grantees have been forced to close 30 offices,

complete 122,000 fewer cases, and serve 334,000 fewer people. The FY 2013 post-sequestration level continued this trend even further.

The final FY 2014 CJS Act did provide a $24.1 million increase above FY 2013 post-sequester. The President recognized the need for additional funding by recommending $430 million in FY 2015 for the LSC. We are hopeful that we can reach an agreement at the end of this process that allows for this level of funding.

The bill provides $364 million for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the same as FY 2014 though a decrease of $1.5 million below the amount requested.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

We are pleased that report language was adopted requiring the FBI to provide detailed data on record submissions to NICS by Federal and state agencies. NICS is a vital tool for keeping firearms out of the hands of dangerous individuals. Without timely and complete record submissions, however, the NICS system could be failing to prevent the transfers of guns to such individuals in many instances. This report language is an important step toward addressing this problem.

At the same time, however, we are troubled by the inclusion of gun-related riders, including one that was added to the bill during Committee markup as a result of an amendment. This amendment has been included in the House CJS bill before but has never been enacted into law. It would prevent the enforcement of an existing requirement that Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) in four southwest border states report to the National Tracing Center on the sale of certain kinds of semi-automatic rifles favored by the Mexican drug cartels. This reporting requirement is narrow and targeted, applying only to the four border states (Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California), and only when a dealer sells two or more qualifying long guns to a single individual within five business days. Qualifying guns are rifles that (1) are semi-automatic; (2) are greater than .22 caliber; and (3) can hold a detachable magazine. It does not apply to shotguns or the vast majority of rifles regularly used for hunting or sporting purposes.

This reporting requirement is identical to one that has existed for decades for handguns, and in no way does it hinder the ability of any law-abiding person to purchase as many rifles as he desires. It is not an undue burden on FFLs, with the time to complete a multiple sales form estimated at 12 minutes and an estimated annual cost in employee time of only $16.

This very limited reporting requirement has proven to be an important tool for Federal law enforcement in the effort to uncover illegal trafficking operations intended to supply semi-automatic weapons to the violent drug gangs across the border. According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), these multiple sales reports have thus far led to more than 200 defendants recommended for prosecution, including both alleged straw purchasers and others further up the firearms trafficking chain. Also according to ATF, the reporting requirement is forcing firearms traffickers to change tactics, making straw purchases more difficult and serving as a deterrent for many people who might have engaged in straw purchasing in the past.

This is not about gun control or compiling a registry of long gun owners. Information that does not become part of a trafficking investigation is purged from ATF records within two years. This is a law enforcement response to the evidence from successful tracings of weapons recovered in Mexico. These tracings show that a large number of these weapons were initially sold by licensed gun dealers in California, Arizona, New Mexico, or Texas.

Last year, a unanimous panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed an earlier court finding that Federal law "unambiguously authorizes" this reporting requirement. This Committee simply has no business in tying the hands of law enforcement agencies as they attempt to carry out Federal law.

We are further disappointed that the Committee did not adopt the Quigley amendment to repeal the permanent restriction on funding to require FFLs to conduct physical inventories of their businesses. In its FY 2015 budget request, the Administration requested language that would have effectively repealed this restriction, which prevents ATF from implementing a requirement that would allow law enforcement to be made aware of lost or stolen firearms in a timely manner. While it is true that FFLs are already required to keep records of all individual firearms received and sold, there have been numerous instances of FFLs losing control of significant portions of their firearms inventories, often with tragic consequences. For example, in 2002, John Allen Muhammad, the "Beltway sniper," terrorized the Washington, DC metropolitan area when he and his teenage accomplice gunned down 10 people over the course of several weeks. The Bushmaster XM–15 assault rifle used in the attacks was one of 238 guns that disappeared from the inventory of Bull's Eye Shooter Supply in Washington state over a three-year period.

By implementing a requirement that FFLs conduct annual physical inventories of their firearms businesses, such losses could be prevented. If FFL acquisition and disposition records are accurate, then comparing those records to a physical inventory of the firearms maintained on the FFL's premises would reveal the extent to which firearms have been lost or stolen. However, ATF is currently prohibited from requiring such an inventory, and we are disappointed that the Committee majority voted against the Quigley amendment.

We are also disappointed that the Committee did not adopt the Moran amendment to require that gun store employees undergo background checks. Federal law currently prohibits several categories of persons from purchasing guns at FFLs, including, for example, felons and domestic violence misdemeanants. Likewise, FFL dealers may not themselves be persons already prohibited from possessing a firearm. However, there is currently no requirement that FFLs perform criminal background checks on gun store employees or prospective job applicants. The Moran amendment is a common sense measure that should be adopted, and it is nearly identical to a bipartisan bill that has previously been introduced.

CONCLUSION

We commend Chairman Wolf's efforts and reiterate our strong support for the many positive aspects of this bill. At the same time,

we reiterate our commitment to continuing to work in a constructive, bipartisan manner on making the necessary improvements to this bill.

NITA M. LOWEY.
CHAKA FATTAH.

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