(Rept. No. 107–144) on the resolution (H. Res. 196) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7) to provide incentives for charitable contributions by individuals and businesses, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government program delivery to individuals and families in need, and to enhance the ability of low-income Americans to gain financial security by building assets, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 192 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2500.

□ 1833

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with Mr. HASTINGS of Washington in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Under the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF).

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

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

The schedule for the balance of the evening will be announced at a later time by the majority leader, but at this point we are prepared to go into the general debate on the bill.

I want to say a word of congratulations to the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman WOLF) for the tremendous leadership that he has shown in this, his first year as chairman of this particular subcommittee, and also to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), who is the ranking member. There has been a very cooperative effort between the gentleman and the chairman. They both have done a good job. Their staffs have worked diligently to present a good, fair bill.

Will it satisfy everybody? I know there are a lot of folks that would like to see more money appropriated by this bill; others think it appropriates too much. So it is probably just at about the right place.

So, again, I want to compliment the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman WOLF), who has done an outstanding job in providing the leadership for the subcommittee, and his partner in this effort, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), who also has been a very constructive member of the subcommittee in getting us to this point.

I am hopeful that we can expedite this bill. We have four other appropriations bills, plus the conference report on the supplemental, awaiting consideration by the House, so the sooner we can expedite this business, the sooner we can get on to the rest of the appropriations business.

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

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

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

Overall, the bill before the committee recommends a total of $38.5 billion in discretionary funding, of which $38.1 bill is general-purpose discretionary, and $440 million is for the discretionary conservation function. The bill is $972 million above the enacted level for fiscal year 2001, and $600 million above the President's request.

For the Department of Justice, the bill provides $21.5 billion in discretionary funding, $672 million above last year's level and $623 million above the President's request. This includes a $455 million increase to address critical detention requirements to house criminals and illegal aliens.

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

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

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

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

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

This also empowers local communities to fight crime by providing $4.3 billion for State and local law enforcement assistance. This includes funding for Violence against Women Act programs, victims of trafficking grants, the State Criminal Alien Assistance program, and local law enforcement block grant programs, COPS and juvenile justice programs.

For the Department of Commerce, the bill provides $5.2 billion, $21 million

above the request. It provides full funding for the U.S. trade agencies, Census, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, an increase of $29 million over the President's request for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including the National Weather Service.

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

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

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

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

For the State Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors, the bill provides $7.7 billion, $837 million above last year's appropriations, per the request of the Bush administration and per the request of Secretary Powell.

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

Just last week, on July 12, the State Department released its first annual report on sexual trafficking in persons. The Congress ought to know that at least 700,000 individuals a year, many women and children, are trafficked each year across international borders for sexual purposes. These victims are often subject to threats and violence and horrific living conditions. We must not tolerate this equivalent of modern-day slavery.

The bill includes $3.8 million for important new initiatives to combat trafficking, including the cost of an office within the State Department to coordinate interagency anti-trafficking activities, and an international conference to develop systematic international solutions to the problem. Fifty thousand people are brought to this country alone every year for that purpose, and the subcommittee plans on holding a hearing, in-depth hearings on this, when we come back after the Labor Day break.

The bill also includes $479 million for the Broadcasting Board of Governors, $9 million above the request, which includes funding for broadcasting initiatives in East Asia and the Middle East, and also making sure that the broadcasts get to the country of Sudan, where we know that they have slavery.

For the miscellaneous and related agencies, the bill includes $2.1 billion, $300 million above the current year level; $728 million for the Small Business Administration, an increase of $186 million above the President's request for important lending and assistance programs for the Nation's entrepreneurs; $232 million for the Maritime Administration, an increase of $128 million above the President's request, including funding for the Maritime Security Program, the title 11 loan program and the important efforts to dispose of the backlog of obsolete merchant vessels, which we hope we can finally put to rest once and for all.

$438 million, the requested amount for the Securities and Exchange Commission. I strongly support the SEC's recent effort to strengthen their enforcement of disclosure rules. Foreign corporations doing business in Sudan and other places playing a direct role in human rights abuses in Sudan have been able to offer securities to American investors; and as a result, these investors are unwittingly helping to subsidize these atrocities. American investors are helping to subsidize terrorism. American investors are helping to subsidize slavery.

We appreciate what the SEC did, and we will continue to insist on the full exercise of existing authorities to inform and protect American investors in this area, and this message goes out to the new chairman of the SEC when he takes over. But I appreciate the acting chairman's efforts in this regard.

□ 1845

Mr. Chairman, this bill provides funding of $3 million for the Commission on International Religious Freedom to monitor violations of religious freedom abroad and make policy recommendations to the State Department. I am particularly concerned about the denial of equal treatment to Coptic Christians by the government of Egypt. Funding for this Commission will help to ensure that such violations are given the attention they deserve by our foreign policymakers, whether being Egypt, whether being China, or wherever it may be.

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

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

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

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

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

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

in a few short weeks when we finally finish this bill.

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

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

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

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

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

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	88,518	93,433	91,668	+3,150	-1,765
Joint automated booking system	15,880	15,957	15,957	+77	.....
Narrowband communications	204,549	104,606	104,615	-99,934	+9
Counterterrorism fund	4,989	4,989	4,989	.....	.....
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund	100,488	.....	.....	-100,488	.....
Defense function	100,488	.....	.....	-100,488	.....
Administrative review and appeals:					
Direct appropriation	160,708	178,499	178,751	+18,043	+252
Detention trustee	998	1,718	1,721	+723	+3
Office of Inspector General	41,484	45,495	50,735	+9,251	+5,240
Total, General administration	718,102	444,697	448,436	-269,666	+3,739
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses	8,836	10,862	10,915	+2,079	+53
Legal Activities					
General legal activities:					
Direct appropriation	534,592	566,822	568,011	+33,419	+1,189
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	4,019	4,028	4,028	+9	.....
Antitrust Division	120,838	140,973	141,366	+20,528	+393
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-25,000	-51,550	-36,000	-11,000	+15,550
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-95,838	-89,423	-105,366	-9,528	-15,943
Direct appropriation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Attorneys:					
Direct appropriation	1,247,631	1,346,289	1,353,968	+106,337	+7,679
United States Trustee System Fund	125,997	154,044	145,937	+19,940	-8,107
Offsetting fee collections	-119,997	-147,044	-138,937	-18,940	+8,107
Interest on U.S. securities	-6,000	-7,000	-7,000	-1,000	.....
Direct appropriation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,105	1,130	1,136	+31	+6
United States Marshals Service:					
Direct appropriation	571,435	619,818	622,646	+51,211	+2,828
Construction	18,088	6,621	6,628	-11,460	+7
Justice prisoner and alien transportation system fund	13,470	.....	.....	-13,470	.....
Total, United States Marshals Service	602,993	626,439	629,274	+26,281	+2,835
Federal prisoner detention	596,088	724,682	724,682	+128,594	.....
Fees and expenses of witnesses	125,573	156,145	148,494	+22,921	-7,651
Community Relations Service	8,456	9,269	9,269	+813	.....
Assets forfeiture fund	22,949	22,949	21,949	-1,000	-1,000
Total, Legal activities	3,143,406	3,457,753	3,460,811	+317,405	+3,058
Radiation Exposure Compensation					
Administrative expenses	1,996	1,996	1,996	.....	.....
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund	10,776	10,776	10,776	.....	.....
Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation	12,772	12,772	12,772	.....	.....
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	325,181	338,106	340,189	+15,008	+2,083
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	2,791,795	3,050,472	3,042,606	+250,811	-7,866
Counterintelligence and national security	436,687	455,387	448,467	+11,780	-6,920
Direct appropriation	3,228,482	3,505,859	3,491,073	+262,591	-14,786
Construction	16,650	1,250	1,250	-15,400	.....
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	3,245,132	3,507,109	3,492,323	+247,191	-14,786
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	1,443,669	1,547,929	1,543,083	+99,414	-4,846
Diversion control fund	-83,543	-67,000	-67,000	+16,543	.....
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,360,126	1,480,929	1,476,083	+115,957	-4,846
Immigration and Naturalization Service					
Salaries and expenses	3,118,999	3,388,001	3,371,440	+252,441	-16,561
Enforcement and border affairs	(2,541,453)	(2,737,341)	(2,738,517)	(+197,064)	(+1,176)
Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direction	(577,546)	(650,660)	(632,923)	(+55,377)	(-17,737)

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fee accounts:					
Immigration user fee	(494,384)	(591,866)	(591,866)	(+97,482)	.....
Land border inspection fund	(1,670)	(1,714)	(2,944)	(+1,274)	(+1,230)
Immigration examinations fund	(969,851)	(1,258,088)	(1,376,871)	(+407,020)	(+118,783)
Breached bond fund	(80,600)	(120,763)	(139,935)	(+59,335)	(+19,172)
Immigration enforcement fines	(1,850)	(5,510)	(12,994)	(+11,144)	(+7,484)
H-1b Visa fees	(1,125)	(16,000)	(16,000)	(+14,875)	.....
Subtotal, Fee accounts	(1,549,480)	(1,993,941)	(2,140,610)	(+591,130)	(+146,669)
Construction	133,009	128,410	128,454	-4,555	+44
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(4,801,488)	(5,510,352)	(5,640,504)	(+839,016)	(+130,152)
Appropriations	(3,252,008)	(3,516,411)	(3,499,894)	(+247,886)	(-16,517)
(Fee accounts)	(1,549,480)	(1,993,941)	(2,140,610)	(+591,130)	(+146,669)
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	3,500,172	3,829,437	3,845,971	+345,799	+16,534
Prior year carryover	-31,000	.....	-15,000	+16,000	-15,000
Direct appropriation	3,469,172	3,829,437	3,830,971	+361,799	+1,534
Buildings and facilities	833,822	833,273	813,552	-20,270	-19,721
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,421	3,429	3,429	+8	.....
Total, Federal Prison System	4,306,415	4,666,139	4,647,952	+341,537	-18,187
Office of Justice Programs					
Justice assistance	417,299	407,677	408,371	-8,928	+694
(By transfer)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	.....	.....
State and local law enforcement assistance:					
Direct appropriations:					
Local law enforcement block grant	521,849	400,000	521,849	.....	+121,849
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(60,000)	.....	(60,000)	.....	(+60,000)
Police athletic league (earmark)	.....	.....	(6,000)	(+6,000)	(+6,000)
Grants, contracts, and other assistance (earmark)	(19,956)	(19,956)	(19,956)	.....	.....
State prison grants	684,990	.....	.....	-684,990	.....
Tribal prison construction	.....	35,191	35,191	+35,191	.....
State criminal alien assistance program	399,120	265,000	565,000	+165,880	+300,000
Cooperative agreement program	.....	35,000	35,000	+35,000	.....
Indian tribal courts program	7,982	7,982	7,982	.....	.....
Indian grants	4,989	4,989	4,989	.....	.....
Byrne grants (formula)	498,900	500,000	500,000	+1,100	.....
Byrne grants (discretionary)	68,898	.....	70,000	+1,102	+70,000
Juvenile crime block grant	249,450	249,450	249,450	.....	.....
Drug courts	49,890	50,000	50,000	+110	.....
Violence Against Women grants	288,044	309,665	309,665	+21,621	.....
State prison drug treatment	62,861	73,861	73,861	+11,000	.....
Stalking and domestic violence grants program	.....	3,000	3,000	+3,000	.....
Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus	.....	10,000	10,000	+10,000	.....
Legal assistance for victims	.....	40,000	40,000	+40,000	.....
Protection for older and disabled women	.....	5,000	5,000	+5,000	.....
Safe Havens for Children pilot program	.....	15,000	15,000	+15,000	.....
Parental kidnapping laws report	.....	200	200	+200	.....
Forensic exams of domestic violence study	.....	200	200	+200	.....
Education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities	.....	7,500	7,500	+7,500	.....
Other crime control programs	5,687	5,688	5,688	+1	.....
Assistance for victims of trafficking	.....	.....	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Total, State and local law enforcement	2,842,660	2,017,726	2,519,575	-323,085	+501,849
Weed and seed program fund	33,925	58,925	58,925	+25,000	.....
Community oriented policing services:					
Direct appropriations:					
Public safety and community policing grants	533,823	271,856	421,856	-111,967	+150,000
Management administration	31,755	32,812	32,994	+1,239	+182
Crime identification technology	129,714	255,404	213,611	+83,897	-41,793
Safe schools initiative	(17,462)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(-462)	.....
Upgrade criminal history records	(34,923)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(+77)	.....
DNA identification/crime lab	(29,934)	(70,000)	(75,000)	(+45,066)	(+5,000)
Methamphetamine	48,393	48,393	48,393	.....	.....
Community prosecutors	99,780	99,780	99,780	.....	.....
Crime prevention	46,897	46,864	46,864	-33	.....
COPS technology	139,692	100,000	150,000	+10,308	+50,000
Total, Community oriented policing services	1,030,054	855,109	1,013,498	-16,556	+158,389
Juvenile justice programs	297,940	297,940	297,940	.....	.....

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Public safety officers benefits program:					
Death benefits	33,224	33,224	33,224	.....	.....
Disability benefits	2,395	2,395	2,395	.....	.....
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	35,619	35,619	35,619	.....	.....
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,657,497	3,672,996	4,333,928	-323,569	+660,932
Total, title I, Department of Justice	21,029,475	21,107,774	21,723,303	+693,828	+615,529
(By transfer)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	.....	.....
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES					
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT					
Office of the United States Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses	29,452	30,097	30,097	+645	.....
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	47,994	51,440	51,440	+3,446	.....
Total, Related agencies	77,446	81,537	81,537	+4,091	.....
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	336,702	332,590	347,654	+10,952	+15,064
Offsetting fee collections	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	333,702	329,590	344,654	+10,952	+15,064
Export Administration					
Operations and administration	57,477	61,643	61,643	+4,166	.....
CWC enforcement	7,234	7,250	7,250	+16	.....
Total, Export Administration	64,711	68,893	68,893	+4,182	.....
Economic Development Administration					
Economic development assistance programs	410,973	335,000	335,000	-75,973	.....
Salaries and expenses	27,938	30,557	30,557	+2,619	.....
Total, Economic Development Administration	438,911	365,557	365,557	-73,354	.....
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority business development	27,254	28,381	28,381	+1,127	.....
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	942,024	873,958	889,022	-53,002	+15,064
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE					
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	53,627	62,515	62,515	+8,888	.....
Bureau of the Census					
Salaries and expenses	156,881	168,561	169,424	+12,543	+863
Periodic censuses and programs	275,798	374,835	350,376	+74,578	-24,459
Total, Bureau of the Census	432,679	543,396	519,800	+87,121	-23,596
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	11,412	14,054	13,048	+1,636	-1,006
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	43,404	43,466	43,466	+62	.....
Information infrastructure grants	45,400	15,503	15,503	-29,897	.....
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	100,216	73,023	72,017	-28,199	-1,006
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Current year fee funding	782,119	856,701	846,701	+64,582	-10,000
(Prior year carryover)	(254,889)	(282,300)	(282,300)	(+27,411)	.....
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	(1,037,008)	(1,139,001)	(1,129,001)	(+91,993)	(-10,000)
Offsetting fee collections	-782,119	-856,701	-846,701	-64,582	+10,000
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	586,522	678,934	654,332	+67,810	-24,602
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
Technology Administration					
Under Secretary for Technology/ Office of Technology Policy					
Salaries and expenses	8,062	8,238	8,094	+32	-144

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and technical research and services	311,929	347,288	348,589	+36,660	+1,301
Industrial technology services	250,285	119,266	119,514	-130,771	+248
Construction of research facilities	34,802	20,893	20,893	-13,909	.....
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	597,016	487,447	488,996	-108,020	+1,549
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, research, and facilities	1,865,058	2,009,309	1,893,298	+28,240	-116,011
Conservation	.....	168,000	304,000	+304,000	+136,000
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(67,850)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(+150)	.....
(By transfer from Coastal zone management)	3,193	3,000	3,000	-193	.....
Total, Operations, research and facilities	1,868,251	2,180,309	2,200,298	+332,047	+19,989
Procurement, acquisition and construction	681,397	738,861	723,000	+41,603	-15,861
Conservation	.....	26,000	26,000	+26,000	.....
Total, Procurement, acquisition and construction	681,397	764,861	749,000	+67,603	-15,861
Coastal and ocean activities	419,076	.....	.....	-419,076	.....
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	73,837	20,000	25,000	-48,837	+5,000
Conservation	.....	90,000	110,000	+110,000	+20,000
Coastal zone management fund	-3,200	-3,000	-3,000	+200	.....
Fishermen's contingency fund	950	952	952	+2	.....
Foreign fishing observer fund	191	191	191	.....	.....
Fisheries finance program account	287	287	287	.....	.....
Environmental improvement and restoration fund	.....	10,000	10,000	+10,000	.....
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	3,040,789	3,063,600	3,092,728	+51,939	+29,128
Total, Science and Technology	3,645,867	3,559,285	3,589,818	-56,049	+30,533
Appropriations	(3,645,867)	(3,275,285)	(3,149,818)	(-496,049)	(-125,467)
Conservation	.....	(284,000)	(440,000)	(+440,000)	(+156,000)
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	35,841	37,652	37,843	+2,002	+191
Office of Inspector General	19,956	21,176	21,176	+1,220	.....
Total, Departmental management	55,797	58,828	59,019	+3,222	+191
Total, Department of Commerce	5,152,764	5,089,468	5,110,654	-42,110	+21,186
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	5,230,210	5,171,005	5,192,191	-38,019	+21,186
Appropriations	(5,230,210)	(4,887,005)	(4,752,191)	(-478,019)	(-134,814)
Conservation	.....	(284,000)	(440,000)	(+440,000)	(+156,000)
(By transfer)	(67,850)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(+150)	.....
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of justices	1,698	1,698	1,808	+110	+110
Other salaries and expenses	35,814	40,416	40,258	+4,444	-158
Total, Salaries and expenses	37,512	42,114	42,066	+4,554	-48
Care of the building and grounds	7,513	117,742	70,000	+62,487	-47,742
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	45,025	159,856	112,066	+67,041	-47,790
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges	2,021	2,021	2,079	+58	+58
Other salaries and expenses	15,874	18,425	17,208	+1,334	-1,217
Total, Salaries and expenses	17,895	20,446	19,287	+1,392	-1,159
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges	1,525	1,525	1,633	+108	+108
Other salaries and expenses	10,907	11,587	11,440	+533	-147
Total, Salaries and expenses	12,432	13,112	13,073	+641	-39
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	248,000	250,000	250,434	+2,434	+434
Other salaries and expenses	3,104,879	3,485,774	3,381,506	+276,627	-104,268
Direct appropriation	3,352,879	3,735,774	3,631,940	+279,061	-103,834
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,596	2,692	2,692	+96	.....
Defender services	434,043	521,517	500,671	+66,628	-20,846
Fees of jurors and commissioners	59,436	50,131	48,131	-11,305	-2,000

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Court security	199,136	228,433	224,433	+25,297	-4,000
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	4,048,090	4,538,547	4,407,867	+359,777	-130,680
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and expenses	58,212	63,029	60,029	+1,817	-3,000
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and expenses	18,736	20,323	20,235	+1,499	-88
Judicial Retirement Funds					
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	35,700	37,000	37,000	+1,300	.....
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and expenses	9,909	12,400	11,575	+1,666	-825
General Provisions					
Judges pay raise (sec. 304)	8,782	8,000	.....	-8,782	-8,000
Total, title III, the Judiciary	4,254,781	4,872,713	4,681,132	+426,351	-191,581
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
Diplomatic and consular programs	2,758,076	3,217,405	3,166,000	+407,924	-51,405
Worldwide security upgrade	409,098	487,735	487,735	+78,637	.....
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	3,167,174	3,705,140	3,653,735	+486,561	-51,405
Capital investment fund	96,787	210,000	210,000	+113,213	.....
Office of Inspector General	28,427	29,264	29,264	+837	.....
Educational and cultural exchange programs	231,078	242,000	237,000	+5,922	-5,000
Representation allowances	6,485	9,000	6,485	.....	-2,515
Protection of foreign missions and officials	15,433	10,000	9,400	-6,033	-600
Embassy security, construction and maintenance	416,059	475,046	470,000	+53,941	-5,046
Worldwide security upgrade	661,541	815,960	815,960	+154,419	.....
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	5,465	15,500	10,000	+4,535	-5,500
(By transfer)	(3,991)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(+9)	.....
Commission on Holocaust Assets in U.S. (by transfer)	(1,397)	.....	.....	(-1,397)	.....
Repatriation Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	590	612	612	+22	.....
Administrative expenses	603	607	607	+4	.....
(By transfer)	(998)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(+2)	.....
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,193	1,219	1,219	+26	.....
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,309	17,044	17,044	+735	.....
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	131,224	135,629	135,629	+4,405	.....
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	4,777,175	5,665,802	5,595,736	+818,561	-70,066
International Organizations and Conferences					
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	868,917	878,767	850,000	-18,917	-28,767
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	844,139	844,139	844,139	.....	.....
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,713,056	1,722,906	1,694,139	-18,917	-28,767
International Commissions					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses	7,126	7,452	24,705	+17,579	+17,253
Construction	22,900	25,654	5,520	-17,380	-20,134
American sections, international commissions	6,726	10,311	10,311	+3,585	.....
International fisheries commissions	19,349	19,780	19,780	+431	.....
Total, International commissions	56,101	63,197	60,316	+4,215	-2,881
Other					
Payment to the Asia Foundation	9,230	9,250	9,250	+20	.....
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program trust fund	499	500	500	+1	.....
Israeli Arab scholarship program	374	375	375	+1	.....
East-West Center	13,470	13,500	9,400	-4,070	-4,100
National Endowment for Democracy	30,931	31,000	33,500	+2,569	+2,500
Total, Department of State	6,600,836	7,506,530	7,403,216	+802,380	-103,314
RELATED AGENCY					
Broadcasting Board of Governors					
International Broadcasting Operations	398,093	428,234	453,106	+55,013	+24,872
Broadcasting to Cuba	22,046	24,872	.....	-22,046	-24,872
Broadcasting capital improvements	20,313	16,900	25,900	+5,587	+9,000
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	440,452	470,006	479,006	+38,554	+9,000
Total, title IV, Department of State	7,041,288	7,976,536	7,882,222	+840,934	-94,314
(By transfer)	(6,386)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(-1,386)	.....

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
Maritime Administration					
Maritime security program	98,483	.....	98,700	+217	+98,700
Operations and training	86,719	89,054	89,054	+2,335	.....
Ship disposal	.....	10,000	10,000	+10,000	.....
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:					
Guaranteed loans subsidy	29,934	.....	30,000	+66	+30,000
Administrative expenses	3,978	3,978	3,978	.....	.....
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	33,912	3,978	33,978	+66	+30,000
Total, Maritime Administration	219,114	103,032	231,732	+12,618	+128,700
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad					
Salaries and expenses	489	489	489	.....	.....
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	8,880	9,096	9,096	+216	.....
Commission on International Religious Freedom					
Salaries and expenses	.....	3,000	3,000	+3,000	.....
Commission on Ocean Policy					
Salaries and expenses	998	.....	.....	-998	.....
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe					
Salaries and expenses	1,367	1,499	1,499	+132	.....
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China					
Salaries and expenses	499	500	500	+1	.....
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	303,195	310,406	310,406	+7,211	.....
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and expenses	229,494	248,545	238,597	+9,103	-9,948
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-200,146	-218,757	-218,757	-18,611	.....
Direct appropriation	29,348	29,788	19,840	-9,508	-9,948
Federal Maritime Commission					
Salaries and expenses	15,466	16,450	15,466	.....	-984
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	147,154	156,270	155,982	+8,828	-288
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-1,900	.....	.....	+1,900	.....
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-145,254	-156,270	-155,982	-10,728	+288
Direct appropriation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	329,274	329,300	329,300	+26	.....
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses	1,696	1,732	1,732	+36	.....
National Veterans Business Development Corporation					
Salaries and expenses	.....	4,000	4,000	+4,000	.....
Pacific Charter Commission					
Salaries and expenses	.....	.....	2,500	+2,500	+2,500
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Current year fees	127,519	109,500	109,500	-18,019	.....
2000 fees	294,351	328,400	328,400	+34,049	.....
Direct appropriation	421,870	437,900	437,900	+16,030	.....
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	367,824	321,219	303,581	-64,243	-17,638
Office of Inspector General	11,927	11,927	11,927	.....	.....
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	2,245	1,500	1,500	-745	.....
Guaranteed loans subsidy	162,801	.....	77,000	-85,801	+77,000
Administrative expenses	128,716	129,000	129,000	+284	.....
Total, Business loans program account	293,762	130,500	207,500	-86,262	+77,000

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	75,972	.....	84,510	+8,538	+84,510
Administrative expenses	108,116	75,354	120,354	+12,238	+45,000
Gainsharing	.....	3,000	.....	.....	-3,000
Total, Disaster loans program account	184,088	78,354	204,864	+20,776	+126,510
Total, Small Business Administration	857,601	542,000	727,872	-129,729	+185,872
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses 1/	6,835	15,000	6,835	.....	-8,165
Total, title V, Related agencies	2,196,632	1,804,192	2,102,167	-94,465	+297,975
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Drug diversion fund (rescission)	-8,000	.....	.....	+8,000	.....
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Departmental Management					
Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loan program account (rescission)	.....	-115,000	-115,000	-115,000	.....
Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account (rescission)	.....	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000	.....
RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
Maritime Administration					
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:					
Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)	-7,644	.....	.....	+7,644	.....
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-15,644	-125,000	-125,000	-109,356	.....
TITLE IX					
Wildlife conservation and restoration planning	49,890	.....	.....	-49,890	.....
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority	39,786,632	40,807,220	41,456,015	+1,669,383	+648,795
Appropriations	(39,802,276)	(40,648,220)	(41,141,015)	(+1,338,739)	(+492,795)
Conservation	.....	(284,000)	(440,000)	(+440,000)	(+156,000)
Rescissions	(-15,644)	(-125,000)	(-125,000)	(-109,356)	.....
(By transfer)	(80,868)	(79,632)	(79,632)	(-1,236)	.....

1/ The President's budget proposed $6.85 million for State Justice Institute.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In contrast to bills in past years from this subcommittee, the bill fully funds the request for international peacekeeping. Peacekeeping, as we all know, can advance U.S. policy goals at a fraction of the cost of sending U.S. forces into trouble spots.

While the funding provided for assessed contributions to the U.N. and other international organizations is close to the amount requested, there are no funds for rejoining UNESCO as proposed in the House-passed State Department authorization bill, which could create a problem down the line. The fence around $100 million of U.N. dues, pending certification that the U.N. is not exceeding its budget, has raised administration concern. But, unlike similar provisions in past House bills, it draws attention to the need for budget discipline but should not lead to any new arrears.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have had many speeches on this floor about the importance of science and science education. The JASON project benefits from the scientific information and expertise available from NOAA that can be incorporated into the JASON curriculum and the annual

expedition. It extends benefits by encouraging students to become future scientists.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I want to compliment the chairman, who has done a terrific job, the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman WOLF), and the ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), who has done an equally terrific job in putting this bill together. By and large, it restores many of the cuts proposed in the President's budget request.

In his budget request, President Bush asked the Congress to rescind $10 million from the remaining unobligated balances in the Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Program Account. In response to the President's request to rescind the steel loan guarantee money, the committee has indeed rescinded it.

As my colleagues will recall, the Emergency Loan Guarantee Act was established in 1999 to assist American steel producers who have been battling an onslaught of illegally-dumped foreign steel which has crippled the U.S. steel industry.

Our domestic steel industry is in crisis. There simply is no other way to describe it. Approximately 23,000 steelworkers have lost their jobs as a result of this crisis, and 18 steel producers have filed for bankruptcy. Current import levels still remain well above precrisis levels.

President Bush recently requested that the International Trade Commission initiate a 2001 investigation on the impact of steel imports on our U.S. steel industry.

Given all of these facts, now is not the time to rescind monies from the very fund established to help our domestic steel industry weather the storm. I recognize that unobligated balances exist in the account created for this program. Changes were needed to make the program more accessible to American steel companies without imposing significant additional costs on the Federal Government.

Under the leadership of Senator BYRD, changes to the Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Act were recently approved by the other body. Hopefully, these changes will make the program more accessible to more of our steel producers.

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

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

(Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

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

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

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

There are few areas in government where programs work more effectively and we get more of a return on our dollar than in the area of title V, which funds critically successful initiatives such as the Safe Schools and Healthy Students Program. This helps keep kids out of trouble, and it also helps provide flexible resources to our districts. Mr. Chairman, I requested a greater allocation in this area.

In other areas, let me briefly touch upon the area of economic development. I think we should not have reduced funding for the EDA, the Economic Development Administration, or eliminated funding for the New Markets Initiative.

In addition, I think we should also have pushed more for trade agreements and globalization adjustment assistance through the EDA that I think will be even more important as we move into a global economy. I pointed that out to Secretary Evans and Ambassador Zoellick.

For our efforts in Native American country, let me say that with even modest increases, I believe we could have accomplished much more, particularly on Native American reservations where the alcoholism rate occurs at 950 percent times the non-native communities .

With violent crime on the rise on native reservations, and with 90 percent of it attributed to alcohol-related crime, I think we should be putting more resources in this effort.

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

Let me conclude by once again congratulating the chairman for his important leadership, thank the ranking member for his great leadership, and say that I look forward to working with both of them on continued funding for these priorities that I have just outlined, as well as many others that I have not had time to delineate.

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

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

I rise now to indicate my concern over a provision mentioned by my colleague, the gentleman from West Virginia, a few minutes ago about the rescission of $10 million from the $145 million Steel Loan Guarantee Program.

The problems that the steel industry faces are manyfold, but one is the complete collapse of the ability to get financing, as well as the number of companies now that find themselves in bankruptcy in the United States of America.

Since December 31, 1997, we have now had 18 companies declare bankruptcy, and one of the concerns that the industry faces is securing financing. We have a loan guarantee program in place. It took a period of time to get up and

running with it. There were initially some problems as far as the bureaucracy contained therein, and the problem continues to persist as far as securing the guarantees for private investment firms to loan the industry money. Today those guarantees are at 85 percent.

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

The fact is, we have 42,556 Americans working for those 18 companies, some of which may not make it without this loan guarantee program. We have to couple that with the 23,000 people who, over the last 2½ years, have also lost their jobs in this industry.

I am concerned that this program has a rescission attached to it. I would hope that it can be rectified in conference with the Senate at some future date.

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

Mr. Chairman, I would like to clarify something. There were a number of questions by Members with regard to the gun safety lock issue. I would like to make a clarification for the RECORD in the interest of this.

Regarding the distribution of gun safety locks, the report accompanying this bill expresses the committee's support for the use of gun safety locks, and would encourage the distribution of these locks to handgun owners.

The report also expresses the committee's concern regarding reports that some of these safety locks have failed or do not work on certain handguns. We understand that the Department of Justice is reviewing the availability of standards for gun safety locks, and private industry groups have also sought the promulgation of such standards.

The report directs the Department of Justice to develop national standards for gun safety locks. The committee intends for the Department to consult with private industry groups and other interested parties in the development of these standards.

Further, we understand the interim standard for gun safety locks could be in place in 6 months.

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

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very strong support of this important legislation. I want to first of all thank the chairman, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), in his first year as Chairman of this important appropriations subcommittee, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking Democratic member and his staff. I particularly want to tell them how much I appreciate their cooperation in funding the so-called ''conservation amendment.''

Last year, the Congress adopted a provision that started at $1.6 billion last year and will increase up to $2.4 billion by 2006 based on the Violent Crime Trust Fund model, which keeps the authority for spending for these important conservation programs, of which there are $443 million in this bill, within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, and allows us to have annual oversight.

But what it has done is double and now even more than double the amount of money that is available for conservation spending.

There were some last year who were advocating an entitlement that would have taken this off the budget. I just want to compliment the chairman and the ranking member for helping us keep our commitment and telling the people of the country that we, the appropriators, are just as interested in conservation. We have programs like coastal zone management, the Pacific salmon recovery initiative, and they go on and on and on, that will be benefited by this important provision. I am pleased that, when we add this up, it is $1.76 billion for conservation this year between the Interior appropriations bill and State, Justice, and Commerce.

Out in my part of the world, we are fighting to try and restore the salmon runs in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, and in Alaska that have been severely hurt.

This money, 110 million for the Pacific Salmon Recovery program, goes back to our Governors and then through programs for habitat recovery which is absolutely essential. The bill also provides an additional 25 million to the U.S. Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty program. I want to say how much I support this bill. I urge the House to give overwhelming support for this important legislation.

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), the ranking member of the Committee on Small Business.

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

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

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

□ 1915

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my long-time colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

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

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

With regard to international issues, as both the representative of one of the most diverse congressional districts in the Nation and a member of the Committee on International Relations, I

would like to applaud this committee for recognizing the value inherent in the United States playing a key role in the international community and in particular supporting international peacekeeping operations.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would advise the Members that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) has 10½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) has 10 minutes remaining.

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

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

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

I would simply rise at this point to say that I would like to see us reach an agreement under which we could ask all Members to have their amendments in tonight so that we would be able tomorrow to try to work out time agreements on all these subsequent amendments. And if we can do that, we can have some chance of finishing the bill either tomorrow or early the next day.

The problem we face, as I understand it, is that this committee is not going to be allowed back on the floor tomorrow morning. We are going to be superceded by another bill, and I am told by majority staff that that means we are not likely to get to the floor until 2:30 or 3 p.m. tomorrow afternoon. If that is the case, and if we have 60 amendments pending, there is no way on God's green earth we will even finish this bill tomorrow.

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

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

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

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA).

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, in 1998 this House passed landmark legislation. We passed legislation trying to get the Justice Department under control. Some of my colleagues may remember Joe McDade, who was a personal friend to many of us and who went through 8 years of the Justice Department investigating him and indicting him; and then, in about 4 hours of deliberation by a jury, he was found not guilty.

We passed legislation then saying that the Justice Department would have to reimburse out of their money anybody that was indicted and not convicted. That still stands today. We also passed legislation that said any prosecutor, meaning any U.S. Attorney, must practice under the State laws, the ethics of the State laws. Well, the Justice Department, some U.S. Attorneys, have fought us all during this period of time. Matter of fact, in this legislation, prosecutors from all over the country came to this body, lobbied against us, the White House lobbied against us, and we beat them 350 to 50. Why? Because there was no confidence in the Justice Department. No confidence in the FBI.

During that trial, Joe McDade, where they charged him as a subcommittee chairman with racketeering, they charged him with illegal gratuities, meaning campaign contributions; they charged him with bribes, meaning honorariums. They leaked information during this entire 6 years. I sat by Joe McDade when I was chairman of the committee and he was the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Defense, and every day he deteriorated in health and emotional stability, and it ruined his life for 8 years. He was acquitted, but he still has not gotten over this.

Now, the point I am making today is that I was prepared to introduce legislation, because two of the things that were introduced that were thrown out in conference, and it was an omnibus bill, is that there would be an independent counsel investigate the Justice Department and then it would publicize what happened to the people that did wrongdoing. Those two things were thrown out. Now, I have hesitated since that time because the Justice Department kept saying we are going to get it under control. Well, I find the new Deputy Attorney General has said some things that give me confidence that he is going to try to get the FBI and the Justice Department under control. I have confidence the new FBI director realizes that the public has lost confidence in the FBI.

As a matter of fact, this House would not have voted 350 to 50 to condemn or to put controls on the Justice Department and the U.S. Attorneys if it had not been for the lack of confidence of the public throughout this great country. But I am not going to offer that amendment, those two amendments, because I believe the new Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General and the FBI director are moving in the right direction. But I hope by this time next year that this subject will be a subject of the past and people will regain confidence in the FBI and the Justice Department.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes. I just wanted to tell the chairman, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), that the comments of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) are well taken by this ranking member.

We want to work out the best possible situation to work in the proper manner and in the way that we will do justice to the bill and to the amendments and to the Members. I will agree also to a time limit on amendments. However, I must say once again, as I did last year, and in a loud voice, that I cannot understand why it is that we put a rule on the floor that is open-ended and then we immediately move to curtail.

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

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

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

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

As the chairman knows, the Congressional-Executive Commission on the

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1930

As relating to the appropriations for the Congressional Executive Commission on China, currently half a million is appropriated for that Commission. We understand that the gentleman's staff is in agreement that the Commission needs $1.5 million for fiscal year 2002 and that the gentleman, the distinguished chairman, will pursue $1.5 million for fiscal year 2002 in conference.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. GILCHREST. I yield to the chairman.

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

The committee does not intend to limit the ability of NOAA to implement the Executive Order 13158 on marine protected areas. Furthermore, the committee fully supports the President's budget request for marine protected areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am pleased to see that the subcommittee has recognized the importance of NOAA and has funded the agency at a level slightly above the President's request for fiscal year 2002.

I am also pleased that the appropriations bill increases funding for labs inside of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Over the past 100 years, NIST and its employees have not let us down. It is all but impossible to name a major innovation which has improved our quality of life with which NIST has not had some involvement. NIST Federal laboratories have partnered with industry to initiate innovations for safer and more fuel-efficient automobiles, biomedical breakthroughs like breast cancer diagnostics, refrigerant and air conditioning standards, analysis of DNA, and calibrations for wireless telecommunication systems, among numerous others.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank CJS Subcommittee Chairman FRANK WOLF and Senior Democratic Member JOSE SERRANO for working hard to provide adequate funding for the Department of Justice's portion of the Indian Country Law Enforcement initiative. I am pleased that the subcommittee funded the Indian Programs that are included in the Indian Country Law enforcement initiative at the levels contained in the President's fiscal year 2002 budget request.

I, however, hope that as this bill makes its way through the legislative process, that you will support funding increases for the following items:

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

Mr. Chairman, each of those programs are critical to the tribal justice systems. While national crime rates continue to drop, crime rates on Indian lands continue to rise. What is particularly disturbing is the violent nature of Indian country crime: violence against women, juvenile and gang crime, and child abuse remain serious problems.

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

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

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2500

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice, $91,668,000, of which not to exceed $3,317,000 is for the Facilities Program 2000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 43 permanent positions and 44 full-time equivalent workyears and $8,451,000 shall be expended for the Department Leadership Program exclusive of augmentation that occurred in these offices in fiscal year 2001: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 41 permanent positions and 48 full-time equivalent workyears and $4,997,000 shall be expended for the Offices of Legislative Affairs and Public Affairs: *Provided further*, That the latter two aforementioned offices may utilize non-reimbursable details of career employees within the caps described in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That the Attorney General is authorized to transfer, under such terms and conditions as the Attorney General shall specify, forfeited real or personal property of limited or marginal value, as such value is determined by guidelines established by the Attorney General, to a State or local government agency, or its designated contractor or transferee, for use to support drug abuse treatment, drug and crime prevention and education, housing, job skills, and other community-based public health and safety programs: *Provided further*, That any transfer under the preceding proviso shall not create or confer any private right of action in any person against the United States, and shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 605 of this Act.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. I support its continued funding, which equals last year's level.

The Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill gives the National Institute of Justice authority to use Local Law Enforcement Block Grants to support the Boys and Girls Clubs.

The Boys and Girls Clubs offer young people the ability to know that someone cares about them. Club programs and services promote and enhance the development of boys and girls by instilling a sense of competence, usefulness, belonging, and influence.

These clubs give young people a chance to go during their free time where they can interact with others in a positive social environment.

The clubs serve over 3.3 million boys and girls. This is in over 2,800 locations around the world. About one half of those are from single parent families and almost two-thirds are from minority families.

The challenges these children must cope with outstrip problems faced by previous generations. Drug, gang, and gun-related violence has risen to previously unimaginable heights. But their place of refuge has not changed, because Boys and Girls Clubs continue to do what they do best—using proven programs and caring staff to save lives.

The Boys and Girls Clubs teaches young people in many areas of life. These include: character and leadership, education and career, health and life skills, the arts, sports, fitness and recreation, and specialized programs.

Most important is the Boys and Girls Clubs is neighborhood based—an actual place for the children to go—designed solely for youth programs and activities.

Support the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BRADY OF TEXAS

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRADY of Texas:

Page 2, line 7, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

Page 57, line 14, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(decreased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 71, line 4, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is simple. I want to ensure that the Department of State and the Department of Justice have the resources they need to start the process to close safe havens around the world for fugitives who commit crimes in America and flee our justice.

We can do this by updating and modernizing extradition treaties, as well as negotiating new ones. This problem is growing. The world is getting smaller; and whereas in the past criminals would flee to the county or State line to flee justice, today they flee the country and even the continent. We have more than 3,000 indicted criminals who have fled America and are out of our reach. The crimes they have committed or are charged with are serious. They include murder, terrorism, drug trafficking, child abduction, money laundering, financial fraud, and the new growing area of cybercrime.

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

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I had a provision inserted in the State Department fiscal year 2000 authorization bill requiring them to report back to us on our extradition agreements. I must say I was disappointed in the report. They seemed to gloss over the problems, perhaps to put politics over justice.

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

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

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

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

In response to the gentleman's concerns, the committee has included report language for the Department of State to work with the Department of Justice to bolster our efforts to negotiate extradition treaties.

We expect that the Department of Justice and Department of State will use increased funding in fiscal year 2002 for this purpose. Let me add, if the gentleman from Texas would like, after we move beyond debate and pass the bill, we can have a meeting with Department of Justice and Department of State to make sure that they know the intensity that both of us feel with regard to this.

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

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is withdrawn.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

JOINT AUTOMATED BOOKING SYSTEM

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

NARROWBAND COMMUNICATIONS

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

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

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

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

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

DETENTION TRUSTEE

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $50,735,000; including not to exceed $10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; and for the acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of motor vehicles, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed $20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; and rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia, $568,011,000; of which not to exceed $10,000,000 for litigation support contracts shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds available in this appropriation, $18,835,000 shall remain available until expended only for office automation systems for the legal divisions covered by

this appropriation, and for the United States Attorneys, the Antitrust Division, the United States Trustee Program, the Executive Office for Immigration Review, the Community Relations Service, and offices funded through ''Salaries and Expenses'', General Administration: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $1,000 shall be available to the United States National Central Bureau, INTERPOL, for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for litigation activities of the Civil Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to ''Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities'' from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

In addition, for reimbursement of expenses of the Department of Justice associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, as amended, not to exceed $4,028,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

For necessary expenses of the Offices of the United States Attorneys, including intergovernmental and cooperative agreements, $1,353,968,000; of which not to exceed $2,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2003, for: (1) training personnel in debt collection; (2) locating debtors and their property; (3) paying the net costs of selling property; and (4) tracking debts owed to the United States Government: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $8,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $10,000,000 of those funds available for automated litigation support contracts shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $2,500,000 for the operation of the National Advocacy Center shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the Offices of the United States Attorneys, not to exceed 9,571 positions and 9,776 full-time equivalent workyears shall be supported from the funds appropriated in this Act for the United States Attorneys.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses of the United States Trustee Program, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 589a(a), $145,937,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the United States Trustee System Fund: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, deposits to the Fund shall be available in such amounts as may be necessary to pay refunds due depositors: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $145,937,000 of offsetting collections pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 589a(b) shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the Fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2002, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2002 appropriation from the Fund estimated at $0.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $1,136,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, including the acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of vehicles, and the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for police-type use, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $622,646,000; of which not to exceed $6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses; and of which not to exceed $4,000,000 for development, implementation, maintenance and support, and training for an automated prisoner information system shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the United States Marshals Service, not to exceed 4,128 positions and 3,993 full-time equivalent workyears shall be supported from the funds appropriated in this Act for the United States Marshals Service.

CONSTRUCTION

For planning, constructing, renovating, equipping, and maintaining United States Marshals Service prisoner-holding space in United States courthouses and Federal buildings, including the renovation and expansion of prisoner movement areas, elevators, and sallyports, $6,628,000 to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

For expenses, related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service, but not including expenses otherwise provided for in appropriations available to the Attorney General, $724,682,000, to remain available until expended.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, compensation, and per diems of witnesses, for expenses of contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses, for private counsel expenses, and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, including advances, $148,494,000, to remain available until expended; of which not to exceed $6,000,000 may be made available for planning, construction, renovations, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings, and the purchase of equipment incident thereto, for protected witness safesites; of which not to exceed $1,000,000 may be made available for the purchase and maintenance of armored vehicles for transportation of protected witnesses; and of which not to exceed $5,000,000 may be made available for the purchase, installation, and maintenance of secure telecommunications equipment and a secure automated information network to store and retrieve the identities and locations of protected witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

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

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

For expenses authorized by 28 U.S.C. 524(c)(1)(A)(ii), (B), (F), and (G), as amended, $21,949,000, to be derived from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

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

PAYMENT TO RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

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

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for the detection, investigation, and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking not otherwise provided for, to include intergovernmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, $340,189,000, of which $50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any unobligated balances remaining available at the end of the fiscal year shall revert to the Attorney General for reallocation among participating organizations in succeeding fiscal years, subject to the reprogramming procedures set forth in section 605 of this Act.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States; including purchase for police-type use of not to exceed 1,236 passenger motor vehicles, of which 1,142 will be for replacement only, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney

General, $3,491,073,000; of which not to exceed $50,000,000 for automated data processing and telecommunications and technical investigative equipment and not to exceed $1,000,000 for undercover operations shall remain available until September 30, 2003; of which not less than $448,467,000 shall be for counterterrorism investigations, foreign counterintelligence, and other activities related to our national security; of which not to exceed $10,000,000 is authorized to be made available for making advances for expenses arising out of contractual or reimbursable agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies while engaged in cooperative activities related to violent crime, terrorism, organized crime, and drug investigations: *Provided*, That not to exceed $45,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, not to exceed 24,935 positions and 24,488 full-time equivalent workyears shall be supported from the funds appropriated in this Act for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses to construct or acquire buildings and sites by purchase, or as otherwise authorized by law (including equipment for such buildings); conversion and extension of Federally-owned buildings; and preliminary planning and design of projects; $1,250,000, to remain available until expended.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, including not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; expenses for conducting drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs; purchase of not to exceed 1,358 passenger motor vehicles, of which 1,079 will be for replacement only, for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; and acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, $1,476,083,000; of which not to exceed $1,800,000 for research shall remain available until expended, and of which not to exceed $4,000,000 for purchase of evidence and payments for information, not to exceed $10,000,000 for contracting for automated data processing and telecommunications equipment, and not to exceed $2,000,000 for laboratory equipment, $4,000,000 for technical equipment, and $2,000,000 for aircraft replacement retrofit and parts, shall remain available until September 30, 2003; of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the Drug Enforcement Administration, not to exceed 7,654 positions and 7,515 full-time equivalent workyears shall be supported from the funds appropriated in this Act for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

ENFORCEMENT AND BORDER AFFAIRS

For salaries and expenses for the Border Patrol program, the detention and deportation program, the intelligence program, the investigations program, and the inspections program, including not to exceed $50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; purchase for police-type use (not to exceed 3,165 passenger motor vehicles, of which 2,211 are for replacement only), without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition, lease, maintenance and operation of aircraft; research related to immigration enforcement; for protecting and maintaining the integrity of the borders of the United States including, without limitation, equipping, maintaining, and making improvements to the infrastructure; and for the care and housing of Federal detainees held in the joint Immigration and Naturalization Service and United States Marshals Service Buffalo Detention Facility, $2,738,517,000; of which not to exceed $5,000,000 is for payments or advances arising out of contractual or reimbursable agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies while engaged in cooperative activities related to immigration; of which not to exceed $5,000,000 is to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled illegal aliens: *Provided*, That none of the funds available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be available to pay any employee overtime pay in an amount in excess of $30,000 during the calendar year beginning January 1, 2002: *Provided further*, That uniforms may be purchased without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, not to exceed 20,465 positions and 20,066 full-time equivalent workyears shall be supported from the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act for the Immigration and Naturalization Service: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used for the continued operation of the San Clemente and Temecula checkpoints unless the checkpoints are open and traffic is being checked on a continuous 24-hour basis.

CITIZENSHIP AND BENEFITS, IMMIGRATION SUPPORT AND PROGRAM DIRECTION

For all programs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service not included under the heading ''Enforcement and Border Affairs'', $632,923,000, of which not to exceed $400,000 for research shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That the Attorney General may transfer any funds appropriated under this heading and the heading ''Enforcement and Border Affairs'' between said appropriations notwithstanding any percentage transfer limitations imposed under this appropriations Act and may direct such fees as are collected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the activities funded under this heading and the heading ''Enforcement and Border Affairs'' for performance of the functions for which the fees legally may be expended: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 40 permanent positions and 40 full-time equivalent workyears and $4,300,000 shall be expended for the Offices of Legislative Affairs and Public Affairs: *Provided further*, That the latter two aforementioned offices shall not be augmented by personnel details, temporary transfers of personnel on either a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, or any other type of formal or informal transfer or reimbursement of personnel or funds on either a temporary or long-term basis: *Provided further*, That the number of positions filled through non-career appointment at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, for which funding is provided in this Act or is otherwise made available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, shall not exceed four permanent positions and four full-time equivalent workyears: *Provided further*, That none of the funds available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be used to pay any employee overtime pay in an amount in excess of $30,000 during the calendar year beginning January 1, 2002: *Provided further*, That funds may be used, without limitation, for equipping, maintaining, and making improvements to the infrastructure and the purchase of vehicles for police-type use within the limits of the Enforcement and Border Affairs appropriation: *Provided further*, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, not to exceed 3,146 positions and 3,523 full-time equivalent workyears shall be supported from the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act for the Immigration and Naturalization Service: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 2002, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to impose disciplinary action, including termination of employment, pursuant to policies and procedures applicable to employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for any employee of the Immigration and Naturalization Service who violates policies and procedures set forth by the Department of Justice relative to the granting of citizenship or who willfully deceives the Congress or department leadership on any matter.

CONSTRUCTION

For planning, construction, renovation, equipping, and maintenance of buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, not otherwise provided for, $128,454,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no funds shall be available for the site acquisition, design, or construction of any Border Patrol checkpoint in the Tucson sector.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including purchase (not to exceed 685, of which 610 are for replacement only) and hire of law enforcement and passenger motor vehicles, and for the provision of technical assistance and advice on corrections related issues to foreign governments, $3,830,971,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to the Health Resources and Services Administration such amounts as may be necessary for direct expenditures by that Administration for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Prison System (FPS), where necessary, may enter into contracts with a fiscal agent/fiscal intermediary claims processor to determine the amounts payable to persons who, on behalf of FPS, furnish health services to individuals committed to the custody of FPS: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $50,000,000 shall remain available for necessary operations until September 30, 2003: *Provided further*, That, of the amounts provided for Contract Confinement,

not to exceed $20,000,000 shall remain available until expended to make payments in advance for grants, contracts and reimbursable agreements, and other expenses authorized by section 501(c) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, as amended, for the care and security in the United States of Cuban and Haitian entrants: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Prison System may accept donated property and services relating to the operation of the prison card program from a not-for-profit entity which has operated such program in the past notwithstanding the fact that such not-for-profit entity furnishes services under contracts to the Federal Prison System relating to the operation of pre-release services, halfway houses or other custodial facilities.

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

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For planning, acquisition of sites and construction of new facilities; purchase and acquisition of facilities and remodeling, and equipping of such facilities for penal and correctional use, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account; and constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, $813,552,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $14,000,000 shall be available to construct areas for inmate work programs: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 10 percent of the funds appropriated to ''Buildings and Facilities'' in this or any other Act may be transferred to ''Salaries and Expenses'', Federal Prison System, upon notification by the Attorney General to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in compliance with provisions set forth in section 605 of this Act.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, is hereby authorized 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 provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation, including purchase (not to exceed five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed $3,429,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, 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 the said 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.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (''the 1968 Act''), and the Missing Children's Assistance Act, as amended, including salaries and expenses in connection therewith, and with the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended, $187,877,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 1001 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by Public Law 102–534 (106 Stat. 3524).

In addition, for grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by sections 819 and 821 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 and for other counterterrorism programs, $220,494,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322), as amended (''the 1994 Act''); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (''the 1968 Act''); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended (''the 1990 Act''); and the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); $2,519,575,000 (including amounts for administrative costs, which shall be transferred to and merged with the ''Justice Assistance'' account), to remain available until expended as follows:

(1) $521,849,000 for Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, pursuant to H.R. 728 as passed by the House of Representatives on February 14, 1995, except that for purposes of this Act, Guam shall be considered a ''State'', the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be considered a ''unit of local government'' as well as a ''State'', for the purposes set forth in subparagraphs (A), (B), (D), (F), and (I) of section 101(a)(2) of H.R. 728, and for establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel in order to control, detect, or investigate crime or the prosecution of criminals: *Provided*, That no funds provided under this heading may be used as matching funds for any other Federal grant program, of which:

(A) $60,000,000 shall be for Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing facilities and other areas in cooperation with State and local law enforcement: *Provided*, That funds may also be used to defray the costs of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers,

(B) $6,000,000 shall be for the National Police Athletic League pursuant to Public Law 106–367, and

(C) $19,956,000 shall be available for grants, contracts, and other assistance to carry out section 102(c) of H.R. 728;

(2) $565,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 242(j) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended;

(3) $35,000,000 for the Cooperative Agreement Program;

(4) $48,162,000 for assistance to Indian tribes, of which:

(A) $35,191,000 shall be available for grants under section 20109(a)(2) of subtitle A of title II of the 1994 Act,

(B) $7,982,000 shall be available for the Tribal Courts Initiative, and

(C) $4,989,000 shall be available for demonstration grants on alcohol and crime in Indian Country;

(5) $570,000,000 for programs authorized by part E of title I of the 1968 Act, notwithstanding the provisions of section 511 of said Act, of which $70,000,000 shall be for discretionary grants under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs;

(6) $11,975,000 for the Court Appointed Special Advocate Program, as authorized by section 218 of the 1990 Act;

(7) $2,296,000 for Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners, as authorized by section 224 of the 1990 Act;

(8) $998,000 for grants for televised testimony, as authorized by section 1001(a)(7) of the 1968 Act;

(9) $184,537,000 for Grants to Combat Violence Against Women, to States, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments, as authorized by section 1001(a)(18) of the 1968 Act, of which:

(A) $1,000,000 shall be for the Bureau of Justice Statistics for grants, contracts, and other assistance for a domestic violence Federal case processing study,

(B) $5,200,000 shall be for the National Institute of Justice for grants, contracts, and other assistance for research and evaluation of violence against women,

(C) $10,000,000 shall be for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for the Safe Start Program, to be administered as authorized by part C of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974, as amended, and

(D) $5,000,000 shall be for the National Institute of Justice for grants, contracts, and other assistance for research on family violence;

(10) $64,925,000 for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies to States, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments, as authorized by section 1001(a)(19) of the 1968 Act;

(11) $39,945,000 for Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance Grants, as authorized by section 40295 of the 1994 Act;

(12) $4,989,000 for training programs to assist probation and parole officers who work with released sex offenders, as authorized by section 40152(c) of the 1994 Act, and for local demonstration projects;

(13) $3,000,000 for grants to States and units of local government to improve the process for entering data regarding stalking and domestic violence into local, State, and national crime information databases, as authorized by section 40602 of the 1994 Act;

(14) $10,000,000 for grants to reduce Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus, as authorized by section 1108(a) of Public Law 106–386;

(15) $40,000,000 for Legal Assistance for Victims, as authorized by section 1201 of Public Law 106–386;

(16) $5,000,000 for enhancing protection for older and disabled women from domestic violence and sexual assault as authorized by section 40801 of the 1994 Act;

(17) $15,000,000 for the Safe Havens for Children Pilot Program as authorized by section 1301 of Public Law 106–386;

(18) $200,000 for a report of effects of parental kidnapping laws in domestic violence cases, as authorized by section 1303 of Public Law 106–386;

(19) $200,000 for the study of standards and processes for forensic exams of domestic violence, as authorized by section 1405 of Public Law 106–386;

(20) $7,500,000 for Education and Training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities, as authorized by section 1402 of P.L. 106–386;

(21) $10,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386;

(22) $73,861,000 for grants for residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners, as authorized by section 1001(a)(17) of the 1968 Act: *Provided*, That States that have in-prison drug treatment programs, in compliance with Federal requirements, may use their residential substance abuse grant funds for treatment, both during incarceration and after release;

(23) $898,000 for the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, as authorized by section 240001(c) of the 1994 Act;

(24) $50,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by title V of the 1994 Act;

(25) $1,497,000 for Law Enforcement Family Support Programs, as authorized by section 1001(a)(21) of the 1968 Act;

(26) $1,995,000 for public awareness programs addressing marketing scams aimed at senior citizens, as authorized by section 250005(3) of the 1994 Act;

(27) $249,450,000 for Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants, of which $38,000,000 shall be available for grants, contracts, and other assistance under the Project ChildSafe Initiative, except that such funds shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as set forth in the provisions under this heading for this program in Public Law 105–119, but all references in such provisions to 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2002, and Guam shall be considered a ''State'' for the purposes of title III of H.R. 3, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 8, 1997; and

(28) $1,298,000 for Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Programs, as authorized by section 220002(h) of the 1994 Act:

Provided, That funds made available in fiscal year 2002 under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act may be obligated for programs to assist States in the litigation processing of death penalty Federal habeas corpus petitions and for drug testing initiatives: *Provided further*, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this title to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform nonadministrative public safety service.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM FUND

For necessary expenses, including salaries and related expenses of the Executive Office for Weed and Seed, to implement ''Weed and Seed'' program activities, $58,925,000, to remain available until expended, for inter-governmental agreements, including grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts, with State and local law enforcement agencies, non-profit organizations, and agencies of local government engaged in the investigation and prosecution of violent crimes and drug offenses in ''Weed and Seed'' designated communities, and for either reimbursements or transfers to appropriation accounts of the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies which shall be specified by the Attorney General to execute the ''Weed and Seed'' program strategy: *Provided*, That funds designated by Congress through language for other Department of Justice appropriation accounts for ''Weed and Seed'' program activities shall be managed and executed by the Attorney General through the Executive Office for Weed and Seed: *Provided further*, That the Attorney General may direct the use of other Department of Justice funds and personnel in support of ''Weed and Seed'' program activities only after the Attorney General notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

For activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103–322 (''the 1994 Act'') (including administrative costs), $1,013,498,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no funds that become available as a result of deobligations from prior year balances, excluding those for program management and administration, may be obligated except in accordance with section 605 of this Act: *Provided further*, That section 1703 (b) and (c) of the 1968 Act shall not apply to nonhiring grants made pursuant to part Q of title I thereof (42 U.S.C. 3796dd et seq.): *Provided further*, That all prior year balances derived from the Violent Crime Trust Fund for Community Oriented Policing Services may be transferred into this appropriation.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LUCAS OF OKLAHOMA

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma:

Page 33, line 18, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(increased by $11,700,000)''.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Chairman, meth is arguably the fastest growing drug threat in America today, with my home State of Oklahoma ranking number one, unbelievable as it may be, per capita in the Nation in the number of meth lab seizures. Over the past 7 years, the number of Oklahoma meth lab seizures has increased by an unbelievable 8,000 percent. With an average cleanup cost per lab of $3,500, that equals a substantial financial strain on Oklahoma as well as the Nation.

Since 1994, DEA seizures of meth labs have increased more than sixfold nationwide. We are halfway through the year, and already there have been more DEA and State and local meth lab cleanups than in the entirety of the last year.

Mr. Chairman, an increase in funding is vital for State and local enforcement programs in their struggle to combat meth production and distribution and to remove and dispose of hazardous materials at meth labs.

I urge Members' support for our amendment and their help in our fight against this extremely destructive and addictive synthetic drug.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

In fact, it goes just the opposite. We are trying to broadcast in the Sudan where there is slavery, terrorism, and this would take us back the other way.

The amendment would also eliminate funding for a new program initiative already under way to improve and expand broadcasting to the Middle East and Sudan in Arabic. This new program is designed to give the U.S. a voice in a very, very critical area.

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

The amendment would cause a rollback of efforts to fight jamming of U.S. broadcasts by governments such as China. When I was in Tibet, everyone I spoke to in Tibet listened to Radio Free China. Also, Vietnam that denies their citizens access to information. This jamming cuts off what for many is the only available source of objective news and information.

These offsets that the gentleman has chosen are simply unacceptable and would pretty much wipe out what the committee did. I strongly urge the rejection of the amendment.

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

There is a way that the gentleman could get a lot of support on this side for his amendment; and that is, if he directs the cut to broadcasting to Cuba. So my question to him is, would he be willing to take the full amount out of broadcasting to Cuba?

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SERRANO. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I am not sure at this particular time that I am in a position necessarily to agree to that. I would say this, though, in regards to both the outstanding chairman and the ranking member, that looking at this budget, clearly there is a $32 million increase for International Broadcasting Operations. I acknowledge that there is 7.8

percent increase in this particular fund and that my reduction would lower that increase to 5 percent. But the bottom line remains to me, we have a huge methamphetamine problem that is consuming our society here at home. I think we have an obligation to try and respond to that. I wish I could respond favorably to the gentleman, but I cannot.

Mr. SERRANO. Reclaiming my time, I guess that by that statement that is a ''no,'' but I just want to make sure before I sit down that I made it clear to him that he had a great opportunity to pick up a lot of support on this side if he directs that fine amendment to a cut in Cuba broadcasting. If he did that, I would support him and he would be surprised how many Members on this side would support him. But I guess the answer is no, so in general terms, we would oppose cutting broadcasting because it would hurt areas of the world that need the support.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS).

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

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) will be postponed.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, earlier I had promised the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) that his amendment could be in order and be offered and he was not here. I know there is at least one Member on the other side.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) be permitted to go back and offer his amendment and that the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) be permitted to do the same.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, but I make this reservation in order to have just a minute to say that we will agree to this, but Members have an obligation to be here as the bill is being presented if they have an amendment. We will agree to it on this particular unanimous consent request. We will not agree to it for any further UCs to go back to anyplace in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I do so only to emphasize my total agreement with the comment of the gentleman from Florida. We will in this instance agree to go back because there is one Member from each party who would otherwise not be able to offer their amendments. But I think Members need to understand it is hard enough for the committee to manage a bill. We try our level best to accommodate Members. And we try to help them shape their amendments if they need help, but Members need to be here when those amendments come up in the regular bill. If they are not here, the committee cannot be expected to jump through hoops in the future.

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So I think Members need to understand from here on out on this bill, if you want to offer an amendment, you have to be here at that point in the bill when the amendment is eligible; or else they will not be eligible for offering. We are trying to help Members get out at a reasonable time tonight and make certain that Members' amendments are going to be dealt with tomorrow, but we need the cooperation of Members.

So, again, I want to repeat what was said earlier. I also would urge any Member who is talking about filing an amendment to get that amendment filed in the RECORD tonight so that we know what universe of amendments we are going to be dealing with tomorrow, because the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) are going to have a lot of things to do tomorrow, and they will have an opportunity to put together some kind of an agreement in the morning. But we need to know which amendments Members are going to offer. So if they are going to offer amendments, they need to get them filed in the RECORD tonight to facilitate the committee business.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) that the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) be permitted to have their amendments considered out of order?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CANNON

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON:

On page 12, line 21, strike ''as in effect on June 1, 2000''.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to first thank the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG), the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman WOLF), and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member, for their condescension in this matter.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would simply eliminate a distinction in classes of people that Congress has already decided should be considered as one class. We recognize that there is not enough money available for the whole trust fund or to fund all of the claims under the Radiation Exposure and Compensation Act, and I would just like to maintain a group, instead of making a distinction between groups.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment. We sympathize with the gentleman's concerns regarding individuals not receiving their compensation payments. The bill includes $10,766,000 to make payments to individuals who qualify for compensation under the original Radiation Exposure Act.

The gentleman has a very, very good point. This program has now become in effect an entitlement program, with little or no discretionary funds available to pay for it. Both the administration and the budget resolution propose to convert this to a mandatory activity.

I strongly support this proposal. I think the gentleman has a very good point. I read the article in the newspaper the other day about the elderly lady in Maryland whose husband died of radiation. Most of these people are getting very old, so I think it is important to provide it so everyone can be involved.

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

Mr. WOLF. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. HINCHEY

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. HINCHEY:

In title I, in the item relating to ''FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM—BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES'', after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: ''(reduced by $73,000,000)''.

In title II, in the item relating to ''ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS'', after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: ''(increased by $73,000,000)''.

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

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

Over the years, EDA has invested more than $16 billion all across the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We know that this is an unfair trade agreement that is to be before us in a few weeks. It destroys firms. It sends jobs overseas. I have witnessed that in my own district. By saving companies in peril, the TAA has created and saved jobs in communities around this country.

There is nothing worse, Mr. Chairman, than the displaced worker who has been displaced by a job overseas that he should have had retained. TAA has averted the need for millions of dollars in unemployment compensation, Dislocated Workers' Compensation, welfare cash assistance, food stamps and other programs. This is money within the economy itself.

The entire New Jersey delegation contacted this subcommittee in a bipartisan manner to support increased funding for the TAA to a level of no less than $24 million. This amendment will help us come close to adequately addressing the needs of American manufacturers and our changing global economy.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very strong opposition to this amendment. A reduction in funding for the buildings and facilities program will delay construction of seven partially funded projects.

One should go to a prison and see the conditions in the prison. One of the biggest problems in prison is prison rape, where the men are double and tripled bunked and have no place to go.

The Bureau of Prisons is currently operating at 33 percent above the rate of capacity, system-wide. Crowding at medium-security facilities is 58 percent above the rate of capacity, and 48 percent at high-security penitentiaries.

While the gentleman has some merit to the concept of what he wants to do, he should not take money from the prisons. You cannot put a man or woman in prison for 15 years with terrible conditions and no rehabilitation and expect them to come out and be decent citizens. Higher levels of crowding potentially endanger staff, inmates, and the community. In fact, as you can almost say, to do this could bring about riots in the prisons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, we cannot take it out of the prisons. The conditions there, I agree, I will be with the

gentleman tomorrow or the next day on not granting MFN or PNTR to China, but I just do not think you can take it out of the prisons. The conditions in the prisons are so difficult and so bad.

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

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

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

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY).

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Of the amounts provided:

(1) for Public Safety and Community Policing Grants pursuant to title I of the 1994 Act, $470,249,000 as follows: $330,000,000 for the hiring of law enforcement officers, including school resource officers; $20,662,000 for training and technical assistance; $25,444,000 for the matching grant program for Law Enforcement Armor Vests pursuant to section 2501 of part Y of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (''the 1968 Act''); $31,315,000 to improve tribal law enforcement including equipment and training; $48,393,000 for policing initiatives to combat methamphetamine production and trafficking and to enhance policing initiatives in ''drug hot spots''; and $14,435,000 for Police Corps education, training, and service under sections 200101–200113 of the 1994 Act;

(2) for crime technology, $363,611,000 as follows: $150,000,000 for a law enforcement technology program; $35,000,000 for grants to upgrade criminal records, as authorized under the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 14601); $40,000,000 for DNA testing as authorized by the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–546); $35,000,000 for State and local DNA laboratories as authorized by section 1001(a)(22) of the 1968 Act, and for improvements to State and local forensic laboratories' general science capacity and capability; and $103,611,000 for grants, contracts and other assistance to States under section 102(b) of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 14601), of which $17,000,000 is for the National Institute of Justice for grants, contracts, and other agreements to develop school safety technologies and training;

(3) for prosecution assistance, $99,780,000 as follows: $49,780,000 for a national program to reduce gun violence, and $50,000,000 for the Southwest Border Prosecutor Initiative;

(4) for grants, training, technical assistance, and other expenses to support community crime prevention efforts, $46,864,000 as follows: $14,967,000 for Project Sentry; $14,934,000 for an offender re-entry program; and $16,963,000 for a police integrity program; and

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended (''the Act''), including salaries and expenses in connection therewith to be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Justice Assistance, $278,483,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 299 of part I of title II and section 506 of title V of the Act, as amended by Public Law 102–586, of which: (1) notwithstanding any other provision of law, $6,832,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by part A of title II of the Act, $88,804,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by part B of title II of the Act, and $50,139,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by part C of title II of the Act: *Provided*, That $26,442,000 of the amounts provided for part B of title II of the Act, as amended, is for the purpose of providing additional formula grants under part B to States that provide assurances to the Administrator that the State has in effect (or will have in effect no later than 1 year after date of application) policies and programs that ensure that juveniles are subject to accountability-based sanctions for every act for which they are adjudicated delinquent; (2) $11,974,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by sections 281 and 282 of part D of title II of the Act for prevention and treatment programs relating to juvenile gangs; (3) $9,978,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by section 285 of part E of title II of the Act; (4) $15,965,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by part G of title II of the Act for juvenile mentoring programs; and (5) $94,791,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by title V of the Act for incentive grants for local delinquency prevention programs; of which $12,472,000 shall be for delinquency prevention, control, and system improvement programs for tribal youth; of which $14,967,000 shall be available for the Safe Schools Initiative including $5,033,000 for grants, contracts, and other assistance under the Project Sentry Initiative; and of which $37,000,000 shall be available for grants, contracts and other assistance under the Project ChildSafe Initiative: *Provided further*, That of amounts made available under the Juvenile Justice Programs of the Office of Justice Programs to carry out part B (relating to Federal Assistance for State and Local Programs), subpart II of part C (relating to Special Emphasis Prevention and Treatment Programs), part D (relating to Gang-Free Schools and Communities and Community-Based Gang Intervention), part E (relating to State Challenge Activities), and part G (relating to Mentoring) of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, and to carry out the At-Risk Children's Program under title V of that Act, not more than 10 percent of each such amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized under the appropriate part or title, and not more than 2 percent of each such amount may be used for training and technical assistance activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized under that part or title.

In addition, for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance, $10,976,000 to remain available until expended, for developing, testing, and demonstrating programs designed to reduce drug use among juveniles.

In addition, for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended, $8,481,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 214B of the Act.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

To remain available until expended, for payments authorized by part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796), as amended, such sums as are necessary, as authorized by section 6093 of Public Law 100–690 (102 Stat. 4339–4340); and $2,395,000, to remain available until expended for payments as authorized by section 1201(b) of said Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

SEC. 102. Authorities contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1980 (Public Law 96–132; 93 Stat. 1040 (1979)), as amended, shall remain in effect until the effective date of a subsequent Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act.

SEC. 103. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape: *Provided*, That should this prohibition be declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, this section shall be null and void.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. DEGETTE

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. DEGETTE:

Page 39, strike lines 18 through 24 (and make such technical and conforming changes as may be appropriate).

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I am offering here tonight is very straightforward. It removes the language of the bill that prohibits the use of Federal funds for abortion services for women in Federal prison.

Unlike other American women who are denied Federal coverage of abortion

services, most women in prison are indigent. They have little access to outside financial help, and they earn extremely low wages in prison jobs.

They are also often incarcerated in prisons that are far away from their support system of family and friends and, as a result, inmates in the Federal Prison System are completely dependent on the Bureau of Prisons for all their needs, including food, shelter, clothing, and all on their aspects of their medical care. These women are not able to work at jobs that would enable them to pay for medical services, including abortion services, and most of them do not have the support of families to pay for those services.

The overwhelming majority of women in Federal prisons work on the general pay scale and earn from 12 cents to 40 cents an hour, which equals roughly $5 to $16 a week. Let me repeat that. The average woman inmate in prison earns $5 to $16 per week. The average cost of an early outpatient abortion ranges from $200 to $400, and it goes up from there.

Even if a woman in the Federal Prison System earned the maximum wage on the general pay scale and worked 40 hours a week, which many prisoners are not able to do, she would not earn enough in 12 weeks to pay for an abortion in the first trimester if she so chose, and, of course, after that, the cost and risks of an abortion go up dramatically.

So, the woman in prison is caught in a vicious cycle. Even if she saved her entire income, every single penny, she could never afford an abortion on her own. Therefore, women in prison do not have any choice at all.

Congress's continued denial of coverage of abortion services for Federal inmates has effectively shut down the only avenue these women have to pursue their constitutional right to choose.

Let me remind my colleagues, for the last 28 years, women in America have had a constitutional right to choose abortion as a reproductive choice. This right does not disappear when a woman walks through the prison doors. The consequence of the Federal funding ban is that inmates who have no independent financial means, which is most of them, are foreclosed from their constitutional choice of an abortion in violation of their rights under the Constitution.

With the absence of funding by the very institution prisoners depend on for the rest of their health services, many pregnant women prisoners are, in fact, forced to carry unwanted pregnancies to term. Motherhood is mandated for them.

I think it is important to point out that the anti-choice movement in Congress has denied coverage for abortion services to women in the military, denied coverage for women who work for the government, for poor people, and for all women insured by the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

I vehemently disagree with all of these restrictions. I think they are wrong, and I think they are mean-spirited. But frankly, this restriction is the worst of all, and here is why: it targets the people who have the fewest resources and the least number of options. It effectively denies these women their fundamental right to choose. It is not just coercive, it is downright inhumane.

Now, let me talk for a moment about the types of women in the Federal Prison System. Many are victims of physical and sexual abuse. That is how they got pregnant, oftentimes. Two-thirds of the women who are incarcerated are incarcerated for nonviolent drug offenses. Many of them are HIV-infected, and many of them have full-blown AIDS. Congress thinks that it is in our country's best interest to force motherhood on these women? It is simply not our place to make this decision.

Mr. Chairman, what will happen to these children? What will happen to the children of mothers who have unwanted babies in prison? Frankly, I think this is the worst kind of government intrusion into the most personal of decisions. I wholeheartedly support the right of women in prison to bring their pregnancy to term if they so choose. They, not me, not anyone here, should make that decision for them.

I want to make it perfectly clear what this amendment is really about. It is about forcing some women, against their will, to bear a child in prison, when that child will be shortly taken away from them at birth, and then, to have that child raised heaven knows where. It is cruel and it is unfair to force them to go through this pregnancy and, therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote for the DeGette amendment.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment.

The provision in the bill the amendment seeks to strike does only one thing: it prohibits Federal tax dollars from paying for abortions for Federal prison inmates, except in the case of rape or the life of the mother.

This is a very longstanding provision, one that has been carried in 12 of the last 13 Commerce, State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bills. The House has consistently, year after year, rejected this amendment. Last year, this very amendment was rejected by a vote of 254 to 156. Time and again the Congress has debated this issue of whether Federal tax dollars should be used for abortion, and the answer has been no.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues, vote for the DeGette amendment and

protect a woman's right to reproductive choice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The ban on the use of Federal funds is a deliberate attack by the antichoice movement to ultimately derail all reproductive options.

Limiting choice for incarcerated women puts other populations at great risk. This dangerous slippery slope erodes the right to choose little by little.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Chairman, a woman's sentence should not include forcing her to carry a pregnancy to term. Most women in prison are poor, have little or no access to outside financial help, and earn extremely low wages from prison jobs. Inmates in general work 40 hours a week and earn between 12 to 40 cents per hour. They totally depend on the health services they receive from their institutions. Most female prisoners are unable to finance their own abortions, and, therefore, are in effect denied their constitutional right to an abortion.

Earning the maximum rate of wages, a female prisoner would need to work 40 hours a week for 12 and ½ weeks just to be able to afford the lowest cost of a first trimester abortion ($200), but by that time she is no longer in the first trimester and, therefore, the cost of the abortion would be higher. So she would need to work even more to pay for the higher cost and more dangerous abortion. However, she will never make enough money in prison to pay for a timely, safe abortion even if she saves every penny she earns from the moment of conception. Why? Because the cost of later and later term abortions (from $200 to $700 to $1200) increases faster than her ability to earn money. So the legislation essentially bans abortion services for women in prison.

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

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

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

I know full well that the authors of this ban would take away the right to choose from all American women if they could, but since they are prevented from doing so by the Supreme Court (and the popular will of the American people who overwhelmingly support choice) they have instead targeted their restrictions on women in prison. Women in prison, who are perhaps the least likely to be able to object.

Well watch out America. After they have denied reproductive health services to all women in prison, all federal employees, all women in the armed forces, and all women on public assistance, then they will once again try to ban all abortions in the United States. And they won't stop there, we know that many antichoice forces want to eliminate contraceptives as well. It is a slippery slope that denies the realities of today, punishes women, and threatens their health and safety. This radical agenda must be stopped now.

I urge my colleagues to support the DeGette amendment.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as an advocate for Women's Choice I strongly support Representative DEGETTE's amendment. Representative DEGETTE's amendment will strike the language in the Commerce Justice State Appropriations bill which would prohibit federal funds from being used for abortions in prison.

Abortion is a legal health care option for American women, and has been for over 20 years. Because Federal prisoners are totally dependent on health care services provided by the Bureau of Prisons, the ban, in effect will prevent these women from seeking the needed reproductive health care that should be every women's right—the right to choose an abortion.

We know that most women who enter prison are poor. Many of them are victims of physical and sexual abuse, and some of them are pregnant before entering prison. An unwanted pregnancy is a difficult issue in even the most supportive environs. However, limited prenatal care, isolation from family and friends and the certain custody loss of the infant upon birth present circumstances which only serve to worsen an already very dire situation.

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

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

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

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

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The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) will be postponed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. REYNOLDS) having assumed the chair, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2500), making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

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

1. Pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate; and amendments printed in the portion of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the legislative day, July 17, 2001 or any RECORD before that date, designated for the purpose specified in clause 8 of rule XVIII, which may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or his designee; shall be considered as read; shall not be subject to amendment, except pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate; and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or the Committee of the Whole;

And

2. The Clerk shall be authorized to print in the portion of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the legislative day July 17, 2001 designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII all amendments to H.R. 2500 that are at the desk and not already printed by the close of this legislative day.

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, but I just want to clarify something from the chairman.

It is clear to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member and I the content of the unanimous consent. However, I want to make clear that there is an understanding that whatever discussions will take place on limitation on times are in no way referred to in this unanimous consent.

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

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would tell the gentleman, that is correct.

Mr. SERRANO. That may or may not be a discussion later on in this process.

Mr. WOLF. That is correct.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 192 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2500.

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with Mr. HASTINGS of Washington in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill was open for amendment from page 39, line 18, through page 39, line 24.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: The amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS); amendment No. 2 offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY); the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LUCAS OF OKLAHOMA

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 187, noes 227, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 233]

AYES—187

Aderholt	Davis (CA)	Hilleary
Andrews	Davis (FL)	Hilliard
Baca	Davis, Jo Ann	Hinchey
Baird	Deal	Holden
Baldacci	DeFazio	Hooley
Barcia	DeGette	Hostettler
Barrett	Dicks	Hulshof
Barton	Doggett	Hutchinson
Becerra	Dooley	Inslee
Bentsen	Doolittle	Israel
Berkley	Duncan	Istook
Berry	Dunn	Jefferson
Blagojevich	Edwards	John
Blumenauer	Emerson	Johnson (CT)
Bonior	Etheridge	Johnson (IL)
Bono	Evans	Kelly
Boswell	Fattah	Kennedy (MN)
Boyd	Filner	Kerns
Brady (PA)	Foley	Kind (WI)
Brown (SC)	Ford	LaFalce
Bryant	Gallegly	Lampson
Burr	Goodlatte	Langevin
Camp	Gordon	Largent
Capito	Graves	Larsen (WA)
Carson (OK)	Green (WI)	Lee
Chabot	Gutierrez	Lewis (GA)
Clay	Gutknecht	Lewis (KY)
Clayton	Hansen	LoBiondo
Clement	Harman	Lucas (OK)
Coble	Hart	Luther
Condit	Hastings (WA)	Maloney (CT)
Costello	Hayworth	Maloney (NY)
Cummings	Hefley	Manzullo
Cunningham	Hill	Matheson