

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2016

MAY 27, 2015.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2578]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee has jurisdiction over a diverse group of agencies responsible for combating gangs and violent crime, drug trafficking, financial fraud, terrorism, espionage, cybercrime; enforcing trade laws; conducting periodic censuses; forecasting the weather; managing fisheries; exploring space; and advancing science. The activities of these agencies impact nearly every American and are integral to the operations of our government.

The bill provides a total of \$51,378,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2016 which is \$1,275,000,000 or 2.5 percent above the fiscal year 2015 discretionary enacted level. The bill is \$660,653,000 below the Administration’s request.

DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY
(\$ in millions)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 Recommendation
Discretionary	50,103	52,039	51,378

Within the level of funds provided, the bill prioritizes funding for Federal law enforcement, national security, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) while freezing, reducing, or eliminating funding for non-critical activities.

For the Department of Justice, the bill provides an increase of \$856,957,000 from the current year. This includes an increase of \$111,199,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to enhance its efforts to combat cybercrime, terrorism, and espionage, and implement the recommendations of the 9/11 Review Commission. The recommendation includes an increase of \$75,719,000 or 21.8 percent to the Executive Office for Immigration Review for 55 additional Immigration Judge teams to markedly reduce case backlogs. The bill also supports the continued operations of critical Federal law enforcement agencies including the United States Marshals Service, the United States Attorneys, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and the Bureau of Prisons. For State and local law enforcement activities, the bill increases funds for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecutions Programs (+\$49,000,000) and Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (+\$33,000,000). The bill also continues support for priority programs such as Drug Courts, Adam Walsh Act, NICS background checks, the DNA initiative, Reducing Sexual Assault Kit Backlogs, the Second Chance Act, and the Missing and Exploited Children program.

NASA is a strategic asset to the nation. The Committee believes that additional investment is needed to maintain American leadership in space exploration and science and for NASA to successfully execute all of its activities and missions. A bold space exploration program that engages the nation will inspire new generations of scientists and engineers, and contribute to the economic success

and space leadership of the country. The recommendation begins the process of addressing this by funding NASA at \$18,529,100,000, an increase of \$518,900,000 over fiscal year 2015 and equal to the budget request. The bill advances space exploration and ensures our nation remains the world's leader in space exploration and technology, aeronautics research, and discovery in space and science. The bill provides for the continued development of the Orion crew vehicle, Space Launch System and Exploration Ground Systems that will one day send astronauts beyond low Earth orbit. The bill continues funding for critical scientific missions and technology programs. The Committee directs NASA to follow the direction of the decadal surveys in prioritizing activities during fiscal year 2016 and in the future.

For the National Science Foundation, the bill increases above the historically high level of research and related activities funding as provided in fiscal year 2015 by \$50,000,000.

Within the Department of Commerce, the Patent and Trademark Office is funded at \$3,272,000,000, which is the level of fee collections estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. Funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration prioritizes improving weather forecasting, fisheries management, and the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R Series (GOES R).

In order to fund the priority programs described above, the bill recommends terminating 34 programs, resulting in savings of more than \$400,000,000 from the fiscal year 2015 level and \$500,000,000 from the President's request for these same programs. In addition, the bill recommends freezing or reducing 9 agencies in the Department of Commerce, 12 appropriation accounts in Department of Justice, and 6 related agency appropriation accounts.

OVERSIGHT AND BUDGET REVIEW

In furtherance of the Committee's oversight responsibilities and to protect hard earned taxpayer dollars, the Committee has included the following language:

- Withholds funds for information technology related to the 2020 census until a comprehensive investment plan is provided to the Committee and the Government Accountability Office.
- Caps total life-cycle costs for programs that have a record of poor performance, including weather satellites and the James Webb Space Telescope.
- Prohibits funds for the National Technical Information Service to charge customers for a copy of a document generated by the Legislative Branch unless the customer is informed of how to receive an electronic copy free online.
- Requires quarterly reporting on immigration judge performance.
- Maintains limitations on the Department of Justice's use of non-appropriated funds including the Working Capital Fund and the Assets Forfeiture Fund.
- Requires quarterly reporting of unobligated balances.
- Requires agencies to provide Inspectors General with timely access to information.

- Requires agencies procuring sensitive information technology systems to conduct supply chain risk assessments in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Requires contractors and grantees receiving more than \$5,000,000 to certify that they are not delinquent on their Federal taxes.
- Withholds funds from certain law enforcement agencies until the Attorney General demonstrates to the Committee that the recommendations of the Inspector General regarding sexual harassment and inappropriate conduct are being implemented.
- Limits the number of agency staff that can attend an overseas conference.
- Requires agencies to track undisbursed grant balances.
- Requires agencies to submit spending plans for the Committee's review.
- Requires agencies to notify the Committee of project cost overruns and mitigation plans.
- Addresses Patent and Trademark Office management failures by requiring extensive reporting on reforms of their telework programs, information technology system spending, and patent quality.

REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

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

The Committee expects that each department and agency funded in this bill shall follow the directions set forth in this bill and the accompanying report, and shall not reallocate resources or reorganize activities except as provided herein. Reprogramming procedures shall apply to funds provided in this bill, unobligated balances from previous appropriations Acts that are available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2016, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2016. As specified in section 505, the Committee expects that the Appropriations Subcommittees on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the House and Senate will be notified by letter a minimum of 15 days (or in the case of the Department of Justice 45 days) prior to any reprogramming of funds that—

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

- (2) eliminates a program, project or activity;
- (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;
- (4) relocates an office or employees;
- (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs or activities;
- (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;
- (7) augments existing programs, projects or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or
- (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects or activities as approved by Congress.

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

RELATIONSHIP WITH BUDGET AND COMPTROLLER OFFICES

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

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

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$472,000,000 in total resources for the programs of the International Trade Administration (ITA), which is equal to fiscal year 2015 and \$34,750,000 below the request. This amount is offset by \$10,000,000 in estimated fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$462,000,000.

Support for firms.—The Committee encourages ITA to ensure that it is providing adequate support and services for women-, minority- and veteran-owned firms that are seeking assistance in gaining access to foreign markets for their products and services.

The Committee recognizes that these firms possess tremendous economic potential if they participate more actively and effectively in export markets. As such, the Committee urges ITA to reach out to and promote such firms to enable them to contribute to our trade goals of creating jobs and increasing exports.

Within the level of funds provided, no less than \$9,000,000 shall be provided for the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center (ITEC) to improve trade enforcement by the Federal government. The Committee urges ITA and ITEC to facilitate the identification and prioritization of efforts to address trade barriers and practices in areas of strategic economic importance to U.S. industry and workers. Commerce should enhance its outreach to trade-impacted stakeholders to ensure greater transparency in the enforcement of trade violations.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$110,000,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), which is \$7,500,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$5,086,000 below the request.

BIS is responsible for administering export controls and investigating violations of export controls related to national security, anti-terrorism, and foreign policy. This mission is essential to American national security and competitiveness, especially as license applications have increased by tens of thousands in recent years. Additional resources are provided to enhance BIS' capabilities to prevent the export of inappropriate technologies to countries, such as Iran and China, and to aggressively investigate potential export violations.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$250,000,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the Economic Development Administration (EDA), which is equal to fiscal year 2015 and \$23,028,000 below the request.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$213,000,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs, which is equal to fiscal year 2015 and \$14,500,000 below the request. Funds shall be distributed as follows; any deviation shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Public Works	\$100,000,000
Partnership Planning	30,000,000
Technical Assistance	10,500,000
Research and Evaluation	1,500,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance	12,500,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	32,500,000
Regional Innovation Program/Section 27	11,000,000
Assistance to Coal Mining Communities	15,000,000
Total	\$213,000,000

Assistance to coal mining communities.—The Administration's newly created POWER+ Plan builds on the Committee's prior ef-

forts to assist communities throughout the country that are suffering significant coal mining job losses. The Committee believes this targeted, collaborative effort is long overdue. The recommendation includes not less than \$15,000,000 to assist coal mining communities through the POWER+ Plan or other EDA initiatives. The Committee appreciates that EDA is leading the POWER+ Plan and is bringing local leaders and stakeholders together, along with other Federal agencies, to develop comprehensive strategies to promote economic growth in coal mining communities. The Committee expects this effort to continue. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs EDA to assist communities that have yet to develop an economic development strategy to begin the planning process. For communities that have created economic development strategies, EDA shall provide assistance to implement the strategies, including the funding of authorized economic development projects. The Committee also appreciates that EDA is coordinating a consolidated grant application allowing impacted communities to apply for funds from multiple Federal agencies in one application. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, EDA shall report to the Committee on its efforts to assist coal communities and the government-wide POWER+ Plan. The report shall include a detailed description on how EDA and other Federal agencies have assisted coal communities to date and how the Federal government plans to assist them in the future.

Innovative manufacturing loans.—The Committee remains disappointed at the unacceptable length of time it has taken the Department to implement the loan guarantee program for innovative manufacturing authorized by section 26 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act (15 U.S.C. 3721). This program has received funding in prior Appropriations Acts as far back as fiscal year 2012. The Committee understands that the Department now expects to enter into the first of this program's loan guarantees by the second quarter of fiscal year 2016, and according to the Department's fiscal year 2016 budget submission, at least \$5,000,000 in prior-year funding for this program is expected to be obligated during fiscal year 2016. The Committee directs the Department to provide the Committee with regular updates on the status of this program, including a written report no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Regional Innovation Program.—The recommendation provides \$11,000,000 for Regional Innovation Programs. The Committee expects EDA to work cooperatively with universities and States that have made a significant commitment to establishing incubator programs. The Committee encourages EDA to support the development of regional innovation clusters that focus on advanced wood products.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$37,000,000 for EDA salaries and expenses, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$8,528,000 below the request.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends \$32,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), which is \$2,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$1,984,000 above the request.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for economic and statistical analysis, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$13,849,000 below the request.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,113,000,000 for the Bureau of the Census, which is \$25,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$386,974,000 below the request.

Account restructuring.—The recommendation adopts the Bureau's proposed restructuring of the Census Bureau appropriations accounts. The restructuring would change the Salaries and Expenses account to the Current Surveys and Programs account. The restructuring would move funding for certain surveys conducted on an annual basis from the Periodic Censuses and Programs account to the Current Surveys and Programs account. It would also establish a new Enterprise Data Collections and Processing Systems line. The Committee notes that the restructuring would consolidate the Data Processing Systems line into the overall Census information technology budget, which is funded from the Working Capital Fund via a charge to each Census program. The Committee directs Census to include in future budget requests a breakout of Data Processing System funding charged to each program. The Committee expects that this restructuring will result in efficiencies, greater transparency, and cost savings.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$265,000,000 for the Current Surveys and Programs account of the Bureau of the Census, which is \$3,642,000 below the comparable fiscal year 2015 level and \$12,873,000 below the request.

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).—Within the amounts provided, Census shall continue the level of effort for the SIPP at no less than the fiscal year 2015 level.

Foreign Trade Statistics.—The Committee notes the importance of accurate and complete international trade statistics, and directs the Census Bureau to include, as part of its regular reporting on International Trade in Goods and Services, statistics on countries with which the United States has a trade agreement, to include data on U.S. exports and imports in addition to the overall trade balance.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total of \$848,000,000 for Periodic Censuses and Programs, which is \$28,642,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2015 level and \$374,101,000 below the request. The recommendation provides for a transfer of \$1,551,000 to the Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General (OIG) for oversight of the Census Bureau. The recommendation provides \$130,000,000 for Economic Statistics Programs and \$718,000,000 for Demographic Statistics Programs. Within these funds, \$600,000,000 is for decennial census programs.

American Community Survey (ACS).—The Committee is very concerned about the burdensome nature of the ACS and directs Census to focus on its core, constitutionally mandated decennial Census activities.

The Committee is aware that the Bureau has convened Federal agencies to review questions included on the ACS to ensure that all the questions are necessary and that the ACS is the appropriate survey vehicle to gather the information. The Committee is extremely disappointed that this initial review only resulted in a proposal to remove one question. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to submit, no later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, a plan for the expeditious removal of additional questions, as appropriate, from the survey.

In addition, the Bureau shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on efforts to ensure the necessity of all the questions on the ACS; on efforts to ensure that non-response follow-up is conducted in the least intrusive manner; and on congressional outreach conducted by the Respondent Advocate. Finally, the Committee urges the Census Bureau to pursue the support of the Congress with respect to its plans to use adaptive design methods in the ACS and the upcoming 2020 Decennial Census.

2020 Decennial Census.—Of the amount provided for the decennial census programs, \$400,000,000 is to support completion of research and the beginning of design, development, and testing for the 2020 Census. The Committee is aware that the Census Bureau has modeled design changes that it estimates could reduce the cost of the 2020 Census by more than \$5 billion compared to repeating the same design and methods used for the 2010 Decennial. Significant design changes include using a “bring your own device” model for enumerators; changes in address canvassing; expanded Internet response options; expanded use of administrative records; a reduced field office footprint; and more directed non-response follow-up protocols. The Committee urges the Bureau to work aggressively to narrow its focus on various research activities underway and to engage the Congress regarding the various options noted above. The Committee notes that the increased use of administrative records would be a major change in the way the Census is conducted and directs the Bureau to ensure that the Congress and the public are aware of the full scope of the Bureau’s planned uses of such records.

2020 Census lifecycle cost.—The Census Bureau must deliver apportionment counts to the President within nine months of the census date, traditionally December 31 of the year of each decennial.

To meet this deadline, the Bureau must have in place a well-defined life-cycle decennial plan with consistent task plans, schedules, and cost estimates that calculate the program's critical path. As the Bureau assesses its alternatives for conducting the next decennial census and considers design, cost, and budget information, it should establish a baseline plan and a life-cycle schedule with more reliable information to guide Census management and stakeholders. To help promote transparency in decennial planning, management, and oversight, and to help contain risks and costs while reducing the likelihood of late-decade budget request increases, the Committee directs the Census Bureau to develop a comprehensive schedule for the 2020 decennial that incorporates budget estimates for key milestones and submit it to the Committee and the OIG no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP).—The recommendation includes an increase to support Census Bureau efforts to establish an enterprise approach to data collection and processing. The Committee supports the Bureau's efforts to develop a more flexible and secure enterprise architecture that will enable Census to realize economies of scale to support data collection efforts. The Bureau shall continue to provide quarterly briefings regarding the status of these efforts. Information in these briefings shall include, but not be limited to, the current systems costs to maintain, the surveys supported, FTE associated with those systems, and the anticipated date that various IT systems will be retired and data merged onto the larger enterprise architecture. Census shall provide these reports concurrently to the OIG and Government Accountability Office (GAO).

The recommendation also includes new bill language withholding 50 percent of the funds for information technology related to 2020 census delivery, including the CEDCaP program, until the Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations and the GAO an expenditure plan for CEDCaP.

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

Puerto Rico.—The Committee urges the Census Bureau to include all citizens of the United States, including those in Puerto Rico and other offshore jurisdictions, in their estimates of U.S. resident population and other national statistics.

Language assistance.—While the Census Bureau has done some work to ensure that Spanish speakers receive adequate assistance in filling out certain Census questionnaires, the Committee is concerned that the Census Bureau has not adequately planned for assistance in other languages. The Census Bureau should provide the Committee with updates on its language assistance program, including information on how it will reach and assist respondents who speak Asian languages, Pacific Islander languages, American

Indian and Alaska Native languages, African languages, Spanish, and other languages.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$35,200,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which is \$3,000,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$14,032,000 below the request. With the conclusion of the Broadband Technology Grant Program oversight activities, funding for broadband program activity is reduced, as requested.

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).—The Committee remains concerned by NTIA’s announcement of its intent to transition certain Internet domain name functions to the global multistakeholder community. Any such transition represents a significant public policy change and should be preceded by an open and transparent process. In order for this issue to be considered more fully by the Congress, the Committee maintains section 536 prohibiting funding for the transition.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$3,272,000,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), the full amount of fiscal year 2016 fee collections estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. The spending authority provided is a reduction of \$186,000,000 compared to fiscal year 2015. The recommendation continues language making available any excess fee collections above the estimated level and the amounts appropriated in this Act. PTO shall continue to provide monthly reports on its actual and projected fee collections. In addition to the current year fee collections available to the PTO in fiscal year 2016, PTO estimates using balances from their reserve fund and other sources to operate at a level of \$3,499,048,000.

Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund.—The recommendation includes bill language regarding excess fees deposited in the Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund. The Committee reminds PTO that prior to obligating any of the funds in the Reserve Fund during fiscal year 2016, PTO shall submit to the Committee a reprogramming notification with a spending plan describing the intended uses of funds. The Committee expects that any such reprogramming will describe how the expenditure of these reserve funds will improve patent quality, reduce the backlog of pending applications and appeals, improve the information technology infrastructure, or otherwise improve the efficiency and effectiveness of PTO.

Patents End 2 End (PE2E).—PTO shall provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on the status of this information technology project, including the proposed retirement of legacy IT systems, and cost savings associated with those retirements, and any effi-

ciencies achieved in patent processing as a result of these information technology investments.

Addressing management failures.—During fiscal year 2014, serious management concerns came to light including two Inspector General reports: *Review of Waste and Mismanagement at the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (13–1077)* and *Review of Conduct by a High-Ranking USPTO Official in the Hiring of a Trademark Organization Employee (13–0726)*; and a PTO Internal Administrative Inquiry Report in response to Inspector General Referral No. 12–1196–H PTO regarding abuse of telework programs at PTO. During fiscal year 2016, the PTO shall continue to report quarterly to the Committee on the implementation of reforms to ensure that employee time and attendance is appropriately managed and that nepotism is not tolerated.

Patent quality.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, PTO shall report to the Committee, on its implementation of the recommendations included in the Inspector General report: *USPTO Needs to Strengthen Patent Quality Assurance Practices* and other steps being taken to improve the quality of patents.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$855,000,000 for NIST, which is \$8,900,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$264,661,000 below the request.

Security.—The Committee is concerned about security-related issues at NIST, in particular potential inappropriate access of foreign nationals to NIST facilities and information systems. The Committee directs NIST to coordinate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to improve and standardize security training and enforcement across the agency and to ensure that security, counterintelligence, and export control functions are fully staffed.

NIST shall provide to the Committee quarterly: an accounting of vacancy rates in security-related offices; a summary of all known security incidents occurring that quarter involving access violations by foreign nationals or the unauthorized transfer of proprietary or sensitive information; and a summary of any criminal or administrative sanctions applied that quarter due to violations of security-related laws or regulations.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$675,000,000 for NIST's scientific and technical programs, which is \$500,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$79,661,000 below the request. The amount for Scientific and Technical Research and Services includes the requested increases for the Materials Genome Initiative; Disaster Resilient Buildings and Infrastructure; Strengthening NIST Cryptographic and Privacy Capabilities; and Quantum-Based Sensors and Measurements.

Laboratory programs.—The recommendation includes \$603,500,000 for NIST Laboratory programs. Within this amount, up to \$6,500,000 is provided for the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace (NSTIC). The recommended amount only supports ongoing programmatic efforts and does not include the second year of funding for fiscal year 2015 grant awardees or funds

to award new grants in fiscal year 2016. NIST shall provide a report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act regarding the status of each of the pilots funded, and milestones achieved, the near-term plans for continuing this program, and proposed future efforts. NIST shall use the remaining \$10,000,000 proposed for NSTIC to enhance research and standards activities in its core lab programs as noted in the previous paragraph.

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

Lab-to-market.—The recommendation does not provide funding for the lab-to-market program.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee is aware that the nation's retail sector is vulnerable to and targeted by cyberattacks. The Committee encourages NIST to build on its existing industry-sector focused work to create a retail-specific cybersecurity initiative and partner, as appropriate, with academic entities and national leaders in retail cybersecurity and retail supply chain management and logistics.

The Committee also encourages NIST, as it continues its cybersecurity-related measurement science efforts, to ensure sufficient attention is given to cybersecurity issues associated with implantable medical devices.

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

Textile research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the U.S. textile industry and encourages NIST to pursue advanced textile and apparel research and manufacturing activities. The Committee directs that the Department of Commerce, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, provide a report detailing the Department's efforts to fund projects specifically related to advanced textile and apparel research and manufacturing activities since fiscal year 2014.

Additive manufacturing.—The Committee is aware of recent breakthroughs in metals-based additive manufacturing that have the potential to dramatically increase the ability to mass produce complex metallic parts. While important progress has been made, the Committee understands major technical barriers still exist to dramatically improving additive manufacturing. To that end, the Committee encourages NIST to examine research, development, and workforce training to overcome the barriers to high volume additive manufacturing of metals.

Neuroscience.—New discoveries resulting from increased Federal investment in neuroscience have the potential to lead to advancement in many areas including communication, education, medicine, and the economy. The Committee encourages NIST to work with

stakeholders to help expedite the commercialization of these new discoveries.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$130,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services, which is \$8,100,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$176,000,000 below the request. The entire amount recommended in this account is for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP), which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$11,000,000 below the request.

Program efficiencies.—The Committee is aware of recent efforts by MEP to examine ways to reduce administrative costs and provide more direct assistance to the centers. Accordingly, MEP shall provide to the Committee an updated report within 60 days of enactment of this Act detailing the amount of funds to be maintained at headquarters and the uses of those funds. NIST shall also provide the Committee with updates on the status of recompetition of the centers.

Network for Manufacturing Innovation.—The recommendation includes section 110, which provides authority for NIST to use unobligated balances for the Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NMI). The Committee expects that the funds provided by section 110 will be used only for coordination of interagency activities in support of the institutes and only for activities authorized by the Revitalize American Manufacturing Act (RAMI). The Committee notes that RAMI provides the authority to seek the use of unobligated balances in the Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy account for manufacturing innovation institutes. The Committee notes NIST can pursue use of these funds as appropriate for establishment and operation of the institutes.

Advanced manufacturing.—The Committee expects the Department to follow the direction of the RAMI, in which open competition is to be used to select the technologies that the industry-driven manufacturing and innovation institutes will focus on. The Committee encourages the Department, in advancing manufacturing innovation across the country, to examine the possibility of establishing regional collaborative networks with advanced manufacturing communities that make full use of the Department's MEP program centers involved in advanced manufacturing to ensure the participation of small- and medium-sized manufacturers and encompasses the resources of the national laboratories in technology transfer and working directly with advanced manufacturing communities.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for NIST construction, which is \$300,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$9,000,000 below the request. NIST shall continue to provide updates on the projects funded within this account, to include milestones and total amount of funding necessary for completion.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,167,261,000 in discretionary funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminis-

tration (NOAA), which is \$273,712,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$807,428,000 below the request. The recommendation prioritizes funding for National Weather Service (NWS) operations, weather research, and related satellite programs, safe maritime navigation, and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Information technology security.—The Committee is concerned by the security deficiencies in National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service’s (NESDIS’) information systems. NESDIS and NWS missions depend on secure information systems to fulfill their critical missions. In fiscal year 2014, the Department of Commerce Office of the Inspector General (OIG) released a report identifying significant weaknesses in both NESDIS and NWS information security. The Committee expects NESDIS and NWS to adopt the recommendations included in the OIG report and will continue to monitor NESDIS’ and NWS’ progress in this area.

Partnering with the private sector.—The Committee encourages NOAA to purchase services from the private sector when such services are available, cost effective, and practicable.

NOAA Environmental Security Computing Center.—The Committee supports the NOAA Environmental Security Computing Center and expects it to be adequately resourced within the funds provided.

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

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$3,295,541,000 under this account for the coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite, and other programs of NOAA. This total funding level includes \$3,147,877,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of \$130,164,000 from balances in the “Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries” account and \$17,500,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The direct appropriation of \$3,147,877,000 is \$54,521,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$265,483,000 below the request.

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

National Ocean Service.—The recommendation provides \$466,500,000 for National Ocean Service operations, research, and facilities.

Navigation, Observations, and Positioning.—The recommendation provides \$191,500,000 for Navigation, Observations, and Positioning. Within this amount, the Committee expects NOAA to prioritize its mission-critical responsibilities including mapping and charting, geodesy, tides, and current data activities.

Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS).—The recommendation includes \$29,500,000 for IOOS regional observations, which is equal both to the current year funding and the request.

Marine Debris Program.—The Committee supports the Marine Debris Program’s work to address marine debris affecting the ocean, coastal environment, and navigation safety. The Committee encourages the program to continue its efforts on plastic marine debris, which NOAA has identified as one of the main types of marine debris and as having the potential to harm fish and other wildlife.

Bathymetry.—The Committee encourages NOAA to continue reviewing innovative bathymetric technology as a potential contributor to NOAA’s overall hydrographic surveying mission.

National Marine Sanctuaries.—When considering nominations for potential National Marine Sanctuaries, the Committee encourages NOAA to continue to enforce its requirement that applicants demonstrate broad community support, including the support of State or tribal agencies when a proposed sanctuary includes State or tribal lands and organizations or industries that depend on the resources in a nominated area. NOAA should also consider the effects of additional Federal requirements for commercial vessels in National Marine Sanctuaries when designating any new Sanctuaries whose primary focus is maritime heritage. The Committee encourages NOAA to work with the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard to address ongoing regulatory issues involving National Marine Sanctuaries.

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

Program	Amount
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	\$137,000
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	29,500
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	25,000
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	191,500
Coastal Science and Assessment	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	70,000
Competitive External Research	9,000
Coastal Science and Assessment	79,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	40,000
Coastal Zone Management Grants	65,000
Coral Reef Program	26,000
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	45,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	20,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	196,000
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$466,500

National Marine Fisheries Service.—The Committee recommends \$828,743,000 for National Marine Fisheries Service operations, research, and facilities. The recommendation adopts the revised budget structure proposed in the budget request.

Protected Resources Science and Management.—The Committee recommends \$180,200,000 for Protected Resources Science and

Management programs. Within available resources, the Committee encourages NOAA to maintain funding for marine mammal stranding grants.

Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans.—Within the funds provided for Endangered Species Act (ESA) Salmon, \$4,000,000 is included for the review of Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans. The Committee is concerned by the existing and growing backlog of these plans and encourages NOAA to expedite these reviews, which help ensure compliance with the ESA. NOAA shall submit a comprehensive plan to address this backlog no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

Electronic monitoring.—Within Fisheries Science and Management, the recommendation includes funds for development and implementation of electronic monitoring and reporting technologies. Electronic technologies, such as e-logbooks and video monitoring systems, can significantly improve total catch measurement and reduce uncertainty in the data needed for stock assessments.

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

Fish Information Networks.—The Committee supports the Fish Information Networks, the State-Federal cooperative programs that coordinate data collection, data management, and informational management essential for accurate monitoring of commercial and recreational fishing impacts. Fish Information Networks shall be adequately funded within the level of funding provided for Fisheries Data, Collections, Surveys and Assessments.

Gulf of Mexico stock assessments.—Within the amount provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments, an increase of \$10,000,000 is provided for stock assessments and research needs for Gulf of Mexico fish stocks. The funds shall be competitively awarded to develop and apply innovative approaches to improve stock assessments and incorporate data from academia and fishermen. NMFS is directed to improve its communications with stakeholders on the stock assessment process and outcome. The Committee remains concerned about the negative impacts of the short recreational fishing season for red snapper in the Gulf of Mexico on the local economies the fishery supports and encourages NMFS to use a portion of the increase provided for a reward tagging pilot program.

Cooperative research.—The recommendation includes \$12,000,000 within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments for cooperative research which shall be used to support external, independent data collection and other research. The Committee expects that all funding provided shall be used for cooperative fisheries re-

search and not for NOAA activities or administrative overhead costs. NOAA shall submit a report no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act listing all cooperative research grants funded in fiscal year 2015, to include the amount, the fishery, the type of information collected, and the expected uses for that data. The Committee is concerned that cooperative research is not ingested into fishery stock assessments in a timely manner. The report shall address NOAA procedures and timeframes for making use of this independent fisheries research.

Horseshoe crabs.—The Committee is concerned that horseshoe crab surveys along the Atlantic Coast have not been adequately conducted in recent years. Horseshoe crabs are critical to the ecology and economy of the Mid-Atlantic coastal region as a significant commercial bait fishery; a vital food source for migratory shore birds; and as an input for biomedical industries. NOAA shall consider completing a survey of the Horseshoe crab population and report back to the Committee on what would be required to complete such a survey, including a budget and comprehensive plan, no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Atlantic Striped Bass Fishery.—The Committee supports the continued development of area specific reference points and area specific management for the Atlantic Striped Bass Fishery.

Fishery Cooperatives.—The Committee understands that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council may consider the possibility of authorizing fishery cooperatives between harvesters and their historic processors modeled after the Gulf of Alaska Rockfish Pilot Program. NMFS is directed to report on the status of this possible initiative to the Committee by November 1, 2015 including a list of any possible barriers.

Tribal support.—The Committee encourages NOAA to support mitigation and relocation efforts of coastal tribal communities that are seeking to mitigate the threat of severe weather storms and promote public safety.

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

Program	Amount
Protected Resources Science and Management	
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles and Other Species	\$113,200
ESA Salmon	67,000
Protected Resources Science and Management	180,200
Fisheries Science and Management	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	132,189
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments	168,000
Observers and Training	43,000
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	119,000
Salmon Management Activities	35,500
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	32,000
Fisheries Science and Management	529,689
Enforcement	65,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	53,854

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE—Continued
 Operations, Research, and Facilities
 (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$828,743

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.—The Committee recommendation includes \$409,704,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) operations, research, and facilities. Given continued resource constraints, it is incumbent on NOAA to ensure that its research programs support the operational mission of each NOAA line office and that research efforts are an integral component in meeting line office program goals and milestones.

Regional Climate Data and Information.—Within amounts provided for Regional Climate Data and Information, the recommendation includes \$13,500,000 for the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) to support competitive research grants, maintain existing NIDIS activities, and develop and expand the Regional Drought Early Warning Information System.

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

Weather and Air Chemistry Research.—The Committee includes \$99,458,000 for Weather and Air Chemistry Research, an increase of \$8,658,000 above fiscal year 2015, and encourages NOAA to continue research efforts that lead to near-term, affordable, and attainable advances in observational, computing, and modeling capabilities to deliver substantial improvements in weather forecasting for the protection of life and property. NOAA shall substantially accelerate the transition of its research to operations in ways easily adopted by the operational forecasting community.

Joint Technology Transfer Initiative.—The recommendation includes \$4,000,000 for a Joint Technology Transfer Initiative as described in Section 3(b)(4) of the introduced H.R. 1561, Weather Forecasting Innovation Act of 2015. These activities should be coordinated with the activities of OAR’s U.S. Weather Research Program and the National Weather Service’s Science and Technology Integration Program.

Multi-Function Phased Array Radar (MPAR) Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the MPAR Program in the development and implementation of the next generation weather and aircraft radars and fully funds the budget request for this program. The Committee encourages the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and NOAA to continue to collaborate on developing cost-sharing plans for technical risk reduction, non-recurring engineering, prototype development, deployment, and ongoing maintenance and operations costs. The Committee also encourages NOAA to continue collaborating with FAA and other stakeholders, as appropriate, in MPAR research and development efforts and subsequent formulation of key requirements for development and eventual ac-

quisition strategy. The Committee encourages NOAA to facilitate a full evaluation of a dual-polarization MPAR system and submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act. The Committee encourages NOAA and FAA to work with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to develop a long term multi-year funding strategy to ensure the MPAR program is adequately resourced in future years.

Severe weather studies.—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the Vortex III program and restores funding for this critical research. Vortex III is a partnership between NOAA and its Federal government and academic research partners to conduct severe weather studies in the Southeastern United States. NOAA is encouraged to continue its cooperation with other government agencies, the private sector and academic partners as appropriate. This research could in part establish why tornadic activity in the southeast region results in more deaths per capita than any other region of the country. This research could also advance observational, computing, and modeling capabilities and quantitative assessment tools for measuring the value of data and specific observing systems. Additionally, the funding should accelerate research and development of critical technologies to deliver substantial data improvements in weather forecasting and prediction of high-impact weather events such as those associated with hurricanes and tornadoes.

Ocean Exploration and Research.—The Committee recommends \$32,000,000 for ocean exploration and research activities. NOAA's ocean exploration program should continue to conduct fundamental exploration and surveys of the world's oceans with a primary focus on America's Exclusive Economic Zones of the Continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Pacific Territories. The Committee encourages NOAA to continue ocean exploration in which open source data are collected in real-time through tele-presence technology. The Committee encourages NOAA to emphasize areas for exploration that may be of interest to NOAA laboratories, including deep water regions of marine protected areas. The Committee encourages NOAA to partner with non-government organizations, academic institutions, and other government agencies including the National Science Foundation, in these activities and, to the extent appropriate, share costs with these partners. NOAA shall provide the Committee a comprehensive plan for coordination with other government agencies, including an analysis of potential cost-sharing opportunities, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Supporting the mapping and cataloguing of mineral wealth including rare earth elements.—The Committee directs NOAA to continue and, as appropriate, expand its important work of mapping the Extended Continental Shelf (ECS), which provides significant assistance in the assessment, identification, analysis and cataloguing of mineral wealth, including rare earth elements, done by the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

High-performance computing initiatives.—The recommendation includes \$12,000,000 within the ORF account to accelerate the adoption of advanced computing, communications, and information

technology throughout NOAA. In addition, the recommendation includes \$22,379,000 within the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account for high performance computing research initiatives. The Committee continues to support investments in NOAA’s supercomputing capacity programs. NOAA shall submit a report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act regarding the fiscal year 2015 activities and milestones achieved with funding provided to NOAA for these efforts, and the planned fiscal year 2016 investments and associated milestones.

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

Integrated Ocean Acidification Research.—The Committee encourages NOAA, in coordination with the Office of Science and Technology Policy, to consider implementing a program to competitively award prizes under the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) to advance the understanding, research, or monitoring of ocean acidification or its impacts; or to develop management or adaptation options for responding to ocean acidification. The Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize in prize competitions communities, environments, or industries that are in distress due to the impacts of ocean acidification.

Adaptation and mitigation for ocean acidification.—The Committee encourages NOAA to continue to develop ocean monitoring and modeling capabilities, and vulnerability assessments, necessary to support research on innovative methods to mitigate and adapt to ocean acidification, such as biological uptake and iron fertilization. As the Government Accountability Office noted in its 2014 report on ocean acidification, the Federal Government has yet to develop adaptation and mitigation strategies as required by the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 and the Committee encourages NOAA to actively pursue the research necessary to develop these strategies.

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

Program	Amount
Climate Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	\$50,000
Regional Climate Data and Information	38,000
Climate Competitive Research, Sustained Observations and Regional Information	40,000
Climate Research	128,000

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

Program	Amount
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	75,000
U.S. Weather Research Program	7,300
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	13,158
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	4,000
	99,458
Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	25,000
National Sea Grant College Program	62,800
Marine Aquaculture Program	2,000
Ocean Exploration and Research	32,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	8,446
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	40,000
	170,246
High Performance Computing Initiatives	12,000
	\$409,704

National Weather Service.—The Committee recommends \$967,563,000 for National Weather Service (NWS) operations, research, and facilities, which is \$4,000,000 above the request, to maintain critical capabilities to provide weather forecasts and warnings.

Analyze, Forecast, and Support.—The recommendation includes \$488,845,000 for analyze, forecast, and support activities. The Analyze, Forecast, and Support program funds the operation of the Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs), River Forecast Centers (RFCs), the seven National Centers and the Tsunami Warning Centers. The recommended level will support 24x7 weather surveillance, forecast and warning services, and operation of the service centers.

Observations.—The recommendation includes \$204,876,000 for observation activities. This funding supports surface, ocean and upper air observations, Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD), the Automated Surface Observing System, ocean buoys and aircraft observations. This level of funding will support requested increases for radiosondes and space weather observations.

Science and Technology Integration.—The recommendation includes \$134,197,000 for Science and Technology Integration activities. This program funds NWS internal research and development activities in cooperation with other NOAA line offices, partner agencies, and external weather data customers. This level supports the proposed increase for mid-range weather outlooks, enhanced water prediction capability, and the transition of the space weather numerical model from research to operations.

Central Processing.—The recommendation provides \$92,902,000 for Central Processing including funds for the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System, the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction System, modeling and supercomputing programs. The rec-

ommendation does not adopt the proposed reduction in information technology officers.

Dissemination.—The recommendation includes \$46,743,000 for Dissemination activities. This activity funds the communications technology that NWS uses to collect, tailor and distribute its data and products. Systems in this program include the telecommunications gateway, NOAA weather radio, and the satellite data ground readiness program.

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

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

Program	Amount
Observations	\$204,876
Central Processing	92,902
Analyze, Forecast and Support	488,845
Dissemination	46,743
Science and Technology Integration	134,197
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Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$967,563

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS).—The Committee recommends \$184,700,000 for NESDIS operations, research, and facilities.

Office of Satellite and Product Operations.—The recommendation includes \$99,000,000 for the Office of Satellite and Product Operations. This activity funds the command and control of NOAA operational environmental satellites.

National Environmental Information Office.—The recommendation includes \$58,000,000 for the National Environmental Information Office. This program is the official data management entity for oceanographic, geophysical, and climatological information within the United States. The six Regional Climate Centers shall be funded at no less than their current operating level.

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

Program	Amount
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	
Satellite and Product Operations	\$90,000
NSOF operations	9,000
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Office of Satellite and Product Operations	99,000
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Product Development, Readiness and Application	26,000
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Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs	1,000
Office of Space Commercialization	600
Group on Earth Observations	100

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

Program	Amount
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	126,700
National Environmental Information Office	58,000
Total, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$184,700

Program Support.—The recommendation includes \$438,331,000 for Program Support operations, research, and facilities.

Management and administrative costs.—The recommendation includes bill language capping NOAA corporate services administrative support costs at \$208,100,000. In addition to this funding, the Committee notes that each line office also includes its own “Headquarters Program Support” costs. NOAA shall continue efforts to standardize the treatment of management and administrative costs in each line office in a manner that maximizes transparency and accountability, and reduce or eliminate unnecessary travel, printing, supply purchases, conference attendance, and other non-mission critical costs.

NOAA education program.—The Committee includes \$23,631,000, \$7,200,000 above the amount requested, for NOAA’s education program. Of this amount, \$15,000,000 is provided to continue the Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions. Within these funds, NOAA is encouraged to create an additional Cooperative Science Center at an Hispanic Serving Institution. Of the total amount included, \$7,200,000 is provided to continue the B-WET regional programs.

STEM consolidation.—The recommendation does not adopt NOAA’s proposed STEM education consolidation proposals for the Dr. Nancy Foster Scholarship Program; the Teacher at Sea Program; the National Sea Grant College Program; or within Ocean Exploration and Research.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.—The recommendation includes \$206,600,000.

Research vessels.—The recommendation does not include the funds requested to begin construction of a new oceanographic research vessel. The Committee understands that two research vessels, the *Knorr* and the *Melville*, which are owned by the Navy and operated by two private research institutions, are in the process of being retired and prepared for sale to the foreign market. NOAA, with input from NSF and OSTP, shall submit an analysis to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act regarding the capability of either of these two vessels to fulfill NOAA’s ocean-going requirements.

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

Program	Amount
Program Support	
Corporate Services	
Under Secretary and Associate Offices	\$27,000
NOAA-Wide Corporate Services and Agency Management	100,800
DOC Accounting System	10,000
Payment to the DOC Working Capital Fund	39,000
IT Security	8,300
NOAA Facilities Management, Maintenance, Construction and Safety	23,000
Corporate Services and Facilities	208,100
NOAA Education Program	
Education Partnership Program/Minority Serving Institutions	15,000
NOAA Education Program Base	1,431
B-WET-regional programs	7,200
NOAA Education Program	23,631
Total, Program Support	231,731
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Marine Operations and Maintenance	175,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	31,600
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	206,600
Total, Program Support and OMAO, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$438,331

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$1,973,034,000 in direct obligations under this heading, of which \$1,960,034,000 is appropriated from the general fund and \$13,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The direct appropriation is \$219,191,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$538,645,000 below the request.

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

National Weather Service (NWS).—The recommendation includes \$135,315,000 for NWS systems acquisitions and construction, the full amount requested.

Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD).—Within amounts for Observations, the recommendation includes a requested increase to extend the useful life of the NEXRAD weather radar infrastructure through 2030. The Committee notes that 85 percent of all tornado warnings are based on radar detections.

NWS Telecommunications Gateway.—Within amounts for Dissemination, the recommendation includes \$9,700,000, as requested, to continue improvements to NWS's infrastructure that collects and disseminates weather products. This multi-year effort began in fiscal year 2013 and is expected to be complete by fiscal year 2017.

NWS Facilities.—The recommendation includes a \$4,710,000, as requested, to support tenant improvements and support costs asso-

ciated with Weather Forecast Office (WFO) and River Forecast Center (RFC) relocations. NOAA shall provide a report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act describing the status of each WFO and RFC, to include the status of forecasting equipment and facility conditions.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service.—The recommendation includes \$1,802,640,000 for NESDIS acquisition and construction. The Committee recommendation focuses limited resources on the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) programs in light of their role in ensuring accurate and timely weather forecasts and warnings. The Committee continues to be concerned with the challenges that plague these programs which have been identified by the GAO, OIG, and the NESDIS Independent Review Team (IRT). The Committee expects the Department of Commerce to ensure that these critical programs are proceeding within the cost estimates and meeting program milestones. The Committee expects to be notified promptly if any issues arise that could jeopardize the current launch schedules. The Department of Commerce and NOAA shall remain engaged in the overall management of JPSS and GOES–R programs and efforts to develop solutions to mitigate any gaps in either JPSS or GOES–R programs and to address the fragility of the JPSS program. NOAA shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee regarding all NOAA satellite programs. These briefings shall include the status of obligations for each program, including spacecraft, launch, sensor, integration, and ground components. NOAA shall also include in these briefings updates on all of its operational satellite systems.

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

Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS).—The recommendation includes \$808,966,000 for JPSS, the full requested amount. This level of funding will support the continuing development of instruments, ground systems and spacecraft associated with the planned launch of JPSS–1 no later than the second quarter of fiscal year 2017. The Committee is concerned by the continuous delays in producing a critical sensor for JPSS–1, the Advanced Technology Microwave Sounder, and expects to be kept informed of this issue.

JPSS gap mitigation.—The Committee remains concerned about the potential polar satellite data gap and expects NOAA to continue to prepare for the potential data gap. The Committee expects NOAA to investigate ways to prioritize mitigation projects with the greatest potential benefit to weather forecasting and to ensure that all relevant entities follow the reporting requirements identified in NOAA’s Contingency Plan. NOAA shall keep the Committee informed regarding development, integration, and testing of JPSS 1 and preparation for a potential data gap.

Constellation Observing System for Meteorology, Ionosphere, and Climate (COSMIC) 2.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000, as requested, to support ground processing activities and procurement of the next set of six COSMIC–2 Radio Occultation sensors,

now planned for launch in fiscal year 2019. The current COSMIC constellation reached the end of its expected design life in 2011; only four of those six satellites are in operation. Data from the COSMIC program is used in numerical weather forecasting and serves as a calibration tool for other NOAA weather observations. The Committee still has not seen a comprehensive plan for the next segment of the COSMIC-2 Mission, the launch of six additional COSMIC satellites, despite having required this plan last year in report language. NOAA shall submit this plan no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, to include expected outyear costs by agency and outside partners, with appropriate milestones and deliverables. This plan also shall explain why the launch of the next segment of COSMIC-2 sensors has been delayed to fiscal year 2019. NOAA also shall include in this report an analysis for acquiring radio occultation weather data from private sector providers. NOAA shall include within this plan the results of its observing system simulation experiment or other data denial studies conducted to determine the value of data from both global positioning system radio occultation and a geostationary hyperspectral sounder global constellation. The Committee underscores the value of COSMIC data as a potential gap filler for the fragile JPSS program and therefore directs NOAA to provide the analysis requested above within the prescribed timeframe.

Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R (GOES-R).—The recommendation includes \$871,791,000 for the GOES-R program, the full amount requested. This amount supports a planned launch date in the second quarter of fiscal year 2016. NOAA shall continue to provide updates to the Committee regarding the status of this program to include the on-orbit GOES satellites.

Satellite ground services.—The recommendation supports the full request for Systems Acquisition and includes \$2,717,000 to continue development of an enterprise ground system. NOAA shall provide a report to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act regarding research and investments undertaken during fiscal year 2014 and 2015 and plans for 2016 on a common ground system and integrated architecture.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	
Systems Acquisition	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	\$22,379
National Weather Service	
Systems Acquisition	
Observations	16,720
Central Processing	64,261
Dissemination	45,684
Subtotal, National Weather Service, Systems Acquisition	126,665
Weather Forecast Office Construction	8,650
Total, National Weather Service - PAC	135,315

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service	
Systems Acquisition	
GOES R	871,791
Space Weather Follow-on	2,500
Jason-3	7,458
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)	808,966
DSCOVR	3,200
COSMIC 2	20,000
Satellite Ground Services	58,525
System Architecture and Advanced Planning	3,000
Projects, Planning, and Analysis	25,200
Subtotal, NESDIS Systems Acquisition	1,800,640
Construction	
Satellite CDA Facility	2,000
Total, NESDIS - PAC	1,802,640
Program Support	
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Fleet Replacement	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	11,700
NOAA Construction	1,000
Subtotal, OMAO	12,700
Total, Program Support - PAC	12,700
Total, Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	\$1,973,034

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The Committee recommends \$65,000,000 for Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$7,000,000 above the request. In addition, the accompanying bill includes language that requires all funds to be allocated based on scientific and merit principles and prohibits the availability of funds for marketing activities.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

The Committee recommends \$350,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and the request. This Fund is available to compensate U.S. commercial fishermen for damage or loss caused by obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, and is derived from fees collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

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

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for Departmental Management, which is \$6,000,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$21,095,000 below the request.

Cybersecurity.—The Secretary is directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the Department’s activities to improve its cybersecurity including updates on addressing the Inspector General’s cybersecurity concerns.

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

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

Middle-market job growth.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages the Department to initiate an independent study, through a competitive bid process, to determine the impact of private capital on middle-market job growth, company revenues, and economic development.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

The recommendation includes \$3,989,000 for the Department’s cost of the Herbert C. Hoover Building renovation and modernization which is \$511,000 below fiscal year 2015 and is \$20,073,000 below the request. The recommendation includes \$1,082,000 for security systems and \$2,907,000 for blast-resistant windows.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$32,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is \$1,404,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$3,190,000 below the request. The recommendation also includes transfers of \$1,551,000 from the Census Bureau, \$1,302,000 from NOAA, and \$2,000,000 from PTO for OIG oversight of those activities.

The Committee expects the OIG to continue its oversight work on cybersecurity, satellite procurements, telework, patent quality, and the decennial census.

Security.—The Committee is concerned about potential violations of security-related laws, regulations and policies at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), especially cases involving the inappropriate access of foreign nationals to NIST facilities or information systems. The Committee supports the thorough investigation and pursuit of criminal and administrative remedies

for such violations and directs the OIG to undertake a review of NIST security and foreign national access. The OIG shall provide the Committee with its assessment of the NIST security program no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

Section 101 makes funds available for advanced payments only upon certification of officials designated by the Secretary that such payments are considered to be in the public interest.

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

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

Section 104 extends congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs.

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

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

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

Section 108 prohibits the National Technical Information Service from charging for certain activities.

Section 109 allows the Secretary of Commerce to waive certain bond requirements regarding vessel construction, alteration, or repair.

Section 110 permits National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to use unobligated balances from its Industrial Technology Services account to fund NIST activities related to the Network for Manufacturing Innovation.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$105,000,000 for Department of Justice, General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, which is \$6,500,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$14,437,000 below the request. Within the funding provided, the Committee encourages the Department to fund the Justice Management Division at no less than the fiscal year 2015 level.

Settlement awards.—The Committee is aware that in some cases where large mortgage lending settlements have been awarded, the Department has directed a significant portion to organizations that were neither parties in the litigation nor represented victims of the

alleged unlawful activity. The Committee is concerned with the lack of transparency about such awards, their size and their relationship to other Federal programs and policy objectives. The Committee therefore directs the Department to submit a report, to accompany the President's fiscal year 2017 budget request, listing settlement awards made in fiscal years 2015 and 2016, together with any awards made to organizations or groups that were not parties to litigation or named as victims.

Misconduct in Department of Justice law enforcement agencies.—The Committee is gravely concerned with findings of misconduct outlined in a recent report from the Office of Inspector General (OIG): *The Handling of Sexual Harassment and Misconduct Allegations by the Department's Law Enforcement Components* (Evaluation and Inspections Division 15–4). The report indicates that policies, procedures and training have failed to ensure that Federal law enforcement agents and personnel, who are privileged to serve in sensitive positions of trust and responsibility, are being held to the highest possible standard for professional and personal conduct. The report underscores that the Department and its agencies have not had in place sound policies, training, and disciplinary practices to uphold such standards. The Committee is further disappointed to learn that in a number of cases individuals who were found to have engaged in notoriously disgraceful conduct remain agency employees or were subject to minor disciplinary action.

The Committee therefore has included bill language withholding \$20,000,000 from obligation from the General Administration appropriation account, as well as from each of the Salaries and Expenses accounts for the United States Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives until the Attorney General demonstrates to the Committee that the Department and agencies have implemented or are in the process of implementing the OIG recommendations accompanying those reports. In addition, the Inspector General shall report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act and six months thereafter on the progress of implementing the recommendations.

Inspector General access to department records.—Section 218 of the fiscal year 2015 Department of Justice Appropriations Act provided that no funds in the Act could be used to deny the Inspector General “timely access” to any and all records or information they might require, with the exception of an express limitation of section 6(a) of the Inspector General Act. The Committee has included a new general provision that applies this standard to other Departments and agencies in this bill. The Committee expects the Department to comply with this requirement and promptly honor requests by the Office of Inspector General for information needed to carry out their statutory responsibility to audit and oversee the Department of Justice.

Active shootings and technology.—The Committee is aware of the value of gunshot detection technology as both a first responder and forensic tool, and the development of new systems for this purpose. The Committee encourages the Department to explore the benefits of integrating such systems into first responder active shooter training, to include evaluating how such integration could improve

first responder effectiveness and to develop best practices. The Department is also encouraged to work with the General Services Administration and the Department of Homeland Security to determine how such systems might be deployed for purposes of augmenting security and responses to active shooter situations inside Federal facilities.

Wildlife trafficking.—The Committee understands that illegal wildlife and natural resources trafficking is linked with other transnational organized crimes. Revenue from illegal harvesting of elephant ivory and other high-value wildlife products is used to finance armed insurgencies and other groups, and threatens the stability and development of African countries as well as U.S. security interests. The Committee supports the Department's membership on the Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking, and directs the Attorney General to submit a status update, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, outlining the specific steps the Department is taking to meet its goals, established in the National Strategy on Wildlife Trafficking Implementation Plan, to further address wildlife trafficking and the illegal natural resources trade, including increasing prosecutions of traffickers and working to build prosecutorial and legal structures to help address wildlife trafficking in other countries.

Cuban Government operatives.—The Committee is deeply troubled by the escalation of illegal drug cultivation, and Medicare, Social Security and insurance fraud by Cuban nationals who defraud U.S. taxpayers and businesses of millions of dollars and then flee to Cuba to avoid prosecution. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department of Justice to ensure it does not train any employee of the Cuban Government and thereby provide them with skills which they then turn to sophisticated and lucrative criminal activity.

Smartphone encryption.—The Committee is aware of concerns regarding virtually unbreakable smartphone encryption. The Committee recommends the Department be engaged on this critical matter and update the Committee on the impacts on law enforcement, as well as any needs for resources or legislation.

Enforcement of Federal cyber-stalking and threat crimes.—The Committee is aware of concerns regarding increased instances of severe harassment, stalking, and threats transmitted in interstate commerce in violation of Federal law. These targeted attacks against Internet users, particularly women, have resulted in the release of personal information, forced individuals to flee their homes, has had a chilling effect on free expression, and are limiting access to economic opportunity. The Committee strongly urges the Department to intensify its efforts to combat this destructive abuse and expects to see increased investigations and prosecutions of these crimes.

Identity theft and senior citizens.—The Committee is aware that senior citizens are susceptible to tax-related identity theft and encourages the Department of Justice, Internal Revenue Service, and Federal Trade Commission to collaborate on joint efforts to prevent and reduce the incidence of tax-related identity theft among vulnerable populations, especially senior citizens.

Conferences.—The Committee understands that OMB Memorandum M-12-12 called for agencies to reduce travel expenses 30

percent compared to the fiscal year 2010 level, and limit conference spending. The Committee expects the Department of Justice to minimize conferences and conference expenses to those necessary to carry out the mission of the Department. The Committee expects the Department to make conference location decisions based on transparency, accountability and best value in the use of appropriated funds.

White-collar prosecutions.—The Department of Justice shall report to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on the actions taken and settlements achieved on financial fraud cases in the wake of the recent financial crisis, to include completed cases against CEOs, board members, and other executives of Wall Street firms, hedge funds, and banks; the amount paid by financial institutions and individuals since 2009 in civil and criminal cases; and the percentage of white-collar prosecutions represented as an average of all Federal cases.

Countering recruitment by violent extremists.—The Committee is concerned by the radicalization and recruitment in the United States of young adults who seek to join terrorist organizations such as al-Shabab in Somalia and ISIS in Syria. The Committee supports the efforts of the Department of Justice to build resiliency against ideologically based extremist violence in communities with at-risk populations. Activities that bring together community representatives, law enforcement, religious leaders, and United States Attorneys to improve local engagement, to counter violent extremism, and to build community partnerships to prevent the recruitment of at-risk youth are strongly encouraged. The Committee requests that the Attorney General submit to the Committee, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report outlining efforts by the Department of Justice to prevent the recruitment of youth by violent extremists to join foreign terrorist organizations, the resources allocated by the Department by program to address these recruitment activities, and the Department benchmarks for the evaluation of program success.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$25,842,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$11,598,000 below the request. In addition, the Committee has included modified bill language to give the Department discretion and flexibility to use Departmental funds to meet its increased needs for digital services, IT transformation and cybersecurity, subject to the reprogramming procedures included in this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$426,791,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and the Office of the Pardon Attorney, of which \$4,000,000 is from immigration examination fees. The recommendation is \$75,719,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$61,590,000 below the request. The recommendation will support the requested increase of 55 new immigration judge (IJ)

teams, enhancements to video teleconferencing and information technology capacity, as well as additional immigration support in coordination with Department of Homeland Security enforcement initiatives. In hiring the additional immigration judge teams the Committee encourages EOIR to look at the pool of candidates it identified for selection as temporary immigration judges in 2014. The Committee expects EOIR will deploy additional IJ teams and supporting personnel to areas that have the highest workload. The recommendation does not include funding to expand the legal orientation program (LOP) or establish a legal representation program. The recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for information help desks, to provide orientation information for non-detained individuals at the most backlogged immigration courts. These funds are not for legal representation.

EOIR Performance reporting.—The Committee is greatly concerned about EOIR’s continuing and significant case backlog. Immigration courts have become a critical bottleneck in dealing with the surge in illegal immigration, causing unacceptable delays, great expense and needless human hardship. To help relieve this situation the Committee has included \$421,873,000 for EOIR to support hiring new IJs, support staff, and Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) lawyers to reduce the backlog of cases and expedite judgments. It is essential for the Committee to have timely and useful data about the impact of this investment, to include the status of immigration judge hiring, as well as adjudication caseload and outcomes. The Committee therefore directs EOIR to submit, not later than the first day of each quarter, the following data: the planned number of immigration judges and associated immigration judge team staff to be hired in fiscal year 2016; the numbers of IJs, attorneys, and other staff on-board; and the numbers of those positions in various stages of the hiring pipeline. The quarterly report should include case information, broken out by Department of Homeland Security priority case code, as follows: initial case receipts; the number of associated case completions, noting whether they are IJ Decisions and Other Completions; the average case processing time; and, for each case code, the number of pending cases and the average age of such cases. Finally, the report should include summary data on the number of IJ decisions for Voluntary Departures and Removals, including the number of removal decisions made in absentia, and the impact of EOIR implementation of electronic registry, filing, and case information applications on productivity and backlog reduction.

Management of cases and appeals.—The Committee is aware that the Office of Inspector General (OIG) in an October 2012 report (I-2013-001) recommended ways to streamline immigration hearing proceedings, specifically the need for consistent tracking mechanisms that avoid double counting cases which occur when a person is transferred between jurisdictions to a different IJ team. The Committee directs EOIR to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the status of the implementation of those recommendations.

Immigration Judge training.—EOIR immigration judge training should address how to adjudicate cases involving vulnerable populations, to include how best to elicit information from trauma survivors, victims of gender based violence, and children.

Legal orientation program and pilots.—The Committee commends EOIR for the LOP and other programs that improve the efficiency of court proceedings, reduce court costs, and help ensure fairness and due process. The Committee encourages EOIR, within the funding provided, and subject to the limitation of Section 292 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to continue to explore ways to better serve vulnerable populations such as children and improve court efficiency through pilot efforts aimed at improving their legal representation. The Committee directs that such pilots shall not require the U.S. Government to bear any expense for legal representation for any alien in removal proceedings, except to the extent required by Federal court order. Recognizing that LOP served detained individuals in a limited number of States last year, EOIR shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment on how it is allocating LOP services nationwide, including to remote immigration detention sites that are far from legal service providers in urban centers.

Video teleconferencing.—Immigration judges make extensive use of video teleconferencing (VTC), especially on the detained docket. The Committee is disappointed that the Department has not submitted the report on VTC use that was to be submitted with the fiscal year 2016 budget request. The Committee directs EOIR to submit the report as soon as possible.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$92,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is \$3,423,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$1,709,000 below the request. The Committee notes that the OIG has had significant investigative and audit workload. As noted above, the Committee has included language directing the Inspector General to report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act and six months thereafter on the progress of implementing the recommendations included in OIG Evaluation and Inspections Division report 15–4 related to the Department’s handling of misconduct by law enforcement personnel.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$13,308,000 for the United States Parole Commission, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$239,000 below the request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends \$885,000,000 for General Legal Activities, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$152,386,000 below the request. This appropriation supports the establishment of litigation policy, the conduct of litigation, and other legal responsibilities of the Department of Justice through the Office of the Solicitor General, the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Civil Division, the Environment and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Rights Division, the Office of Legal Counsel, and INTERPOL

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

Office of the Solicitor General	\$11,678,000
Tax Division	106,674,000
Criminal Division	183,000,000
Civil Division	285,226,000
Environment and Natural Resources Division	110,000,000
Office of Legal Counsel	7,836,000
Civil Rights Division	147,239,000
INTERPOL Washington	33,347,000
	<hr/>
Total, General Legal Activities	\$885,000,000

Within the funding provided the Committee supports use of funding in the Criminal Division to address the backlog in handling Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) requests, and to sustain positions added and case management improvements made in fiscal year 2015. Also within the funding provided, the Committee supports enhancement of the ICITAP and OPDAT programs to support developing stronger relationships with foreign law enforcement and prosecutorial counterparts. The Committee also encourages the Department, within the funding provided, to strengthen prosecution of intellectual property rights, cybercrime, and fraud. Finally, the Committee supports the Department's plans to implement the National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, and directs the Department to fund the Initiative within the funds provided.

Human trafficking.—The Committee recommends that the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU) in the Civil Rights Division and the Department's Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams sustain current efforts against human trafficking and slavery, and make it a priority to help victim service providers and non-governmental organizations assist victims as part of broader efforts to combat human trafficking and slavery in the United States.

Civil rights division, voting section.—The Department of Justice shall submit to the Committee, at the time the 2017 budget request is submitted, the following information about Section 203 cases investigated in fiscal year 2016, including: the number of cases, broken out by language(s) involved; the number of such investigations opened and number closed, by reason closed (e.g., not enough evidence of non-compliance available, no evidence of non-compliance, MOA); the average number of investigations per attorney; and the average length of time per investigation.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The recommendation includes \$8,000,000 as a reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for costs of litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–660).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The Committee recommends \$162,246,000 for salaries and expenses of the Antitrust Division, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$2,731,000 below the request. The recommended funding

level is offset by \$124,000,000 in estimated fee collections for a net direct appropriation of \$38,246,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The Committee recommends \$1,995,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, which is \$35,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$37,216,000 below the request. Within this amount the Department is expected to support enhanced efforts to address growing MLAT request backlogs, human trafficking investigations, and cybercrime.

Prosecuting immigration crime.—The Committee is concerned with the inconsistent enforcement of Federal criminal immigration laws and supports programs like Operation Streamline. The Attorney General is directed to submit a report to the Committee not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act that includes the following information, by U.S. District Court, for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2015: the number of Federal criminal immigration cases filed; the number of case terminations; and for defendants, the number tried, the number convicted, the number sentenced to prison; and the number of those convicted who were deported after completing their sentence. The report shall describe steps the Department is taking to ensure that Federal criminal immigration law is enforced vigorously and consistently across the country to include prosecution guidelines and policies by district.

Prescription drug abuse.—The growing, nationwide crisis of prescription drug abuse has resulted in skyrocketing fatalities, and addressing this challenge remains a core Federal law enforcement mission. The Committee expects U.S. Attorneys to make it a priority to investigate and prosecute criminals who profit from such trafficking, to include pain clinics that serve as fronts for the illegal distribution of addictive painkillers.

Human trafficking.—The recommendation continues bill language directing each U.S. Attorney to participate in human trafficking task forces.

Trafficking and money laundering enforcement.—The Committee expects the Department to continue to make drug trafficking and money laundering enforcement an investigative and prosecutorial priority for Federal prosecutors.

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

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The Committee recommends \$225,908,000 for the United States Trustee Program, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$2,199,000 below the request. The recommended funding is offset by \$162,000,000 in estimated fee collections for a net direct appropriation of \$63,908,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends \$2,326,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$48,000 below the request.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The Committee recommends \$270,000,000, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and the request, for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party. This appropriation is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for the Community Relations Service, which is \$750,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$1,446,000 below the request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,220,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service (USMS), which is \$25,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$10,581,000 below the request. As explained in detail under the General Administration appropriation, the Committee has included language withholding \$20,000,000 pending demonstration by the Attorney General that the Department has implemented or is in the process of implementing OIG recommendations to address employee misconduct.

Detection technology.—The Committee encourages the USMS to seek cost effective ways to build on and leverage their use of detection technologies to increase officer safety, saving both lives and money.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$11,000,000, which is \$1,200,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$4,000,000 below the request, for construction and related expenses in space controlled, occupied or used by USMS for prisoner holding and related support.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$1,058,081,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention, which is \$562,774,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$396,333,000 below the request. A rescission of \$69,500,000 in unobligated balances in this account is included in title V of this Act.

In fiscal year 2015, this account used surplus Assets Forfeiture Fund balances totaling \$1,100,000,000 to offset its funding requirements. These funds are no longer available for this account. Therefore, an increase in discretionary appropriations is required to ensure USMS has sufficient resources to house prisoners throughout fiscal year 2016. If funds provided are insufficient to meet the program's requirements, the Department may propose and the Committee will consider the use of funds available through transfer and reprogramming authorities, in compliance with the procedures established by section 505 of this Act, to supplement this account.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$95,000,000 for the National Security Division (NSD), which is \$2,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$1,596,000 below the request. This amount will help the NSD address the growing workload for its national security mission, including its Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act responsibilities.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT
INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends \$510,000,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, which is \$2,806,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$9,301,000 below the request. Funds are included under this heading to support interagency Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), which target high-level drug trafficking organizations through coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigations.

Decision unit subtotals.—The recommendation includes \$357,500,000 for investigations and \$152,500,000 for prosecutions. Within these levels the Committee expects OCDETF will enhance its investigative, intelligence, and prosecutorial efforts through OCDETF-led activities, including the OCDETF Fusion Center, OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces, and the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center, as well as through the direct collaboration with State and local law enforcement, the United States Attorneys' offices, and the Criminal Division.

Full-Time Equivalents (FTE).—The Committee has not yet received the report required by the fiscal year 2015 Appropriations Act on current and historical levels of investigative and prosecutorial FTE assigned to OCDETF task forces and cases. The Department is directed to submit that report as soon as possible, and to provide an updated report with its fiscal year 2017 budget request. That updated report should include actual and projected investigative and prosecutorial FTE devoted to OCDETF cases in fiscal years 2015–2017, broken out by agency and funding source.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$8,489,786,000 for the salaries and expenses account of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is \$163,217,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$75,161,000 above the request. The increase reflects funding necessary to carry out several critical and underfunded elements of FBI's mission, informed by the recently completed report on the implementation of 9/11 Commission recommendations. These include supporting necessary work on the Next Generation Cyber program and IT Infrastructure; addressing capacity constraints in data sharing that have impacts on the FBI's ability to timely share vast quantities of forensic and other data; and helping the FBI meet persistent and increasing challenges to cybersecurity, combat intrusions, and in-

investigate cybercrime. The Committee is also aware that the growing demand for FBI training and collaboration in the field has been limited by the lack of adequate operational infrastructure for secure facilities, communications and information technology, and so the increase in funding would help relieve this, consistent with the 9/11 review findings. In addition, the Committee funds the increase necessary to ensure the FBI has the capacity to address the threat from the increase in “foreign fighters” and other terrorists at home and abroad; the need to build counter-threat capability to anticipate challenges to national and cyber security; and to sustain growing operational workload in the field these increased threats generate. One related impact of this growing workload is a need for enhanced capacity to carry out physical surveillance for both national security and criminal investigations, and the Committee expects the FBI to enhance this capability from within the funding provided. The recommendation includes funding to sustain the National Gang Intelligence Center at no less than the fiscal year 2015 level of operations. The Committee also expects the FBI will maintain current levels of effort through its Violent Gang, Safe Street and Safe Trails task forces.

Finally, the recommendation supports the programs of the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, including but not limited to Next General Identification, the National Crime Information Center, and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

As explained in detail under the General Administration appropriation, the Committee has included language withholding \$20,000,000 pending demonstration by the Attorney General that the Department has implemented or is in the process of implementing OIG recommendations to address employee misconduct.

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

Intelligence	\$1,703,500,000
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	3,425,421,000
Criminal Enterprise/Federal Crimes	2,892,970,000
Criminal Justice Services	467,895,000
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Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$8,489,786,000

Computer intrusions, cyber threats and cybersecurity.—The FBI Director testified before the Subcommittee again this year that meeting the challenges of cybersecurity, cyber-attacks and other cybercrimes remains a priority mission for the FBI. The Committee has included additional funding in its recommendation to ensure the FBI can continue to develop and implement its Next Generation Cyber (NGC) approach, a comprehensive “whole of government” approach to investigating computer intrusions and defeating cyber threat actors, including through its national network of cyber task forces with Federal, State, local and international partners in government, industry, and academia, and in particular the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force.

Regional Computer Forensics Laboratories.—The Committee is aware that the FBI is exploring the possibility of expanding Regional Computer Forensics Laboratories, to include coverage in areas not currently served by them. The Committee supports this

effort and expects the FBI to keep the Committee apprised of any plans to expand the laboratories or add new ones.

Counterintelligence.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the espionage threat posed by China and other countries and entities. Within the funds provided in this Act, the FBI shall increase its efforts to prevent and investigate espionage threats. The Committee appreciates that the FBI is developing procurement guidelines for agencies to use when buying sensitive information technology systems to ensure that supply chain risks are identified and mitigated. The Committee also appreciates FBI efforts to educate and support the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. However, the Committee believes that the FBI must do more to educate government agencies and the private sector on current counterintelligence threats.

Domestic radicalization and violent extremism.—The Committee is concerned with the emergent problem of foreign fighters returning from conflicts abroad to their home countries, particularly those coming to the United States. The Committee awaits a briefing on efforts of the National Security Branch's office of Countering Violent Extremism, and directs the FBI to provide this briefing not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

Secure Content Management.—The Committee is aware the FBI is conducting a proof of concept test of Digital Rights Management technology as it looks to protect the FBI's most sensitive information. The Committee requests that the FBI keep it informed regarding the potential value of this technology for information security and secure content management across the FBI enterprise.

9/11 Review Commission.—In fiscal year 2013, the Committee directed the establishment of a Review Commission to assess FBI's implementation of the 9/11 Commission's recommendations. The Committee greatly appreciates the Review Commission's work to improve the operations of the FBI. The Review Commission found the FBI has made progress in transforming into an intelligence driven organization, but that there is room for further improvement. The bill provides additional resources for the FBI to address the 9/11 Review Commission's concerns. The FBI is directed to submit to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act a report outlining its implementation of each of the 9/11 Review Commission's recommendations.

Private sector laboratory DNA testing.—The Committee encourages the FBI to explore the development of a system to expedite the upload of DNA profiles to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). The Committee encourages the FBI to develop a method for timely technical review of private lab analysis that will result in DNA profiles being uploaded to CODIS in a timely fashion. The Committee also encourages the FBI to advise the Committee of any other options that will not only maintain the integrity of CODIS but will expedite the current upload of DNA profiles.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$57,982,000 for the construction of FBI facilities and related activities, which is \$52,018,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$11,000,000 below the request. Funding in this account will facilitate and expedite work on current design and

construction projects, to include sustaining work at Quantico, ongoing secure work environment building and modifications, and data center consolidation. The Committee understands that there are prior year balances available that may be used to fund fiscal year 2016 requirements in this account.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends total budget authority of \$2,445,459,000 for salaries and expenses, of which \$371,514,000 is derived from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund, and \$2,073,945,000 is provided by direct appropriation. The recommended direct appropriation is \$40,625,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$17,664,000 below the request. The increase will support DEA's workforce restoration and hiring, in the aftermath of the hiring freeze, and help it meet a growing enforcement workload, including challenges in its overseas programs, and provide continuing support of State and local partners.

Employee Conduct.—The Committee is gravely disappointed with recent OIG reports on the conduct of DEA personnel on overseas assignment, and a record of sexual misconduct and harassment that appears to have been underreported and inappropriately handled for a number of years. The unfortunate consequence of such management shortcomings is that the exemplary work of DEA's dedicated and professional workforce has been eclipsed by the misbehavior of a few individuals. The failure of agency and Departmental management to address such behavior firmly and promptly harms public confidence in DEA, but more importantly, could result in compromising its important work. The Committee expects DEA and the Department to move swiftly to close the gaps identified in the OIG reports. As explained in detail under the General Administration appropriation, the Committee has included language withholding \$20,000,000 pending demonstration by the Attorney General that the Department has implemented or is in the process of implementing OIG recommendations to address employee misconduct.

Diversion control.—The recommendation includes \$371,514,000 for the regulatory and enforcement activities of DEA's Diversion Control Program. The Diversion Control Program is funded by fee collections. Within this level of funding, the Committee expects DEA to sustain or expand its current level of effort for Tactical Diversion Squads and scheduled regulatory investigations.

Methamphetamine lab cleanup.—The funding recommendation for Community Oriented Policing Services includes \$11,000,000 for transfer to DEA to assist State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies with the removal and disposal of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, including funds for training, technical assistance, purchase of equipment, and a container program.

Prescription drug and heroin abuse.—The Committee is extremely concerned about the growing menace of prescription drug abuse, and the resurgent heroin abuse and overdoses that appear connected to vigorous enforcement of laws against prescription drug diversion. Data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics show that the growth in opioid overdose deaths has risen

steadily, nearly quadrupling from 1999 to 2013. While most of that growth was from abuse of painkillers, in recent years the death rate from heroin overdoses has grown even faster, rising 172 percent from 2010 to 2013 alone. The Committee recommendation supports a vigorous investigative program for DEA to deal with these rising threats, and directs DEA to report to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on the actual or estimated number of heroin and prescription drug diversion investigations for fiscal years 2013 through 2016, the amounts and street value of drugs associated with such investigations, and prosecutions resulting from investigations.

Marijuana eradication.—The Committee is concerned about the spread of illegal marijuana cultivation in the United States and the burden such crime imposes on small and rural law enforcement agencies with regard to marijuana eradication. The Committee is aware that some small and rural law enforcement agencies may face limits in eligibility for overtime compensation for participation in drug task forces due to multi-agency policies that cap such overtime across all Federal agencies. When this occurs, local law enforcement is no longer available to assist Federal investigation, eradication or enforcement operations. The Committee notes with great disappointment that it has not yet received the report required under the fiscal year 2015 Appropriation on DEA’s outreach to agency partners, addressing whether changes to current policy are permitted under existing authority and provide recommendations, and directs DEA to submit the report as soon as possible. The Committee expects DEA to be more responsive.

Medical efficacy of marijuana.—The Committee directs the DEA to review all relevant DEA rules governing research on the medical efficacy of marijuana and determine ways to facilitate further research through streamlining the DEA approval process. The Committee further directs DEA to work in collaboration with NIH/NIDA and FDA to facilitate such research efforts. The Committee requests DEA to report back to the Committee within 120 days with a plan by which the agency can facilitate additional research.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,250,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which is \$49,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$11,158,000 below the request. Within this funding level, the Committee expects ATF will meet its critical staffing requirements; improve its capacity to process National Firearms Act and related applications and service requests; and sustain the updating and expansion of the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network. As explained under the General Administration appropriation, the Committee has included language withholding \$20,000,000 pending demonstration by the Attorney General that the Department has implemented or is in the process of implementing OIG recommendations to address employee misconduct.

Crime gun investigations and firearm trafficking.—The Committee is aware of the 2000 ATF report on its firearm trafficking investigations, “Following the Gun: Enforcing Federal Laws

Against Firearms Traffickers”. The Committee expects that in light of changes in trafficking patterns, especially the rise of Internet-based markets, an updated analysis would benefit law enforcement by providing insights into criminals’ sources of firearms, ways to strengthen law enforcement responses to trafficking, and the value of practices like crime gun tracing. The Committee encourages ATF to conduct and share such an analysis.

Industry operations investigators.—The Committee recommends that ATF, within funds provided, enhance its hiring and training of Industry Operations Investigators in fiscal year 2016.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$6,951,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which is \$136,500,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$252,658,000 below the request. The Committee recommends funding by decision unit as follows:

Inmate Care and Programs	\$2,646,500,000
Security and Administration	3,050,000,000
Management and Administration	200,000,000
Contract Confinement	1,055,000,000
	\$6,951,500,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$6,951,500,000

Thomson, Illinois facility.—No funding is provided for additional activation efforts at the Thomson, Illinois facility.

Contract confinement.—The Committee recognizes that contract confinement is an effective resource to help BOP meet growing low security facility requirements. The Committee expects BOP to continue to meet bed space needs by using State, local and private prison capacity, if such facilities meet BOP standards, as a means to help alleviate overcrowding.

Medication Assisted Treatment.—The Committee encourages the Bureau of Prisons to make abstinence-based relapse prevention treatments options available to inmates with a history of opioid dependence.

Oleoresin capsicum (OC) aerosol spray pilot program.—The Committee is aware that BOP has completed an interim assessment of the OC pilot it conducted at seven high security institutions, which showed significant reductions in injuries to staff and inmates when OC was deployed. As a result, BOP expanded the pilot in February 2015 to authorize carrying of OC by all staff at high security institutions, medium security facilities, jail units, and detention and medical centers. The Committee encourages BOP to keep the Committee informed about this program and its results.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$230,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates, which is \$124,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$89,436,000 above the request. The recommendation includes \$145,000,000 for costs related to construction of new facilities; not less than \$72,000,000 for maintenance

and repairs of existing facilities, to include inmate work areas, of which not to exceed \$14,000,000 shall be available to construct areas for inmate work programs; and up to \$13,000,000 for the cost of base construction staff and operations.

The Committee directs the Bureau to move forward with ongoing facilities planning efforts and associated new construction for future prison construction projects to meet projected capacity requirements as identified in the monthly status of construction reports to the Committees on Appropriations. The Committee recommendation does not include any new funding for renovation, upgrades or construction at the Thomson, Illinois facility.

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

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON
INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, (FPI) which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and the request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$2,003,700,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including \$1,931,700,000 in discretionary appropriations. The discretionary total is \$326,100,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$495,200,000 below the request.

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

Research, evaluation and statistics.—In lieu of providing a base appropriation for the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the recommendation provides flexibility for the Department to fund these functions through a set-aside of grant programs. The Department shall provide a proposed allocation of funds for these activities in the spending plan required by this Act.

Office of Victims of Crime (OVC).—The recommendation provides \$344,164,000 above the current level for OVC. Within available resources, OVC may implement the office's Vision 21, which seeks to bring better technology, planning, research and data into the crime victims services field.

The Committee understands that OVC recently released new guidelines to revise performance metrics for both Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance formula grant programs. The Committee directs OVC to submit a report, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on the steps it has taken to assist grantees in complying with the new requirements.

The Committee expects the Department of Justice to consult with Indian tribal governments on the distribution of the funds made available in Sec. 510 from the Crime Victims Fund.

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

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$479,000,000 for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), which is \$49,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$5,500,000 above the request. The recommendation includes funding above the request for Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors (STOP) grants, transitional housing assistance, research and evaluation on violence against women, the Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program, grants to encourage arrest policies, the sexual assault services program, the elder abuse program, and education and training for disabled female victims. The recommendation also funds the victims of trafficking program under this heading. Funds are distributed as follows:

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
STOP Grants	\$196,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	28,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	8,000
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	11,000
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	51,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Victims Services	35,000
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	33,000
Violence on College Campuses	16,000
Civil Legal Assistance	42,500
Elder Abuse Grant Program	4,500
Family Civil Justice	16,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	6,000
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	500
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country—Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
Victims of trafficking	25,000
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	5,000

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

Program	Amount
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	\$479,000

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends \$1,015,400,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs, which is \$225,600,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$126,900,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

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

Program	Amount
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	\$409,000
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	(15,000)
Domestic Radicalization Research	(4,000)
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	(22,500)
Juvenile Indigent Defense	(2,500)
Convention security	(20,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	220,000
Drug Courts	41,000
Mentally Ill Offender Act	7,000
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	2,000
Economic, High-tech and Cybercrime Prevention	5,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	73,000
DNA Initiative	125,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	(117,000)
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants	(4,000)
CASA—Special Advocates	6,000
Veterans Treatment Courts	5,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring	11,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	13,000
NamUs	2,400
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	75,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	\$1,015,400

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative grants.—The recommendation includes \$73,000,000 for grants to improve records in the NICS system. This initiative combines the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and the NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP). The Committee directs that the grants made under the broader NCHIP authorities be made available only for efforts to improve records added to NICS. Additionally, the Department shall prioritize funding under NARIP authorities with the goal of making all States NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (NIAA) compliant. The Department also shall apply penalties to noncompliant States to the fullest extent of the law.

The Committee understands that ATF is willing to provide technical assistance to all States seeking to establish programs that

meet the NIAA requirements for NARIP grants. Even in the absence of funding exclusively for NARIP, the Committee directs the Department to continue these efforts. The Committee again urges the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), ATF and FBI to assist States that are not currently eligible for NARIP grants in meeting the eligibility requirements.

The Committee also reiterates existing legal requirements that data in the NICS be deleted after a check is completed.

Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG) program.—The recommendation includes \$409,000,000 for the Byrne/JAG program. Funding under this formula program is authorized for law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs, other than compensation. Within the amount provided, \$20,000,000 is for presidential nominating convention security; \$4,000,000 is for research on domestic radicalization; \$15,000,000 is for the Officer Robert Wilson III Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative; \$22,500,000 is for the Bulletproof Vest Partnership program; and \$2,500,000 is juvenile indigent defense. Excluding carveouts, the recommendation for Byrne/JAG is \$12,250,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$25,500,000 above the request. The Committee is concerned by the impact on law enforcement of the growing epidemic of prescription drug and heroin abuse, and notes that funds within this account may be utilized for the implementation of medication-assisted treatment to maintain abstinence from all opioids and heroin. The Committee notes that Byrne/JAG funding can be used for law enforcement purposes, including the hiring of law enforcement officers.

Officer Robert Wilson III.—The Committee includes bill language naming the Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) initiative in honor of Officer Robert Wilson III.

The Committee encourages the Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative to continue its training partnerships that offer nationwide dynamic, force-on-force scenario-based training. The Committee understands the training has been adopted by numerous States and agencies as their standard active shooter training and the FBI has adopted this program as its national training standard for active shooter response.

Presidential nominating conventions.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 to address extraordinary local law enforcement costs related to the 2016 presidential nominating conventions. The Committee notes that the Department failed to request any funding for this activity, and the Department ignored direction in the fiscal year 2012 conference agreement accompanying Public Law 112–55 that future budget requests will address known resource requirements associated with convention security. The Committee directs that the funds included in this recommendation be used solely for extraordinary law enforcement expenses incurred with respect to local law enforcement’s role in providing security for these events. The Committee expects the Department to develop clear guidelines to govern allowable expenses, and all payments or reim-

bursments shall be reviewed and approved by the Department prior to expenditure, as well as audited by the OIG, to ensure efficiency and accountability. Finally, the Committee expects that planning committees for the nominating conventions will assist in addressing security needs to the greatest extent possible from other funding sources.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).—The recommendation includes \$220,000,000 for SCAAP, which is \$35,000,000 above fiscal year 2015. SCAAP provides grants that reimburse States and localities for the costs incurred in incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens. The President’s request proposed to terminate this program.

Competitive grants.—The Committee urges the Department to prioritize support for an integrated continuum and evidence-based or evidence-informed services and programs for both at-risk children and their families for the prevention, control or reduction of juvenile delinquency. The Committee also urges the Department to prioritize support for work to improve forensic interview training for child abuse investigation and prosecution professionals.

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

Digital forensics tools.—The Committee understands that there is a sizable backlog in completing investigations to enable prosecution of child sexual exploitation cases. Greater use of innovative technologies may be of great value in reducing the backlog. As such, the Committee encourages the Department to examine the use of mobile digital forensic tools to help combat child sexual exploitation.

DNA initiative.—The recommendation includes \$125,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, an increase of \$20,000,000 above the request and the same as the fiscal year 2015 level. Within the funds provided, the Committee provides \$4,000,000 each for Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants and Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants. The Committee expects that OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee directs the Department to submit, as part of its spending plan, a plan for the use of all funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs and a report on the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program.

Victims of trafficking grants.—In the OVW account, the recommendation includes \$25,000,000 for human trafficking task force activities and for services for victims, an increase of \$14,500,000 above the request. These funds may also be used to develop, expand and strengthen assistance programs for child victims of sex and labor trafficking. The Committee notes that the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, which is expected to be signed into law, es-

established a Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund, which will provide additional resources for these programs. The Committee directs DOJ to support the victim-centered approach to recognizing and responding to human trafficking, especially across partnerships between Federal and local law enforcement agencies and victim service providers. The Department shall include a planned allocation of these funds in its spending plan.

Preventing trafficking of girls.—The Committee encourages the Office for Victims of Crime and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to examine ways to assist nonprofits and other nongovernmental entities with a proven track record of administering successful prevention and early intervention programs for girls vulnerable to trafficking.

Prescription drug monitoring.—The recommendation includes \$11,000,000 for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP). The diversion and abuse of prescription medications has become our Nation's fastest growing drug problem, with overdose deaths now surpassing motor vehicle accidents as the number one cause of accidental deaths nationwide. The Committee maintains its support for the provision of technical assistance for PDMPs, PDMP data users and other key stakeholders through this program. Further, the Committee directs the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to continue partnerships with other professional organizations that foster interstate interoperability and connectivity among State-run PDMPs, and encourages BJA to continue its support for efforts to establish a national network of interconnected PDMPs. The Committee also supports efforts to increase use of PDMPs among authorized users. The Committee directs BJA to assess the impact of establishing threshold enrollment and utilization rates and, where enrollment and utilization rates are not 100 percent, assess the feasibility of requiring benchmarks for improvements in enrollment and utilization as grant eligibility criteria. The Committee directs the Department to report, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, on this assessment, including the potential of prioritizing funding based on the goal of optimizing prescriber and dispenser enrollment and utilization rates for PDMPs by prescriber and dispensers. In the meantime, the Committee directs BJA to prioritize grant funding for States which are engaged in initiatives to integrate PDMP data with electronic health systems, such as electronic health records and electronic prescribing systems.

Drug courts.—The recommendation includes \$41,000,000 for drug courts, which is \$5,000,000 above the request. Drug courts help reduce recidivism and substance abuse among non-violent offenders and increase the likelihood of an offender's successful rehabilitation through intense, judicially supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, community supervision, and appropriate sanctions. The Committee expects these funds to be used to provide grants and technical assistance to State, local, and tribal governments to support the development, expansion, and enhancement of drug courts, based upon their efficacy as a systematic response to substance abuse and crime.

Veterans treatment courts.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to support veterans treatment courts. The Committee expects the Department to work in conjunction with the Depart-

ment of Veterans Affairs, as appropriate, to provide grant support for collaborative, rehabilitative approaches for continuing judicial supervision over offenders who are veterans. These funds are to be used for court startup and training costs.

Supporting community-driven criminal justice reform.—The Committee supports BJA’s strategic goals of supporting programs and initiatives that reduce crime, recidivism, unnecessary confinement and promote a safe and fair criminal justice system. To help achieve these goals the Committee supports community-based solutions to crime problems and the early identification of nonviolent offenders suitable for diversion, especially those whose underlying problems contribute to recidivism such as mental illness, substance abuse, debt, or homelessness.

Training of State and local prosecutors and defense attorneys.—Training of State and local prosecutors and defense attorneys is essential to the functioning of the criminal justice system and ensuring justice is served. The Committee encourages BJA to support individualized training for prosecutors and defense attorneys to provide a hands-on approach to topics such as criminal process, trial advocacy, ethics, and evidence.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$183,500,000 for Juvenile Justice programs, which is \$68,000,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$155,900,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Youth Mentoring Grants	\$95,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	19,000
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	68,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	1,500
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	\$183,500

Youth mentoring grants.—The recommendation includes \$95,000,000 for youth mentoring grants, which is \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$37,000,000 above the request.

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

Missing and exploited children programs.—The recommendation includes \$68,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$1,000,000 above the request. The Committee expects the Department to allocate no less than the current year level, for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children program. The Committee expects the Department to allocate \$1,000,000 to be used to hire and equip

wounded, ill, or injured veterans as digital forensic analysts or investigators to support child exploitation investigations.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

The Committee recommends a total of \$88,300,000 for the Public Safety Officer Benefits program, which is \$1,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and the same as the request. Within the funds provided, \$72,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office that is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes. Also within the total, \$16,300,000 is recommended, as requested, for disability benefits for public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty, and for education benefits for the spouses and children of officers who are killed in the line of duty or who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$237,500,000 for COPS programs, which is \$29,500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 level and \$66,000,000 below the request. Funds are to be distributed as follows:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Transfer to DEA for Methamphetamine Lab Cleanups	\$11,000
Community trust initiative	52,500
Collaborative reform	(5,000)
Body worn camera partnership initiative	(15,000)
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	(27,500)
Research and statistics on community trust	(5,000)
Second Chance Act	68,000
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog	41,000
Tribal assistance	30,000
Regional information sharing activities	35,000
TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	\$237,500

Methamphetamine lab cleanup.—The recommendation includes \$11,000,000, which shall be transferred to DEA to assist State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies with the removal and disposal of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, including funds for training, technical assistance, the purchase of equipment, and a container program.

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

Community trust initiative.—The recommendation included \$52,500,000 for a program to improve police-community relations.

Included in this initiative is \$5,000,000 for collaborative reform, no less than \$27,500,000 for justice reinvestment, \$15,000,000 for a body-worn camera partnership initiative, and \$5,000,000 for research and statistics.

The body-worn camera partnership initiative includes pilot and demonstration grants for purchase of body-worn cameras for police. This initiative will also establish baseline procedures for the use of body-worn cameras, support state and local efforts regarding the use of such equipment, and provide necessary research into the use of this technology. The demonstration grants shall require a 1:1 match by the grantee and shall not be used to pay for the ongoing costs or data storage costs associated with body camera footage. Of the funds for this initiative, no less than half shall be for research and statistics on body worn cameras. The demonstration grants shall only be provided to States with laws governing the use of body-worn cameras and shall not interfere with State laws and requirements. The Bureau of Justice Assistance shall administer this initiative and provide periodic updates to the Committee regarding its implementation.

As the Committee believes that improving police-community relations will require more than just equipment procurement, the recommendation provides \$27,500,000 for the justice reinvestment initiative, which provides assistance to jurisdictions to implement data-driven strategies to improve public safety by reducing corrections spending and reinvesting those savings in efforts to decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. The Committee recognizes the tremendous potential of justice reinvestment efforts, noting that successful efforts in States, such as Texas, Kansas, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, which have saved millions of dollars and serve as models for criminal justice reform in the Nation. Funding may be used to provide technical assistance to States with existing reinvestment programs, expand the initiative to additional States, or provide additional funding for existing sites.

The Committee is also aware that statistics on police use of force may not be complete. The recommendation provides \$5,000,000 to improve research and statistics on community trust, to include statistics on use of force.

Second Chance Act/offender reentry programs.—The recommendation includes \$68,000,000 for Second Chance Act grants. Excluding carveouts, the recommendation is \$18,500,000 above fiscal year 2015.

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

Vocational and intensive outpatient services.—The Committee is aware of promising program models which combine vocational and

intensive outpatient services for individuals recovering from addiction referred through the U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services System. The Committee encourages OJP to demonstrate and measure the impact of these models. The Department shall report, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on the status of these efforts.

Tribal assistance.—The recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for OJP tribal grant programs. The Committee expects OJP to continue to consult closely with tribes to determine how tribal assistance funds will be allocated among grant programs that improve public safety in tribal communities, such as grants for detention facilities under section 20109 of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322), civil and criminal legal assistance as authorized by title I of Public Law 106–559, tribal courts, and alcohol and substance abuse reduction assistance programs. The Committee directs OJP to use such consultation to inform the allocation of funds it shall submit as part of its spending plan. The Committee notes that the recommendation includes additional grant funding for tribal law enforcement programs through OVW.

Sexual assault kit backlog grants.—The Committee is concerned with the ongoing sexual assault kit backlog in jurisdictions across the country. The Committee encourages stakeholders and local law enforcement to continue working with Federal law enforcement to resolve this important issue. The recommendation includes \$41,000,000 for grants to address the sexual assault kit backlog.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 217 makes certain funding unavailable for obligation until the Attorney General demonstrates to the Committees on Appropriations that the Department of Justice has implemented or is implementing recommendations of the Office of Inspector General with regards to handling allegations of misconduct by Department law enforcement officials. The Department of Justice Inspector General is directed to report on the status of such implementation.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The Committee recommends \$5,555,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$11,000 less than the request. The Committee urges OSTP to address concerns raised by the Congress with respect to the roles and responsibilities of various OSTP personnel.

Recommendations of the Interagency Working Group on Neuroscience (IWGN).—The Committee commends OSTP and the IWGN for their continuing commitment to neuroscience and urges OSTP and the IWGN to continue their coordination activities and efforts to increase the nation’s knowledge of the brain. The Committee further urges OSTP and the IWGN to expeditiously implement key recommendations from the IWGN’s 2014 report, “Priorities for Accelerating Neuroscience Research through Enhanced Communication, Coordination, and Collaboration.” Furthermore, the Committee urges OSTP and the IWGN to work with stakeholders to

identify the most promising areas of research into innovative treatments for neurological diseases. The Committee directs OSTP to brief the Committee, no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, on the implementation status of the IWGN report recommendations.

Public access to Federally funded research.—In response to direction from the Committee, OSTP has coordinated Federal agency plans to develop and implement policies to increase public access to the results of Federally funded scientific research. The Committee understands that a number of agencies already have posted access plans online, and that agency scientific research data will be publicly available online by January 2016. OSTP shall provide a report to the Committee no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act regarding progress toward this deadline. Further, the Committee urges OSTP to coordinate the development and implementation of policies by Federal agencies that require the deposition of research data underpinning the results described in scientific publications in publicly accessible repositories and to ensure that such data is freely available to the public. Such expanded access to research data sparks widespread reuse and begins to address some of the issues in the reproducibility of scientific research results.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$18,529,100,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$518,900,000 above fiscal year 2015 and the same as the request.

Decadal surveys.—The Committee directs that the priorities as outlined in the decadal surveys for planetary science, earth science, astrophysics, and heliophysics shall drive NASA mission priorities.

Government Accountability Office (GAO) assessments of large-scale projects.—NASA shall continue to cooperate fully and provide timely information to the GAO so that it can fulfill its congressional mandate to report on the status of large-scale projects at NASA. Such information includes, but is not limited to, copies of preliminary cost estimates; access to online agency applications, databases, and web portals; and access to contractor and agency personnel.

Cost breach reporting.—NASA shall submit to the Committee any notifications and reports on cost overruns required by section 103 of the NASA Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109—155).

Cost, schedule, and performance goals.—The Committee notes that many of the issues discussed in the September 2012, NASA Inspector General (IG) audit, *NASA's Challenges to Meeting Cost, Schedule, and Performance Goals*, remain. NASA shall compile a list of all programs with a life cycle cost exceeding \$250,000,000 and begin quarterly status briefings for the Committee on those programs. NASA shall consult with the Committee regarding this effort.

Termination liability.—Consistent with section 702(4) of H.R. 2039, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act for 2016 and 2017, as introduced, NASA shall submit a report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act outlining a termination liability policy.

Infrastructure and facilities.—A February 2013 NASA IG audit, *NASA's Efforts to Reduce Unneeded Infrastructure and Facilities*,

found that NASA maintains more than 124,000 acres and over 4,900 buildings and other structures, most of which were constructed in the 1960s. NASA shall submit a multi-year proposal no later than one year after enactment of this Act that includes plans to reduce infrastructure that has not been used in the last 10 or more years.

Program and project totals.—The Committee’s program and project recommendations for NASA are included in the consolidated funding table below and in narrative direction throughout this report. The Committee reminds NASA that any deviations from the amounts included in the table below are subject to section 505 requirements of this Act. When executing its budget for fiscal year 2016, NASA shall incorporate the funding levels established in both the table and the narrative direction. NASA is reminded that comity has existed between the Congress and the executive branch with respect to abiding by language included in the report accompanying the appropriations Act. The Committee expects NASA to respect this long-standing practice.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Science	
Earth Science	\$1,682,900
Planetary Science	1,557,000
Astrophysics	735,600
James Webb Space Telescope	620,000
Heliophysics	642,000
Total, Science	5,237,500
Aeronautics	600,000
Space Technology	625,000
Exploration	
Human Exploration Capabilities	3,409,300
Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle	(1,096,300)
Space Launch System (SLS)	(2,313,000)
SLS Vehicle Development	(1,850,000)
Exploration Ground Systems	(410,000)
SLS Integration	(53,000)
Commercial Spaceflight	1,000,000
Exploration Research and Development	350,000
Total, Exploration	4,759,300
Space Operations	
International Space Station	3,075,600
Space and Flight Support	881,700
Total, Space Operations	3,957,300
Education	
NASA Space Grant	40,000
Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research	18,000
Minority University Research Education Program	32,000
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	29,000
Total, Education	119,000

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2,768,600
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	425,000
Office of Inspector General	37,400
Total, NASA	\$18,529,100

SCIENCE

The Committee recommends \$5,237,500,000 for Science, which is \$7,200,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$51,100,000 below the request.

Earth Science.—The recommendation includes \$1,682,900,000 for Earth Science programs. This amount maintains most programs at the fiscal year 2015 operating level and adopts reductions proposed in the budget request for the Soil Moisture Active and Passive satellite; the Global Precipitation Measurement Project; and GRACE follow-on activities. No funds are provided for the Thermal-Infrared Free-Flyer. Instead, \$32,900,000 is for Landsat-9 in accordance with direction on the Landsat program provided in the statement accompanying Public Law 113—235. NASA shall provide a report no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act regarding cost, schedule, and milestones toward achieving a launch of Landsat-9 no later than 2023. NASA shall ensure that the Earth Science portfolio is focused on the science priorities as outlined in the 2007 Earth Science decadal survey.

Planetary Science.—The recommendation includes \$1,557,000,000 for Planetary Science. NASA's request for Planetary Science once again proposes a decrease below appropriated levels and would have a negative impact on both planned and existing missions. The recommendation provides \$277,000,000 for Planetary Science Research, including \$50,000,000 for near earth object observations; and \$175,000,000 for Discovery, including restoration of \$19,000,000 for the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter program.

Exploration goals.—While questions remain about the overarching mission of the asteroid redirect mission, the Committee understands that it has been useful to the extent that it has motivated NASA to develop new rocket propulsion technology to be used in interstellar travel and methods to deflect near earth objects that threaten the Earth. The Committee is particularly supportive of these portions of the mission and directs NASA to provide biannual updates, beginning with the second quarter of fiscal year 2016, regarding the overall program. The Committee urges NASA to finalize a mission concept, with input from partners in academia and the science community, which will galvanize support and interest.

Mars Exploration.—The recommendation includes \$448,000,000 for Mars Exploration, of which not less than \$250,000,000 is for a Mars Rover 2020 mission that meets scientific objectives from the most recent Planetary Science decadal survey. The Committee is convinced that additional early funding for the Mars 2020 mission

will enable overall economies to be achieved by procuring elements identical to the Curiosity Rover successfully operating on Mars. The recommendation also restores \$13,700,000 for the Mars Opportunity Rover which the budget proposed to eliminate.

Ocean Worlds Exploration Program.—The recommendation provides \$226,000,000 for Outer Planets, of which not less than \$140,000,000 is for the Jupiter Europa Clipper, or comparable mission, to support the process of finalizing the mission design concept that meets the scientific objectives described in the most recent Planetary Science decadal survey. To support sustained momentum in this program, NASA shall ensure that future funding requests are consistent with achieving a launch no later than 2022, with the goal of launching on a Space Launch System platform as discussed elsewhere in this report.

Many of NASA's most exciting discoveries in recent years have been made during the robotic exploration of the outer planets. The Cassini mission has discovered vast oceans of liquid hydrocarbons on Saturn's moon Titan and a submerged salt water sea on Saturn's moon Enceladus. The Committee directs NASA to create an Ocean World Exploration Program whose primary goal is to discover extant life on another world using a mix of Discovery, New Frontiers and flagship class missions consistent with the recommendations of current and future Planetary Decadal surveys.

Plutonium-238 production.—The recommendation includes \$172,000,000 for Planetary Science Technology, of which \$20,000,000 shall be for NASA to work with the Department of Energy to domestically produce between 3.3 and 11 pounds of plutonium-238 annually beginning in fiscal year 2016. The resulting plutonium-238 shall be made available to NASA for use as a source of energy in space missions.

James Webb Space Telescope (JWST).—The recommendation for the JWST is \$620,000,000, which is the same as the request and \$25,500,000 below fiscal year 2015. According to the most recent GAO report, JWST officials note that the project remains within its cost cap and is maintaining its 2018 launch date, but that the program is entering the critical integration stage and issues persist that may impact the overall schedule. NASA shall continue to provide the Committee with quarterly briefings on JWST's technical status and achievement of program milestones, and budget and schedule performance.

Astrophysics.—The recommendation includes \$735,600,000 for Astrophysics. The Committee recognizes that the Kepler Mission has revolutionized the pace of planet finding, suggesting that the Milky Way Galaxy is teeming with exoplanets. As a result, the Committee recommends that NASA accelerate its exoplanet program goals to discover, characterize, and eventually identify exoplanet candidates that could harbor life. An increase of \$35,800,000 is recommended to develop capabilities within the Exoplanet Exploration program to directly image exoplanets on the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST) mission with a coronagraph and to develop technology for future potential missions, consistent with the priorities in the Astrophysics Decadal Survey for WFIRST and exoplanet technology.

Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA).—The recommendation includes \$85,200,000 as requested for SOFIA. The

Committee understands that NASA is planning to conduct a Senior Review of Operating Missions for SOFIA in early 2016. The Committee understands that, as determined by policy established in the NASA authorization Act, NASA conducts such senior reviews of programs that have exceeded planned operational life; completed the mission/operational activities designed to meet its initial, approved science objectives and requirements; are beyond prime mission; or will not still be in its prime mission when the subsequent review occurs two years hence. Given that SOFIA has not met any of these conditions, having just begun its prime mission in 2014 and with a designed operational life of up to 20 years, NASA shall not commence a review of SOFIA until it meets the requirements for such senior reviews as outlined above. Additionally, the accompanying bill includes section 542 regarding this matter.

Heliophysics.—The recommendation includes \$642,000,000 for Heliophysics.

Education and Public Outreach (EPO).—The recommended level for the Astrophysics Division includes \$32,000,000 for Science Mission Directorate (SMD)-wide EPO activities. NASA shall, in the fiscal year 2016 spending plan, proportionally reallocate these funds among the SMD divisions, resulting in a dedicated budget line for each division's own EPO activities. This approach will still permit competition among projects for the best use of funds and focus that competition among projects that are more easily compared to one another and provide better stability for the educational communities in each major SMD discipline.

AERONAUTICS

The Committee recommends \$600,000,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$51,000,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$28,600,000 above the request.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$625,000,000 for Space Technology, which is \$29,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$99,800,000 below the request.

Icy planets.—The recommendation includes no less than \$25,000,000 for icy satellite surface technology and test-bed activities.

Nuclear propulsion.—The recommendation includes no less than \$20,000,000 for nuclear propulsion technologies for space transportation and exploration. NASA shall provide a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act on ongoing nuclear propulsion research and how NASA intends to employ this technology to support various exploration programs.

EXPLORATION

The Committee recommends \$4,759,300,000 for Exploration, which is \$402,600,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$253,400,000 above the request. The Committee remains concerned about the long term cost, progress, and risks associated with NASA's human spaceflight efforts and the lack of insight into these programs that NASA has provided the Congress to date. Given the already significant investment in these various programs, continuing concerns

about the level of funding requested for these efforts, and the Committees' desire to see these programs executed in a timely fashion in accordance with the direction of the Congress, the Committee directs the GAO to review the acquisition progress of NASA's human exploration programs, specifically the Space Launch System (SLS) program, the Orion program, the Ground Systems Development and Operations program and the Commercial Crew Program. GAO shall consult with the Committee on the timing and scope of these reviews.

Human exploration.—The recommendation includes a total of \$3,409,300,000 for human exploration, including \$1,096,300,000 for the Orion Multi-purpose Crew Vehicle; \$1,850,000,000 for SLS vehicle development; \$53,000,000 for SLS program integration; and \$410,000,000 for exploration ground systems. NASA's budget request again proposes a reduction in the funds necessary to clearly articulate and achieve the Nation's immediate and long-term space exploration goals. Unfortunately, the budget request reflects flagging commitment on the part of NASA to present a bold vision with distinct milestones and costs necessary to support an exploration program that engages the nation, inspires new generations of scientists and engineers, and contributes to the economic success and space leadership standing of the United States.

Space Launch System.—The recommended level of \$1,850,000,000 for launch vehicle development includes no less than \$50,000,000 for continued enhanced upper stage (EUS) development. NASA shall provide the Committee with a report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act describing investments to date on the EUS and a spend plan with milestones for the funds provided in fiscal year 2016. In addition, NASA shall continue submitting quarterly reports on SLS spending by major program element, as first required in the statement accompanying Public Law 112–55. Finally, the Committee directs that, to the maximum extent possible, NASA shall ensure that all vehicle development funding leverages existing investments; promotes efficiency through commonality of design and simultaneous development; and minimizes the need for redesigns or other costly changes affecting future SLS vehicle configurations.

Orion.—The recommendation provides the requested level of \$1,096,300,000 for the Orion program. NASA shall provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on efforts to address parachute issues that arose during the December 2014 test flight and to address heat shield issues that NASA has been working to resolve since 2013. These updates shall include the overall status of Orion and its ability to ride on SLS for Exploration Mission (EM)–1. Further, the Committee is concerned that NASA's current schedule does not provide adequate time to fully test all systems necessary to support humans prior to EM–2. NASA shall provide the Committee with an assessment, no later than the second quarter of fiscal year 2016, of its ability to test all human-rated systems on EM–1.

Integrated launch readiness.—The recommendation includes \$53,000,000 as requested for SLS, Orion and ground system integration activities. These funds will address coordination issues among the three programs and ensure that they are progressing in tandem toward EM–1 and future missions. Further, the Committee

understands that NASA will determine an integrated launch readiness date for the EM-1 mission by December 2015. NASA shall notify the Committee no later than 10 days after that determination. In addition, to provide the Committee with a greater understanding of the complete costs of an integrated SLS/Orion program, NASA shall submit a comprehensive plan, with yearly budgets by component including various ground facilities and quarterly milestones, to achieve an integrated launch readiness dates for EM-1 and EM-2. This report shall also provide an analysis of various capabilities that will be provided with 70, 105, and 130 metric ton capabilities, to include the yearly costs necessary to proceed with this incremental approach. As noted elsewhere in this report, the Committee understands that various risks need to be retired in the integrated program prior to safely transporting humans. Nothing in this report or accompanying Act directs NASA to proceed with any human spaceflight programs until all of the risks have been retired.

Exploration goals.—The recommendation includes a substantial investment in NASA’s exploration program, but as noted earlier the goals of the program beyond EM-2 are not well-defined. Within one year of enactment of this Act, NASA shall provide the Committee with a comprehensive, multi-year plan outlining long-term exploration goals beyond EM-2, using the 130 metric ton SLS or a comparable launch vehicle. This plan shall assess and propose alternative payloads, mission capabilities, necessary propulsion, crewed and uncrewed options and alternative destinations, such as Mars or Europa. This plan shall include yearly funding estimates and define quarterly milestones by mission directorate that will be necessary to achieve a range of possible missions, which will enable a more frequent SLS launch tempo than currently projected by NASA. This plan shall also incorporate funding estimates and milestones necessary to complete the EUS for EM-2 and additional missions beyond EM-2.

Commercial Crew.—The recommendation includes \$1,000,000,000 for the Commercial Crew program. The Committee understands and is concerned that some project milestones have slipped for a variety of reasons. NASA shall continue submitting quarterly reports on the status of the Commercial Crew Integrated Capability and Commercial Crew Transportation Capability contracts. NASA also shall provide an assessment within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the need to reserve flights on the Soyuz capsule in tandem with the Commercial Crew program in 2017 and 2018.

Exploration Research and Development (R&D).—The recommendation includes \$350,000,000 for Exploration R&D. Within amounts provided, the Committee expects NASA to support the National Space Biomedical Research Institute at the budget request. The Committee urges NASA to continue its work with the private sector to develop exploration capabilities such as advanced propulsion, habitats and landers that may be used with Orion and SLS and are necessary to enable space and human exploration to the Moon, Mars, and other deep space destinations.

SPACE OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$3,957,300,000 for Space Operations, which is \$129,500,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$46,400,000 below the request.

International Space Station (ISS) operations.—The Committee remains concerned, particularly in light of NASA’s proposal to extend the life of the Station through 2024, that annual ISS operations costs are increasing. NASA must continue to implement cost savings measures with the goal of slowing and reducing the ISS operations budget while maximizing research opportunities. All reductions from the request level shall be implemented in the operations budget rather than ISS research or crew and cargo transportation.

ISS research.—NASA’s budget request continues to allocate insufficient funding and effort to ISS research. The Committee believes that this imbalance must be addressed by directing a greater share of research funding to actual physical and biological science research, and directs NASA to provide a strategy for accomplishing this goal over the next five fiscal years. This strategy shall be provided no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

21st Century Space Launch Complex.—This program is designed to modernize and upgrade both Wallops Flight Facility and Kennedy Space Center launch and range complexes. The recommendation includes the requested level of \$23,300,000 for the 21st Century Space Launch Complex. NASA shall provide periodic updates to the Committee regarding status of the Wallops Flight Facility and its ability to resume commercial launches. The Committee supports maintaining launch sites serving the International Space Station at both the Kennedy Space Center and the Wallops Flight Facility to ensure uninterrupted domestic cargo access to the Station.

Commercial cargo losses.—NASA shall submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act on all anomalies and losses in the commercial cargo program and how any such anomalies have been corrected.

EDUCATION

The Committee recommends \$119,000,000 for Education, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$30,100,000 above the request.

National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program.—The recommendation includes \$40,000,000 for the Space Grant program, which is the same as fiscal year 2015. The Committee is concerned that NASA’s overhead for this program is about 19 percent. NASA shall make every effort to achieve efficiencies to ensure that no more than 5 percent of the amounts provided for the program are used for administration and other overhead costs. In addition, the Committee is aware that NASA is planning for an independent evaluation of the Space Grant program. NASA is encouraged to ensure that there is no gap in Space Grant operations while the evaluation is underway. NASA shall provide the Committee with periodic updates regarding the status of the evaluation process.

Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—The recommendation includes \$18,000,000 for EPSCoR, which is the same as fiscal year 2015.

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

STEM Education and Accountability Programs (SEAP).—NASA shall brief the Committee on the intended distribution of SEAP resources to individual activities; how that distribution compares to the fiscal year 2015 distribution of SEAP funding; how that distribution supports the priorities contained in the government-wide STEM education strategic plan; and what partnerships NASA has formed through its various SEAP programs with Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

SAFETY, SECURITY AND MISSION SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$2,768,600,000 for Safety, Security and Mission Services, which is \$9,700,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$74,500,000 below the request.

Security.—NASA shall continue to submit quarterly reports as directed in fiscal year 2014 on the status of implementing recommendations from the NASA OIG regarding the occurrence of security violations and a lack of accountability for those violations at the Langley and Ames Research Centers, as well as findings of the National Academy of Public Administration regarding problems and vulnerabilities in NASA’s agency-wide security controls and practices. In addition, NASA shall ensure that all employees and contract employees, as appropriate, receive counterintelligence training. NASA also shall brief the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter regarding collaboration with the FBI with respect to implementation of other counterintelligence protocols throughout NASA facilities.

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

Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V).—NASA shall ensure that it allocates sufficient funds toward IV&V activities and that, if necessary, NASA shall fund any additional IV&V activities from within the mission directorates that make use of IV&V services.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The Committee recommends \$425,000,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$5,900,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$40,300,000 below the request. The recommended level includes \$350,000,000 for Construction and \$75,000,000 for Environmental Compliance. Within these amounts,

the Committee is supportive of the budget request for the ongoing, multi-year revitalization plan at the Measurement Systems Laboratory.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$37,400,000 for the OIG, which is \$400,000 above fiscal year 2015 and the same as the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included the following administrative provisions for NASA:

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Committee recommends \$7,394,205,000 for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is an increase of \$50,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$329,345,000 below the request.

Transparency and accountability.—The Committee supports section 106 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2015, H.R. 1806, as reported, that enhances transparency and accountability of NSF grants by requiring that public award abstracts articulate how the projects serve the national interest. The Committee understands that NSF has already taken steps to implement these transparency processes. NSF is directed to comply with section 106 and provide periodic updates to the Committee on its transparency activities.

Replication of scientific research.—The Committee concurs that the gold standard of science is the ability of a research lab to reproduce a method and finding. NSF shall develop guidelines and present a plan to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act to ensure that research conducted by NSF grantees is replicable.

Technology transfer.—NSF shall allow public and private non-profit technology transfer organizations that facilitate or accelerate commercialization of technologies developed by one or more institutions of higher education to apply as prime investigators for grants that are focused on commercialization of technology.

Innovation Corps.—The Committee commends the NSF's Innovation Corps for its work in supporting entrepreneurship and commercialization of technologies produced by NSF grantees. The Committee encourages the NSF to continue to work with other Federal

agencies to enable researchers funded by those agencies to be eligible to participate in the Innovation Corps.

Ocean sciences.—The Committee notes that the 2015–2025 Decadal Survey of Ocean Sciences calls for immediate reductions in academic fleet costs for operations and maintenance. Prior to implementation of such reductions, the Committee directs NSF to submit in its fiscal year 2017 budget request a comprehensive plan to balance the need for fleet cost reductions with the retention of unique research capabilities within the fleet.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends \$5,983,645,000 for Research and Related Activities, which is an increase of \$50,000,000 above fiscal year 2015 and \$202,655,000 below the request. The Committee directs NSF to ensure that Mathematical and Physical Sciences; Computer and Information Science and Engineering; Engineering; and Biological Sciences comprise no less than 70 percent of the funding within Research and Related Activities. Further, the Committee directs that NSF allocate no less than the fiscal year 2015 levels for the Office of International Science and Engineering; Integrative Activities; and the U.S. Arctic Commission. NSF shall ensure that its peer review process includes a variety of analysis and input from divergent views.

Neuroscience.—The recommendation includes \$146,930,000 for research related to the Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) initiative and cognitive science and neuroscience research. NSF is uniquely positioned to advance the nonmedical aspects of cognitive science and neuroscience, particularly through interdisciplinary science, computational models, visualization techniques, innovative technologies, and the underlying data and data infrastructure needed to transform our understanding of these areas. The Committee encourages NSF to continue to work in conjunction with the Interagency Working Group on Neuroscience as well as BRAIN the initiative to accelerate understanding of how the brain functions.

The Committee looks forward to the National Brain Observatory working group's report on the use of the data infrastructure of the NSF, the Department of Energy's national laboratory network, and other applicable agencies to help neuroscientists collect, standardize, manage, and analyze the large amounts of data that will result from research attempting to understand how the brain functions. Of the amount provided for the BRAIN initiative and cognitive science and neuroscience research, \$3,000,000 is provided to begin implementation of this initiative.

International Coordination on Neuroscience Research.—Within the amounts provided for NSF, funds are included to continue support for an annual international conference on neuroscience. This conference should convene government representatives, neuroscience researchers, private and non-profit institutions, and others to come together to share research and foster collaboration around neuroscience-related activities. NSF shall report to the Committee on the results of the first such conference.

Advanced Manufacturing.—The recommendation includes \$176,570,000 for the Advanced Manufacturing initiative. Future economic prosperity in the United States will depend largely on our

ability to develop and manufacture new products based on advanced technologies, both for the domestic market and for export. Basic research supported through NSF and other Federal science agencies is critical to this effort because it will help provide the foundation for the development of new products and technologies by the private sector.

Astronomical Sciences Portfolio Review.—The Committee recognizes that the continued operation of the NSF network of astronomical observatories is a strategic asset to the nation, and that each observatory serves a specific need in Astronomical Sciences. These observatories have resulted from strong Federal investment and the observatories shall remain under NSF operation where possible. NSF shall not implement any final divestment of infrastructure tied to the findings of its 2012 Astronomical Sciences Portfolio Review without first reporting such actions to the Committee. Further, such actions shall be carried out in accordance with any relevant reprogramming requirements.

High-performance computing.—The Committee urges NSF to continue its commitment to modernizing its world-class big data and high-performance computing, which support all areas of scientific research and education, including the most demanding scientific challenges.

International Ocean Drilling Program (IODP).—The recommendation provides \$50,000,000, as requested, for the IODP. The Committee recognizes that IODP has recently undertaken an effort to maximize efficiencies within its budget and to increase public-private partnership opportunities to bring in additional revenue. NSF shall require IODP to implement additional infrastructure account-wide efficiency measures only to the extent that the operation time for the JOIDES Resolution is not impacted. NSF shall continue to maximize international and industry partner investments in this program.

Dyslexia.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue funding meritorious research on dyslexia and other learning disabilities.

Domestic manufacturing.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue to support meritorious research on the U.S. steel industry.

International collaborations.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue to support meritorious collaborative academic research between United States and strategic international partners, including Israel, with the intent of advancing science.

Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—The recommendation includes \$160,000,000 for the EPSCoR program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2015 level.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$200,030,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction, which is \$730,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$280,000 below the request.

Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST).—The recommendation includes \$99,670,000, the requested amount, for the LSST. The LSST, which was ranked as the top large ground-based astronomy project by the National Research Council 2010 Decadal Survey, will produce the deepest, widest-field sky image ever, and issue alerts for moving and transient objects within 60 seconds of discovery. NSF shall provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on the sta-

tus of this project, to include updates on addressing the issues identified by the NSF Inspector General in its 2015 Management Challenges report.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The Committee recommends \$866,000,000 for Education and Human Resources, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$96,570,000 below the request.

Advanced Technological Education (ATE).—The recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2015 level for the ATE program.

Broadening participation programs.—To broaden the participation of underrepresented populations in STEM education programs and, ultimately, the STEM workforce, the recommendation provides no less than \$35,000,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program; \$46,000,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation; and \$14,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program. In addition, the Committee reminds NSF about the America COMPETES Act of 2010, which directed NSF to establish a new program for Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) and authorized \$30,000,000 for this purpose. NSF shall report to the Committee on the distribution of HSI targeted opportunities across programs and demonstrate a \$30,000,000 investment no later than September 30, 2016.

Informal STEM learning.—The recommendation provides \$65,000,000 for the Advancing Informal STEM learning program. Of the amount provided, no less than \$5,000,000 is for increasing minority interest in STEM disciplines by providing out of classroom educational experiences that are aligned with college and career readiness standards. Efforts should be focused on organizations that have demonstrated capacity to serve minority youth in informal STEM settings.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$325,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$29,840,000 below the request.

Headquarters.—NSF shall keep the Committee informed regarding overall status of the new headquarters building.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Committee recommends \$4,370,000 for the National Science Board, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and the request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$15,160,000 for the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which is \$730,000 above fiscal year 2015 and the same as the request.

Management challenges.—The OIG shall brief the Committee on a quarterly basis regarding NSF's progress in addressing issues raised in various OIG reports and alert memos.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

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

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$9,200,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$213,000 below the request.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$364,500,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$8,612,000 below the request. The recommendation includes language making up to \$29,500,000 available for payments to State and local enforcement agencies.

Testers.—The EEOC has a critical mission to stop and redress employment discrimination in our country. In fiscal year 2014, the Commission received over 88,000 charges of employment discrimination from individuals across the United States. The Committee maintains its long-standing concern that the use of testers diverts the EEOC from its core mission to assess the validity of and take action on potentially colorable charges of employment discrimination, and was dismayed to learn that Federal funds have been used to support tester programs by one of the EEOC's Fair Employment Practice Agencies. Federal payments to State and local agencies are not appropriate to pay for testers. The Committee directs the Commission to maintain its current restriction on the use of Federal funds for this purpose and to focus its resources on reducing the backlog of current charges pending at the EEOC rather than prioritizing systemic cases in which no complaint was filed by an actual/former employee or applicant.

Backlog reduction.—The Committee expects the EEOC to continue to prioritize inventory reduction and to examine new ways to address the backlog and increase productivity. EEOC shall provide an annual report on the backlog, to include data on the number and pendency of charges, on any changes to EEOC's priority charge handling procedures, and the effect of such changes on inventory reduction.

Conciliation.—The Committee is concerned with the EEOC's pursuit of litigation absent good faith conciliation efforts. The Committee directs the EEOC to engage in such efforts before undertaking litigation.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$84,500,000 for the International Trade Commission (ITC), which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$47,000,000 below the request.

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

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

Building lease.—The Committee is aware that the ITC’s current building lease is scheduled to expire in August 2017. The Committee directs ITC to submit a report, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, identifying lower cost alternatives.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee recommends \$300,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which is \$75,000,000 below fiscal year 2015 and \$152,000,000 below the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The bill continues restrictions on the uses of LSC funding. None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the LSC shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the LSC shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2015 and 2016, respectively.

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

The Committee directs LSC to ensure grantees, to the extent required by State law and court rulings, reimburse attorney’s fees in cases in which they are responsible for attorney’s fees.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$3,340,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$91,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$54,250,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and \$2,018,000 below the request.

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

U.S.-India bilateral trade and investment.—The Committee notes the importance of U.S.-India bilateral trade and investment. However, the Committee is concerned that India, while striving to improve its economic growth, has been enacting a series of policies to increase domestic manufacturing and protect domestic industries and agricultural production that discriminate against U.S. exports and investment. The Committee is concerned about the standards of IP protection and forced localization measures, as well as the unfair treatment by India of U.S. exports of American-produced boric acid, the illegal rebranding and smuggling of U.S.-grown almonds into India, and a whole host of other market access issues. The Committee understands the Trade Representative has raised these unfair barriers to trade multiple times with the Indian government and supports the efforts of USTR to resolve these issues.

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

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$5,121,000 for the State Justice Institute, which is the same as fiscal year 2015 and the request.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

Section 501 prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes unless expressly authorized by law.

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

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

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

Section 505 prohibits a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments funds for existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds. For the Department of Justice, the notification requirement is 45 days in advance.

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

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

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

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

Section 510 limits the obligation of receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund at \$2,705,164,000 during fiscal year 2016, an increase of \$344,164,000 above the fiscal year 2015 level of obligations. This language is continued to ensure that a stable level of funds will remain available for the program, despite inconsistent levels of fines deposited annually into the Fund.

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

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

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

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

Section 515 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks. Any acquisition of such an information system is contingent upon the development of a risk mitigation strategy and a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered by this section shall consult with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other relevant agencies when reviewing supply chain risks and making a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. The FBI is working to develop standards that agencies should use when assessing acquisition risks. Each department or agency covered by this section is directed to ensure it is following the criteria established by the FBI and the National Institute of Standards and Technology when acquiring or renewing certain information systems. Each department or agency covered under this section shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate describing reviews and assessments of risk made pursuant to this section and any associated findings or determinations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 522 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2016 until

the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2016.

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

(RESCISSIONS)

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

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

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

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act for the transfer or release of certain individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions.

Section 528 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house certain individuals who, as of June 24, 2009, were located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or control of the Department of Defense.

Section 529 requires, when practicable, the use of funds in this Act to purchase light bulbs that have the "Energy Star" or "Federal Energy Management Program" designation.

Section 530 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 531 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA or OSTP have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 532 permanently prohibits funds from being used to deny the importation of shotgun models if no application for the importation of such models, in the same configuration, had been denied prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

Section 533 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 534 requires each department and agency funded in the bill to submit spending plans.

Section 535 prohibits funds made available by this Act to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification.

Section 536 prohibits the use of funds to relinquish the responsibility of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration with respect to Internet domain name system functions.

Section 537 prohibits funds from being used to require a person licensed under section 923 of title 18, United States Code, to report information to the Department of Justice regarding the sale of multiple rifles or shotguns to the same person.

Section 538 requires the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation to provide inspectors general with timely information.

Section 539 requires a monthly report from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy on travel to China.

Section 540 prohibits funds to facilitate, permit, license, or promote certain exports to Cuba. This section does not apply to exports permitted under the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000.

Section 541 prohibits funds for the termination of the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

Section 542 establishes a Spending Reduction Account.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: May 20, 2015

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey

Description of Motion: To allow the Attorney General to deny transfers of firearms to persons known or suspected to be engaged in conduct related to terrorism.

Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea

Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Mr. Israel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppertsberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Jolly
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rigell
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: May 20, 2015

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016

Motion by: Mr. Price

Description of Motion: To increase the funding level for National Science Foundation, Research and Related Activities by \$202,655,000.

Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 30 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Farr
 Mr. Fattah
 Mr. Honda
 Mr. Israel
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Crenshaw
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Dent
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Jolly
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mr. Rigell
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 3

Date: May 20, 2015

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey

Description of Motion: To provide \$249,500,000 in funding for the COPS hiring program.

Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 30 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Farr
 Mr. Fattah
 Mr. Honda
 Mr. Israel
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee
 Mrs. Lowey
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Quigley
 Ms. Roybal-Allard
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mr. Ryan
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Crenshaw
 Mr. Culberson
 Mr. Dent
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Fortenberry
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Graves
 Dr. Harris
 Ms. Herrera Beutler
 Mr. Jenkins
 Mr. Jolly
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. Palazzo
 Mr. Rigell
 Mrs. Roby
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rooney
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Yoder
 Mr. Young

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

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

Department of Commerce:	
National Technical Information Service	10,000,000
Department of Justice:	
Working Capital Fund	100,000,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses	120,000,000
U.S. Marshals Service, Federal Prisoner Detention	69,500,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities:	
Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	15,000,000
Office of Justice Programs	40,000,000
Community Oriented Policing Services	20,000,000

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

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

In title I, under Bureau of the Census, Periodic Censuses and Programs, language is included to transfer funds to the Department of Commerce, Office of Inspector General.

Under U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to transfer funds to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the Federal Employees Health Benefit Fund, the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Fund, and the Department of Commerce, Office of Inspector General.

Under National Institute of Standards and Technology, Scientific and Technical Research and Services, language is included allowing for transfers to the Working Capital Fund.

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

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction, language is included to transfer funds to the Department of Commerce, Office of the Inspector General.

Section 103 provides for the transfer of funds between Department of Commerce appropriations in certain circumstances.

In title II, General Administration, Justice Information Sharing Technology, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds.

Under General Administration, Administrative Review and Appeals, language is included to transfer funds to the Executive Office

for Immigration Review from fees deposited in the Immigration Examinations Fee account.

Under Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

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

Under National Security Division, Salaries and Expenses, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

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

Section 205 provides language for the transfer of funds between Department of Justice appropriations in certain circumstances.

In title III, under National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Administrative Provisions, language is included providing for the transfer of funds between appropriations in certain circumstances.

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

Under National Science Foundation, Administrative Provisions, language is included providing for the transfer of funds between appropriations in certain circumstances.

Under General Provisions, Section 508 provides for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

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

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

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

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

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

Language is included for a number of accounts placing limitations on representation and reception allowances in order to reduce the amount of money that would otherwise be spent on these activities. The bill also provides that a number of appropriations shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year. While these provisions are not specifically authorized for all of the

items, it is deemed desirable to include such language for certain programs in order to provide for orderly administration and effective use of funds.

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

Under Bureau of Industry and Security, Operations and Administration, the language provides for no-year availability of funds. Language is included regarding the costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services abroad; payment of tort claims; official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers; and purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use without regard to any price limitation established by law. In addition, language is included regarding the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Finally, language is recommended providing that payments and contributions collected and accepted for materials or services may be retained for use in covering the cost of those activities and other communications.

Under Economic Development Administration, Economic Development Assistance Programs, the language provides for no-year availability of funds.

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

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

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

Under Bureau of the Census, Current Surveys and Programs, language is included providing that funds may be used for col-

lecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics and for promotion, outreach and marketing activities. Language is also included requiring the collection of certain data in a certain survey.

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

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

Also, under Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction, language is included allowing recoveries and unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated to be available for the administration of all open grants until their expiration.

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

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

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

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

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

Also, under Procurement, Acquisition and Construction, language is included providing for three-year availability for funds, except for construction funds, which are available until expended. Language is also included providing that certain funds be derived from various sources. In addition, language is included specifying that deviations from amounts included in the report accompanying the Act shall be subject to section 505 of this Act. Language is included regarding the submission of certain materials in support of construction budget requests. Finally, language is included transferring an amount to the OIG.

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

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

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

Under Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Under Renovation and Modernization, language is included making funds available until expended for security systems and blast-resistant windows.

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

Section 101 makes funds available for advanced payments only upon certification of officials designated by the Secretary that such payments are considered to be in the public interest.

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

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

Section 104 extends Congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs.

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

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

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

Section 108 prohibits the National Technical Information Service from charging customers for certain publications, except under certain conditions and requires charges be limited to recovering costs.

Section 109 provides the Secretary with the authority to waive bond requirements for the construction, alteration, or repair of vessels.

Section 110 permits use of certain unobligated balances for certain activities authorized by the Revitalizing American Manufacturing Act.

In title II, Department of Justice, under General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for an amount for security and construction of Department of Justice facilities, which shall remain available until expended.

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

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

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

Under Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities, language is included providing not to exceed \$20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General. Language is also included providing for rental of space in the District of Columbia. Language is included making an amount available until expended for litigation support contracts. In addition, language is included making certain funds available to INTERPOL available until expended. Also, language is included limiting the amount of funds for official representation and reception expenses available to INTERPOL Washington. Furthermore, language is included providing funds to the Civil Rights Division for expenses associated with election monitoring, authority to reimburse the Office of Personnel Management for such expenses, and availability of such funds until expended. Finally, language is included for expenses associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

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

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

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

Moreover, under Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, language is included regarding contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses. In addition, language is included regarding funds for construction of buildings for safesites, armored and other vehicles, and telecommunication equipment. The language also provides for no-year availability of funds. In addition, language is included providing no funds may be transferred pursuant to section 205 of this Act.

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

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

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

In addition, under Federal Prisoner Detention, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included providing that the United States Marshals Service shall

be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System. In addition, language is included limiting the amount of funds considered "funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance". Finally, language is included transferring to this account unobligated balances from funds appropriated in prior years to the Detention Trustee.

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

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

Under Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Language is included providing for a limitation on representational expenses.

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

Under Drug Enforcement Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for funds to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character. Language is also included allowing conduct of drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs. In addition, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Finally, language is included providing for a limitation on representational expenses.

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, under Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, language is included making available funds for its administrative expenses, and for certain services, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current prescribed accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures which such accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

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

Also, under State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, language is included to provide for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included regarding an Officer Robert Wilson III memorial Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative, domestic radicalization research, juvenile indigent defense and convention security grants. In addition, language is included regarding Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities. Furthermore, language is included regarding local government use of funds

to increase the number of law enforcement officers. Language is also included regarding DNA training and education for law enforcement, correctional personnel, and court officers. Finally, the language specifies appropriations for various programs within the Office of Justice Programs.

In addition, under Juvenile Justice Programs, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included waiving a provision of law with respect to funding for missing and exploited children programs. Finally, the language delineates certain amounts for various programs under this heading.

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

Under Community Oriented Policing Services, Community Oriented Policing Services Programs, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included requiring that balances available through deobligations only be available through reprogramming. In addition, language is included regarding transfers of funds for anti-methamphetamine activities. There is further language regarding certain time limitations under the Second Chance Act. Finally, the language delineates certain amounts for various programs under this heading.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 217 withholds certain funds from obligation for several Department of Justice agencies until the Attorney General has demonstrated that recommendations from the Office of Inspector General with regard to addressing employee misconduct have been or are in the process of being implemented.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under Safety, Security and Mission Services, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language

is also included to limit official reception and representation expenses.

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

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

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

Under National Science Foundation, Research and Related Activities, language is included that provides for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included that governs funding availability for polar research and operational support. In addition, language is included providing that certain receipts may be credited to this appropriation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under Legal Services Corporation, Payment to the Legal Services Corporation, language is included regarding pay for officers and employees. Language is also included delineating amounts for specific programs and regarding authorities to transfer funds. In addition, language is included designating the Legal Services Corpora-

tion as an agency of the Federal Government for the purposes of reprogramming.

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

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

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

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

Section 501 prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes unless expressly authorized by law.

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

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

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

Section 505 specifies requirements for the reprogramming of funds.

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

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

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

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

Section 510 limits the obligation of certain funds.

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

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

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

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

Section 515 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks. Language is also included making such acquisition contingent upon the development of a risk mitigation strategy and a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 522 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2016 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2016.

Section 523 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee cer-

tifies that the organization has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

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

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

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

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act for the transfer or release of certain individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions.

Section 528 prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house certain individuals who, as of June 24, 2009, were located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or control of the Department of Defense.

Section 529 requires, when practicable, the use of funds in this Act to purchase light bulbs that have the “Energy Star” or “Federal Energy Management Program” designation.

Section 530 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 531 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA or OSTP have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 532 permanently prohibits funds from being used to deny the importation of shotgun models if no application for the importation of such models, in the same configuration, had been denied prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

Section 533 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 534 requires each department and agency funded in the bill to submit spending plans.

Section 535 prohibits funds made available by this Act to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification.

Section 536 prohibits the use of funds to relinquish the responsibility of the National Telecommunications and Informa-

tion Administration with respect to Internet domain name system functions.

Section 537 prohibits funds from being used to require a person licensed under section 923 of title 18, United States Code, to report information to the Department of Justice regarding the sale of multiple rifles or shotguns to the same person.

Section 538 requires the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation to provide inspectors general with timely access to information.

Section 539 requires a monthly report from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy on travel to China.

Section 540 prohibits funds to facilitate, permit, license, or promote certain exports to Cuba.

Section 541 prohibits funds for the termination of the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

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

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS
Fiscal Year 2016
(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of au- thorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Department of Commerce:				
International Trade Administration				
Operations and Administration				
Export Promotion Activities	1996	such sums	264,885	**
Bureau of Industry and Security				
Operations and Administration	1994	such sums	34,747	110,000
Economic Development Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	2008	such sums	30,832	37,000
Economic Development Assistance Programs	2008	various	349,100	213,000
Public Works and Economic Development Act Programs	2008	500,000		(202,000)
Minority Business Development Agency				
Minority Business Development	n/a	n/a	n/a	32,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis	n/a	n/a	n/a	100,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	1993	17,900	18,493	35,200
National Institute of Standards and Technology				
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2013	676,700	609,514	675,000
Industrial technology services	2013	241,709	140,316	130,000
Manufacturing extension partnerships	2013	(165,100)	(126,088)	(130,000)
Construction of research facilities	2013	121,300	58,874	50,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				
Operations, Research and Facilities				
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	1993	1,589,081	202,172	†
Climate and air quality research activities	1993	(103,877)	*	*
Atmospheric research activities	1993	(44,781)	*	*
National Ocean Service	1993	121,183	150,864	466,500
Coral Reef Conservation	2004	(16,000)	(16,000)	(26,000)
Coastal Zone Management	1999	(55,300)	(52,700)	(105,000)
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005	(40,000)	(57,958)	(45,000)
National Marine Fisheries Services		various		†
Endangered Species Act Activities	1992	6,750	†	†

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued
 Fiscal Year 2016
 (dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Marine Mammal Protection Act Activities	1999	34,768	†	†
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program Activities	2000	110,470	†	†
National Weather Service				
Operations and research activities	1993	385,822	*	*
Public warning and forecast systems	1993	132,034	*, ‡	*, ‡
NESDIS				
Satellite observing systems activities (NESDIS)	1993	336,000	*, ‡	*, ‡
Data and information services activities	1993	39,596	10,300	*, ‡
Program Support				
Executive Direction and Administrative Activities	1993	75,750	25,000	215,300
Marine Services	1993	68,518	61,200	175,000
Aircraft Services	1993	10,336	9,500	31,600
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction				
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	1997	such sums	8,000	11,700
Fleet modernization and replacement	2009	90,000	80,000	65,000
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery				
Departmental Management				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	50,000
Renovation and Modernization	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,989
Department of Justice:				
General Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	181,561	105,805	105,000
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009	204,152	80,000	25,842
Administrative review and appeals	2009	243,291	270,000	426,791
Office of Inspector General	2009	81,922	80,681	92,000
United States Parole Commission				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	12,711	12,570	13,308
Legal Activities				
Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities	2009	764,526	805,655	885,000
Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division	2009	162,488	157,788	162,246
Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys	2009	1,829,194	1,851,336	1,995,000
Salaries and Expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2009	1,429	1,823	2,326

Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009	203,755	168,300	270,000
Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service	2009	10,977	9,873	13,000
United States Marshals Service	2009	900,178	954,000	2,289,081
Salaries and Expenses		\$	(960,000)	(1,220,000)
Construction		\$	(4,000)	(11,000)
Federal Prison Detention ¹	2009	1,858,509	1,355,319	(1,058,081)
National Security Division				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	95,000
Interagency Law Enforcement				
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009	744,593	515,000	510,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009	6,480,608	7,301,191	8,547,768
Salaries and Expenses		\$	(7,182,700)	(8,489,786)
Construction		\$	(153,491)	(57,982)
Drug Enforcement Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	1,930,462	1,959,084	2,073,945
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	1,038,939	1,078,215	1,250,000
Federal Prison System	2009	5,698,292	6,171,561	7,181,500
Salaries and Expenses		\$	(5,600,792)	(6,951,500)
Buildings and Facilities		\$	(575,807)	(230,000)
Office on Violence Against Women				
Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence against Women				16,000
Family Civil Justice				
Court Training and Improvements Program	2011	various	n/a	
Safe Havens Program	2011	5,000	1	
Consolidated Youth-oriented Program		20,000	1	
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000
Grants to Assist Children and Youth Exposed to Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	#
Supporting Teens Through Education Program	2011	5,000	1	#
Services to Advocate and Respond to Youth	n/a	n/a	n/a	#
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	2015	1,000	940	1,000
Indian Country—Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	500
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Office of Justice Programs				
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012	1,095,000	470,000	409,000
Domestic Radicalization Research	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4,000)
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(15,000)
Bulletproof Vests Partnerships	2012	50,000	24,000	(22,500)

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued
 Fiscal Year 2016
 (dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Juvenile Indigent Defense	n/a	n/a	n/a	(2,500)
Convention security	n/a	n/a	n/a	(20,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011	950,000	1	220,000
Drug Courts	2008	70,000	15,200	41,000
Mentally Ill Offender Act	2014	50,000	9,000	7,000
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	2009	75,000	5,500	2,000
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	2009	such sums	18,000	20,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000
NICS Initiative		various		73,000
NICS Act Record Improvement Program	2013	125,000	12,000	**
National Criminal History Improvement Program	2013	62,500	6,000	**
DNA Initiative				
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	2014	151,000	117,000	117,000
Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	2009	5,000	5,000	4,000
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants	2014	30,000	4,000	4,000
Veterans Treatment Courts	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	2010	40,000	15,000	13,000
NamUs	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,400
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	75,000
Juvenile Justice Programs				
Youth Mentoring Grants	2007	such sums	**	95,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	2005	8,481	11,000	19,000
Missing and Exploited Children Programs		various	**	68,000
AMBER Alert grants	2004	**	**	**
Community Oriented Policing Services				
Transfer to DEA for Methamphetamine Lab Cleanups	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000
Community Trust Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	52,500
Collaborative Reform	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)
Body-worn Camera Partnership	n/a	n/a	n/a	(15,000)
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(27,500)

Research and statistics on community trust	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	2010	55,000	100,000	68,000
Community Teams to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Backlog	n/a	n/a	n/a	41,000
Tribal Assistance		various		30,000
Tribal Courts	2004	such sums	(8,000)	**
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	n/a	n/a	n/a	**
Indian Prison Grants	2000	(2,753)	(5,000)	**
Training/TA Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	**
Regional information sharing activities	2003	100,000	29,000	35,000
Science:				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration				
Science	2013	5,509,600	5,047,447	5,237,500
Aeronautics	2013	590,000	559,301	600,000
Space Technology	2013	515,000	629,950	625,000
Exploration	2013	5,264,000	3,814,041	4,759,300
Space Operations	2013	4,253,300	3,878,802	3,957,300
Education	2013	145,700	122,654	119,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2013	3,276,800	2,770,012	2,768,600
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Remediation	2013	366,900	667,236	425,000
Office of Inspector General	2013	38,700	37,287	37,400
National Science Foundation				
Research and Related Activities	2013	6,637,849	5,870,974	5,983,645
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	2013	236,764	192,488	200,030
Education and Human Resources	2013	1,041,762	878,799	866,000
Agency Operations and Award Management	2013	363,670	293,780	325,000
Office of the National Science Board	2013	4,906	4,357	4,370
Office of Inspector General	2013	15,049	13,933	15,160
Related Agencies:				
Commission on Civil Rights				
Salaries and Expenses	1995	9,500	8,904	9,200
International Trade Commission				
Salaries and Expenses	2004	57,240	58,295	84,500
Legal Services Corporation				
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	1980	205,000	300,000	300,000
Marine Mammal Commission				
Salaries and Expenses	1999	1,750	1,240	3,340
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative				
Salaries and Expenses	2004	33,108	41,552	54,250

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Fiscal Year 2016
(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of au- thorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
State Justice Institute				
Salaries and Expenses	2008	7,000	3,760	5,121

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

† Authorization covers multiple lines in the NOAA control table.

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

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

¶ This was formerly the "General Administration, Detention Trustee" account.

|| The authorization for this program expired in FY2011. Since the government was funded by a full-year continuing resolution, the Committee did not provide a specific appropriation for this program.

These programs have been combined into the Consolidated Youth-oriented Program.

** The recommendation includes an overall amount for tribal assistance but does not specify amounts for each particular program.

†† The authorization for this program expired in FY2007. Since the government was funded by a full-year continuing resolution, the Committee did not provide a specific appropriation for this program.

** The recommendation does not provide a specific amount for this program.

COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority and outlays provided in the bill with the appropriate allocations made under section 302(b) of the Budget Act:

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

[In millions of dollars]

	302b allocation		This bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
General purposes discretionary	51,378	62,400	51,378	* 62,141
Mandatory	319	320	319	* 320

* Includes outlays from prior year budget authority.

FIVE YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year outlay projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill, as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office:

[In millions of dollars]

Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:	
2016	* 40,628
2017	13,250
2018	3,630
2019	- 23
2020	4,726

* Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments:

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local government	- 7,959	* 400

* Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

Pursuant to section 3(g) of H. Res. 5 (114th Congress), no provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of

Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

Pursuant to section 3(i) of H. Res. 5 (114th Congress), the bill does not direct any rule making.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL)
AUTHORITY

The following table provides a detailed summary, for each department and agency, comparing the amounts recommended in the bill with fiscal year 2015 enacted amounts and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2016:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration.....	472,000	506,750	472,000	---	-34,750
Offsetting fee collections.....	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000	---	---
Direct appropriation.....	462,000	496,750	462,000	---	-34,750
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration.....	66,500	79,086	74,000	+7,500	-5,086
Defense function.....	36,000	36,000	36,000	---	---
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security.....	102,500	115,086	110,000	+7,500	-5,086
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs.....	213,000	227,500	213,000	---	-14,500
Salaries and expenses.....	37,000	45,528	37,000	---	-8,528
Total, Economic Development Administration.....	250,000	273,028	250,000	---	-23,028
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development.....	30,000	30,016	32,000	+2,000	+1,984

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses.....	100,000	113,849	100,000	---	-13,849
Bureau of the Census					
Salaries and expenses.....	248,000	---	---	-248,000	---
Current Surveys and Programs.....	---	277,873	265,000	+265,000	-12,873
Periodic censuses and programs (old structure).....	840,000	---	---	-840,000	---
Periodic censuses and programs (new structure).....	---	1,222,101	848,000	+848,000	-374,101
Total, Bureau of the Census.....	1,088,000	1,499,974	1,113,000	+25,000	-386,974
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	38,200	49,232	35,200	-3,000	-14,032
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding.....	3,458,000	3,272,000	3,272,000	-186,000	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-3,458,000	-3,272,000	-3,272,000	+186,000	---
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office	---	---	---	---	---
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services.....	675,500	754,661	675,000	-500	-79,661
(transfer out).....	(-2,000)	(-2,000)	(-2,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Industrial Technology Services.....	138,100	306,000	130,000	-8,100	-176,000
Manufacturing extension partnerships.....	(130,000)	(141,000)	(130,000)	---	(-11,000)
Advanced manufacturing technology consortia.....	(8,100)	(15,000)	---	(-8,100)	(-15,000)
Manufacturing innovation institutes coordination..	---	(150,000)	---	---	(-150,000)
Construction of research facilities.....	50,300	59,000	50,000	-300	-9,000
Working Capital Fund (by transfer).....	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	---	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology.....	863,900	1,119,661	855,000	-8,900	-264,661
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities.....	3,202,398	3,413,360	3,147,877	-54,521	-265,483
(by transfer).....	(116,000)	(130,164)	(130,164)	(+14,164)	---
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out).....	(-116,000)	(-130,164)	(-130,164)	(-14,164)	---
Subtotal.....	3,202,398	3,413,360	3,147,877	-54,521	-265,483
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction.....	2,179,225	2,498,679	1,960,034	-219,191	-538,645
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.....	65,000	58,000	65,000	---	+7,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund.....	350	350	350	---	---
Fisheries Finance Program Account.....	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000	---	---
Pacific groundfish fishing capacity reduction loan...	---	10,300	---	---	-10,300
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	5,440,973	5,974,689	5,167,281	-273,712	-807,428

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses.....	56,000	71,095	50,000	-6,000	-21,095
Renovation and Modernization.....	4,500	24,062	3,989	-511	-20,073
Office of Inspector General.....	30,596	35,190	32,000	+1,404	-3,190
Total, Departmental Management.....	91,096	130,347	85,989	-5,107	-44,358
Total, title I, Department of Commerce.....					
(by transfer).....	8,466,669	9,802,632	8,210,450	-256,219	-1,592,182
(transfer out).....	118,000	132,164	132,164	+14,164	---
	-118,000	-132,164	-132,164	-14,164	---
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	111,500	119,437	105,000	-6,500	-14,437
Justice Information Sharing Technology.....	25,842	37,440	25,842	---	-11,598
Total, General Administration.....	137,342	156,877	130,842	-6,500	-26,035
Administrative review and appeals.....	351,072	488,381	426,791	+75,719	-61,590
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Direct appropriation.....	347,072	484,381	422,791	+75,719	-61,590

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General.....	88,577	93,709	92,000	+3,423	-1,709
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	13,308	13,547	13,308	---	-239
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	885,000	1,037,386	885,000	---	-152,386
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	7,833	9,358	8,000	+167	-1,358
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	162,246	164,977	162,246	---	-2,731
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-100,000	-124,000	-124,000	-24,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	62,246	40,977	36,246	-24,000	-2,731
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys.....	1,960,000	2,032,216	1,995,000	+35,000	-37,216
United States Trustee System Fund.....	225,908	228,107	225,908	---	-2,199
Offsetting fee collections.....	-225,908	-162,000	-162,000	+63,908	---
Direct appropriation.....	---	66,107	63,908	+63,908	-2,199
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	2,326	2,374	2,326	---	-48
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	270,000	270,000	270,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service.....	12,250	14,446	13,000	+750	-1,446
Assets Forfeiture Fund.....	20,514	20,514	---	-20,514	-20,514
Total, Legal Activities.....	3,220,169	3,493,378	3,275,480	+55,311	-217,898

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,195,000	1,230,581	1,220,000	+25,000	-10,581
Construction.....	9,800	15,000	11,000	+1,200	-4,000
Federal Prisoner Detention.....	495,307	1,454,414	1,058,081	+562,774	-396,333
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, United States Marshals Service.....	1,700,107	2,699,995	2,289,081	+588,974	-410,914

National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses.....	93,000	96,596	95,000	+2,000	-1,596

Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement.....	507,194	519,301	510,000	+2,806	-9,301

Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,378,089	3,413,813	3,444,306	+66,217	+30,493
Counterintelligence and national security.....	4,948,480	5,000,812	5,045,480	+97,000	+44,668
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	8,326,569	8,414,625	8,489,786	+163,217	+75,161

Construction.....	110,000	68,982	57,982	-52,018	-11,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	8,436,569	8,483,607	8,547,768	+111,199	+64,161

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,400,000	2,463,123	2,445,459	+45,459	-17,664
Diversion control fund.....	-366,680	-371,514	-371,514	-4,834	---
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration.....	2,033,320	2,091,609	2,073,945	+40,625	-17,664
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,201,000	1,261,158	1,250,000	+49,000	-11,158
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses.....	6,815,000	7,204,158	6,951,500	+136,500	-252,658
Buildings and facilities.....	106,000	140,564	230,000	+124,000	+89,436
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	2,700	2,700	2,700	---	---
Total, Federal Prison System.....	6,923,700	7,347,422	7,184,200	+260,500	-163,222
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women: Prevention and prosecution programs.....	430,000	473,500	479,000	+49,000	+5,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics.....	111,000	151,900	---	-111,000	-151,900
State and local law enforcement assistance.....	1,241,000	1,142,300	1,015,400	-225,600	-126,900
Juvenile justice programs.....	251,500	339,400	183,500	-68,000	-155,900
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits.....	71,000	72,000	72,000	+1,000	---
Disability and education benefits.....	16,300	16,300	16,300	---	---
Subtotal.....	87,300	88,300	88,300	+1,000	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs.....	1,690,800	1,721,900	1,287,200	-403,600	-434,700
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs.....	208,000	303,500	237,500	+29,500	-66,000
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities.....	2,328,800	2,498,900	2,003,700	-325,100	-495,200
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....	27,030,158	29,240,480	27,888,115	+857,957	-1,352,365
TITLE III - SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy.....	5,555	5,566	5,555	---	-11

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science.....	5,244,700	5,288,600	5,237,500	-7,200	-51,100
Aeronautics.....	651,000	571,400	600,000	-51,000	+28,600
Space Technology.....	596,000	724,800	625,000	+29,000	-99,800
Exploration.....	4,356,700	4,505,900	4,759,300	+402,600	+253,400
Space Operations.....	3,827,800	4,003,700	3,957,300	+129,500	-46,400
Education.....	119,000	88,900	119,000	---	+30,100
Safety, Security and Mission Services.....	2,758,900	2,843,100	2,768,600	+9,700	-74,500
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration.....	419,100	465,300	425,000	+5,900	-40,300
Office of Inspector General.....	37,000	37,400	37,400	+400	---
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	18,010,200	18,529,100	18,529,100	+518,900	---
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities.....	5,866,125	6,118,780	5,916,125	+50,000	-202,655
Defense function.....	67,520	67,520	67,520	---	---
Subtotal.....	5,933,645	6,186,300	5,983,645	+50,000	-202,655
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction...					
Education and Human Resources.....	200,760	200,310	200,030	-730	-280
Agency Operations and Award Management.....	866,000	962,570	866,000	---	-96,570
	325,000	354,840	325,000	---	-29,840

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the National Science Board.....	4,370	4,370	4,370	---	---
Office of Inspector General.....	14,430	15,160	15,160	+730	---
Total, National Science Foundation.....	7,344,205	7,723,550	7,394,205	+50,000	-329,345
=====					
Total, title III, Science.....	25,359,960	26,258,216	25,928,860	+568,900	-329,356
=====					

TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES

Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses.....	9,200	9,413	9,200	---	-213
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	364,500	373,112	364,500	---	-8,612
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	84,500	131,500	84,500	---	-47,000
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	375,000	452,000	300,000	-75,000	-152,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,340	3,431	3,340	---	-91
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses.....	54,250	56,268	54,250	---	-2,018
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,121	5,121	5,121	---	---
Total, title IV, Related Agencies.....	895,911	1,030,845	820,911	-75,000	-209,934
=====					

TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS

DOC Departmental Management, Franchise Fund (rescission).....	-2,906	---	---	+2,906	---
DOC, National Technical Information Service (rescission).....	---	---	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
DOC, Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission).....	-5,000	---	---	+5,000	---
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission).....	-99,000	-55,000	-100,000	-1,000	-45,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DOJ, Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications (rescission).....	-2,000	---	---	+2,000	---
DOJ, Detention Trustee (rescission).....	-23,000	---	---	+23,000	---
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	-193,000	-304,000	---	+193,000	+304,000
FBI, Salaries and Expenses, nondefense (rescission)....	---	-49,000	-49,000	-49,000	---
FBI, Salaries and Expenses, defense (rescission).....	---	-71,000	-71,000	-71,000	---
DOJ, Salaries and expenses, general legal activities (rescission).....	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
DOJ, Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division (rescission).....	-6,000	---	---	+6,000	---
DOJ, Salaries and expenses, U.S. Attorneys (rescission).....	-9,000	---	---	+9,000	---
Federal Prisoner Detention (rescission).....	-188,000	-69,500	-69,500	+118,500	---
DOJ, ATF, Salaries and expenses (rescission).....	-3,200	---	---	+3,200	---
Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs (rescission).....	-16,000	-5,020	-15,000	+1,000	-9,980
Office of Justice programs (rescission).....	-82,500	---	-40,000	+42,500	-40,000
COPS (rescission).....	-40,000	-10,000	-20,000	+20,000	-10,000
=====					
Total, title V, General Provisions.....	-679,606	-563,520	-374,500	+305,106	+189,020
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand total.....					
Appropriations.....	61,073,092	65,768,653	62,473,836	+1,400,744	-3,294,817
Rescissions.....	(61,752,698)	(66,332,173)	(62,848,336)	(+1,095,638)	(-3,483,837)
	(-679,606)	(-563,520)	(-374,500)	(+305,106)	(+189,020)
(by transfer).....	118,000	132,164	132,164	+14,164	---
(transfer out).....	-118,000	-132,164	-132,164	-14,164	---

MINORITY VIEWS OF REP. NITA LOWEY AND REP. CHAKA FATTAH

We commend Chairman Rogers and Chairman Culberson for their overall efforts in assembling the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS) bill. We acknowledge that they have made an effort to fund several important public investments at healthy funding levels. However, this bill also demonstrates that the mindless austerity of sequestration is preventing a great many critical national needs from receiving the resources necessary to ensure public safety, boost economic development, deliver a cost-effective 2020 Census, and much more.

The House Republican “Work Harder for Less” budget resolution was opposed by every member on our side of the aisle because it makes it impossible to provide the funding necessary in the twelve appropriations bills to grow our economy and give hardworking Americans opportunity to succeed. Democrats much preferred the approach taken by the President, calling for an end to the sequester and more reasonable and realistic budgeting that could help families afford college, a home, and a secure retirement.

Refusing to adopt a sufficient overall allocation for discretionary investments has a significant impact on the initiatives in all the appropriations bills that grow the economy, create jobs, and make us more secure. Although we appreciate the chairman’s efforts, the grossly inadequate allocation creates shortcomings that are evident in the FY 2016 Commerce, Justice and Science bill.

While the Murray-Ryan plan was not perfect, another similar budget deal is essential for FY 2016 and beyond. Without such an agreement this year, our appropriations process is deeply imperiled. The sequester-level caps also would put discretionary funding at its lowest level, adjusted for inflation, since 2006. We must again act to ensure reasonable allocations for the important programs and investments funded through the appropriations process.

While the Commerce-Justice-Science bill has a great many shortcomings due to its woefully inadequate allocation, we do want to highlight several efforts to which we, in working with Chairman Culberson, have been able to devote strong funding, including the following:

- **Neuroscience:** Building on the work of the Interagency Working Group on Neuroscience, the bill provides an increase of \$37.5 million above FY 2015, and \$3 million above the Administration’s request for neuroscience activities at the National Science Foundation (NSF). This will allow NSF to continue its interdisciplinary approach to transforming our understanding of the mechanisms of the brain. Of the increase provided, \$3,000,000 is to begin implementation the National Brain Observatory, which will make use of the data infrastructure of the NSF, the Department of Energy’s national laboratory network, and other applicable agencies to help neuroscientists collect, standardize, manage, and analyze the large amounts of data that will result from research attempting to understand how the brain functions. In addition to the funding increase, the report directs NSF to continue to organize an annual international conference on neuroscience, convening government representatives, neuroscience researchers,

private entities, non-profit institutions and others to share research and foster collaboration around neuroscience research. We are on the cusp of significant breakthroughs related to the treatment of brain injuries, cognitive developmental disorders such as autism, and neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinson's and Alzheimer's that will have tremendous implications for the mental health of the American people and the cost of health care.

- **Youth Mentoring:** The bill provides \$95 million for Youth Mentoring. At a time when the number of people in Federal prison continues to rise, these programs are of vital importance in cutting the costs associated with crime and delinquency. We need to focus our resources on programs like these that provide early intervention to help positively influence the lives of our young people.

- **Weather Forecasting:** As noted below, strong funding levels are provided both for National Weather Service operating expenses as well as for weather research and for the procurement of two critical upcoming weather satellites.

The FY 2016 bill approved by the Committee provides net budget authority of \$51.4 billion, an increase of nearly \$1.3 billion above FY 2015. However, this comparison is very misleading, as significant differences in Asset Forfeiture Fund balances, rescissions, and scorekeeping adjustments exist between FY 2015 and FY 2016. When comparing total new discretionary budget authority between FY 2015 and FY 2016, the committee bill is essentially frozen at the FY 2015 level and a full \$3.5 billion below the President's FY 2016 request.

Within this allocation, the bill provides some increases to most federal law enforcement components and most federal science efforts. However, a large number of the CJS bill's ongoing and critical public investments simply do not receive adequate levels of resources in this bill, with many cut below current levels of effort. In particular, the bill contains very damaging cuts in state and local law enforcement, legal aid to the poor, climate research, and a number of other responsibilities. As the process moves forward, we hope to work with our colleagues on the other side to reform the overall budget framework and provide vital resources in these and other areas, while preserving the positive aspects of the bill. Given the wide array of public needs that must be funded at workable levels in this bill, our careful attention to all of these efforts is absolutely crucial.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

With regard to Title I of the bill, we appreciate the strong funding level for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), which will allow MBDA to continue to assist minority-owned enterprises as they work to create jobs across the country. There is a modest increase for the Regional Innovation Strategies program. The increase for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), while not quite up to the President's request, will allow BIS to continue its efforts to protect national security while coping with an increased workload of export license applications. Within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), there are strong finding levels for National Weather Service operating ex-

penses and near-term satellites, weather research, and certain NOAA fisheries programs.

At the same time, however, many important responsibilities in other areas are badly underfunded. The International Trade Administration and Economic Development Administration, both of which play very important roles in helping to create American jobs, are frozen at the current funding level and far below the President's request. The National Institute of Standards and Technology, which advances U.S. technological innovation and industrial competitiveness, is cut below FY 2015 and more than \$264 million below the President's request.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau are critical national institutions that enable policymakers and the general public to better understand and predict changes in the American economy and the health of American communities, which in turn helps inform good public policy. Yet both agencies are woefully underfunded in this bill.

In particular, the bill's funding level for the Census Bureau is completely shortsighted and would actually cost taxpayers billions more in the long run. The Bureau is cut nearly \$387 million below the President's request. This cut is completely unacceptable and will greatly damage the Bureau's 2020 Census preparations. Specifically, it would force huge reductions in 2020 Census systems research, development, and testing efforts, which are essential to ensuring that the 2020 Census operates in a more cost-effective manner than previous decennial censuses. The innovative census design options being tested by the Census Bureau include new methodologies to conduct address canvassing, innovative ways of optimizing self-response, the use of administrative records to reduce the nonresponse follow-up workload, and the use of technology to replace tasks traditionally conducted by temporary employees and their supervisors during field operations. These changes could potentially save taxpayers up to \$5 billion dollars at the end of this decade, compared to business-as-usual methods. But in order to ensure these cost-saving measures can be put in place in a timely manner, a significant amount of system research, development, and testing needs to be conducted over the next several years, in time to enable a complete end-to-end systems test in 2018. This end-to-end test, in turn, is absolutely critical—it is exactly what was missing from both the 2010 Census and other failed government information technology ventures that experienced billions in cost overruns as a result. In order to avoid seeing this happen again, Congress needs to sufficiently fund the Census Bureau, but the Bureau's funding level in this bill clearly falls far short of what is required.

Within NOAA, while weather forecasting and research are well-funded, we are greatly disappointed by damaging cuts in other areas. In particular, a number of programs important to the economic vitality of coastal and Great Lakes areas are cut below FY 2015 levels, including Coastal Zone Management Grants, Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, Fisheries Habitat Management and Restoration, Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring, and the National Estuarine Research Reserve System. In addition, no funding at all is provided for Regional Coastal Resilience Grants.

Furthermore, while the bill does provide full funding for the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite System, the Joint Polar Satellite System, and certain other weather observation infrastructure, no funding is provided for the Polar Follow-on, which the Administration proposed and an independent senior review team recommended as a way to help build backup redundancy into the polar-orbiting weather satellite system. In addition, no funding is provided for NOAA's request for a new ocean survey vessel. This request is part of a NOAA initiative to recapitalize its fleet. Without recapitalization, NOAA's fleet will decline by 50 percent between FY 2016 and FY 2028. These vessels perform a wide variety of critical missions, including repairing both weather buoys and tsunami detection buoys, and mapping the ocean floor to support nautical charts.

Furthermore, we are greatly disappointed that the Committee bill slashes funding for important climate science efforts of NOAA and its external partners. The Committee provides \$128 million for NOAA climate research, a cut of \$30 million (19%) below FY 2015 and \$60.8 million (32%) below the Administration's request. According to the third National Climate Assessment, released in May 2014, the average temperature in the U.S. increased by between 1.3 and 1.9 degrees Fahrenheit since recordkeeping began in 1895, with 80 percent of this increase occurring since 1970. The assessment noted that impacts related to climate change are already evident in many sectors and are expected to become increasingly disruptive across the nation throughout this century. For example, storm surge on top of the rise in sea level exacerbates coastal flooding during hurricanes. Climate change is also increasing the risks of respiratory stress from poor air quality, heat stress, and the spread of foodborne, insectborne, and waterborne diseases. These are just some examples of what we face as a result of climate change. We must fully fund NOAA's research in this area, which will greatly improve our nation's ability to understand and predict climate change and thus enhance our ability to plan and respond.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the Department of Justice (DOJ), a total of \$27.55 billion is provided, an increase of \$857 million above FY 15 and \$1.35 billion below the budget request. This increase is misleading, however, because last year, \$1.1 billion in unobligated balances were used to fund Federal Prisoner Detention.

The reduction of \$6.5 million from General Administration threatens the Attorney General's ability to manage a department responsible for enforcing the laws and defending the interests of the United States.

The Committee report mentions several important areas for increased efforts in the General Legal Activities divisions such as cybercrime and intellectual property enforcement, strengthening foreign law enforcement and prosecution, and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty reform. However, no additional funding is provided for these efforts or for the Administration's request for additional funding for increased civil rights enforcement.

We are encouraged that \$422.8 million is provided for Administrative Review and Appeals, \$75.7 million above FY 2015. The increase would fund additional judge teams, improve technology, and

establish a legal help desk. However, the funding level provided is \$61.6 million below the request. Proposals to provide direct representation for minors and to expand the Legal Orientation Program were not funded. These efforts are essential to both efficient operations of the courts and to ensure fair outcomes for individuals in immigration proceedings.

Increases above the FY 2015 level for Federal law enforcement and the Office of U.S. Attorneys will allow for continued efforts to conduct investigations, protect national security, and litigate civil and criminal cases.

We are pleased that the bill provides \$73 million for grants to improve the submission of records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, an increase of \$18 million above the request and the same as the FY 2015 level. Furthermore, the bill provides \$75 million for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, the same level of funding as proposed in the President's budget and provided last year. This funding will continue to support research and to help schools implement evidence-based approaches to improving school safety.

We are pleased that many important grant programs are protected through level funding or increases, including the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, Crime Victims Fund programs, the Byrne-JAG formula grant program, the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, the Youth Mentoring program, and the Office on Violence Against Women grant programs. However, moving the Victims of Trafficking Grants into the Violence Against Women program area creates the illusion of an increase above the Administration's request.

Within the Byrne-JAG account, \$20 million is provided for reimbursement for security costs at presidential nominating conventions. We would like to work to increase this to past levels as the process moves forward.

However, the bill slashes state and local grant programs at DOJ overall. These programs receive a massive \$325 million cut from the FY 2015 enacted level and \$495 million below the President's request. The bill eliminates the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics appropriations account, which provides funding for the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Institute of Justice. These agencies provide statistics, and research and evaluate programs. New bill language grants authority to shift other grant program funding to fund these activities, effectively further cutting into already low levels of funding for DOJ grant programs.

Several important grant programs are eliminated entirely, including the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, the Project Hope Opportunity Probation with Enforcement program, the Vision 21 program, Coverdell Forensic Science grants, the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction initiative, the National Center for Campus Public Safety, the Children Exposed to Violence Initiative, the John R. Justice grant program, and the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program.

Juvenile Justice programs overall are decimated, with a cut of \$68 million below FY 2015 and \$155.9 million below the request. This includes the elimination of the Community-Based Violence Initiative, the National Forum on Youth Violence, Part B formula grants, the Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive grant program,

the Children of Incarcerated Parents program, and a program targeting girls in the justice system. These eliminations would have severe consequences for at-risk and disadvantaged youth as well as those who depend on these resources to improve outcomes for these young people.

The most egregious of these cuts is the elimination of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) hiring program. This important public safety program is cut by \$180 million below FY 2015 and \$249.5 million below the request. Had it been funded at the request, this program would have provided for the hiring of approximately 1,300 new law enforcement professionals. The overall funding provided for the COPS account in the bill is misleading—of the \$237.5 million provided in the account, only \$5 million is for COPS-administered programs. Programs funded or requested in other accounts were moved into the COPS account to create the illusion of increased funding. While Byrne-JAG funding can be used for hiring, that is only one of many allowable uses—the program is not intended to target the hiring of new officers.

We are disappointed that most of the Administration's proposed new grant programs were not funded in the bill. For example, these initiatives would seek to improve equal access to justice, support better police-community relations, and combat violent extremism, among other activities. Moving forward, funding for these and other important programs should be included in the final FY 2016 CJS Appropriations Act.

SCIENCE

The Committee is to be commended for making National Science Foundation (NSF) funding a priority in the bill. The bill provides \$7.4 billion overall for NSF, \$50 million above the FY 2015 level and \$329.4 million below the request. For NSF's Research and Related Activities account, the bill provides \$5.98 billion, \$50 million above FY 2015 and \$202.7 million below the request.

However, we are disappointed that report language accompanying the bill is included that will force NSF to cut approximately \$257 million from two research directorates: Geosciences and the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences. This cut of 16% would have a devastating impact on research supported by these directorates, cutting research into areas as diverse as prediction of extreme weather, disaster preparedness, cybersecurity, and children's education and learning. Politically motivated cuts to science hinder discovery and innovation and seriously impair the United States' global competitiveness.

The bill provides a healthy overall total of \$18.5 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), equal to the request, though with both increases and decreases relative to the request. We are disappointed that while strong funding levels are included for most activities in the Science account, Earth Science is cut by \$89.6 million below FY 2015 and by \$264.4 million below the request. Increases above FY 2015 are provided for the Commercial Crew program, aimed at ensuring U.S. access to low Earth orbit on American-made spacecraft, and for Space Technology. However, both of these programs are below the requested levels.

IRRESPONSIBLE GUN RIDERS

We continued to be extremely troubled by the inclusion of gun-related riders, including one that would effectively prevent the enforcement of an existing requirement that Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) in four southwest border states report to the National Tracing Center on the sale of certain kinds of semi-automatic rifles favored by the Mexican drug cartels. This reporting requirement is narrow and targeted, applying only to the four border states (Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California), and only when a dealer sells two or more qualifying long guns to a single individual within five business days. Qualifying guns are rifles that (1) are semi-automatic; (2) are greater than .22 caliber; and (3) can hold a detachable magazine. It does not apply to shotguns or the vast majority of rifles regularly used for hunting or sporting purposes.

This reporting requirement is identical to one that has existed for decades for handguns, and in no way does it hinder the ability of any law-abiding person to purchase as many rifles as he desires. It is not an undue burden on FFLs, with the time to complete a multiple sales form estimated at 12 minutes and an estimated annual cost in employee time of only \$16.

This very limited reporting requirement has proven to be an important tool for Federal law enforcement in the effort to uncover illegal trafficking operations intended to supply semi-automatic weapons to the violent drug gangs across the border. According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), these multiple sales reports have thus far led to more than 200 defendants recommended for prosecution, including both alleged straw purchasers and others further up the firearms trafficking chain. Also according to ATF, the reporting requirement is forcing firearms traffickers to change tactics, making straw purchases more difficult and serving as a deterrent for many people who might have engaged in straw purchasing in the past.

This is not about gun control or compiling a registry of long gun owners. Information that does not become part of a trafficking investigation is purged from ATF records within two years. This is a law enforcement response to the evidence from successful tracings of weapons recovered in Mexico. These tracings show that a large number of these weapons were initially sold by licensed gun dealers in California, Arizona, New Mexico, or Texas.

In 2013, a unanimous panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed an earlier court finding that Federal law “unambiguously authorizes” this reporting requirement. This Committee simply has no business in tying the hands of law enforcement agencies as they attempt to carry out Federal law.

RELATED AGENCIES

The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) is irresponsibly cut by \$75 million below the FY 2015 level of \$375 million, when it should have received an increase. This is the lowest level since FY 1999 and is simply unacceptable. This misguided cut to the LSC will result in the termination of over 1,000 full-time staff including 430 attorney positions. In addition, grantees will be forced to close 85 offices, complete 150,000 fewer cases, and serve 350,000 fewer people.

The final FY 2015 CJS Act did provide a \$10 million increase above FY 2014. The President recognized the need for additional funding by recommending \$452 million in FY 2016 for the LSC. The harmful cut in the FY 2016 bill must be reversed.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

We are disappointed that the Committee did not adopt the Lowey amendment to allow the Department of Justice to block the sales of firearms to persons known or suspected to be engaged in conduct related to terrorism. Currently, Federal law prohibits nine categories of dangerous people from purchasing or owning firearms. However, Federal law does not allow the Attorney General the discretion to block a firearms purchase to an individual on a terror watch list. There have been consequences. On November 5, 2009, 13 people were shot and killed and 30 others wounded by Major Nidal Hasan, who was able to pass a background check and buy a handgun even though he was under investigation by the FBI for links to terrorism. We believe that allowing the Attorney General the discretion to block these purchases is a common sense approach that should be widely supported.

We are disappointed the Committee did not accept the Farr amendment to strike a new Cuba rider included in the bill. The rider appears to target certain categories of U.S. exports to Cuba authorized by the Obama Administration as part of its policy shift on Cuba. This bill is not the place to meddle in foreign policy. We are also deeply concerned by the way the Committee chose to deny a record vote on the Farr amendment to strike the Cuba rider.

CONCLUSION

In spite of all our concerns, we would like to reiterate our appreciation for Chairman Culberson's work with us on a number of issues. Within the constraints facing the bill, it does fund a number of the interests we have expressed. However, the shortcomings in this and other appropriations bills are many and very real. It is our firm hope that the Committee will be provided a sensible overall budget level which will provide a path forward for all of the FY 2016 Appropriations bills. We look forward to the day when allocations across all Subcommittees are returned to acceptable levels and to working with the Chairman and the Members of this Committee to advance the process.

NITA M. LOWEY.
CHAKA FATTAH.

