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COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2014

JULY 23, 2013.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2787]

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, 2014, and for other purposes.

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BILL TOTALS

The Committee recommends a total of $47,743,000,000 for the departments and agencies funded in this bill for fiscal year 2014, including $47,396,000,000 in discretionary budget authority. This level of discretionary budget authority is $2,814,000,000, or 5.6 percent, below the fiscal year 2013 level (defined as the amount provided within Public Law 113–6 and excluding emergency funding, the sequester pursuant to section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and any other adjustments imposed by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to section 3004 of Public Law 113–6). The recommended level is also $3,790,070,000, or 7.4 percent, below the budget request. Fiscal year 2013 emergency supplemental appropriations totaling $363,250,000 for departments and agencies funded under this bill were provided in Public Law 113–2. The recommendation for fiscal year 2014 does not include any new emergency supplemental appropriations.

Under account headings in this report, the Committee includes a comparison of the recommended fiscal year 2014 funding level to a fiscal year 2013 enacted level. In each case, the fiscal year 2013 enacted level is also defined as the amount provided within Public Law 113–6 and excluding emergency funding, the 251A sequester, and any other adjustments imposed by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to section 3004 of Public Law 113–6.

The funding allocation for the fiscal year 2014 bill reflects the critical need to rein in government expenditures in the face of extraordinary deficits. Spending reductions are an essential component of putting the Nation on the path to economic recovery, job creation and financial security. Reductions in discretionary spending, such as those included in the Committee recommendation, are one part of the overall effort that will be required to restore fiscal health. The Committee recommendation terminates 39 programs, resulting in savings of more than $500,000,000 from the fiscal year 2013 level and $600,000,000 from the President's request for these same programs.

OVERSIGHT AND BUDGET REVIEW

During its review of the fiscal year 2014 budget request and execution of appropriations for fiscal year 2013, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held 11 budget and oversight hearings. In addition to receiving testimony from Administration officials representing the departments and agencies funded in this bill, the Committee received testimony from expert witnesses, Members of Congress and 37 public witnesses. The Committee hearings are listed below:

Hearing	Hearing Date
Department of Commerce Inspector General	3/5/2013
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Inspector General	3/13/2013
Department of Justice Inspector General	3/14/2013
National Science Foundation Director	3/19/2013
Federal Bureau of Investigation Director	3/19/2013
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Administrator	3/20/2013
Members of Congress and Public Witnesses	3/21/2013
Acting Secretary of Commerce	4/11/2013
Drug Enforcement Administration Administrator	4/12/2013
Bureau of Prisons Director	4/17/2013
Attorney General	4/18/2013

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

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

The accurate and comprehensive reporting of balances enables the Committee to determine the amount of appropriations necessary to accomplish program purposes. The Committee recommendations under certain accounts in this report include direction concerning the use, or rescission, of unobligated balances.

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

MAJOR THEMES AND INITIATIVES

In the context of reducing overall discretionary spending in the bill, the Committee's funding recommendations focus resources on the areas of highest priority, reflecting the Committee's assessment of national priorities and ongoing challenges.

Law enforcement and national security.—Defending the Nation from both internal and external threats remains the Department of Justice's highest priority. This bill provides essential technological and human capital to detect, disrupt and deter threats to our national security. The bill provides $8.12 billion for the Federal Bu-

reau of Investigation. This level includes funding for counterterrorism efforts and to continue the development of capabilities to prevent and investigate cyber intrusions. The bill also provides $1.97 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and $1.14 billion for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). Funding for the ATF will maintain agent and inspector staffing levels to enforce existing gun laws. In addition, the bill includes a total of $1.8 billion in discretionary appropriations for Justice grant programs including $413 million for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution programs and $465 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants providing support for a broad range of State and local criminal justice needs.

More accurate and timely weather forecasts and warnings.—The mission of the National Weather Service is to provide forecasts and warnings for the protection of life and property and enhancement of the national economy. Recent events, including Superstorm Sandy and tornadoes in Oklahoma and elsewhere, remind us of the loss of life, tragedy and disruption that can result from severe weather. The bill includes $1.06 billion for the operations and systems of the National Weather Service, an increase of $8 million above the request. In addition, the bill provides the requested amounts for two next-generation National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) flagship weather satellite programs: the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) ($824 million); and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite–R Series (GOES–R) ($955 million). These amounts will allow NOAA to maintain acquisition and launch schedules and minimize any future gaps in data that are critical to forecast accuracy.

American innovation and competitiveness.—Investments in scientific research are a key to long-term economic growth. Basic research leads to innovation and improves the competitiveness of American businesses, leading, in turn, to positive impacts on the quality of life for all Americans. The bill includes $7.0 billion for the NSF for basic scientific research, and $784 million for research and standards work at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), including $120 million for Manufacturing Extension Partnerships to increase the competitiveness of the Nation's manufacturers. NASA's aeronautics research enables continuous innovation in the aviation and space industries. The bill includes $566 million for aeronautics research, an increase of $7 million above fiscal year 2013. An efficient patent process is also critical for innovation and economic growth. The bill provides $3.0 billion for the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), the full estimate of fee collections for fiscal year 2014, and an increase of $146 million above fiscal year 2013. Finally, the bill includes over $1 billion for science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) education programs across NSF, NASA and NOAA.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION BY TITLE

Department of Commerce.—In title I of the bill, for the Department of Commerce, the Committee recommends a total of $7.5 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is $198 million below fiscal year 2013 and $1 billion below the request. Highlights of the Committee's recommendation include:

- $3 billion for PTO, which is equal to the amount of fee collections estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, and an increase of $146 million, or 5 percent, above fiscal year 2013;
- $784 million for NIST, which is $25 million below fiscal year 2013, including $609 million for scientific and technical research and $120 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP); and
- $4.9 billion for NOAA, $89 million below fiscal year 2013. The bill supports critical weather forecasting programs, including the requested amounts of $824 million for JPSS development, and $955 million for GOES–R development. In addition, the bill includes $8 million above the request for National Weather Service local warnings and forecast operations and systems.

Department of Justice.—In title II of the bill, for the Department of Justice, the Committee recommends a total of $26.3 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is $720 million below fiscal year 2013 and $1.8 billion below the request. Highlights of the Committee's recommendation include:

- $8.1 billion for the FBI, an increase of $11 million above fiscal year 2013, including continuing funding for national security programs, investigations of cyber attacks, violent gang crime, and financial and mortgage fraud;
- $2.0 billion for the DEA, which is $43 million below fiscal year 2013, and an additional $335 million for prescription drug abuse regulatory and enforcement initiatives funded by diversion control fees;
- $6.7 billion for the Bureau of Prisons, which is $110 million below fiscal year 2013; and
- $1.8 billion for discretionary State and local law enforcement assistance, including $413 million for violence against women prevention and prosecution programs.

Science.—In title III of the bill, for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), NASA and NSF, the Committee recommends a total of $23.6 billion. Highlights of the Committee's recommendation include:

- $16.6 billion for NASA, which is $928 million below fiscal year 2013 and $1.1 billion below the request, including:
    - $3.6 billion for Exploration, including funding to keep NASA on schedule for upcoming Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle and Space Launch System flight milestones, and to continue progress on a commercial crew program;
    - $3.7 billion for Space Operations, continuing the operation of the International Space Station; and
    - $4.8 billion for Science programs, including $1.3 billion for planetary science to ensure the continuation of critical research and development programs that were imperiled by the President's request.
- $7 billion for the NSF, which is $259 million below fiscal year 2013 and $631 million below the request for basic scientific research and science education programs.

Related agencies.—In title IV of the bill, the Committee recommends a total of $800 million, a decrease of $71 million below fiscal year 2013 and $162 million below the request. Highlights of the Committee's recommendation include:

- $300 million for the Legal Services Corporation, which is $58 million below fiscal year 2013;
- $355 million for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which is $8 million below fiscal year 2013; and
- $50 million for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, which is $289,000 below fiscal year 2013.

CYBERSECURITY AT FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

In fiscal year 2013 the Committee directed each department and agency funded in this bill to submit an annual report to the Committee describing the cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against such department or agency and their consequences; the steps taken to prevent, mitigate or otherwise respond to such attacks; and the cybersecurity policies and procedures in place, including policies about ensuring safe use of computer and mobile devices by individual employees. The report shall include a description of all outreach efforts undertaken to increase awareness among employees and contractors of cybersecurity risks. The Committee expects each department and agency to submit the annual cybersecurity report for 2013 by February 5, 2014.

In addition, section 515 of the recommended bill requires the Departments of Commerce and Justice, NASA and NSF to assess the risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage before acquiring any information technology system. Furthermore, if those same agencies plan to acquire systems produced by entities owned, directed or subsidized by the People's Republic of China, they must first make a determination that to do so is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered under section 515 shall submit quarterly reports to the Committee describing any such assessments done, and in addition shall summarize the results of such assessments in the annual cybersecurity report described in the preceding paragraph.

REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

Section 505 of the bill contains language concerning the reprogramming of funds between programs, projects and activities. The Committee reminds the departments and agencies funded under 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 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 2014, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2014. As specified in section 505, the Committee expects that the Appropriations Subcommittees on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the House and Senate will be notified by letter a minimum of 15 days (or in the case of the Department of Justice 45 days) prior to any reprogramming of funds that—

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

Any reprogramming request shall include any out-year budgetary impacts and a separate accounting of program or mission impacts on estimated carryover funds. The Committee further expects any department or agency funded in this bill which plans a reduction-in-force to notify by letter the Committee 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 Com-

mittee and the budget and/or comptroller offices is essential for the Committee to fulfill the Constitutional appropriations responsibilities of Congress.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND MATH EDUCATION

The President's budget request for fiscal year 2014 included a major restructuring of Federal STEM education programs, including the consolidation of many STEM education activities underway government-wide into the National Science Foundation, the Department of Education and the Smithsonian Institution. The Committee supports the concept of improving efficiency and effectiveness through streamlining and better coordination, but does not believe that this particular restructuring proposal achieves that goal. The ideas presented in the budget request lack any substantive implementation plan and have little support within the STEM education community. In addition, the request conflicts with several findings and activities of the National Science and Technology Council Committee on STEM Education, most notably on the question of whether agency mission-specific fellowship and scholarship programs are a viable target of interagency coordination efforts. For these reasons, the Committee's recommendation does not adopt the pending interagency restructuring, and no funds provided in this bill shall be used to implement that proposal. Individual components of the request, such as the consolidation of programs within a particular agency or the termination of a program slated for consolidation, may be incorporated into the Committee's recommendation, but only on a case-by-case basis when such actions are independently justifiable. Details about any such instances can be found under the appropriate agency headings.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $451,000,000 in total resources for the programs of the International Trade Administration (ITA), which is $22,694,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $78,196,000 below the request. This amount is offset by $9,439,000 in estimated fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of $441,561,000. Funds shall be distributed as follows; any deviation shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Industry and Analysis	$53,000,000
Enforcement and Compliance	72,000,000
Global Markets	305,000,000
Executive Direction/Administration	21,000,000
Total	$451,000,000

Consolidation.—During fiscal year 2013, the Committee approved a consolidation within ITA that is expected to reduce administrative overhead and improve delivery of services. The Committee expects that this reorganization will enable ITA to enhance key export promotion programs; target emerging markets; expand market

access; and enforce trade agreements more aggressively. The Committee directs ITA to provide regular updates regarding implementation of the new organizational structure, with a particular emphasis on the merger of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (U.S.&FCS) with Market Access and Compliance into "Global Markets" and the consolidation of trade promotion programs into the new "Industry and Analysis" unit.

U.S.&FCS.—The Committee recommends $305,000,000 for Global Markets, which includes the U.S.&FCS. The Committee recognizes the important export promotion work done around the world by the U.S.&FCS and expects that funding for the U.S.&FCS will be prioritized under the consolidation.

U.S. Export Assistance Centers.—The Committee directs ITA to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act regarding plans to address concerns raised in the November 2012 Commerce Inspector General (IG) Report, *U.S. Export Assistance Centers Could Improve Their Delivery of Client Services and Cost Recovery Efforts.*

SelectUSA.—The recommendation does not include funds requested for the SelectUSA initiative. Active State and county programs exist that encourage foreign direct investment and data show that the U.S. remains a leading investment choice for foreign firms. The Committee instead directs ITA to concentrate efforts on its core mission of promoting the export of U.S. products and services and maintaining an aggressive enforcement and compliance program.

Interagency Trade Enforcement Center (ITEC).—The recommendation includes up to $6,300,000 for ITA's participation in the ITEC. The Committee expects that no funds provided under this account will be used to reimburse other agencies for non-ITA costs associated with ITEC or otherwise subsidize the costs of other agencies' participation in ITEC.

China antidumping and countervailing duty activities.—The Committee retains bill language directing ITA to spend no less than $16,400,000 for China antidumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities. The Committee directs ITA to submit a report no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act that describes how its antidumping and countervailing duties activities will continue and improve following the recent reorganization. This report shall also include a discussion of the access of small- and medium-sized enterprises to the remedies contained in the U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws and an analysis of the merits of including State and local governments as interested parties under the U.S. trade laws. The Committee is aware of a Government Accountability Office (GAO) review regarding these topics and expects this analysis to inform ITA's report to the Committee.

Trade enforcement remedies.—The Committee directs ITA, in cooperation with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), to employ all remedies authorized by World Trade Organization rules to counter the effects of the Chinese government's extensive subsidies and their impact on U.S. products and services. The Committee also directs the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with other relevant executive branch agencies, to assess the extent to which existing laws provide remedies against anticompetitive ac-

tions of Chinese state-owned or state-invested enterprises operating in the U.S. market. This assessment shall include for possible consideration additional legal remedies that may be necessary. The ITA shall submit this report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

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

Trade secrets.—The Committee is concerned about the insufficient level of attention given to trade secret theft and the pace at which it is being addressed by the U.S. government, particularly with respect to China. The Committee directs the Department of Commerce to submit a report no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act regarding efforts to address this issue, including any plans to address disclosure requirements for obtaining permits or licenses.

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.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $94,000,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), which is $5,885,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $18,095,000 below the request. Funds shall be distributed as follows; any deviation shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

Export Administration	$54,000,000
Export Enforcement	36,000,000
Management and Policy Coordination	4,000,000
Total	$94,000,000

Export Enforcement.—The Committee expects that continued export control reform will result in process efficiencies and savings. The Committee directs BIS to continue providing quarterly updates regarding these reforms and how these process improvements will enhance BIS' ability to conduct due diligence before an export license is granted and adequately conduct end-use checks, pre-license checks, and post-shipment verification.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $220,500,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the Economic Development Administration (EDA), which is $80,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $100,413,000 below the request.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation includes $184,500,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs, which is $716,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level and $97,500,000 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	$95,000,000
Planning	29,000,000
Technical Assistance	12,000,000
Research and Evaluation	1,500,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance	10,000,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	32,000,000
Innovative Manufacturing Loans	5,000,000
Total	$184,500,000

Shift from traditional economic development role.—The Committee remains concerned that EDA continues to propose a shift in focus away from providing economic development assistance to areas of the United States experiencing chronic high unemployment, underemployment, outmigration, and low per capita income. The fiscal year 2014 request for EDA includes more for programs authorized in the America COMPETES Act than for Public Works and Economic Development Act (PWEDA) programs. With the exception of the Innovative Manufacturing Loans noted below, the Committee rejects this shift in program focus. The hallmark of EDA has been its ability to provide struggling communities with small investments in order to achieve significant returns. The Committee again has prioritized funding for Public Works. The Committee reminds EDA to ensure that Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) programs do not interfere with EDA's mission to provide needed basic infrastructure to economically distressed communities. The Committee expects EDA to continue its efforts to assist communities impacted by economic dislocations in the coal and timber industries at no less than the fiscal year 2006 level and to prioritize assistance to distressed rural communities, particularly those with persistently high poverty levels. With the exception noted below, the Committee directs EDA to ensure that grant decision-making authority is maintained in the regional offices.

Repatriation grants.—Of the amount provided for EAA, EDA shall use $5,000,000 to continue efforts to encourage U.S. firms to relocate their manufacturing or services back to the United States. The Committee directs EDA to submit a report no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act describing the number and types of entities and industries that sought to take advantage of this program, as well as a list of grants approved during fiscal year 2013. The Committee encourages EDA to make prospective grantees aware of the Assessing Costs Everywhere (ACE) tool described under the Departmental Management heading of this report.

Innovative manufacturing loans.—The recommendation includes $5,000,000 for loan guarantees under section 26 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3721). The Committee expects all funding for this program, from fiscal year 2014 and prior years, to be administered in accordance with the program's legal requirements under 15 U.S.C. 3721 and not under the requirements of PWEDA. In addition, to ensure that limited

program funds are leveraged to the maximum extent in support of innovative technologies in manufacturing, the Committee directs the EDA to centrally administer all available program funds from fiscal year 2014 and prior years associated with this program, rather than first dividing funds among the EDA regions. In addition, the Committee is disappointed with EDA's timeline for implementation of this program, in which initial loan guarantees are not expected to be issued prior to 2015. The Committee directs EDA to expedite implementation of the program and to report to the Committee no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act on EDA's progress in this regard, including an updated timeline of projected steps toward issuance of initial loan guarantees. The Committee further directs EDA, as it implements this program, to consult with the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers (TAACs).—The Committee includes $10,000,000 for the TAACs. The Committee directs EDA to review the program, including any issues raised in recent IG and GAO reports on the Centers, and provide a report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act with recommendations for improving the program. The Committee expects EDA to include in this report any recommendations for increasing competition in this program.

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommendation includes $36,000,000 for EDA salaries and expenses (S&E), which is $796,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $2,913,000 below the request. The Committee understands that EDA used scarce S&E resources to participate in the SelectUSA program during fiscal year 2013 even though no funds were requested or provided for such purposes. The Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2014 does not include funding for SelectUSA.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommendation includes $27,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), which is $1,151,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $2,286,000 below the request.

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

end-to-end services for startup businesses, including ones that are minority-owned.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $93,430,000 for economics and statistical analysis, which is $4,917,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $10,618,000 below the request.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Committee recommends $844,738,000 for the Bureau of the Census, which is $44,460,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $137,746,000 below the request. The Committee expects Census to continue to provide the Committee with periodic updates on efforts to increase transparency with regard to the Census Working Capital Fund (WCF).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $238,873,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Census, which is $12,572,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $17,175,000 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:

Current Economic Statistics	$167,000,000
Current Demographic Statistics	69,373,000
Survey Development and Data Services	2,500,000
Total	$238,873,000

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $605,865,000 for periodic censuses and programs, which is $31,888,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $120,571,000 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:

Economic Statistics Programs:	
Economic Censuses	$114,000,000
Census of Governments	8,000,000
Demographic Statistics Programs:	
Intercensal Demographic Estimates	7,000,000
2020 Decennial Census	390,865,000
Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign	8,000,000
Geographic Support	50,000,000
Data Processing System	28,000,000
Total	$605,865,000

2020 Decennial Census.—The Committee recommends $390,865,000 for the 2020 Decennial Census. This level of funding to prepare for the next decennial census underscores the Committee's views that research and testing efforts are vital to ensuring that the 2020 Census is the most accurate and cost effective decennial yet. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to provide a baseline integrated schedule of research, testing, planning, decision-making, and other activities critical to the success of the 2020 Decennial Census no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act. This schedule shall include the assignment of resources for

each activity in order to better account for the cost effects of possible schedule slippage. As part of this baseline, the Census Bureau shall include a list of specific design choices for the 2020 Decennial, including for each decision: the planned timing of the decision; descriptions of the options under consideration; an estimate of the relative cost of each option and how that compares to the cost of elements of the 2010 Census activity being replaced, where possible; and an explanation of the expected quality differences between options, if any. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to consult with the GAO regarding this effort.

Information technology (IT) security.—The Committee expects the Census Bureau to continue efforts to improve operational efficiency and reduce costs by creating shared and reusable IT services that can be used to support all surveys and censuses. The Committee supports this effort as a way to economize and avoid major procurements that are developed for onetime use. The Committee is also aware that the Census Bureau is researching capabilities and requirements associated with a mobile computing infrastructure to support the use of multiple mobile devices by enumerators in collecting information from households and institutions. In pursuing these initiatives, the Committee also expects the Census Bureau to address concerns raised by the GAO in its 2013 report, *Information Security: Actions Needed by Census Bureau to Address Weaknesses,* which found that the Census Bureau has not fully implemented a comprehensive information security program to ensure that controls are effectively established and maintained. The GAO was critical of the Census Bureau for not documenting identified information security risks, updating certain security management program policies, adequately enforcing user requirements for security and awareness training, or implementing policies and procedures for incident response. The Committee directs the Census Bureau, in coordination with the IG and the Department's Chief Information Officer (CIO), to develop a plan to address the concerns raised by the GAO and provide a report to the Committee no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act regarding these efforts. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to coordinate these efforts with NIST to ensure compliance with security standards and best practices.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $42,874,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which is $2,257,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $9,248,000 below the request.

Broadband Technology Opportunities Program.—The Committee directs NTIA to continue submitting quarterly reports on the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program. NTIA shall include specific reporting on the seven projects that are supporting deployment of 700 MHz public safety broadband networks and describe how these projects will be coordinated with "FirstNet" established under Public Law 112–96. The Committee expects NTIA to con-

tinue providing periodic updates regarding all "FirstNet" activities at NTIA and NIST.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $3,024,000,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), the full amount of fiscal year 2014 fee collections estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. The spending authority provided represents an increase of $145,816,000, or 5 percent, above fiscal year 2013. The recommendation continues language making available any excess fee collections above the level estimated and appropriated in this Act.

Quarterly reports.—The Committee directs PTO to continue providing quarterly reports on its projected fee collections. In addition, PTO shall include in this report the number of examiners and administrative patent judges hired and the number separated; the average pendency time to first action and average pendency to disposal; and updates on the various backlogs.

Reprogramming and reserve.—The Committee is aware that PTO has established an operating reserve fund, and understands that PTO has presented no planned obligations from this fund during fiscal year 2014. Prior to obligating any of the funds in the operating reserve during fiscal year 2014, the 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.

Information technology.—The Committee directs PTO to report no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act regarding the current status of the Patents End-to-End program, to include patent processing efficiencies realized and savings to be achieved in retiring existing IT systems.

Security concerns.—The Committee appreciates PTO's responsiveness to concerns about secrecy orders and third party cybersecurity standards and directs PTO to provide regular updates to the Committee regarding these activities.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $784,038,000 for NIST, which is $24,666,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $144,254,000 below the request.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

The Committee recommends $609,038,000 for NIST's scientific and technical programs, which is $476,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $84,707,000 below the request.

Advanced manufacturing.—The Committee understands the critical importance of advanced manufacturing and how investments in research drive innovation, efficiencies, and domestic job growth.

The recommendation, therefore, includes funding to expand NIST laboratory efforts to support measurement science and data infrastructure for the manufacture of emerging materials and emerging technologies; precision measurements for manufacturers; and the integration and use of smart manufacturing technologies.

Cybersecurity research and development and standards.—Recognizing NIST's critical role in developing cybersecurity standards for both the public and private sectors, the recommendation includes funding to strengthen NIST's core cybersecurity research and development programs.

Centers of Excellence.—The recommendation includes up to $7,000,000 for the Centers of Excellence initiative. The Committee continues to support establishment of Centers focused on innovations in measurement science and new technology developments, including advanced communications, advanced manufacturing, biomanufacturing, cyberphysical systems, and quantitative biology. The Committee encourages NIST to consider the establishment of a Center on enhancing U.S. advanced manufacturing competitiveness and commercialization technologies in carbon nanomanufacturing.

Web services security.—The Committee is aware of NIST's efforts to establish standards on security for government cloud computing as published in its 2013 *NIST Cloud Computing Security Reference Architecture.* The Committee directs NIST to provide a report to the Committee no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act regarding national security and economic security vulnerabilities for U.S. government and private sector parties in data storage and the provision of web services, such as cloud computing. This report should include a focus on the provision of such services by Chinese companies and whether specific mitigation, abatement, or notice provisions are necessary.

Tornado resistant structures.—While NIST has made great strides in developing and encouraging the adoption of standards to make buildings more fire, wind and earthquake resistant, the Committee is concerned that insufficient progress has been made in the development and adoption of cost-effective measures to make homes and businesses more disaster resilient in tornado-prone areas of the South, the West and Midwest. The Committee encourages NIST to expand its current research to develop tornado resistant buildings, including inexpensive safe house modular rooms that could be quickly adopted by the construction industry.

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

Lyme disease.—The Committee is pleased that NIST is planning a workshop to develop measurements to more accurately assess the presence of acute and chronic Lyme disease and encourages NIST to continue research efforts in this area.

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

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee includes $120,000,000 for industrial technology services, which is $20,316,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $54,507,000 below the request. This amount includes $120,000,000 for the MEP program, which is $6,088,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and $33,078,000 below the request. The Committee reiterates its support for the MEP program which helps U.S. businesses streamline manufacturing techniques and increase efficiency and profits through training resources as well as specific project assistance to the U.S. domestic manufacturing industry. The Committee expects NIST to work with the IG to resolve issues contained in prior audits of various MEP centers.

Supplier scouting initiative.—The Committee encourages NIST to provide sufficient resources to MEP's supplier scouting initiative to maintain or expand current partnerships with Federal agencies.

National Innovation Marketplace.—Within the amount provided for the MEP program for fiscal year 2014, not less than $2,500,000 is for the National Innovation Marketplace (NIM), a web-based tool developed by NIST to help companies, communities, colleges and universities, inventors, and entrepreneurs accelerate supply chain connections and facilitate partnerships, helping to create jobs in the U.S. The Committee commends the Department for its efforts to increase participation in the NIM and notes that more than $2 billion in buying opportunities and more than $900 million in innovation business opportunities have been posted to the NIM. Furthermore, NIST has also used this endeavor to leverage the efforts of other Federal agencies. For example, MBDA staff and business clients can access, utilize, and contribute to the NIM, and NIST also works with MBDA through the Interagency Network of Enterprise Assistance Providers, in which staff meet monthly to exchange information and share best practices. The Committee encourages the Department to continue and expand upon its NIM-related efforts with other agencies and directs the Department to report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the status of overall efforts to expand the usage and capabilities of the NIM.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $55,000,000 for NIST construction, which is $3,874,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $5,040,000 below the request.

Boulder Building 1 renovation.—The Committee is aware of recent developments with respect to the phased renovations at the Boulder facility. NIST shall continue to provide updates on the status of renovations at its Boulder, Colorado, facility, to include obligations and expenditures of prior year funds, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs.—NIST shall continue to provide updates on the projects funded within this account, to include milestones and total amount of funding necessary for completion. These updates shall also include a description of

projects previously funded between fiscal years 2009 and 2013, to include a report on the obligations and expenditures of funds associated with each activity. NIST shall also provide a status report, including obligations and expenditures, of projects funded with the $180,000,000 NIST received in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5) to address NIST's backlog of maintenance and renovation projects.

General Purpose Laboratories.—The Committee is aware that NIST has initiated a study to optimize existing space at its General Purpose Laboratories. NIST shall make this study available to the Committee when completed.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends a total of $4,915,547,000 in discretionary funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is $88,650,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $524,191,000 below the request. The recommendation prioritizes funding for National Weather Service (NWS) operations, weather research, and related satellite programs.

NWS reprogramming issues.—The Department and NOAA shall continue to update the Committee regarding implementation of the corrective actions taken in response to the improper reprogramming of funds at the NWS. The Committee notes that the Department has not yet provided its report on the status of the weather forecasting tools from which funds were diverted in unauthorized and improper reprogramming actions. The Department shall provide this assessment as soon as possible. The Committee expects NOAA to ensure that all corrective measures are implemented as expeditiously as possible in order to restore confidence in the Department's and NOAA's ability to carry out their responsibilities to manage appropriated funds.

Data sources.—As a follow-up to Committee direction to the GAO in fiscal year 2013 to examine NOAA's various ocean and coastal data collection systems, the Committee directs NOAA to engage the National Academies of Science in a review of these data systems with a goal of determining which systems should be maintained, which need sustained investment, and which should be retired. In a climate of limited resources a comprehensive analysis of these systems and their relative priority is necessary. The Committee expects the Academy to begin its review following completion of the GAO baseline analysis.

National Ocean Policy.—The Committee notes that no funding was provided in fiscal year 2013 and none was requested in fiscal year 2014 to implement the National Ocean Policy. Consequently, no funds for National Ocean Policy activities are included under any NOAA program, project or activity in this Act.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total program level of $3,037,290,000 under this account for the coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite and other programs of NOAA. This total funding level includes $2,907,290,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of $115,000,000 from balances in the "Promote and Develop Fishery

Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries" account and $15,000,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The direct appropriation of $2,907,290,000 is $146,900,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $370,543,000 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 $400,850,000 for National Ocean Service (NOS) operations, research and facilities. The Committee adopts the new budget structure requested by NOAA to improve program coordination and achieve savings and efficiencies.

Navigation, Observations, and Positioning.—The recommendation provides $167,000,000 for Navigation, Observations, and Positioning. Within this amount, the Committee expects NOAA to prioritize its mission-critical responsibilities, including mapping and charting, geodesy, and tides and current data activities. Within the amounts provided, the Committee encourages NOAA to provide adequate funding to support its IOOS program management activities. Included within this amount is $20,000,000 for hydrographic survey priorities. The Committee notes that Public Law 113–2 included $50,000,000 in supplemental fiscal year 2013 appropriations for mapping, charting, geodesy services and marine debris surveys.

Coastal Science and Assessment.—The recommendation includes $61,850,000 for Coastal Science and Assessment. Within these amounts, the Committee encourages NOAA to provide up to $5,000,000 for marine debris activities.

Ocean and Coastal Management and Services.—The recommendation includes $172,000,000 for Ocean and Coastal Management and Services, including $25,000,000 for the Coral Reef program; $45,000,000 for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas; and $21,000,000 for the National Estuarine Research Reserves.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	$122,000
IOOS Regional Observations	25,000
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	20,000
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	167,000
Coastal Science and Assessment	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	61,850
Coastal Science and Assessment	61,850
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	41,000
Coastal Zone Management Grants	40,000
Coral Reef Program	25,000
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	45,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	21,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	172,000
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$400,850

National Marine Fisheries Service.—The Committee recommends $763,900,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) operations, research and facilities.

Protected Species Research and Management.—The Committee recommends $167,000,000 for Protected Species Research and Management programs, including $38,000,000 for base programs. Within available resources, the Committee encourages NOAA to maintain funding for marine mammal stranding grants. The Committee includes $9,000,000 for species recovery to consolidate funding for species recovery activities, including salmon, in this account.

Fisheries Research and Management.—The Committee recommends $405,900,000 for Fisheries Research and Management programs, including $171,000,000 for base activities.

Stock assessments.—The recommendation includes $66,000,000 for stock assessments to provide scientific information on the current status of a stock relative to established harvest targets, sustainable catch levels, and steps needed to rebuild depleted stocks. In addition to this funding, the Committee recommendation includes funding for other activities in support of stock assessments, including $6,000,000 for economics and social sciences research; $22,000,000 for fisheries statistics; $21,000,000 for fish information networks; $24,000,000 for survey and monitoring projects; $10,000,000 for cooperative research; and $15,300,000 for information analysis and dissemination. All of these activities contribute to NMFS' stock assessment activities. The Committee encourages NOAA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) to review the entire NOAA stock assessment process and make recommendations for improvements that can be incorporated within existing funding levels. The Committee encourages the SAB to review prior National Academies of Science reports on this subject.

Sentinel species.—The Gulf of Mexico commercial and recreational fisheries represent significant economic benefit to the region. Recent events in the Gulf brought to light a lack of baseline data critical to evaluating the fisheries health, whether in response to a particular event or as part of regular assessments of those fisheries. The Committee encourages NOAA to consider the development of a sentinel species program in the Gulf of Mexico, to include pelagic species, to address shortcomings in its research and monitoring efforts in this fishery. The Committee directs NMFS to report to the Committee no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act on its recommendations for such a program.

Community based restoration.—The Committee supports the Community Based Restoration Program and encourages NOAA to continue to prioritize community involvement and stewardship of local projects that support a broad range of benefits to coastal watershed communities.

Cooperative research.—The recommendation includes $10,000,000 for cooperative research. The Committee expects that all funding provided shall be used for cooperative fisheries research and not for NOAA activities or administrative overhead costs.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Protected Species Research and Management	
Protected Species Research and Management Programs Base	$38,000
Species Recovery Grants	9,000
Marine Mammals	45,000
Marine Turtles	10,000
Other Protected Species (marine fish, plants and invertebrates)	6,000
Atlantic Salmon	4,000
Pacific Salmon	55,000
Total, Protected Species Research and Management	167,000
Fisheries Research and Management	
Fisheries Research and Management Programs Base	171,000
National Catch Share Program	20,000
Expand Annual Stock Assessments - Improve Data Collection	66,000
Economics and Social Sciences Research	6,000
Salmon Management Activities	25,000
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	32,000
Fisheries Statistics	22,000
Fish Information Networks	21,000
Survey and Monitoring Projects	24,000
Fisheries Oceanography	2,000
American Fisheries Act	3,800
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2,000
National Standard 8	1,000
Reducing Bycatch	3,500
Product Quality and Safety	6,600
Total, Fisheries Research and Management	405,900
Enforcement and Observers/Training	
Enforcement	64,000
Observers/Training	43,000
Total, Enforcement and Observers/Training	107,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	
Sustainable Habitat Management	19,000
Fisheries Habitat Restoration	10,000
Total, Habitat Conservation and Restoration	29,000
Other Activities Supporting Fisheries	
Antarctic Research	2,800
Aquaculture	5,700
Climate Regimes and Ecosystem Productivity	1,800
Computer Hardware and Software	1,800
Cooperative Research	10,000
Information Analyses and Dissemination	15,300
Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment and Prediction Program	800
National Environmental Policy Act	6,500
NMFS Facilities Maintenance	3,300
Regional Studies	7,000
Total, Other Activities Supporting Fisheries	55,000
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$763,900

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.—The recommendation includes $348,500,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) operations, research, and facilities activities. The Committee notes that Public Law 113–2 included $50,000,000 in supplemental fiscal

year 2013 appropriations for laboratories and cooperative institutes, research activities associated with sustained observations weather research programs, and ocean and coastal research, and $25,000,000 in supplemental fiscal year 2013 appropriations to improve weather forecasting and hurricane intensity forecasting capabilities, to include data assimilation from ocean observing platforms and satellites.

Weather and Air Chemistry Research.—The Committee includes $83,000,000 for Weather and Air Chemistry Research 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. In addition, the Committee includes funding for weather research programs within the NWS. NOAA is directed to substantially accelerate the transition of its research to operations in ways easily adopted by the operational forecasting community.

Observing System Simulation Experiments (OSSEs).—The Committee encourages NOAA to more fully integrate OSSEs into its decision-making processes, particularly with respect to assessing the value of data from potential alternatives to improve weather forecast accuracy.

Science Advisory Board (SAB).—The Committee encourages NOAA to review the recent NOAA SAB report on the NOAA research portfolio and present a comprehensive approach to prioritizing research funds and ensuring a more rapid transition from research to operations.

Multi-function phased array radar (MPAR).—The Committee understands that NOAA's MPAR research, and in particular the dual polarization combined with phased array technology, is critical to the future of weather forecasting. The recommendation includes $13,000,000 for these activities. Within this amount, NOAA is encouraged to continue research on cylindrical polarimetric phased array radar (CPAR) and provide a report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on research activities related to MPAR and CPAR.

Ocean Exploration and Research.—The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for ocean exploration and research activities, including funds to map and explore the extended continental shelf. The Committee encourages NOAA to strengthen collaborative efforts with external partners in order to maximize limited Federal resources to expand our understanding of the oceans. As part of this effort, the Committee encourages NOAA to host an oceans conference with a broad array of stakeholders to address current and future challenges with respect to oceans exploration and research.

Undersea research platforms.—Within amounts provided, NOAA is encouraged to maintain existing partnerships with its cooperative institutes and other external partners and to develop a plan, as appropriate, to transition existing platforms to external partners within existing General Services Administration guidelines.

Autonomous underwater vehicles (AUV).—The Committee is aware that NOAA currently deploys a variety of AUV technologies for research, development, and demonstration projects. The Committee encourages NOAA to more fully integrate AUVs into its operational observing system to support mission requirements for

weather and ocean measurement and ecosystem assessment, to include fishery stock surveys, hydrography and sea floor characterization. NOAA shall provide a report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on any ongoing AUV demonstrations and future plans for the use of AUVs.

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

Operations, Research, and Facilities

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Climate Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	$50,000
Regional Climate Data and Information	12,000
Climate Competitive Research, Sustained Observations and Regional Information	35,000
Total, Climate Research	97,000
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	65,000
U.S. Weather Research Program	5,000
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	13,000
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	83,000
Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	
Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	25,000
National Sea Grant College Program	60,000
Marine Acquaculture Program	4,500
Ocean Exploration and Research	25,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	7,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	35,000
Total, Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	156,500
High Performance Computing Initiatives	12,000
Total, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$348,500

National Weather Service.—The Committee recommends $940,740,000 for National Weather Service (NWS) operations, research and facilities, which is $7,954,000 above the request to maintain critical capabilities to provide weather forecasts and warnings, a core life and safety function of the Federal government.

Local Warnings and Forecasts Base.—The Committee recommends $669,000,000 for the Local Warnings and Forecasts Base, which is $10,769,000 more than the request. The Committee does not support the requested reduction in information technology officers at each of the Weather Forecast Offices or the proposal to reduce operations and maintenance for, or slow the implementation of, new Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System tools and capabilities. The Committee agrees that the NWS needs to revisit its current model in response to technological advances and other changes in the provision of weather products and services. However, a piecemeal plan that does not include a vision for the future of the NWS is not the most thoughtful way to proceed. The Committee expects NOAA to present a detailed plan for the entire NWS structure that is mindful of fiscal constraints and informed by a

wide variety of stakeholders, including recommendations outlined by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) and the National Academies of Science. The Committee agrees with the NAPA recommendation to establish a formal advisory committee under the procedures established by the Federal Advisory Committee Act and urges NWS to establish this committee as soon as possible.

Tsunami warning network.—The recommendation includes $27,000,000 to expand education and awareness programs of the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program and for sustainment of the Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART) buoy network. The Committee expects NOAA to repair any DART stations that are not currently operational and report to the Committee no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act regarding the status of the entire DART network.

Central Forecast Guidance.—The recommendation includes $95,000,000 for Central Forecast Guidance. The Committee supports the efforts of the NWS to invest in weather research to improve forecasts and to transition weather research more quickly into operational weather forecasting. The Committee directs NOAA to provide a report no later than one year after the enactment of this Act that describes forecast improvements achieved with the severe weather research funding provided in Public Law 113–2 and this Act. As noted earlier, the Committee includes an additional $83,000,000 for weather research within OAR.

Tornado and severe storm research.—The Committee directs NOAA to collaborate with the National Science Foundation and academic and private sector partners to study tornadoes and other severe weather events, including, but not limited to, variables in humidity and topography and how these factors can impact the formation, intensity, and storm path of tornadoes. NOAA shall report to the Committee no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act regarding plans for such research.

Service Assessment for Hurricane Sandy.—The Committee urges NWS and NOAA to develop a prioritized plan to address the recommendations from the May 2013 *Service Assessment of Hurricane/Post-Tropical Cyclone Sandy* to ensure that the shortcomings identified are addressed so as to lessen the impact to life and property from future such significant storms.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Local Warnings and Forecasts	
Local Warnings and Forecasts Base	$669,000
Air Quality Forecasting	865
Alaska Data Buoys	1,700
Sustain Cooperative Observer Network	1,000
NOAA Profiler Network	1,800
Strengthen U.S. Tsunami Warning Network	27,000
Pacific Island Compact	3,775
Subtotal, Local Warnings and Forecasts	705,140

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE—Continued

Operations, Research, and Facilities

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Operations and Research	
Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services	6,200
Aviation Weather	22,000
WFO Maintenance	6,600
Weather Radio Transmitters	2,300
Subtotal, Operations and Research	37,100
Central Forecast Guidance	95,000
Total, Local Warnings and Forecasts, Operations and Research, Central Forecast Guidance	837,240
Systems Operation and Maintenance	
NEXRAD	47,000
ASOS	11,500
AWIPS	39,000
NWSTG Backup—CIP	6,000
Total, Systems Operation and Maintenance	103,500
Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$940,740

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service.—The Committee recommends $181,300,000 for National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS) operations, research and facilities.

Product Processing and Distribution.—The recommendation includes $45,000,000 to implement 24×7 operational processing and distribution of data from the Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership satellite.

Regional Climate Services.—Within amounts provided, NOAA is encouraged to maintain support for the Regional Climate Centers.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	
Satellite Command and Control	$38,000
NSOF Operations	7,700
Product Processing and Distribution	45,000
Subtotal, Office of Satellite and Product Operations	90,700
Product Development, Readiness and Application	
Product Development, Readiness and Application	19,000
P D, R and A (Ocean Remote Sensing)	4,000
Joint Center for Satellite Data Assimilation	3,000
Subtotal, Product Development, Readiness and Application	26,000
Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs	1,000
Office of Space Commercialization	600
Group on Earth Observations	500

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE—Continued

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

Program	Recommendation
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	118,800
Data Centers and Information Services	
Archive, Access and Assessment	44,000
Coastal Data Development	4,000
Regional Climate Services	6,000
Environmental Data Systems Modernization	8,500
Total, Data Centers and Information Services	62,500
Total, NESDIS, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$181,300

Program Support.—The recommendation includes $402,000,000 for Program Support operations, research and facilities.

Management and administrative costs.—The recommendation includes language capping NOAA corporate services administrative support costs at $192,600,000. The Committee encourages NOAA to continue efforts to standardize the treatment of management and administrative costs in a manner that maximizes transparency and accountability.

Facilities maintenance.—The Committee notes that NOAA did not include in its fiscal year 2014 Congressional budget submission separate facilities maintenance funding requests for each of the line offices as requested in the fiscal year 2013 House report. The Committee directs NOAA to submit with its fiscal year 2015 budget a consolidated, detailed request for each NOAA facility by line office.

NOAA education program.—The recommendation includes $24,400,000 for NOAA's education program. No less than $14,400,000 of the amount provided shall be to continue the Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions, with remaining funds to support NOAA's general competitive education program.

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 and leverage external funding for mission-oriented research. The Committee expects NOAA to continue to track intra- and extramural research and report on such expenditures in subsequent budget requests.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

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

Program	Recommendation
Program Support	
Corporate Services	
Under Secretary and Associate Offices	$24,000
NOAA-Wide Corporate Services and Agency Management	95,600
DOC Accounting System	9,000
Payment to the DOC Working Capital Fund	33,000
IT Security	8,000

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

Program	Recommendation
NOAA Facilities Management, Maintenance, Construction and Safety	23,000
Subtotal, Corporate Services and Facilities	192,600
NOAA Education Program	
Education Partnership Program/Minority Serving Institutions	14,400
NOAA Education Program Base	10,000
Subtotal, NOAA Education Program	24,400
Total, Program Support	217,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Marine Operations and Maintenance	155,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	30,000
Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	185,000
Total, Program Support and OMAO, Operations, Research, and Facilities	$402,000

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends a total program level of $1,985,907,000 in direct obligations under this heading, of which $1,978,907,000 is appropriated from the general fund and $7,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The direct appropriation is $89,023,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $138,648,000 below the request. The following narrative descriptions and tables identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this bill:

National Weather Service (NWS).—The recommendation includes $116,986,000 for NWS systems acquisitions and construction. Within this amount, the recommendation includes $44,000,000 for Weather and Climate Supercomputing to enable NWS to improve forecasting and run higher resolution models. The Committee directs NOAA to submit a report no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act that details the current state of NWS forecasting capabilities and the expected state of those capabilities in five and ten years.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS).—The recommendation includes $1,856,921,000 for NESDIS acquisition and construction. The Committee recognizes the efforts of the Department and NOAA with respect to improving the management of its weather satellite portfolio, but challenges remain. The Committee notes with concern that GAO added NOAA's polar-orbiting and geostationary satellites to its 2013 *High Risk List* due to potential gaps in weather satellite data. The GAO reported that cost increases, missed milestones, technical problems and management challenges have resulted in reduced functionality and slips to planned launch dates and may result in potential gaps in weather satellite data.

Recognizing these challenges and the critical importance of NOAA's operational weather satellite portfolio, the Committee rec-

ommendation focuses limited resources on the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite–R (GOES–R) and the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) activities in order to maintain the launch readiness dates of these critical programs. The Committee expects the Department of Commerce to ensure that flagship satellite programs are proceeding within the cost caps and meeting critical program milestones. The Committee expects to be notified promptly if any issues arise that could jeopardize the current launch schedules.

Program Management Council (PMC) monthly satellite meetings.—The Committee disagrees with the Department's desire to exclude IG and GAO personnel from monthly PMC meetings. The Committee directs NOAA to permit IG and GAO attendance at these meetings.

JPSS.—The Committee recommends $824,000,000 for the JPSS program, which is the same as the request. The Committee notes the progress that NOAA has made to focus efforts on ensuring that this critical program proceeds with little distraction but critical challenges remain in order to minimize a potential data gap. The Committee directs NOAA to provide a report no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on the status of investments made to minimize gaps in critical weather satellite data.

GOES–R.—The Committee recommends $955,000,000 for the GOES–R program, which is the same as the request, in order to maintain the current launch schedule and planned mission capabilities. The Committee urges NOAA to carefully consider options proposed in the 2013 OIG *Audit of Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite–R Series: Comprehensive Mitigation Approaches, Strong Systems Engineering, and Cost Controls Are Needed to Reduce Risks of Coverage Gaps*, and submit a plan, developed in consultation with GAO and the IG, to enable NOAA to focus resources on the areas of greatest need.

Enterprise ground system.—The recommendation includes $3,000,000 for NOAA to begin an analysis for a future integrated ground system. The Committee expects that such a system will result in efficiencies and cost savings. The Committee expects NOAA to submit a plan with the fiscal year 2015 budget for achieving an integrated ground system with appropriate IT security standards and backup redundancies, to include outyear funding estimates and program milestones.

Independent evaluation of weather satellite risk.—The Committee recognizes that weather satellites provide data that is indispensable and that the current risk posture associated with launch delay or on-orbit failure is not optimal. The Committee is concerned that NOAA has no effective contingency plan should one or more of its polar or geostationary satellites fail. The Committee directs GAO to evaluate the options to minimize such risks, including acquiring weather data from commercial satellite services, and provide a report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Quarterly briefings.—The Committee directs NOAA to continue providing quarterly briefings to the Committee regarding NOAA major satellite system acquisition programs.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION and CONSTRUCTION

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	
Systems Acquisition	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	$10,000
Total, OAR—PAC	10,000
National Weather Service	
Systems Acquisition	
ASOS	1,600
AWIPS	22,000
NWSTG Legacy Replacement	16,215
Radiosonde Network Replacement	4,021
Weather and Climate Supercomputing	44,000
Complete and Sustain NOAA Weather Radio	5,500
Ground Readiness Project	15,000
Subtotal, NWS Systems Acquisition	108,336
Construction	
WFO Construction	8,650
Subtotal, NWS Construction	8,650
Total, National Weather Service—PAC	116,986
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service	
Systems Acquisition	
Geostationary Systems–N	28,000
Geostationary Systems–R	955,000
Polar Orbiting Systems–POES	31,000
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)	824,000
EOS and Advanced Polar Data Processing, Distribution and Archiving Systems	990
Critical Infrastructure Protection	2,772
Comprehensive Large Array Data Stewardship System (CLASS)	6,476
Satellite Preparatory Data Exploitation	3,455
Enterprise Ground System	3,000
Subtotal, NESDIS Systems Acquisition	1,854,693
Construction	
Satellite CDA Facility	2,228
Subtotal, NESDIS Construction	2,228
Total, NESDIS—PAC	1,856,921
Program Support	
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Fleet Replacement	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	2,000
Subtotal, Fleet Replacement	2,000
Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, PAC	2,000
Total, Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	$1,985,907

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The Committee recommends $35,000,000 for Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery, which is $28,780,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $15,000,000 below 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 $7,000 above fiscal year 2013 and the same as the request. This Fund is available to compensate U.S. commercial fishermen for damage or loss caused by obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, and is derived from fees collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommends language under this heading limiting obligations of direct loans to $24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and $59,000,000 for traditional direct loans.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $52,000,000 for Departmental Management, which is $2,949,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $7,595,000 below the request.

Obligations.—The Committee is concerned by the June 2013 Commerce IG report, *Monitoring of Obligation Balances Needs Strengthening,* which found that the Department is failing to ensure that obligations are adequately monitored and deobligated when appropriate. The IG found that Commerce bureaus should have deobligated $159 million during fiscal year 2011 alone. The Committee expects Commerce to actively oversee the accounting processes of its bureaus to ensure they comply with all applicable laws and OMB guidance. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act outlining actions taken to address these findings.

Purchase card transactions.—The Committee is concerned about irregularities, including improper and questionable transactions, found by the IG in the May 2013 report, *Internal Controls for Purchase Card Transactions Need to Be Strengthened.* This report identified several areas of concern, including transactions that were split, exceeded cardholders' single purchase limit, or were made by employees other than the cardholder. The Commerce Chief Financial Officer shall develop a corrective action plan, developed in consultation with the IG, to address all concerns raised in this and prior audits of purchase card transactions and submit a report to the Committee no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Conferences.—The Committee is aware that the Department has initiated an internal review of its quarterly conference reporting in response to requirements in prior appropriations Acts. An initial report found in some instances that documentation provided by the bureaus is insufficient and that systems to track travel costs need drastic improvements. The Committee expects the Department to continue its internal review and to collaborate with the IG to implement rigorous standards that meet or exceed OMB travel and conference attendance requirements. The Department shall report to the Committee no later than 60 days after the enactment of this

Act regarding plans to address concerns outlined in this initial report. In addition, the Committee reminds the Department of language regarding conferences in sections 525 and 531 of this Act.

Enterprise Security Operations Center.—The recommendation includes funding as requested within the Department of Commerce WCF to establish an Enterprise Security Operations Center to provide Department-wide, 24×7 security status information on cyber security threats. The Committee directs the Commerce CIO to consult with the IG, GAO and NIST regarding this effort.

Cybersecurity.—In its fiscal year 2012 *Federal Information Security Management Act Annual Report,* the IG noted that while the Department has taken steps to improve the security of its information technology systems, significant weaknesses exist in basic security practices. The Committee expects the Commerce CIO to implement expeditiously the recommendations from the IG audit and to report to the Committee on a periodic basis regarding the status of these corrective actions.

Repatriation and manufacturing initiatives.—The recommendation includes language directing the Secretary to maintain the repatriation task force and includes funding under EDA for repatriation grants. The Committee expects the Department to report to the Committee on these programs no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Economic Security Commission.—Within the amounts provided under this heading, the Secretary shall continue the Economic Security Commission established in fiscal year 2012. The Committee expects to receive the Commission's first annual report soon. The second annual report shall be expanded to include South Korea and shall be submitted no later than one year after the enactment of this Act.

Assess Costs Everywhere (ACE) tool.—The Committee appreciates the work of the Department in its development of the ACE Tool, an initiative directed by the Committee to enable businesses to determine the costs of operating overseas. The Committee directs the Department to further improve the ACE Tool by providing greater clarity of information so companies and investors may more accurately assess the costs and benefits in monetary terms of operating domestically. This effort shall also include an evaluation of the U.S. system of intellectual property protection vis-à-vis competitors such as China. In addition, the Committee suggests that ACE include data regarding the financial benefit of investments made by U.S. companies in training, skills enhancement of their workers and the tenure of its workforce. The Department is encouraged to consult experts on accounting for intangibles in assessing how to more fully evaluate and quantify the benefits of operating in the U.S.

Chinese investment in the U.S.—The Committee directs the Department to continue to report annually on any proposed and actual Chinese investment in the United States, including data on investments by Chinese state-owned enterprises and other state-affiliated entities.

Reciprocal investment opportunities between the U.S. and China.—The Department shall provide a report no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act comparing the openness of investment opportunities in China and the United States. The report, to be developed in coordination with the State Department, shall

provide specific information on the sectors that are open to foreign investment in each country for investors from other countries. The report must include any investment limitations such as the degree to which ownership rights are restricted. The report shall also include information regarding the extent to which outward bound investments by each country's investors are monitored or reviewed by governmental entities.

Assessing China's five-year plan.—The Commerce Department shall solicit a study from the National Academy of Sciences assessing China's strategies, policies and programs to become an innovative society and enhance its indigenous innovation. In conducting this study, which shall be submitted no later than one year after the enactment of this Act, the Academy shall identify specific actions taken by the Chinese government to achieve the innovation goals outlined in the 12th five-year plan. The Academy shall include an evaluation of those leading-edge technologies where Chinese capabilities are comparable to or exceed those of the United States and provide appropriate measurement metrics, and also an evaluation of the impacts of reverse engineering and intellectual property theft.

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

National Technical Information Service (NTIS).—A 2012 GAO review of technical and scientific reports made available for sale by NTIS between 1990 and 2011 found that most of the reports were readily available from other public websites and nearly all of them could be obtained for free. GAO subsequently included NTIS in its April 2013 report on fragmentation, overlap, and duplication. The Committee encourages the Department to review the activities of NTIS and propose changes, as appropriate, in the fiscal year 2015 budget regarding the NTIS business model.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $28,000,000 for the IG, which is $213,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $2,490,000 below the request. The recommendation also includes transfers of $1,000,000 from the Census Bureau and $2,000,000 from PTO for additional IG oversight of those activities.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

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

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

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

Section 104 extends Congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs.

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

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

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

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

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $103,900,000 for Department of Justice, General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, which is $4,842,000 below fiscal year 2013 funding, and $22,308,000 below the request. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Department Leadership	$17,094,000
Intergovernmental Relations/External Affairs	7,564,000
Executive Support/Professional Responsibility	12,971,000
Justice Management Division	66,271,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$103,900,000

Liaison partnerships.—The Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) was listed as an unindicted co-conspirator in a case in which the Holy Land Foundation was found guilty of material support of a terrorist organization. The FBI prohibits its employees from engaging in any formal non-investigative cooperation with CAIR. The Committee urges the Attorney General to adopt a similar policy for all Department officials, and requests a report not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the form such a policy would take and the status of its implementation.

Report on terrorist finance cases.—The Committee strongly supports efforts to identify, investigate, prosecute and disrupt terrorist financing operations, both domestically and abroad, and remains concerned about the transfer of funds from groups within the U.S. to designated terrorist organizations abroad. The Committee is aware that Department efforts, led by the FBI and its Terrorist Financing Operations Section and the National Security Division (NSD), are a critical subset of government-wide joint terrorism investigations and task forces. Such efforts include, in addition to in-

vestigations, provision of technical assistance to foreign governments and designation of organizations and persons as engaging in or supporting terrorist financing.

While the extent and impact of terrorist financing has become more widely recognized, no U.S. Attorneys' Bulletin on terrorism financing has been published since 2003. Such guidance should be updated to reflect more than a decade of enforcement and counterterrorism experience. In order to provide a useful baseline for future oversight of these critical efforts, the Committee directs the Department to submit a comprehensive report, not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, on its efforts to counter terrorism financing, including its investigation and prosecution of cases, since 2001. The report, which may be submitted in both classified and unclassified form, should include a description of terrorism financing trends, and annual statistics on the types of cases brought by year; list organizational changes to units within DOJ responsible for investigating and prosecuting terrorist finance cases; and describe how such reorganization may have affected the number and type of cases handled. In addition, the report should describe steps taken by the Department to address recommendations made by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) in its March 2013 report (OIG 13–17), *Efforts to Coordinate and Address Terrorist Financing.*

Fort Hood attack and designation of investigations as involving terrorism.—The Committee is unsatisfied with the Attorney General's response to letters and hearing questions for the record from the Committee concerning the Department's role in determining whether the Ft. Hood attack would be investigated and prosecuted as a terrorist attack. The Committee therefore directs the Department to submit a detailed report not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act specifying its role in advising the FBI, U.S. Attorneys' offices and the Department of Defense on how this case was designated with regard to terrorism, including a description of what anti-terror investigative authority was sought by Departmental entities, and whether such authority was approved. In addition, the report should describe the Department's policy and practices in categorizing cases and the criteria it employs to determine which cases represent terrorism investigations.

Violent gangs.—The Department, its components and its partners in State and local law enforcement have been working together under the guidelines of a comprehensive plan to combat the growing threat of violent gangs. The Committee continues to support this focus, and therefore denies the proposal to eliminate funding under the FBI for the National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC). The Committee also directs the Department to produce an updated National Gang Threat Assessment, including presentation of anti-gang initiatives, their performance to date, and plans for continued cooperation with State and local law enforcement to combat activities of multijurisdictional gangs.

Independent review of the Civil Rights Division.—In response to the OIG report that found unprofessional and inappropriate behavior by the managers and employees of the Civil Rights Division over a period of time, the Committee has included language directing that $1,000,000 shall be transferred from the General Administration appropriation to the OIG to commission a comprehensive,

independent assessment of the direction and management of the division, with specific recommendations for management and policy remedies.

Industrial espionage.—In light of the rising threat to U.S. security and competitiveness from industrial espionage, the Committee directs the Department to conduct a review of existing legal penalties for companies found to engage in, or benefit from, industrial espionage and report not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act on the efficacy of the current penalties and recommendations to improve them.

Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) registration and reporting.—The Committee is concerned that current law may not provide an appropriate level of disclosure for lobbyists working on behalf of state-owned or -directed companies. The Committee directs the Department to report not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act on the registration requirements under FARA and the Lobbying Disclosure Act for firms and individuals, and the number of lobbyists registered under each authority.

Human trafficking.—The Committee includes, as in prior years, resources and guidance throughout this title to combat trafficking in persons, and to support the investigation and prosecution of such crimes as a top priority for the Department. The recommendation also includes direction for all U.S. Attorneys to enhance their leadership of human trafficking task forces. The Committee directs the Attorney General to submit a comprehensive report on all Department anti-trafficking activities no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, including legislative proposals that may advance these efforts. The report should also detail any actions the Department has taken to investigate allegations of trafficking or abuse of nonimmigrants holding an A–3 or a G–5 visa and actions the Department has taken under 18 U.S.C. 3271 to enforce a policy of zero tolerance for sex and labor trafficking by Federal contractors.

Internet facilitation of human trafficking.—The Committee is concerned by the slow pace of efforts to halt certain websites from enabling and facilitating sexual exploitation of minors. The Department shall, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, report on efforts, including prosecution, to impose sanctions on such Internet-based commercial activity. If the Department finds existing legal authority insufficient to support such action, it shall provide a legal analysis with recommendations for new statutory language to enable law enforcement to effectively address this problem.

Human rights.—The Committee remains concerned with the proliferation of mass atrocities and other gross human rights violations abroad, and is committed to preventing the U.S. from becoming a safe haven for perpetrators of such crimes. Therefore, in addition to having the FBI update its reporting to the Committee on investigation and support for prosecution of such crimes, the Committee directs the Department to report not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on gaps in Federal government capacity to prosecute such crimes, and to recommend appropriate legislative, enforcement, and other remedies. The Committee supports efforts by the Department to provide technical assistance and other support for international justice mechanisms to address such viola-

tions abroad, and directs that the report identify other ways that the Department could leverage its assistance through Federal, private, or international partners.

Improper hiring practices.—The Committee was troubled to learn of improper hiring practices and nepotism in the Justice Management Division (JMD) documented in a 2012 OIG report. The report, the third in recent years to address illegal hiring practices in JMD, noted that ". . .the pattern of fundamental misconduct described in this report did not stem from ignorance of the rules. Rather, most of the misconduct described in this report—the nepotism, the Prohibited Personnel Practices, the ethical lapses, the false and misleading statements—was the result of bad behavior by individuals insufficiently impressed with the principles of fair and open competition. We urge JMD to demonstrate its zero tolerance for such behavior and vigilantly to enforce proper hiring procedures and applicable ethical standards in the future." The Committee notes that JMD now requires those working for or seeking employment with JMD to provide written disclosures of other family relationships with Department employees, and directs the Attorney General to implement such a policy department-wide, and to take every possible step to prevent similar abuses from occurring elsewhere in the Department.

Unauthorized transfer of missile defense technology.—The Committee has received allegations that certain Missile Defense Agency technology was transferred to unauthorized foreign nationals, in violation of International Traffic in Arms Regulations. The Committee understands the FBI investigated this case and referred it to the Justice Department for prosecution. However, the Committee has been disappointed by the Department's failure to respond to its inquiries, as well as the decision not to prosecute made by the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of California, despite a multi-year investigation of the case. The Committee therefore directs the Department to provide a briefing on this case no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Prescription drug abuse.—The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) described prescription drug abuse as the "Nation's fastest-growing drug problem," and the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health reported that there are more users of prescription drugs for non-medical reasons than users of cocaine, heroin, and hallucinogens combined. The Committee urges the Attorney General to collaborate with State and local law authorities on their efforts to intensify enforcement against abuse and trafficking of prescription drugs.

Drug-related violence in the Caribbean.—The Committee remains concerned about high levels of violent crime linked to narcotics trafficking in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Committee directs the Attorney General to report not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act on Justice Department law enforcement personnel and resources in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and how they complement other Federal law enforcement agency efforts, particularly of the Department of Homeland Security.

Canine detection standards.—The Committee recognizes the importance of detection canine teams in the Nation's law enforcement and national security efforts but understands that there are widely

differing standards and protocols for the breeding, training, conditioning and deployment of detection canine teams. The Committee supports efforts to improve effectiveness of such teams and directs the Department to work with NIST, in conjunction with subject matter experts in academia, the private sector and government, to improve breeding, training, and deployment standards and protocols for detection canine teams.

Aviation operations.—The Department owns, leases, maintains and operates fleets of passenger aircraft through three component agencies: the FBI, DEA, and the U.S. Marshals Service. In addition, the Attorney General has testified that Justice Department agencies operate unmanned aircraft systems primarily for surveillance purposes. The Committee recognizes the value of aviation assets to the Department's missions but also the significant investment they represent in facilities, equipment, technology, operations, staffing and training. The Committee therefore directs the Attorney General to submit, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, a report on the management of Justice Department aviation programs.

The report shall include: a description of aviation program organizational and management structures; a list of all aircraft, by make, model and year, with a description of the remaining useful life of those assets; and a list of associated facilities and services. The report should also describe mission operations, including flight hours, and provide data on operating, staffing and training costs for fiscal years 2009–2014, and operating and recapitalization cost estimates for fiscal years 2015–2019. Finally, while the Committee recognizes that there may be distinct missions for these assets, it also expects there exist opportunities to leverage facilities, procurement and support systems across the Department. The report shall thus describe current efforts, as well as new proposals, for sharing of aviation resources, to include joint acquisition, maintenance and support, which would lead to economies of scale or other savings, and optimize use of these assets. Finally, the report should address how the Department has addressed recommendations included in GAO–13–235, *Executive Use of DOJ Aircraft.*

HIV/AIDS.—The Committee is aware of the finding of the President's Advisory Council on AIDS (PACHA) that current criminal laws require modernization, should be consistent with current medical and scientific knowledge and avoid imposition of unwarranted punishment based on health and disability status. The Committee directs the Attorney General, within 90 days after enactment of this Act, to initiate a review of Federal and State laws, policies, and regulations regarding criminal and related civil commitment cases involving people living with HIV/AIDS. The Committee further directs the Attorney General, no later than 180 days from initiating the review, to make best practice recommendations to ensure such policies do not place unique or additional burdens on individuals living with HIV/AIDS and reflect contemporary understanding of HIV transmission routes and associated benefits of treatment.

Oil and Gas Price Fraud Working Group.—The Committee directs the Department of Justice to report to the Committees on Appropriations the status of the Oil and Gas Price Fraud Working

Group's activities no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $25,842,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology, which is $6,957,000 below fiscal year 2013 and the same as the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $307,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and the Office of the Pardon Attorney, of which $4,000,000 is from immigration examination fees. The recommendation is $630,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $26,147,000 below the request. The recommendation will permit EOIR to address backlogs in immigration adjudication and support its Legal Orientation Program (LOP).

Legal Orientation Program and pilots.—The Committee commends EOIR for the LOP and other programs that improve the efficiency of court proceedings, reduce court costs, and help ensure fairness and due process. The Committee encourages EOIR, within the funding provided, to explore ways to better serve vulnerable populations such as children and improve court efficiency through pilot efforts aimed at improving their legal representation.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $81,540,000 for the OIG, which is $2,831,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $4,305,000 below the request. The Committee is disappointed with delays in OIG action and follow-up on several high profile reviews and investigations, such as a compliance review on FBI policies related to cooperation with the Council on American-Islamic Relations. The Committee urges OIG to move with alacrity and expedite such reviews in the future and to ensure its findings and recommendations are provided to Congress and the Department in a timely fashion.

Independent review of the Civil Rights Division.—As noted above, the Committee includes language directing the transfer of $1,000,000 of General Administration funding to the OIG, which shall in turn select an independent entity to conduct an assessment of the operation and management of the Department's Civil Rights Division. This review, to be submitted to the Committee one year after enactment of this Act, shall address shortcomings identified in the March, 2013 OIG report, *A Review of the Operations of the Voting Section of the Civil Rights Division,* and include recommendations for specific management and policy remedies.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for the United States Parole Commission, which is $532,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $1,021,000 below the request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends $822,200,000 for General Legal Activities, which is $42,264,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $80,405,000 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	$10,850,000
Tax Division	98,850,000
Criminal Division	164,900,000
Civil Division	270,600,000
Environment and Natural Resources Division	101,900,000
Office of Legal Counsel	6,800,000
Civil Rights Division	138,900,000
INTERPOL Washington	29,400,000
Total, General Legal Activities	$822,200,000

INTERPOL.—The Committee remains concerned that foreign governments may fabricate criminal charges against opposition activists and, by abusing the use of INTERPOL red notices, seek their arrest in countries that have provided them asylum. The Department and INTERPOL Washington shall employ safeguards to prevent such potential abuse of red notice protocols by foreign countries to target political or religious dissidents. In addition, the Committee is extremely concerned about the treatment, including inappropriate prosecution and conviction, of U.S. nongovernmental organization personnel in Egypt. The Committee urges INTERPOL Washington to provide all possible assistance to those affected.

Human trafficking.—The Committee recommends not less than the fiscal year 2013 funding level for the Human Trafficking and Slavery Prosecution Unit (HTSPU) in the Civil Rights Division to fight human trafficking and slavery. The Committee encourages HTSPU and the Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to continue working with victim service providers and non-governmental organizations to give priority to victim needs in combatting human trafficking and slavery in the U.S.

Intellectual property.—U.S. industries lose billions of dollars each year due to counterfeiting and global trade of illegitimate goods. Within the funding provided, the Committee expects the Criminal Division to make combating international piracy of intellectual property a priority, including by allocating appropriate resources both domestically and overseas to support anti-piracy efforts.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The Committee recommends $159,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Antitrust Division, which is $2,285,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $1,410,000 below the request. The recommended funding level is offset by $103,000,000 in estimated fee collections for a net direct appropriation of $56,000,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The Committee recommends $1,887,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, which is $45,716,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $120,717,000 below the request.

Prescription drug abuse.—Because of the widespread nature of prescription drug abuse, within the funds provided, U.S. Attorneys are expected to prioritize the investigation and prosecution of pain clinics that serve as fronts for the illegal distribution of addictive pain killers.

Human trafficking.—The Committee understands all U.S. Attorney offices now lead regional human trafficking task forces that meet on a quarterly basis, as required by the fiscal year 2013 Appropriations Act (Public Law 113–6). The Committee expects U.S. Attorneys to maintain their task force participation and leadership roles in fiscal year 2014 and to undertake proactive investigations, including investigations of persons or entities facilitating trafficking in persons through the use of classified advertising on the Internet. The Committee directs the Department to submit quarterly updates on the work of these task forces beginning no later than November 1, 2013. In addition, the Committee directs the Department to continue outreach efforts in the form of public notices with regard to the prevalence of human trafficking activities and to report periodically to the Committee regarding such outreach.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The Committee recommends $213,000,000 for the United States Trustee Program, which is $6,067,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $12,728,000 below the request. The recommended funding is fully offset by fee collections.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $2,100,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is $102,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $118,000 below the request.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The Committee recommends $270,000,000, which is the same as fiscal year 2013 and the request, for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party. This appropriation is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for the Community Relations Service, which is $190,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $464,000 below the request.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund, which is $555,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $948,000 below the request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $1,155,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service (USMS), which is $18,551,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $49,033,000 below the request.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $9,812,000, the same as fiscal year 2013 and $188,000 below the request, for construction and related expenses in space controlled, occupied or utilized by the USMS for prisoner holding and related support.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

The Committee recommends $1,600,000,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention, including new direct appropriations of $1,520,000,000 and prior year unobligated balances of $80,000,000, which the budget request proposed for rescission. The recommendation does not include this rescission and instead assumes these balances will be used for fiscal year 2014 requirements under this account. The recommendation for new direct appropriations is $96,462,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $115,538,000 below the request.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $91,800,000 for the National Security Division, which is $3,451,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $4,440,000 below the request.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends $486,000,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, which is $25,999,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $37,037,000 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 $345,000,000 for investigations and $141,000,000 for prosecutions. The Committee notes OCDETF cases routinely include Drug En-

forcement Administration (DEA) personnel funded from the DEA Salaries and Expenses account, as well as criminal investigators and agents from other agencies who directly fund their participation in OCDETF cases. The Committee directs OCDETF to submit a report no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act displaying current and historical levels of investigative and prosecutorial FTE devoted to OCDETF cases, including FTE funded under this account and FTE funded from other appropriations.

Transnational organized crime.—The recommendation does not include a separate requested program increase of $3,000,000 for transnational organized crime investigations, which was proposed for support of the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC–2). The Committee notes that the IOC–2 was established in 2009 and supported to date by staffing and funding from participating task force agencies, and has been credited with important contributions to case coordination and the assistance in criminal investigations and prosecutions that focus on transnational organized crime. However, the Committee notes, as it did in last year's report, that the request did not identify the current level of funding provided specifically for IOC–2 in prior fiscal years. In light of the reduced total funding available this year, the Committee encourages the Department to propose a reprogramming of funding within this appropriation for purposes of covering the costs to sustain IOC–2 operations. In addition, the Committee directs the Department to submit a report no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, detailing any amounts allocated for IOC–2, and the corresponding staffing levels, for fiscal years 2009–13.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $8,042,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses account of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is $10,626,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $319,687,000 below the request. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Intelligence	$1,681,000,000
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	3,240,000,000
Criminal Enterprise/Federal Crimes	2,616,000,000
Criminal Justice Services	505,000,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$8,042,000,000

Computer intrusions, cyber threats and cybersecurity.—The scale and number of cyber attacks and crimes are acknowledged to be top threats to national and economic security. They affect public and private systems, networks, and virtually any point where people, organizations and government connect. Threats have been identified from state-sponsored adversaries, as well as from persistent and sophisticated terrorist and criminal actors. In February 2013, GAO reported (GAO–13–187) that the number of incidents reported by Federal agencies to the U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team had increased 782 percent from 2006 to 2012.

Within the funding provided, the Committee recommends an increase in support of the FBI's request for a comprehensive Next

Generation Cyber (NGC) initiative to improve its capacity to investigate computer intrusions and defeat cyber threat actors. NGC will enhance victim and field investigative resources, cyber collection and analysis, and provide field operations with centralized capability to handle malware and share information, analysis and advance investigations. The FBI has described this as a "whole of government" approach, driven by outcomes and results based. Consistent with that, the Committee expects the FBI to advance its work through a national network of cyber task forces of Federal, State, local and international partners in government, industry and academia. The Committee directs the FBI to submit an updated annual national cyber threat assessment, in both classified and unclassified versions, to the Committee with the President's fiscal year 2015 budget request. The report should identify and rank foreign governments and non-state actors according to the cyber threats they pose to the United States.

Computer forensics and digital evidence training.—The Committee is concerned with the impact of budgetary constraints on computer forensics training assistance for State and local law enforcement, in light of increased use of technology to commit crimes and the subsequent need of law enforcement to acquire and exploit digital evidence. The Committee is concerned that State and local justice systems often lack the skills and knowledge needed to investigate, prosecute and try cases involving cybercrimes and digital evidence. The FBI has significant expertise in computer forensics and State and local training and coordination, and the Committee encourages the FBI to leverage its efforts by coordinating with other Federal partners, such as the U.S. Secret Service, to support and train State and local investigators, prosecutors and judges.

Counterintelligence.—The Committee remains concerned over the extent to which the Chinese government and its military, intelligence or Communist party entities control organizations that promote educational, cultural or professional exchanges, as first noted in the fiscal year 2013 House report. The Committee therefore directs the FBI to submit a report, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, describing any such organizations engaged in exchange programs that involve U.S. officials, and measures taken to ensure those officials are informed of Chinese government involvement in the programs.

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

Human rights violations.—The Committee directs the FBI to submit, with the President's fiscal year 2015 budget request, the second annual report on its investigative and related support for the Department's prosecution of human rights violations by foreign nationals.

Human trafficking.—The FBI has reported that its pending human trafficking cases nearly tripled between 2009 to the end of fiscal year 2012, resulting in hundreds of arrests, indictments and convictions. The Committee expects the FBI to increase such activities in fiscal year 2014, and directs it to report no later than 120

days after the enactment of this Act on agent utilization and overall staff resources dedicated to trafficking investigations and prosecution in fiscal years 2011 through 2014, including participation of FBI personnel in human trafficking task forces. The report shall describe progress in implementing a Uniform Crime Report category for human trafficking, as required in the Trafficking Victims Protection and Reauthorization Act of 2008, and as directed by the Committee in last year's report. The Committee expects the Bureau to share trafficking case information on an ongoing basis with other law enforcement agencies and task forces investigating similar cases.

9/11 Commission recommendations.—The recommendation includes up to $500,000 to support the review of the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission directed in the fiscal year 2013 Appropriations Act (Public Law 113–6), and directs the FBI to expedite this undertaking. The Committee also directs the FBI to identify, in its report on the Commission's findings, specific actions underway or planned to implement those findings, and associated funding requirements.

Domestic radicalization and violent extremism.—The Committee notes that the FBI established a new Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Office within the National Security Branch. The Committee directs the FBI to provide a briefing on how the CVE Office is enhancing the mission of the Department and Federal partners, and how it supports State and local officials and leaders, to include sharing information and providing operational and mission support.

Violent Gangs.—The recommendation continues funding for FBI's Safe Streets Task Forces to combat violent gang crime. The Committee remains aware that violent gang activity is increasing, and so does not adopt the Department's proposal to terminate the National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC), but directs the FBI to at a minimum sustain current NGIC efforts in fiscal year 2014 from within its Salaries and Expenses appropriation. One aspect of particular concern to the Committee is the growing link between violent gangs and human trafficking. The 2011 National Gang Threat Assessment noted "gang involvement in alien smuggling, human trafficking, and prostitution is increasing primarily due to their higher profitability and lower risks of detection and punishment than that of drug and weapons trafficking", and found at least 35 States and territories reporting such activity. The Committee directs the FBI to report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on trends in this relationship, and how FBI anti-gang programs are disrupting gang trafficking rings.

Insider Threat—Counterintelligence.—The Director of National Intelligence has reported that insiders have caused "significant damage to US interests from the theft and unauthorized disclosure of classified, economic, and proprietary information and other acts of espionage." The National Counterintelligence Executive noted that "insider threats remain the top counterintelligence challenge to our community." The FBI notes that such threats "can go unnoticed for months or even years." The Committee is concerned about insider threats to the U.S. industrial base, its national labs and research centers, and notes the rising number of economic espionage cases involving Chinese nationals. The Committee is pleased that

the FBI has made its guide, "The Insider Threat," publicly available to companies, and directs it to build on such work. The Committee directs the FBI to provide the Committee an unclassified report no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, with a classified annex, reporting on trends in espionage in U.S. labs, industry and academia, including an analysis of the profile of "insider threat" actors, to better inform and advise the U.S. research community on how to better detect and deter potential espionage threats.

Money laundering.—The Committee understands that Bitcoins and other forms of peer-to-peer digital currency are a potential means for criminal, terrorist or other illegal organizations and individuals to illegally launder and transfer money. News reports indicate that Bitcoins may have been used to help finance the flight and activity of fugitives. The Committee directs the FBI, in consultation with the Department and other Federal partners, to provide a briefing no later 120 days after the enactment of this Act on the nature and scale of the risk posed by such ersatz currency, both in financing illegal enterprises and in undermining financial institutions. The briefing should describe the FBI efforts in the context of a coordinated Federal response to this challenge, and identify staffing and other resources devoted to this effort.

Financial crime.—The Committee remains concerned about the prevalence of financial crime. Within the funding provided, the FBI is expected to continue to make investigation of corporate, securities, commodities and mortgage fraud a priority.

Intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement.—The Committee expects the FBI to continue to prioritize the investigation of IPR cases, and to coordinate with IPR units at the U.S. Attorneys and the Criminal Division. The Committee notes and commends the investigative work of the Bureau leading to the indictment of an international organized criminal enterprise charged with massive worldwide online piracy of numerous types of copyright works. A recent academic study found that shutting down a single website dedicated to IP theft resulted in a significant increase in legal purchases of films through licensed distribution channels, demonstrating the economic impact of targeted enforcement. The FBI shall submit a report, not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, on the activities of its dedicated agents investigating IPR cases.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $79,900,000 for the construction of FBI facilities and related activities, which is $438,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $1,082,000 below the request.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends total budget authority of $2,304,517,000 for salaries and expenses, of which $334,912,000 is derived from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund, and $1,969,605,000 is provided by direct appropriation. The recommended direct appropriation is $42,803,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $98,347,000 below the request.

Diversion control.—The recommendation includes $334,912,000 for the regulatory and enforcement activities of DEA's Diversion Control Program. The Diversion Control Program is fully funded by fee collections. Within this level of funding the Committee expects DEA to sustain its current level of effort for Tactical Diversion Squads and scheduled regulatory investigations.

Methamphetamine lab cleanup.—The funding recommendation for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance includes $10,000,000 for transfer to DEA to assist State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies with the removal and disposal of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, including funds for training, technical assistance, purchase of equipment, and a container program. The Committee understands that efficiencies created by adoption of container pickups will enable DEA to support all anticipated cleanup requests in fiscal year 2014.

Drug scheduling process.—The Committee directs DEA to report, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the process and timeline for making a scheduling determination for a new chemical entity contained in a product being evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and for which FDA has requested a DEA determination. The report shall describe the drug scheduling determination process from the time DEA receives an FDA request to the time a final rule is published in the *Federal Register.*

Marijuana eradication.—The Committee is concerned about the spread of illegal marijuana cultivation in the United States and the corresponding burden such crime imposes on small and rural law enforcement agencies with regards to marijuana eradication. The Committee directs the Drug Enforcement Administration, in consultation with the Office of National Drug Control Policy and other law enforcement partners, to coordinate efforts with small and rural law enforcement agencies to eradicate marijuana more effectively through shared intelligence, technology, and manpower, despite limited resources.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $1,142,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which is $10,303,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $87,518,000 below the request.

Gun law enforcement.—The recommendation includes funding above the current year level to investigate violations of Federal firearms laws. This increase shall support increased violent crime reduction and inspection capabilities, as well as crime gun tracing. The Committee directs ATF to report no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act on its allocation of fiscal year 2014 funding for programs and personnel for violent crime enforcement, regulatory efforts, and firearms tracing, to include expansion and support of the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network.

Tobacco enforcement.—The Committee is aware of illicit schemes to circumvent taxes on tobacco products, and directs ATF to report no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act on its tobacco enforcement strategies and resources, and recommendations for ad-

ditional authorities and tools that could improve ATF's tobacco enforcement posture.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends $6,580,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which is $112,202,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $251,150,000 below the request. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Inmate Care and Programs	$2,540,000,000
Security and Administration	2,785,000,000
Management and Administration	195,000,000
Contract Confinement	1,060,000,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$6,580,000,000

Facility staffing and capacity.—The Committee continues to prioritize maintaining staffing levels at institutions and the continuation of activation activities, as necessary, at the four institutions which received fiscal year 2013 activation funding. No funding is included for the activation of the Thomson, Illinois facility.

Compassionate release.—While BOP cannot control how many people enter prison, a recent GAO report (GAO–12–320) found that BOP underutilizes operational authority to shorten prison stays by failing to maximize the use of community confinement at the end of sentences and the use of the Residential Drug Abuse Program. The Committee is also aware of the recent OIG report (I–2013–006) on BOP's failure to provide for compassionate release as Congress intended, which included recommendations on ways BOP could protect public safety while generating millions of dollars in savings. The Committee directs BOP to provide a briefing no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its progress in implementing the OIG recommendations.

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

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $90,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates, which is $1,689,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $15,244,000 below the request. The Committee directs the Bureau to move forward with ongoing facilities planning efforts for future prison construction projects to meet projected capacity requirements. The Committee recommendation does not include funding for any renovation, upgrades or construction at the Thomson, Illinois facility.

The Committee directs the BOP to continue to provide a monthly status of construction report, and to notify the Committee of any

deviation from the construction and activation schedule identified 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 $51,000 above fiscal year 2013 and the same as the request.

Product procurements.—Section 506 continues language directing that promotional items purchased with funds provided by this Act shall be produced in the United States. In addition, 18 U.S.C. 1761, as amended in the 2012 Appropriations Act (Public Law 112–55), authorizes FPI to manufacture products no longer made in the United States. The Committee is pleased that FPI and the BOP are taking steps to exercise this authority, and the Committee therefore directs the BOP Director, with the support of the Attorney General, to survey annually the Department and other Federal agencies to determine which promotional products purchased by such agencies are manufactured outside the United States, and might otherwise be procured through FPI. The Committee directs FPI to continue to maintain this information in a database to help inform its board of directors of opportunities to repatriate manufacturing, with the object of creating new American jobs, not competing with existing U.S. businesses, and to provide a quarterly report to the Committee on FPI's capacity to provide these services as an alternative to foreign manufacturers.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends $1,885,300,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including $1,804,300,000 in discretionary appropriations. The discretionary total is $356,582,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $535,900,000 below the request.

Within this amount, the Committee has prioritized programs that: combat violence against women, help missing and exploited children, improve school safety, and reduce overcrowding in prisons. The Committee funds these targeted increases by reducing funding for or eliminating lower priority programs.

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 each program devoted to common management and administrative costs. 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 various 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).

Office of Victims of Crime (OVC).—The recommendation provides $15,000,000 above the current level for OVC. Within available resources, OVC may implement the office's Vision 21, which seeks to bring better technology, planning, research and data into the crime victims services field.

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

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $413,000,000 for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), which is $4,318,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $500,000 above the request. The recommendation includes funding above the request for the sexual assault services program and for research and evaluation on violence against women. Funds are distributed as follows:

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

Program	Recommendation
STOP Grants	$189,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	22,250
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	3,250
Consolidated Youth-oriented Program	10,000
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	50,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Services Program	25,000
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	35,500
Violence on College Campuses	9,000
Civil Legal Assistance	41,000
Elder Abuse Grant Program	4,250
Family Civil Justice	16,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	5,750
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	500
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country—Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	$413,000

Sexual assault services program (SASP).—The recommendation provides $25,000,000 for SASP, which is an increase of $469,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $2,000,000 above the request.

Research on violence against women.—"Honor violence" is a form of violence against women committed with the motive of protecting or regaining the perceived honor of the perpetrator, family or community. There is currently a lack of statistical information on the occurrence of honor violence in the United States. Therefore, of the amounts provided for research and evaluation on violence against women, no less than $250,000 shall be for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to collect statistics and report on the incidence of honor violence in the United States. BJS shall build on OVW's and the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) existing research efforts,

examine whether Uniform Crime Reports, the National Crime Victimization Survey or other relevant data series should collect and report data on honor violence, and report to the Committee its findings, plans and recommendations for statistical data collection no later than one year after enactment of this Act.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

The Committee recommends $114,000,000 for Research, Evaluation and Statistics, which is $10,616,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $20,400,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Bureau of Justice Statistics	$42,000
National Institute of Justice	37,000
Regional information sharing activities	35,000
TOTAL, Research, Evaluation and Statistics	$114,000

Domestic radicalization.—According to the Congressional Research Service, there have been 69 homegrown jihadist terrorist plots and attacks since 9/11, including 48 plots or attacks since May 2009. The Committee appreciates the efforts of the NIJ in examining the drivers of domestic radicalization and defining the role of State and local law enforcement in breaking the radicalization and recruitment cycle that sustains terrorism. The Committee is concerned that violent radicalization—the process of adopting or promoting an extremist belief system for the purpose of facilitating ideologically based violence to advance political, religious, or social change—is a significant and elusive aspect of the terrorism threat to the U.S. Therefore, in addition to the resources provided under this heading to NIJ, $4,000,000 is provided under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account for such research. The Committee expects these funds to be used solely for activities directly related to domestic radicalization.

National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers.—The Committee continues to support the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers, a network of facilities and capabilities that converts technology to law enforcement use. The Centers provide actual casework assistance when highly-specialized technologies are required, and help identify and locate high quality technologies and equipment for law enforcement use. The recommendation continues the current year level of funding for the Centers.

Regional information sharing activities.—The recommendation includes $35,000,000 for regional information sharing activities, to support activities that enable the sharing of criminal intelligence and other resources by State, local, and other law enforcement agencies and organizations. Such activities should address critical and chronic criminal threats, including gangs, terrorism, narcotics, and weapons, as well as officer safety or "event deconfliction," and should reflect regional as well as national priorities. In addition,

funds shall be available to support local-to-local law enforcement data and information sharing efforts focused on solving routine crimes, especially in rural areas, by sharing law enforcement information not categorized as criminal intelligence. All activities shall be consistent with national information sharing standards and requirements as determined by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends $1,065,000,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs, which is $54,012,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $60,000,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

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

Program	Recommendation
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	$465,000
VALOR Initiative	(15,000)
Domestic Radicalization Research	(4,000)
Puerto Rico Plebiscite	(2,500)
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	(75,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	165,000
Byrne Competitive Grants	10,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	13,500
Drug Courts	41,000
Mentally Ill Offender Act	7,500
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	6,000
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	1,000
Economic, High-tech and Cyber Crime Prevention	4,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	55,000
DNA Initiative	125,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	(117,000)
Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants	(4,000)
CASA—Special Advocates	3,500
Tribal Assistance	30,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	55,000
Smart Probation	(5,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	4,000
Missing Alzheimer's Patients Grants	1,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring	7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	12,500
Campus Public Safety	3,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	25,000
Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections	(1,000)
Transfer to DEA for meth lab cleanups	10,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	$1,065,000

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative grants.—The recommendation includes $55,000,000 for grants to improve records in the NICS system, which is $37,338,000 above fiscal year 2013 and the same comparable funding level as the request.

NICS is a critical tool for keeping firearms out of the hands of prohibited persons, but is only effective if State records are complete and included. According to the FBI, 16 jurisdictions have submitted fewer than five mental health records into the NICS system, and six jurisdictions submitted none.

The Department uses two grant programs to help States improve the quality of data they enter into NICS. The first, the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), authorized in 1993, provides grants to States to improve their criminal records and related systems. Yet while NCHIP funding may be used to improve mental health records in NICS, some States that have received millions of dollars in funding have provided few if any mental health records to NICS.

The second, the NICS Improvement Amendments Act (NIAA), enacted in 2007, created the NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) to address these gaps by providing grants to States to establish or upgrade information and identification technologies directly related to firearms purchasing eligibility determinations. However, OJP reports that jurisdictions have difficulty meeting NARIP's strict eligibility standards, and as of May 21, 2013, only 21 States are eligible for NARIP grants.

The budget request proposed funding NICS improvements in these two programs: $5,000,000 for NARIP and $50,000,000 for NCHIP. The recommendation consolidates these programs, allowing the Department to use both NCHIP and NARIP authorities for grants. This will provide a more flexible—and more accountable—means of encouraging States to include additional records in NICS. To these ends, 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 NIAA compliant. The Department also shall apply penalties to noncompliant States to the fullest extent of the law.

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

Finally, it is noted that in January, 2013, the Committee asked the Department to submit a reprogramming request to provide additional funding to States to improve NICS records. The Committee appreciates the Department's acting on this request and identifying an additional $14,000,000 in fiscal year 2013 funding for this purpose.

National Center for Campus Public Safety.—The recommendation includes $3,000,000 for the National Center for Campus Public Safety. The Department is currently working to establish the center, first funded in fiscal year 2013 via reprogramming. The fiscal year 2013 full-year appropriations Act (Public Law 113–6) subsequently included additional funding for the center.

Comprehensive school safety initiative.—The recommendation includes $75,000,000 for a comprehensive school safety initiative. The Administration had proposed to fund this initiative in the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services; the Committee instead recommends funding in the Office of Justice Programs through an amount designated within the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program. The Committee tasks NIJ with developing and im-

plementing the initiative. NIJ shall work closely with the National Center for Campus Public Safety in this effort and shall provide additional operational support to the Center as needed. The initiative shall, at a minimum, provide for research, evaluation and statistics relating to school safety and youth violence, and provide evidence-based grants to States and localities to improve school safety. NIJ shall report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on its plans for implementation of this initiative.

Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG) program.—The recommendation includes $465,000,000 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, $75,000,000 is for the comprehensive school safety initiative described above, $4,000,000 is for research on domestic radicalization, $2,500,000 is for a Puerto Rico plebiscite and $15,000,000 is for the Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR) Initiative. The recommendation for Byrne/JAG formula grants is $4,054,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level.

Puerto Rico plebiscite.—The recommendation includes $2,500,000 for objective, nonpartisan voter education about, and a plebiscite on, options that would resolve Puerto Rico's future political status. The funds provided for the plebiscite shall not be obligated until 45 days after the Department notifies the Committees on Appropriations that it approves of an expenditure plan from the Puerto Rico State Elections Commission for voter education and plebiscite administration, including approval of the plebiscite ballot. This notification shall include a finding that the voter education materials, plebiscite ballot, and related materials are not incompatible with the Constitution and laws and policies of the United States.

Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP).—As in the Administration's request, the recommendation does not include additional funding for the BVP. The Department has at least $30,000,000 in prior-year unobligated balances available to support grant activities in fiscal year 2014. This pause in new appropriated funding for the BVP will not disrupt the program's operations.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).—The recommendation includes $165,000,000 for SCAAP, which provides grants that reimburse states and localities for the costs incurred in incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens. The President's request proposed to terminate this program.

Economic, high-technology and cyber crime prevention.—The recommendation includes $4,000,000 for economic, high-technology, and cyber crime prevention. The Committee encourages the Department to assist State and local law enforcement agencies with the prevention, investigation and prosecution of intellectual property crimes. This program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, provides competitive grants to support and train State and local public safety agencies to combat intellectual property crimes such as counterfeiting and piracy.

Byrne competitive grants.—The recommendation includes $10,000,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and assist victims of crime. The Committee urges the Department to prioritize support for an integrated continuum of services and programs for both at-risk children and their families for the prevention, control or reduction of juvenile delinquency. The Committee also urges the Department to prioritize support for work to improve forensic interview training for child abuse investigation and prosecution professionals.

Tribal assistance.—The recommendation includes $30,000,000 for tribal grant programs. The Committee expects OJP to continue to consult closely with tribal stakeholders 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 submit, no later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, an allocation of funds that has been informed by such consultation. The Committee notes that the recommendation includes additional grant funding for tribal law enforcement programs through OVW.

DNA initiative.—The recommendation includes $125,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, an increase of $25,000,000 above the request. Within the funding provided, the Committee provides $4,000,000 each for Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants and Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants. The Committee expects that OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee directs the Department to submit, no later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, 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.

Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act.—In January 2013, the President signed into law the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act (Public Law 112–253), which authorizes grants to assist States with the costs of collecting arrestee DNA. The Committee expects the Department to fund these activities within the amount provided for the DNA initiative. The Department shall report to the Committee no later than 45 days after enactment of this Act on the status of this program.

Victims of trafficking grants.—The recommendation includes $13,500,000 for human trafficking task force activities and for services for victims, an increase of $3,000,000 above the request. These funds may also be used to develop, expand and strengthen assistance programs for child victims of sex and labor trafficking. No later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, OJP shall report to the Committee on planned uses of these funds.

Prescription drug monitoring.—The recommendation includes $7,000,000 for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. The diversion and abuse of prescription medications has become our Na-

tion's fastest growing drug problem, with drug overdose deaths now surpassing motor vehicle accidents as the number one cause of accidental deaths nationwide.

Methamphetamine lab cleanup.—The recommendation includes $10,000,000, which shall be transferred to DEA to assist State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies with the removal and disposal of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, including funds for training, technical assistance, the purchase of equipment, and a container program. The Committee notes that the recommended amount will meet anticipated demand and that improvements in cleanup methodology, such as use of containers for collecting materials and waste, have significantly reduced costs.

Drug courts.—The recommendation includes $41,000,000 for drug courts, which is $770,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level. Drug courts help reduce recidivism and substance abuse among non-violent offenders and increase an offender's likelihood of 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.

Mentally ill offenders.—The recommendation includes $7,500,000 for mentally ill offender programs. Grants provided under the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act (Public Law 108–414) provide support for a broad range of activities, including mental health courts, mental health and substance abuse treatment for incarcerated mentally ill offenders, community reentry services, and cross-training of criminal justice, law enforcement, and mental health personnel. Such grants also promote improved training of State and local law enforcement to help them identify and improve responses to people with mental illnesses.

Veterans treatment courts.—The recommendation includes $4,000,000 to support veterans treatment courts. The Committee expects the Department to work in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs, as appropriate, to provide grant support for collaborative, rehabilitative approaches for continuing judicial supervision over offenders who are veterans.

Second Chance Act/offender reentry programs.—The recommendation includes $55,000,000 for Second Chance Act grants. 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 directs the Department to submit, no later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, a plan for the use of all funds appropriated for Second Chance Act programs. The Committee expects such plan to designate funds for proven, evidenced-based programs that will further the goal of maximizing public safety.

Justice reinvestment initiative.—The recommendation provides $25,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, which would expand a DOJ pilot project that provides assistance to jurisdictions to implement data-driven strategies to improve public safety by reducing corrections spending and reinvesting those savings in efforts to decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. The Committee recognizes the tremendous potential of justice reinvestment efforts, noting that successful efforts in the States, such as Kansas, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, have saved millions of dollars and serve as models for criminal justice reform in the Nation. Funding may be used to provide technical assistance to States, expand the initiative to additional States, or provide additional funding for existing sites.

Colson Task Force.—Of the amount provided for justice reinvestment, not less than $1,000,000 is included to establish and support the operations of a nine-person, bipartisan, blue ribbon Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections to address challenges in the Federal corrections system. To create this task force the Department shall, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, choose an organization that will convene individuals with recognized relevant expertise in justice reinvestment and corrections reform. Not later than 12 months after its first meeting, the task force shall prepare and submit a report that contains a statement of its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the Congress, Attorney General and President.

The task force shall develop practical, data-driven policy options to increase public safety, improve offender accountability, reduce recidivism, and control growth of spending on corrections. As part of its work, the task force shall examine: overcrowding in BOP facilities and options to avert continued growth in the system population; measures to address overcrowding within facilities; violence in the system, including gang violence, and improved public safety measures; prison rehabilitation and employment programs; and reentry programs and policies to reduce recidivism. The task force shall also undertake a comprehensive analysis of relevant criminal justice data; identify factors driving the growth in prison populations; study "lessons learned" from successful State-level justice reinvestment initiatives; and evaluate current and potential criminal justice policies, including the cost-effectiveness of spending on corrections.

The Committee names this task force for Charles "Chuck" Colson, who went from President's Counsel to Federal prisoner because of his involvement in the Watergate scandal. However, as a result of his prison experience and the spiritual transformation he underwent there, Colson went on to found the Prison Fellowship to support and minister to prisoners and their families in the United States and around the world, and later the Justice Fellowship, which he established as an advocacy organization to champion prisoner rights and fight injustices within the criminal justice system.

Evidence-based programs.—The Committee strongly urges the Department to ensure that, to the greatest extent practicable, competitive grants are used to support evidence-based programs and activities.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $196,000,000 for Juvenile Justice programs, which is $78,254,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $136,500,000 below the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Part B—State Formula Grants	$20,000
Youth Mentoring Grants	90,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	19,000
Missing and exploited children programs	67,000
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	$196,000

Youth mentoring grants.—The recommendation includes $90,000,000 for youth mentoring grants, which is $1,689,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $32,000,000 above the request.

Victims of child abuse programs.—The recommendation includes $19,000,000 for programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act, including grants for technical assistance and training for professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting and treating child abuse. The recommendation is $357,000 above the fiscal year 2013 level. The Committee notes that these funds may be used for child abuse training for judicial personnel and practitioners.

Missing and exploited children programs.—The recommendation includes $67,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, an increase of $1,258,000 above fiscal year 2013 and the same as the request. The Committee expects the Department to allocate no less than $29,000,000 for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children program.

Outreach.—The Committee recognizes the success of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency program in the Office of Justice Programs. The Committee encourages the office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Program to develop outreach tools and communication strategies to reach underserved communities in high-need urban and minority neighborhoods.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

The Committee recommends a total of $97,300,000 for the Public Safety Officer Benefits program, which is $19,306,000 above fiscal year 2013 and the same as the request. Within the funds provided, $81,000,000 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.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 213 permits up to 3 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to OJP to be used for training and technical assistance and permits up to 2 percent of grant or reimbursement funds made available to that office to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics. The Committee expects OJP to give priority to training and technical assistance activities that are evidence-based and help State, local, and tribal communities develop and implement comprehensive, system-wide strategies for public safety that also improve criminal justice systems.

Section 214 gives the Attorney General the authority to waive matching requirements for Second Chance Act adult and juvenile reentry demonstration projects; state, tribal and local reentry courts; drug treatment programs and prison rape elimination programs.

Section 215 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 216 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 217 places limitations on the obligation of funds from certain Department of Justice accounts and funding sources.

Section 218 prohibits funds made available to the Department of Justice by this Act from being used to invalidate, overturn or interfere with State immigration laws.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The Committee recommends $5,453,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which is $287,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $205,000 below the request.

Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) education.—The National Science and Technology Council's (NSTC) Committee on STEM Education (CoSTEM) issued a progress report last year outlining the goals and objectives for a forthcoming government-wide STEM education strategic plan. Unfortunately, the strategic plan that was ultimately submitted bears only a partial resemblance to the ideas from the progress report. After many months of interagency development, the strategic plan appears to have been modified at the last minute to bring it into conformance with the Administration's STEM education budget proposal. In the process, some key elements of the progress report were lost or diluted. Most important to the Committee, the progress report's promise of a "coordinated and robust strategy for dissemination" of STEM education research and findings has been replaced with a limited initiative in the Smithsonian Institution that would be funded by eliminating many of the programs whose content was to be disseminated and which would not capture all potential inputs from across government.

The Committee directs OSTP to reconsider how to create a single, truly comprehensive "one stop"-style website where findings from Federal research on STEM education, Federally developed STEM curricula and other related materials could be consolidated. OSTP shall report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act describing the funding, authorities and other resources that would be necessary to establish such a website in fiscal year 2015.

Neuroscience.—The Committee notes the contributions of the Interagency Working Group on Neuroscience (IWGN), established by OSTP under the auspices of the NSTC and consistent with language encouraging such an effort in the statement accompanying Public Law 112–55. The IWGN has helped coordinate, focus and enhance Federal efforts related to neuroscience, and significantly

contributed to the development of the Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative, which endeavors to revolutionize the scientific understanding of the brain and use that knowledge to improve childhood and adult learning and develop new treatments for brain injuries and neurological conditions. The Committee values the collaborative relationships and activities engendered through the IWGN among Federal neuroscience research agencies and urges OSTP and the NSTC to continue to support Federal agency collaboration on neuroscience, either through the IWGN or an appropriate successor forum. The Committee also encourages OSTP to report to the Committee semiannually on its efforts in this area.

Public access to Federally-funded research.—The America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358) tasked OSTP, through the NSTC, with coordinating agency policies relating to the dissemination of unclassified scientific research supported wholly or in part by Federal funds. In fulfillment of that directive, OSTP released a memo in February, 2013 requiring major Federal research agencies to produce a public access plan that conforms to general principles established by OSTP. Those plans are due by August, 2013, and regular progress updates are required for the first two years of each policy's implementation. The Committee directs OSTP to provide the Committee with semiannual reports on the status of agencies' plan development and implementation.

Rare Earth materials.—The Committee understands that the NSTC Subcommittee on Critical and Strategic Mineral Supply Chains (CSMSC), which maintains a consolidated list of rare critical elements and minerals, is preparing a new effort to reassess and update the criticality of those materials based, in part, on in-depth supply chain studies. The Committee supports this work and directs OSTP to report on the results of the assessment no later than 90 days after its completion. The Committee also urges the CSMSC Subcommittee to leverage the results of its assessment into an interagency plan that will encourage domestic critical element and mineral production in order to reduce the dependence of the U.S. government and industry on foreign sources of such materials.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $16,598,300,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is $928,430,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $1,117,095,000 below the request.

GAO assessments of large-scale projects.—The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–161) mandated that GAO report on the status of large-scale projects at NASA, and the Committee now anticipates these reports biannually. The Committee directs NASA to continue cooperating fully and providing timely program analysis, evaluation data and other relevant information to the GAO so that it can conduct its reviews and meet the congressional mandate. Such information includes, but is not limited to, copies of preliminary cost estimates; access to relevant online agency applications, databases, and web portals; and access to information from contractor and agency personnel.

Breach reporting.—Pursuant to section 103 of the NASA Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155), NASA is required to deliver several notifications and reports to the appropriate authorizing committees when project costs or schedules grow in excess of established thresholds. NASA is directed to submit concurrently to the Committee the notifications and reports required by section 103.

Asteroid retrieval mission.—The budget request contains a new proposal to identify, capture and redirect a small asteroid for future study by astronauts on a trans-lunar mission, but the proposal is premature. Feasibility and other pre-formulation studies are needed to determine whether the concept is even possible or would be affordable within expected future budgetary constraints. In addition, NASA has not yet taken all of the necessary steps to build a consensus in support of the mission, a process that the National Research Council last year deemed critical for mission success (while also casting doubt on the level of enthusiasm that exists for an asteroid-focused mission). The Committee believes that NASA should take the time to complete further concept studies, pursue the support of Congress through the authorization process and line up support from potential international partners before seeking new resources to carry out the mission. In the interim, the Committee's recommendation does not include any of the requested increases associated with the asteroid retrieval proposal.

Program and project totals.—The Committee's program and project recommendations for NASA are included in the consolidated funding table below and in additional narrative direction throughout this report. When executing its budget for fiscal year 2014, NASA shall incorporate the funding levels established in both the table and the narrative direction.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Science:	
Earth Science	$1,659,000
Planetary Science	1,315,000
Astrophysics	622,000
James Webb Space Telescope	584,000
Heliophysics	601,000
Total, Science	4,781,000
Aeronautics:	566,000
Space Technology:	576,000
Exploration:	
Human Exploration Capabilities	2,825,000
Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle	(1,050,000)
Space Launch System	(1,775,000)
SLS Vehicle Development	(1,476,000)
Exploration Ground Systems	(299,000)
Commercial Crew	500,000
Exploration Research and Development	287,000
Total, Exploration	3,612,000

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommendation
Space Operations:	
International Space Station	2,860,000
Space and Flight Support	810,000
Total, Space Operations	3,670,000
Education:	
Aerospace Research and Career Development	33,000
NASA Space Grant	(24,000)
EPSCoR	(9,000)
STEM Education and Accountability	89,000
Total, Education	122,000
Cross Agency Support:	2,711,000
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration:	525,000
Inspector General:	35,300
Total, NASA	$16,598,300

SCIENCE

The Committee recommends $4,781,000,000 for Science, which is $266,447,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $236,800,000 below the request.

In order to preserve the existing relative balance among NASA's major science divisions, funding for each division is maintained at the fiscal year 2013 post-sequestration level. Unless otherwise specified below, available resources should be prioritized toward the support of missions in prime operations; top decadal survey priorities already in the development phase; and research awards.

Earth Science.—The Earth Science budget request contains several new projects that solely or primarily support the requirements of other agencies, including the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and NOAA, rather than NASA's own research mission. These projects, which have significant but undefined outyear costs, will place an untenable strain on NASA's budget and crowd out long term investments in NASA's own scientific priorities. The Committee does not support this outcome. Accordingly, no funds should be spent in pursuit of a new land imaging system for USGS or for the development of climate sensors originally intended for NOAA's JPSS program.

In addition, the recommendation does not include requested funding for Earth-observing instruments that had been planned for inclusion on the DSCOVR spacecraft. The recommendation under NOAA's "Procurement, Acquisition and Construction" heading does not include funding for the DSCOVR mission.

Planetary Science.—NASA has once again proposed damaging and disproportionate reductions in the Planetary Science budget without any substantive justification. At the requested level, which represents a cut of more than seven percent below a post-sequestration level, NASA would be unable to meet the major scientific goals of the Planetary Science decadal survey in a timely manner;

lose its role as the international leader in the field; drive uniquely qualified and promising talent out of the field, perhaps permanently; and increase the risk level on existing projects due to the inefficient phasing of funds. The Committee's recommendation seeks to address these shortcomings while also achieving programmatic balance among project destinations and sizes.

Within the total amount provided, $213,000,000 is for Planetary Science Research, including no less than $130,000,000 for research and analysis; $290,000,000 is for the Discovery program to enable mission selections at a tempo substantially faster than the 54 months envisioned in the budget request; $288,000,000 is for Mars Exploration, including $65,000,000 for the design and development of the Mars 2020 rover; $159,000,000 is for Outer Planets, including $80,000,000 for pre-formulation and/or formulation activities including an Announcement of Opportunity for instrument development in support of a mission that meets the scientific goals outlined for the Jupiter Europa mission in the Planetary Science decadal survey; and $89,000,000 is for planetary science technology.

The recommendation does not include the $65,000,000 requested for NASA to support the production of Plutonium–238 (Pu–238) in partnership with the Department of Energy (DOE) because additional planning and preparation is needed before NASA can responsibly assume DOE's costs for this program. Specifically, NASA needs to validate DOE's cost projections to ensure they are reasonable, well supported by appropriate documentation and exclusive to NASA's requirements; establish a management structure with DOE to allow NASA the necessary degree of control over the DOE facilities and personnel that would be operated using NASA's funds; and assess whether there are alternate facilities, technologies or processes that could help NASA meet its Pu–238 needs at lower cost than currently provided by DOE. NASA may use up to $5,000,000 of the funds provided for the planetary science technology program to complete this Pu–238 planning work, and NASA is directed to report to the Committee on its progress no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

AERONAUTICS

The Committee recommends $566,000,000 for Aeronautics, which is $6,699,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $310,000 above the request.

Entry, Descent and Landing (EDL) technology.—The recommendation permits NASA to fund aeronautics-related EDL technology development through the Space Technology program.

Hypersonic research.—The Committee continues to strongly support hypersonic research and believes that NASA must remain involved in this discipline. Within the amounts provided, NASA is directed to fund hypersonic research at no less than the level needed to maintain essential national capabilities, as identified in an internal NASA study conducted in 2012. NASA is also urged to continue its efforts to rationalize and formalize an appropriate and efficient division of responsibilities between NASA and the Department of Defense on hypersonics in order to ensure that government-wide research needs are met.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $576,000,000 for Space Technology, which is $53,950,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $166,600,000 below the request.

EDL technology.—NASA is directed to ensure that the EDL technology development needs of the Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate are sufficiently addressed within the Space Technology Program.

"Big Nine" technology projects.—For each of the nine high-priority, broadly applicable technology projects (known as the "Big Nine") that are funded through this account, NASA is directed to provide a lifecycle cost estimate and schedule showing all major development and testing milestones through project completion. This information shall be provided no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

EXPLORATION

The Committee recommends $3,612,000,000 for Exploration, which is $202,041,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $303,505,000 below the request.

Space Launch System (SLS) funding.—SLS funding is divided between activities in support of vehicle development and those dedicated to Exploration Ground Systems (EGS). Funding is also divided between the "Exploration" and "Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration" (CECR) headings. The table below provides a comprehensive view of all SLS program funding across all categories and accounts.

SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM APPROPRIATIONS
(in thousands of dollars)

Activity, Budget Account	Recommendation
SLS Vehicle Development	$1,502,000
Exploration	(1,476,000)
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	(26,000)
SLS Exploration Ground Systems	412,000
Exploration	(299,000)
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	(113,000)
Total, Space Launch System	$1,914,000

The Committee remains committed to the development of the full 130 metric ton SLS capability, which is necessary for NASA to achieve its most challenging beyond Earth orbit (BEO) exploration goals. In order to achieve this capability, NASA has laid out a development plan to evolve from a 70 metric ton capability to 130 metric tons, and the Committee has supported this plan on the condition that NASA would not allow its near-term efforts to crowd out investments in upper stage development and the advanced booster system needed to complete the full evolution. Unfortunately, NASA continues to defer or descope activities needed to advance substantially beyond the initial SLS configuration with the interim cryogenic propulsion stage. As a result, the program would likely reach a plateau with the achievement of the 70 metric ton capability.

For this reason, the Committee continues to urge NASA to allocate additional funds to SLS elements like advanced booster risk reduction, J2–X engine development and/or upper stage development, all of which are required for the program to progress beyond the initial configuration. In addition, the Committee directs that, to the maximum extent possible, NASA should ensure that all vehicle development funding leverages existing investments; promotes efficiency through commonality of design and simultaneous development; and minimizes the need for redesigns or other costly changes affecting future SLS vehicle configurations.

To give the Committee more insight into the level of effort being dedicated to each component of the SLS, NASA shall continue submitting quarterly reports on SLS spending by major program element, as first required in the statement accompanying Public Law 112–55. NASA is also directed to report to the Committee on potential uses of the 130 metric ton SLS configuration for purposes beyond NASA's own human exploration program, including human spaceflight commercial partnerships and the support of robotic scientific missions. This report shall be provided no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Exploration Ground Systems.—Drawing an appropriate line between integration and launch infrastructure supported by EGS funding and similar activities supported by 21st Century Space Launch Complex (21CSLC) funding remains a priority for the Committee. The existing division between projects supporting SLS and those supporting multi-user requirements is clear in concept but less so in execution, specifically with respect to activities that will benefit both SLS and other potential users. In order to promote the Committee's full understanding of the distribution of costs, NASA is directed to report to the Committee on (1) any activity to be undertaken in fiscal year 2014 with EGS funding (including construction funds) that will benefit any launch infrastructure users other than SLS, and (2) any activity undertaken in fiscal year 2014 with 21CSLC funding (including construction funds) that will benefit SLS. The report should provide an itemized list of activities, with an estimated cost for each activity, and be submitted no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle (MPCV).—The recommendation for MPCV is consistent with the Independent Cost Assessment for fiscal year 2014 and, according to NASA, will keep the program on track for all upcoming MPCV project milestones.

The table below provides a comprehensive view of all associated MPCV program funding across all accounts.

MULTI-PURPOSE CREW VEHICLE APPROPRIATIONS

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity, Budget Account	Recommendation
Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle	$1,053,000
Exploration	(1,050,000)
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	(3,000)
Total, Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle	$1,053,000

Program baselines.—The Committee is concerned that the official cost estimates being prepared for SLS, MPCV and EGS do not rep-

resent a comprehensive and structured accounting of all associated costs required to develop, implement and operate these programs. Despite the fact that these programs are being developed in a non-traditional evolutionary manner, widely accepted cost estimation best practices are still relevant and should be applied. To provide the information needed to achieve insight into total program costs and support rigorous spending oversight, the Committee directs NASA to determine a framework for additional data to be provided with the annual budget request, including: estimates and baselines for each SLS capability block; reports on the anticipated development cost of major SLS program components, including those components associated with future capability blocks; baselines for the marginal and operations costs associated with SLS, MPCV and EGS; and an estimate of total spending to date on SLS, MPCV and EGS.

Commercial crew.—The overriding purpose of the Commercial Crew Program (CCP) is to restore domestic access to the International Space Station (ISS) as quickly and safely as possible, and the Committee expects that NASA will manage CCP funds in a manner that is consistent with that goal. This will require pursuing all development and certification work beyond the Commercial Crew Integrated Capability (CCiCap) base period through Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)–based contracts; making strategic decisions about the number of industry partners to retain in the certification phase; and finding ways to incentivize greater private investment by industry partners in order to reduce the government's financial obligations for the program.

At the recommended level, NASA will be able to support all remaining costs for the CCiCap base period and the Certification Products Contracts; all annual program support costs; and a portion of the Commercial Crew Certification Contracts phase, which is not estimated to begin until the summer of 2014.

SPACE OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends $3,670,000,000 for Space Operations, which is $208,802,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $212,900,000 below the request.

ISS operations.—The Administration continues to discuss, but has not yet reached a decision on, extending its commitment to the ISS beyond 2020. This decision has major programmatic and budgetary implications for the rest of the agency and should therefore be made as expeditiously as possible in order to reduce uncertainty and enable better long-term planning.

In order for extension to be a tenable policy, the ISS's annual operating costs of nearly $3,000,000,000 must be reduced, but the Committee currently lacks the necessary insight into ISS operational expenses to identify major cost drivers and evaluate opportunities to achieve savings. NASA shall report to the Committee on its efforts to realize cost savings in ISS operations (including cargo and crew supply) over the budget runout period. The report, to be submitted no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, should describe possible cost reducing actions, the programmatic and budgetary impact of such actions, and any barriers to implementation.

ISS research.—NASA shall report annually to the Committee on projected and actual end-of-year ISS research utilization rates, including an estimate of the overall utilization rate and the specific rates associated with crew time, rack space, external site space, upmass and downmass. NASA shall also examine ways to construct a more accurate estimate of the total annual investment in ISS research, as the currently reported research budgetary line both overstates (by including supporting infrastructure and logistics) and understates (by excluding some relevant activity funded through other sources) the amounts actually spent on research activities.

Launch facilities.—NASA owns and operates (either solely or in partnership with other entities) several launch complex facilities which are in need of modernization and improvement in order to remain functional for NASA's purposes or, in the absence of an identified NASA use, become attractive to outside users who could assume control of and responsibility for some portion of a complex. Investments in this modernization must be made strategically in order to maximize the efficient use of all possible infrastructure. NASA is directed to report to the Committee on its comprehensive launch complex investment plan for the budget runout period, including the amount and phasing of funds at each complex and a description of how this plan would maximize potential use of infrastructure at all complexes. This report shall be provided no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

21CSLC.—Fiscal year 2014 funding for the 21CSLC program shall be available for launch infrastructure not exclusively used for SLS, including NASA-owned launch facilities and those supporting missions to the ISS.

EDUCATION

The Committee recommends $122,000,000 for Education, which is $654,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $27,800,000 above the request.

Aerospace Research and Career Development.—The recommended level includes $24,000,000 for NASA Space Grant and $9,000,000 for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).

Space Grant consortia continue to express concerns about the timeliness of Space Grant awards, unexpected changes to the award structures and the amount of administrative costs withheld to support program management and evaluation. The Committee urges NASA to improve communication with the Space Grant consortia so that all parties can better anticipate and plan for changes in their funding streams over time.

STEM Education and Accountability.—The Committee's recommendation provides $89,000,000 for STEM Education and Accountability projects, including $30,000,000 for the Minority University Research Education Program (MUREP) and $59,000,000 for STEM Facilitation and Coordination.

The STEM Facilitation and Coordination program shall be the agency's exclusive source of appropriated funds for education and public outreach activities other than Space Grant, EPSCoR and MUREP. The Office of Education shall distribute these funds to individual activities based on an agency-wide prioritization process established to ensure that the most effective existing activities con-

tinue to receive support. The Committee believes that this internal consolidation will improve coordination, efficiency and accountability and will address the excessive fragmentation of NASA's STEM education programs recently documented by the CoSTEM.

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

CROSS AGENCY SUPPORT

The Committee recommends $2,711,000,000 for Cross Agency Support, which is $59,012,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $139,300,000 below the request.

Use of Space Act Agreements (SAAs).—NASA conducts a substantial amount of business each year through the use of SAAs. Very little of that business, however, has received significant external oversight because SAAs are not subject to the same transparency requirements that govern traditional Federal contracts or grants. More information is needed by the Committee to assess whether NASA is consistently utilizing SAAs in an appropriate manner, including correctly justifying the selection of an SAA rather than a FAR-based contract, following clear conflict of interest policies and accurately valuing the agency's contributions to unfunded SAAs to ensure a fair exchange of services.

The Committee understands that some of these issues will be covered in an upcoming audit by the NASA Office of Inspector General (OIG). In order to put in place a more enduring oversight structure, however, the Committee directs NASA to establish a publicly available database of active SAAs to serve as an information source analogous to *usaspending.gov*, which covers grants and contracts. The database should include a description of the signatories, duration, purpose and terms (funded, reimbursable, non-reimbursable) of each agreement and the dollar value associated with all funded agreements. This database should be online no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act. NASA shall also report to the Committee on the feasibility of including in the database the estimated value of NASA's contributions associated with unfunded agreements. This report shall be provided no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Security.—The Committee remains concerned about security-related issues at NASA centers, where allegations of inconsistent or insufficient enforcement of relevant statutes and regulations have been raised. NASA has already taken steps to address some of the identified problems, and current reviews by the OIG, GAO and the National Academy of Public Administration may produce recommendations for further action. In the interim, the Committee urges NASA to continue its efforts to improve and standardize security training and enforcement across the agency and to ensure that security, counterintelligence and export control functions are

fully staffed. NASA shall provide quarterly to the Committee 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, including the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 799.

Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V).—In order to ensure that all necessary work continues to be performed despite a smaller dedicated IV&V budget in fiscal year 2014, NASA shall fund any IV&V shortfall from within the mission directorates that make use of IV&V services.

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.

Infrastructure and facilities.—The Committee remains interested in NASA's efforts to rightsize its infrastructure and facilities through the leasing of underutilized property or the demolition or excessing of property that is no longer required to support the agency's mission needs. In reports IG–12–020 and IG–13–008, the OIG identified roadblocks to the efficient execution of these rightsizing efforts and recommended a series of steps to address those roadblocks. NASA shall report to the Committee on the status of each recommendation contained in these two OIG reports, as well as any further steps taken by the agency to improve its real property rightsizing outside of the OIG recommendations. This report shall be provided no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The Committee recommends $525,000,000 for CECR, which is $142,236,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $84,400,000 below the request.

Exploration Construction of Facilities (CoF).—The Committee's recommendation includes $142,000,000 for Exploration CoF. Within this amount, NASA is directed to ensure that funds reallocated from SLS test stand construction to high pressure water system upgrades in fiscal year 2013 are fully reimbursed to the test stand project.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $35,300,000 for the OIG, which is $1,987,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $1,700,000 below the request.

Security.—The Committee remains concerned about violations of security-related laws, regulations and policies at NASA, especially cases involving the inappropriate access of foreign nationals to NASA facilities or information. The Committee supports the thorough investigation and pursuit of criminal and administrative remedies for such violations and urges the OIG to continue making such cases a priority.

Information Technology (IT) governance.—The OIG recently issued a series of recommendations on NASA's IT governance

structure. Although NASA concurred or partially concurred with every recommendation, it remains to be seen whether corrective actions will be fully responsive to the OIG's concerns. In order to keep the Committee informed on NASA's progress, the OIG shall report on the resolution status of each recommendation no later than June 30, 2014, one month after NASA's current estimated corrective action completion date.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has included the following administrative provisions for NASA:

The bill includes a provision that makes funds for announced prizes 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 an 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 Committee notes that NASA's actions over the past several fiscal years imply that the agency does not take the spending plan process seriously. NASA has repeatedly attempted to use its plan to circumvent, dilute or contradict policies and priorities established in law, and sometimes to assert levels of discretion that exceed what is legally permissible or supported by historical precedent. The Committee is in the process of evaluating the outcomes of the fiscal year 2013 spending plan process and may seek to eliminate the spending plan requirement and instead provide NASA with more detailed appropriations and reduce NASA's discretion in the execution of funds.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends $5,676,200,000 for Research and Related Activities (R&RA), which is $194,774,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $536,090,000 below the request.

Program changes.—Consistent with the Committee's position on the proposed STEM education restructuring, the recommendation does not support the establishment of the new Catalyzing Advances in Undergraduate STEM Education (CAUSE) program or the transition of the Graduate Research Fellowship (GRF) program into the interagency National GRF.

Proposed program reductions not related to the establishment of CAUSE have been accepted. The funds made available through these reductions, together with more than $132,000,000 provided above NSF's R&RA current plan level, will allow NSF to expand or enhance its other research activities in order to address a selection of national priorities.

Neuroscience.—NSF is uniquely positioned to advance the nonmedical aspects of cognitive science and neuroscience, particularly through interdisciplinary research, 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 con-

tinue to work in conjunction with the IWGN as well as the other agencies participating in the BRAIN Initiative to accelerate our understanding of how the brain functions. To support these activities, the recommendation provides the requested increase of $13,850,000 for new, cross-Foundation investments in cognitive science and neuroscience research.

Advanced manufacturing.—The recommendation includes the proposed funding level for NSF's 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 such new products and technologies by the private sector.

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

United States Antarctic Program (USAP).—The Committee supports NSF's decision to temporarily reduce funding for Antarctic science in order to provide funds for the implementation of important safety-related and efficiency-promoting recommendations of the USAP Blue Ribbon Panel.

International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP).—The Committee encourages NSF to continue funding the IODP at no less than the level contained in the agency's fiscal year 2013 current plan.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $182,620,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction, which is $9,868,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $27,500,000 below the request.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The Committee recommends $825,000,000 for Education and Human Resources (EHR), which is $53,799,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $55,290,000 below the request.

Program changes.—Consistent with the Committee's position on the proposed STEM education restructuring, the recommendation does not support the establishment of the new CAUSE program or the transition of the GRF program into the interagency National GRF.

Proposed program reductions not related to the establishment of CAUSE have been accepted. The reallocation of funds from these reduced programs will allow NSF to expand other efforts in strategic education research, workforce development and short-term, goal-oriented education partnerships.

Broadening participation programs.—To broaden the participation of underrepresented populations in STEM education programs and, ultimately, the STEM workforce, the Committee has provided the requested level for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program, the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation and the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

The Committee has previously asked NSF to consider the concept of creating a program within EHR to focus on Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs). Having heard from NSF about the logistical difficulties of establishing and managing such a program, the Committee now directs NSF to report instead on existing and planned efforts to meet the specific needs of HSIs through NSF's other programs. This report, which shall also include recommendations for further action, shall be submitted no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Advanced Technological Education (ATE).—The recommendation includes the requested level for the ATE program.

Best practices in K–12 STEM education.—NSF shall continue working to disseminate the findings of the NRC's 2011 report entitled *Successful K–12 STEM Education: Identifying Effective Approaches in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics* and to develop and carry out a tracking and evaluation methodology to assess the implementation of the recommendations contained in that report.

STEM-focused K–12 schools.—Last year, the Committee included direction in the House Report for NSF to promote opportunities for collaboration between universities or non-profit research institutions and STEM-focused schools serving K–12 students. The Committee understands that NSF's response to this direction has focused more on the study of STEM-focused schools than on the establishment of collaborative partnerships involving them. The Committee once again encourages NSF to promote partnership opportunities between STEM-focused schools and universities or non-profit institutions and directs NSF to report to the Committee on how it is doing so no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends $294,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management, which is $220,000 above fiscal year 2013 and $10,290,000 below the request.

Program changes.—The Committee urges NSF to prioritize available funds toward improvements to evaluation capabilities and requested merit review process improvements.

Grant impact.—NSF needs to improve its ability to articulate the value and scientific merit of its research grants and explain the peer review process that results in research funding decisions. No later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, NSF shall report to the Committee on steps it is taking to better explain and communicate the impact and relevance of its research grants, both collectively and individually.

Cross-Foundation activities.—The Committee remains interested in seeing NSF achieve a sensible balance between support for newer cross-Foundation initiatives and longstanding, core programs and activities. In addition, discussions with the academic and nonprofit research community suggest that better standards and guidance on the administration of cross-Foundation initiatives are still necessary, as discussed in more detail in the fiscal year 2013 House report.

Management of large research facility projects.—NSF recently undertook a major review of its policies and processes for managing the construction and operation of large facilities. This review, al-

though broader in scope, will assess many of the practices previously identified as problematic by the OIG in its examinations of construction contingency funding and cost surveillance for cooperative agreements. NSF shall provide a copy of the results of this review and any associated recommendations for action to the Committee as soon as possible.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Committee recommends $4,100,000 for the National Science Board, which is $257,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $370,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends $13,200,000 for the OIG, which is $733,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $1,120,000 below the request.

Management of large research facility projects.—The OIG is directed to assess and report to the Committee on the efficacy and completeness of any policy or procedural changes proposed by NSF pursuant to its review of its management of large research facilities.

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 $8,763,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights, which is $461,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $637,000 below the request.

The Committee recommends language, as included in previous years, which provides: a limitation of four full-time positions under schedule C of the Excepted Service, exclusive of one special assistant for each Commissioner; and a prohibition against reimbursing Commissioners for more than 75 billable days, with the exception of the chairperson, who is permitted 125 billable days.

Improving oversight.—The fiscal years 2012 and 2013 appropriations acts included funding for the Inspector General (IG) of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to serve as the IG of the Commission. The recommendation does not continue this arrangement for fiscal year 2014 and instead proposes to increase oversight by directing a comprehensive GAO review, drawing upon and expanding the work done by the GAO IG in the last two fiscal years. GAO's previous reviews of the Commission led to several recommendations for improvement in the agency's management and financial operations and its internal controls, and called for additional independent oversight of the agency. GAO shall update its prior work by conducting a new management review of the Commission, including assessing the role of the state advisory committees in accomplishing the mission of the agency and identifying the

Commission's progress in implementing GAO's prior recommendations. GAO shall provide this report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $355,000,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which is $8,055,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $17,923,000 below the request. The recommendation includes language making up to $29,500,000 available for payments to State and local enforcement agencies.

Backlog reduction.—The Committee is pleased with EEOC's progress in reducing the backlog of private sector charges. The Committee expects the EEOC to continue to prioritize inventory reduction and to examine new ways to address the backlog and increase productivity. EEOC shall provide quarterly reports, no later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, on the backlog, to include data on the number and pendency of charges and any changes to EEOC's priority charge handling procedures and the effect of such changes on inventory reduction.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $79,000,000 for the International Trade Commission (ITC), which is $3,917,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $6,102,000 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. The Committee directs ITC to submit a status report on the actions it has taken to continue to address internal control deficiencies no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

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.

Patent infringement.—The Committee is aware that the volume of ITC cases filed under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 has increased significantly over the past several years. The Committee directs ITC to provide a report no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on the steps it has taken to manage the increased workload and reduce the average adjudication time. The report shall also identify possible actions to maximize the protection of intellectual property rights where there is coincident production in the United States of goods incorporating or produced through the benefit of such intellectual property.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee recommends $300,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which is $58,149,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $130,000,000 below the request.

Pro bono legal services.—Obtaining more services at no or low cost through private attorney involvement is one means for LSC to increase legal aid services. The Committee is pleased that LSC launched a pro bono task force in 2011, which released its findings and recommendations in October, 2012. The Committee directs LSC to implement the recommendations of this task force and continue to work with LSC-funded programs to adopt measures aimed at increasing the involvement of private attorneys in the delivery of legal services to its clients. LSC shall report to the Committee annually on its progress in this area, including a summary of the number of Americans served by pro bono services as part of LSC's efforts.

Pro bono innovation fund.—The recommendation includes $2,500,000 to create a pro bono innovation fund, as recommended by the pro bono task force and as proposed in LSC's fiscal year 2014 budget 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 2013 and 2014, respectively.

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

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $2,900,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission, which is $123,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $531,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), which is $289,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $6,170,000 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.

Report on China's WTO compliance.—The Committee again directs USTR to include conclusions and recommendations in the report required under section 421 of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–286).

Bilateral investment treaties with China.—The Committee directs that, in undertaking any bilateral investment treaty negotiation with China, the U.S. Government should insist upon terms that ensure reciprocity and explicitly address the unfair challenges posed by China's state-owned enterprises in all markets. USTR shall submit a report no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act detailing any such treaties and its compliance with this directive.

Free trade agreements.—The Committee welcomes the passage into law of the long-pending free trade agreements with South Korea, Colombia, and Panama. The Committee is encouraged by the work being done on the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) and directs the USTR to complete the TPP in an expeditious manner so that it may be submitted to Congress for ratification. The Committee further directs the USTR to continue to pursue free trade agreements with additional countries and trading blocs to continue advancing trade to and from the United States.

Investigating unfair trade practices.—The USTR shall report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, on its ability to adequately investigate, develop and/or resolve trade complaints. As part of this assessment, the USTR shall evaluate the availability of, and access to, information necessary to address unfair trade complaints.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $4,799,000 for the State Justice Institute (SJI), which is $226,000 below fiscal year 2013 and $322,000 below 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 ex-

penditures 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 the Act shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the department or agency, and provides transfer authority between appropriation accounts to carry out this provision, subject to reprogramming procedures.

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 $745,000,000 during fiscal year 2014. This amount represents an increase of $15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2013 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 provided in this Act to any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government, except for transfers made by, or pursuant to authorities provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

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

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

Section 515 prohibits funds for information technology acquisitions unless the acquiring department or agency has assessed the risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage. Each department or agency covered under section 515 shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations describing assessments made pursuant to this section and any associated findings or determinations of risk. Any acquisition of information technology produced by entities that are owned, directed or subsidized by the People's Republic of China must be preceded by a reported determination that the acquisition is in the national interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 522 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

(RESCISSIONS)

Section 523 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances in the Departments of Commerce and Justice.

Section 524 prohibits the use of funds in this Act for the purchase of first class or premium air travel.

Section 525 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 department or agency employees at any single conference outside the United States, unless the conference is a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

Section 526 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 527 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 528 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 529 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 530 prohibits the use of funds by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA or OSTP have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 531 specifies reporting requirements for certain conferences held by any department, agency, board, commission or office funded by this Act, and prohibits certain travel and conference activities, including those that are not in compliance with OMB policy.

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

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

Section 534 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months.

Section 535 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and

that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

Section 536 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to eliminate or reduce funding for a program, project or activity as proposed in the President's budget request until such proposed change is enacted in an appropriation Act, or unless the change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions of this Act.

Section 537 directs the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, working with the Government Accountability Office, to provide a comprehensive report that provides updated performance metrics that are measurable, repeatable, and directly linked to requests for funding. Performance measures in future budget justifications should clearly demonstrate the extent to which prior year investments in programs, projects and activities can be tied to progress toward achieving priority goals and include estimates for how proposed investments will contribute to additional progress. In particular, performance measures should measure outcome (results and impact), output (volume), and efficiency.

Section 538 prohibits implementation, administration, or enforcement of the final regulations on "Disparate Impact and Reasonable Factors Other Than Age Under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act" published by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the *Federal Register* on March 30, 2012.

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

Section 540 prohibits funds made available for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program from being used in contravention of section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373).

Section 541 expresses the sense of the Congress that the Congress should not pass any legislation which authorizes spending cuts that would increase poverty in the United States.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

Section 542 establishes a Spending Reduction Account, as required by clause 3(d)(5) of H. Res. 5 (113th Congress).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: July 17, 2013
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2014
Motion by: Ms. Lee
Description of Motion: To increase the funding level in the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account by $235,000,000 for COPS Hiring grants.
Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 27 nays.

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

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Alexander
Mr. Bonner
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
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Kingston
Mr. Latham
Mr. Nunnelee
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: July 17, 2013
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2014
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 29 nays.

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

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Alexander
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Bonner
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
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Kingston
Mr. Latham
Mr. Nunnelee
Mr. Owens
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 3

Date: July 17, 2013
Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2014
Motion by: Ms. Lee
Description of Motion: To strike three provisions from prior year Appropriations Acts related to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.
Results: Defeated 18 yeas to 30 nays.

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

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Alexander
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Bonner
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
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Kingston
Mr. Latham
Mr. Nunnelee
Mr. Owens
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

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 Telecommunications and Information Administration, Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction	$5,000,000
Department of Justice:	
Working Capital Fund	30,000,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund	777,355,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities:	
Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	6,200,000
Office of Justice Programs	47,000,000
Community Oriented Policing Services	14,000,000

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

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

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

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

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

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

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, lan-

guage is included regarding the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Finally, language is recommended providing that payments and contributions collected and accepted for materials or services may be retained for use in covering the cost of those activities and other communications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing that appropriated funds be reduced as offsetting collections are assessed and collected. The language also provides that funds received in excess of appropriations be deposited in a Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve fund, to be available until expended pursuant to the Director submitting a spending

plan subject to section 505 of this Act. 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 Inspector General.

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. Finally, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

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

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

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. Language is also included that prohibits direct loans for any new fishing vessel that will increase the harvesting capacity in any U.S. fishery.

Under Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. In addition, language is included continuing a task force on job repatriation and manufacturing growth.

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

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

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

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

Section 104 extends Congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs.

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

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

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

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

In title II, Department of Justice, under General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for an amount for security and construction of Department of Justice facilities remain available until expended. Language is also included regarding an independent review of the management and policies of the Civil Rights Division.

Also, under Justice Information Sharing Technology, language is included providing that funds be available until expended.

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.

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 limiting the amount of funds for official representation and reception expenses available to INTERPOL Washington. Furthermore, language is included allowing, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for litigation activities of the Civil Division, the Attorney General to transfer funds to this account from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances. Moreover, language is included providing funds to reimburse the Office of Personnel Management for expenses associated with the election monitoring program and providing for extended availability. Finally, language is included for expenses associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, under Federal Prisoner Detention, language is included providing for no-year availability. Language is also included providing that the 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".

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 regarding authorities under which funds may be used.

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

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

Under Drug Enforcement Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for funds to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character. Language is also included allowing expenses to conduct 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. More-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, under Juvenile Justice Programs, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included regarding research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized, with certain exceptions. In addition, language is included regarding funds for training and technical assistance, with certain exceptions. 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 Department of Justice, General Provisions, the following general provisions that fall within the rule are recommended:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 214 gives the Attorney General the authority to waive matching requirements for Second Chance Act adult and juvenile reentry demonstration projects; state, tribal and local reentry courts; drug treatment programs and prison rape elimination programs.

Section 215 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 216 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 217 places limitations on the obligation of funds from certain Department of Justice accounts and funding sources.

Section 218 prohibits funds made available to the Department of Justice by this Act from being used to invalidate, overturn or interfere with State immigration laws.

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.

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 and notes that additional funds are provided under a different account heading for exploration programs.

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 Cross Agency Support, 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; transfers of funds; and the submission of a spending plan.

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. Language is also included prohibiting reimbursement of the Judgment Fund.

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 official reception and representation expenses.

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

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

Under Administrative Provision, a general provision 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 funding for activities not explicitly authorized.

Under Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Salaries and Expenses, language is included designating amounts for payments

to State and local enforcement agencies. Language is also included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Finally, language is included authorizing the Chair to accept donations or gifts to carry out the work of the Commission.

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

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

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 SJI as an agency of the Federal Government for the purposes of reprogramming and reporting on conference expenditures.

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 reprogramming funds.

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

purchase items manufactured, produced or assembled in the United States or its territories or possessions.

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

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

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

Section 510 limits the obligation of certain funds.

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

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

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

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

Section 515 prohibits funds for information technology acquisitions unless the acquiring department or agency has assessed the risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 521 requires congressional notification regarding any project within the Departments of Commerce or Justice, or the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration totaling more than $75,000,000 that has cost increases of at least 10 percent.

Section 522 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

Section 523 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances in the Departments of Commerce and Justice.

Section 524 prohibits the use of funds in this Act for the purchase of first class or premium air travel.

Section 525 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 department or agency employees at any single conference outside the United States, unless the conference is a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

Section 526 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 527 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 528 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 529 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 530 prohibits the use of funds by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA or OSTP have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 531 specifies reporting requirements for certain conferences held by any department, agency, board, commission or office funded by this Act, and prohibits certain travel and conference activities, including those that are not in compliance with OMB policy.

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

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

Section 534 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of under-

standing, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months.

Section 535 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

Section 536 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to eliminate or reduce funding for a program, project or activity as proposed in the President's budget request until such proposed change is enacted in an appropriation Act, or unless the change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions of this Act.

Section 537 directs the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, working with the Government Accountability Office, to provide a comprehensive report that provides updated performance metrics that are measurable, repeatable, and directly linked to requests for funding.

Section 538 prohibits implementation, administration, or enforcement of the final regulations on "Disparate Impact and Reasonable Factors Other Than Age Under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act" published by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the *Federal Register* on March 30, 2012.

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

Section 540 prohibits funds made available for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program from being used in contravention of section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373).

Section 541 expresses the sense of the Congress that the Congress should not pass any legislation which authorizes spending cuts that would increase poverty in the United States.

Section 542 establishes a Spending Reduction Account, as required by clause 3(d)(5) of H. Res. 5 (113th Congress).

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

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

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year 2014

(dollars in thousands)

Program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level in last year of authorization	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Department of Commerce:				
International Trade Administration				
Operations and Administration				
Export Promotion Activities	1996	such sums	264,885	305,000
Bureau of Industry and Security				
Operations and Administration	1994	such sums	34,747	94,000
Economic Development Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	2008	such sums	30,832	36,000
Economic Development Assistance Programs	2008	500,000	349,100	184,500
Sec. 26 loan guarantees	2013	20,000	(5,000)	(5,000)
Minority Business Development Agency				
Minority Business Development	n/a	n/a	n/a	27,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	93,430
National Telecommunications and Information Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	1993	17,900	18,493	42,874
National Institute of Standards and Technology				
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2013	676,700	609,514	609,038
Industrial technology services	2013	241,709	140,316	120,000
Manufacturing extension partnerships	2013	(165,100)	(126,088)	(120,000)
Construction of research facilities	2013	121,300	58,874	55,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				
Operations, Research and Facilities				
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	1993	1,589,081	202,172	348,500
Climate and air quality research activities	1993	(103,877)	*	*
Atmospheric research activities	1993	(44,781)	*	*
National Ocean Service	1993	121,183	150,864	400,850
Coral Reef Conservation	2004	(16,000)	(16,000)	(25,000)
Costal Zone Management	1999	(55,300)	(52,700)	(81,000)
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005	(40,000)	(57,958)	(45,000)
National Marine Fisheries Services		various		763,900
Endangered Species Act Activities	1992	6,750	†	†

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Fiscal Year 2014

(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	395,822	*	*
Public warning and forecast systems	1993	132,034	*, ‡	*, ‡
NESDIS				
Satellite observing systems activities (NESDIS)	1993	336,000	*, ‡	*, ‡
Data and information services activities	1993	39,596	10,300	*, ‡
Program Support				
Executive Direction and Administrative Activities	1993	75,750	25,000	100,000
Marine Services	1993	68,518	61,200	155,000
Aircraft Services	1993	10,336	9,500	30,000
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction				
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations				
Fleet modernization and replacement	1997	such sums	8,000	14,609
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	2009	90,000	80,000	35,000
Departmental Management				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	52,000
Department of Justice:				
General Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	181,561	105,805	103,900
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009	204,152	80,000	25,842
Administrative review and appeals	2009	243,291	270,000	307,000
Office of Inspector General	2009	81,922	80,681	81,540
United States Parole Commission				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	12,711	12,570	12,000
Legal Activities				
Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities	2009	764,526	805,655	822,200
Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division	2009	162,488	157,788	159,000
Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys	2009	1,829,194	1,851,336	1,887,000
Salaries and Expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2009	1,429	1,823	2,100
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009	203,755	168,300	270,000

Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service	2009	10,977	9,873	12,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund	2009	22,000	20,990	20,000
United States Marshals Service	2009	900,178	954,000	2,684,812
Salaries and Expenses		§	(960,000)	(1,155,000)
Construction		§	(4,000)	(9,812)
Federal Prison Detention[¶]	2009	1,858,509	1,355,319	(1,520,000)
National Security Division				
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	91,800
Interagency Law Enforcement				
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009	744,593	515,000	486,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009	6,480,608	7,301,191	8,121,900
Salaries and Expenses		§	(7,182,700)	(8,042,000)
Construction		§	(153,491)	(79,900)
Drug Enforcement Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	1,930,462	1,959,084	2,304,517
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives				
Salaries and Expenses	2009	1,038,939	1,078,215	1,142,000
Federal Prison System	2009	5,698,292	6,171,561	6,672,700
Salaries and Expenses		§	(5,600,792)	(6,580,000)
Buildings and Facilities		§	(575,807)	(90,000)
Office on Violence Against Women				
Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs				
Research and Evaluation on Violence against Women	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,250
Family Civil Justice		various		16,000
Court Training and Improvements Program	2011	5,000	‖	
Safe Havens Program	2011	20,000	‖	
Consolidated Youth-oriented Program		various		10,000
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention	n/a	n/a	n/a	#
Grants to Assist Children and Youth Exposed to Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	#
Supporting Teens Through Education Program	2011	5,000	‖	#
Services to Advocate and Respond to Youth	n/a	n/a	n/a	#
Indian Country—Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	n/a	n/a	n/a	500
Office of Justice Programs				
Research, Evaluation and Statistics				
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995	33,000	32,335	42,000
National Institute of Justice	1995	33,000	58,879	37,000
Regional information sharing activities	2003	100,000	29,000	35,000
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance				
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012	1,095,000	470,000	465,000
Domestic Radicalization Research	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4,000)

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Fiscal Year 2014

(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
VALOR Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(15,000)
Puerto Rico Plebiscite	n/a	n/a	n/a	(2,500)
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	(75,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011	950,000	#	165,000
Byrne Competitive Grants	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000
Drug Courts	2008	70,000	15,200	41,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	2000	72,000	61,677	6,000
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	2009	75,000	5,500	1,000
Economic, High-tech, Cybercrime Prevention	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	2009	such sums	—	20,000
National Sex Offender Public Web Site	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000
NICS Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	55,000
DNA Initiative				
Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	2009	5,000	5,000	4,000
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	**
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	2010	55,000	100,000	55,000
Smart Probation	n/a	n/a	n/a	(5,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,000
Missing Alzheimer's Patients Grants	1999	900	898	1,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,000
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	2010	40,000	15,000	12,500
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000
Juvenile Justice Programs				
Part B—State Formula Grants	2007	such sums	#	20,000
Youth Mentoring Grants	2007	such sums	#	90,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	2005	8,481	11,000	19,000
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	2013	such sums	65,742	67,000

Science:				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration				
Science	2013	5,509,600	5,047,447	4,781,000
Aeronautics	2013	590,000	559,301	566,000
Space Technology	2013	515,000	629,950	576,000
Exploration	2013	5,264,000	3,814,041	3,612,000
Space Operations	2013	4,253,300	3,878,802	3,670,000
Education	2013	145,700	122,654	122,000
Cross-agency Support	2013	3,276,800	2,770,012	2,711,000
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Remediation	2013	366,900	667,236	525,000
Office of Inspector General	2013	38,700	37,287	35,300
National Science Foundation				
Research and Related Activities	2013	6,637,849	5,870,974	5,676,200
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	2013	236,764	192,488	182,620
Education and Human Resources	2013	1,041,762	878,799	825,000
Agency Operations and Award Management	2013	363,670	293,780	294,000
Office of the National Science Board	2013	4,906	4,357	4,100
Office of Inspector General	2013	15,049	13,933	13,200
Related Agencies:				
Commission on Civil Rights				
Salaries and Expenses	1995	9,500	8,904	8,763
International Trade Commission				
Salaries and Expenses	2004	57,240	58,295	79,000
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	2,900
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative				
Salaries and Expenses	2004	33,108	41,552	50,000
State Justice Institute				
Salaries and Expenses	2008	7,000	3,760	4,799

* 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.

Comparison With the Budget Resolution

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

BUDGETARY IMPACT PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93–344, AS AMENDED

	302(b) Allocation		This Bill [1]	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees				
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science				
General purpose discretionary	47,396	58,700	47,396	58,700
Mandatory	347	337	347	337

[1] Includes outlays from prior year budget authority.

Five-Year Outlay Projections

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

Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:	
2014	[1] 36,695
2015	13,006
2016	3,272
2017	−1,233
2018 and future years	5,660

[1] 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	−7,646
Outlays	[1] −13

[1] Excludes outlays from prior year budget authority.

Program Duplication

Pursuant to section 3(j)(2) of H. Res. 5 (113th 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(k) of H. Res. 5 (113th 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 2013 enacted amounts and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2014:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	473,694	529,196	451,000	-22,694	-78,196
Offsetting fee collections	-11,360	-9,439	-9,439	+1,921	---
Direct appropriation	462,334	519,757	441,561	-20,773	-78,196
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	66,424	80,095	62,000	-4,424	-18,095
Defense function	33,461	32,000	32,000	-1,461	---
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	99,885	112,095	94,000	-5,885	-18,095
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs	183,784	282,000	184,500	+716	-97,500
Salaries and expenses	36,796	38,913	36,000	-796	-2,913
Total, Economic Development Administration	220,580	320,913	220,500	-80	-100,413
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development	28,151	29,286	27,000	-1,151	-2,286

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	98,347	104,048	93,430	-4,917	-10,618
Bureau of the Census					
Salaries and expenses	251,445	256,048	238,873	-12,572	-17,175
Periodic censuses and programs	637,753	726,436	605,865	-31,888	-120,571
Total, Bureau of the Census	889,198	982,484	844,738	-44,460	-137,746
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	45,131	52,122	42,874	-2,257	-9,248
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	2,878,184	3,024,000	3,024,000	+145,816	---
Offsetting fee collections	-2,878,184	-3,024,000	-3,024,000	-145,816	---
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office	---	---	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	609,514	693,745	609,038	-476	-84,707
(transfer out)	(-8,831)	(-2,000)	(-2,000)	(+6,831)	---
Industrial Technology Services	140,316	174,507	120,000	-20,316	-54,507
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(126,088)	(153,078)	(120,000)	(-6,088)	(-33,078)
Advanced manufacturing technology consortia	(14,228)	(21,429)	---	(-14,228)	(-21,429)
Construction of research facilities	58,874	60,040	55,000	-3,874	-5,040
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(8,831)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(-6,831)	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	808,704	928,292	784,038	-24,666	-144,254
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities	3,054,190	3,277,833	2,907,290	-146,900	-370,543
Supplemental appropriations (PL 113-2)(emergency)	140,000	---	---	-140,000	---
(by transfer)	(116,829)	(123,164)	(115,000)	(-1,829)	(-8,164)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(-119,064)	(-123,164)	(-115,000)	(+4,064)	(+8,164)
Subtotal	3,194,190	3,277,833	2,907,290	-286,900	-370,543
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,889,884	2,117,555	1,978,907	+89,023	-138,648
Supplemental appropriations (PL 113-2)(emergency)	186,000	---	---	-186,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	63,780	50,000	35,000	-28,780	-15,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	343	350	350	+7	---
Fisheries Finance Program Account	-4,000	-6,000	-6,000	-2,000	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,330,197	5,439,738	4,915,547	-414,650	-524,191
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	54,949	59,595	52,000	-2,949	-7,595
Renovation and Modernization	2,002	14,803	---	-2,002	-14,803
Office of Inspector General	28,213	30,490	28,000	-213	-2,490
Total, Departmental Management	85,164	104,888	80,000	-5,164	-24,888
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	8,067,691	8,593,623	7,543,688	-524,003	-1,049,935
Appropriations	(7,741,691)	(8,593,623)	(7,543,688)	(-198,003)	(-1,049,935)
Emergency appropriations	(326,000)	---	---	(-326,000)	---
(by transfer)	125,660	125,164	117,000	-8,660	-8,164
(transfer out)	-127,895	-125,164	-117,000	+10,895	+8,164

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	108,742	126,208	103,900	-4,842	-22,308
Justice Information Sharing Technology	32,799	25,842	25,842	-6,957	---
Total, General Administration	141,541	152,050	129,742	-11,799	-22,308
Administrative review and appeals	307,630	333,147	307,000	-630	-26,147
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Direct appropriation	303,630	329,147	303,000	-630	-26,147
Office of Inspector General	84,371	85,845	81,540	-2,831	-4,305
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses	12,532	13,021	12,000	-532	-1,021
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	864,464	902,605	822,200	-42,264	-80,405
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	7,686	7,833	7,833	+147	---
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	161,285	160,410	159,000	-2,285	-1,410
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-115,000	-103,000	-103,000	+12,000	---
Direct appropriation	46,285	57,410	56,000	+9,715	-1,410

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	1,932,716	2,007,717	1,887,000	-45,716	-120,717
United States Trustee System Fund	219,067	225,728	213,000	-6,067	-12,728
Offsetting fee collections	-219,067	-225,728	-213,000	+6,067	+12,728
Direct appropriation	---	---	---	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,998	2,218	2,100	+102	-118
Fees and expenses of witnesses	270,000	270,000	270,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	11,810	12,464	12,000	+190	-464
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,555	20,948	20,000	-555	-948
Total, Legal Activities	3,155,514	3,281,195	3,077,133	-78,381	-204,062
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,173,551	1,204,033	1,155,000	-18,551	-49,033
Construction	9,812	10,000	9,812	---	-188
Federal Prisoner Detention	1,616,462	1,635,538	1,520,000	-96,462	-115,538
Total, United States Marshals Service	2,799,825	2,849,571	2,684,812	-115,013	-164,759
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses	88,349	96,240	91,800	+3,451	-4,440

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	511,999	523,037	486,000	-25,999	-37,037
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	3,258,328	3,392,336	3,263,029	+4,701	-129,307
Counterintelligence and national security	4,773,046	4,969,351	4,778,971	+5,925	-190,380
Supplemental appropriations (PL 113-2)(emergency)	10,020	---	---	-10,020	---
Subtotal	8,041,394	8,361,687	8,042,000	+606	-319,687
Construction	79,462	80,982	79,900	+438	-1,082
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	8,120,856	8,442,669	8,121,900	+1,044	-320,769
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	2,358,390	2,428,869	2,304,517	-53,873	-124,352
Diversion control fund	-345,982	-360,917	-334,912	+11,070	+26,005
Subtotal	2,012,408	2,067,952	1,969,605	-42,803	-98,347
Supplemental appropriations (PL 113-2)(emergency)	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,013,408	2,067,952	1,969,605	-43,803	-98,347

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014
(Amounts in thousands)
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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses	1,131,697	1,229,518	1,142,000	+10,303	-87,518
Supplemental appropriations (PL 113-2)(emergency)	230	---	---	-230	---
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	6,692,202	6,831,150	6,580,000	-112,202	-251,150
Buildings and facilities	88,311	105,244	90,000	+1,689	-15,244
Supplemental appropriations (PL 113-2)(emergency)	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,649	2,700	2,700	+51	---
Total, Federal Prison System	6,793,162	6,939,094	6,672,700	-120,462	-266,394
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs	408,682	412,500	413,000	+4,318	+500
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics	124,616	134,400	114,000	-10,616	-20,400
State and local law enforcement assistance	1,119,012	1,005,000	1,065,000	-54,012	+60,000
Juvenile justice programs	274,254	332,500	196,000	-78,254	-136,500

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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits	62,000	81,000	81,000	+19,000	---
Disability and education benefits	15,994	16,300	16,300	+306	---
Subtotal	77,994	97,300	97,300	+19,306	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs	1,595,876	1,569,200	1,472,300	-123,576	-96,900
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs	218,324	439,500	---	-218,324	-439,500
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities	2,222,882	2,421,200	1,885,300	-337,582	-535,900
Total, title II, Department of Justice	27,379,996	28,430,539	26,657,532	-722,464	-1,773,007
Appropriations	(27,358,746)	(28,430,539)	(26,657,532)	(-701,214)	(-1,773,007)
Emergency appropriations	(21,250)	---	---	(-21,250)	---
TITLE III - SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,740	5,658	5,453	-287	-205

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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science	5,047,447	5,017,800	4,781,000	-266,447	-236,800
Aeronautics	559,301	565,690	566,000	+6,699	+310
Space Technology	629,950	742,600	576,000	-53,950	-166,600
Exploration	3,814,041	3,915,505	3,612,000	-202,041	-303,505
Space Operations	3,878,802	3,882,900	3,670,000	-208,802	-212,900
Education	122,654	94,200	122,000	-654	+27,800
Cross-agency Support	2,770,012	2,850,300	2,711,000	-59,012	-139,300
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	667,236	609,400	525,000	-142,236	-84,400
Supplemental appropriations (PL 113-2)(emergency)	15,000	---	---	-15,000	---
Office of Inspector General	37,287	37,000	35,300	-1,987	-1,700
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	17,541,730	17,715,395	16,598,300	-943,430	-1,117,095
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	5,804,250	6,144,770	5,608,680	-195,570	-536,090
Defense function	66,724	67,520	67,520	+796	---
Subtotal	5,870,974	6,212,290	5,676,200	-194,774	-536,090
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	192,488	210,120	182,620	-9,868	-27,500
Education and Human Resources	878,799	880,290	825,000	-53,799	-55,290
Agency Operations and Award Management	293,780	304,290	294,000	+220	-10,290

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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the National Science Board	4,357	4,470	4,100	-257	-370
Office of Inspector General	13,933	14,320	13,200	-733	-1,120
Total, National Science Foundation	7,254,331	7,625,780	6,995,120	-259,211	-630,660
Total, title III, Science	24,801,801	25,346,833	23,598,873	-1,202,928	-1,747,960
Appropriations	(24,786,801)	(25,346,833)	(23,598,873)	(-1,187,928)	(-1,747,960)
Emergency appropriations	(15,000)	---	---	(-15,000)	---
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	9,224	9,400	8,763	-461	-637
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	363,055	372,923	355,000	-8,055	-17,923
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	82,917	85,102	79,000	-3,917	-6,102

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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	358,149	430,000	300,000	-58,149	-130,000
Supplemental appropriations (PL 113-2)(emergency)	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses	3,023	3,431	2,900	-123	-531
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses	50,289	56,170	50,000	-289	-6,170
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses	5,025	5,121	4,799	-226	-322
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	872,682	962,147	800,462	-72,220	-161,685
Appropriations	(871,682)	(962,147)	(800,462)	(-71,220)	(-161,685)
Emergency appropriations	(1,000)	---	---	(-1,000)	---
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
NTIA, Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction	---	---	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000

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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Prisoner Detention (rescission)	---	-80,000	---	---	+80,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	-26,000	-30,000	-30,000	-4,000	---
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	-722,697	-675,000	-777,355	-54,658	-102,355
FBI, Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries and expenses (nondefense) (rescission)	---	-61,000	---	---	+61,000
Counterintelligence (defense) (rescission)	---	-89,000	---	---	+89,000
US Marshals Salaries and expenses (rescission)	---	-12,200	---	---	+12,200
ATF (rescission)	---	-12,400	---	---	+12,400
ATF Violent Crime Reduction (rescission)	-1,028	---	---	+1,028	---
DEA, Salaries and expenses (rescission)	---	-10,000	---	---	+10,000
FPS, Buildings and facilities (rescission)	-64,700	-30,000	---	+64,700	+30,000
Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs (rescission)	-12,000	-6,200	-6,200	+5,800	---
Office of Justice programs (rescission)	-43,000	-47,000	-47,000	-4,000	---
COPS (rescission)	-12,200	-14,000	-14,000	-1,800	---
Total, title V, Rescissions	-881,625	-1,066,800	-879,555	+2,070	+187,245
Grand total	60,240,545	62,266,342	57,721,000	-2,519,545	-4,545,342
Appropriations	(60,758,920)	(63,333,142)	(58,600,555)	(-2,158,365)	(-4,732,587)
Rescissions	(-881,625)	(-1,066,800)	(-879,555)	(+2,070)	(+187,245)
Emergency appropriations	(363,250)	---	---	(-363,250)	---
(by transfer)	125,660	125,164	117,000	-8,660	-8,164
(transfer out)	-127,895	-125,164	-117,000	+10,895	+8,164

MINORITY VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE NITA LOWEY AND REPRESENTATIVE CHAKA FATTAH

We commend Chairman Rogers and Chairman Wolf for their efforts to assemble portions of this bill in an inclusive manner. While not as egregious as some of the other grossly underfunded appropriations bills, the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Commerce, Justice, Science bill makes it more difficult to keep our communities safe and erodes our scientific competitiveness.

On the positive side, in working with Chairman Wolf, we have been able to fund the following important priorities:

- **Neuroscience:** Building on the work of the Interagency Working Group on Neuroscience, the requested increase of $13.9 million is provided in the bill for neuroscience activities at the National Science Foundation (NSF). This will allow NSF to continue its interdisciplinary approach to transforming our understanding of the mechanisms of the brain. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which plays a critical oversight and coordination role in Federal neuroscience activities, is also funded in the bill, at $5,453,000.
- **Manufacturing:** $5 million is provided to the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for loan guarantees to small and medium-sized businesses to help develop innovative new products and new technologies. In addition, funds are provided within NSF to support advanced manufacturing research, to help develop new products based on advanced technologies. Finally, the bill provides $120 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program.
- **Youth Mentoring:** The bill provides $90 million for Youth Mentoring. At a time when we are seeing increases in the number of people in prison, 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, full funding is provided both for National Weather Service operating expenses and for procurement of the two largest and most vital future weather satellites.

At the same time, however, it is simply impossible to sufficiently fund Federal, state, and local crime-fighting efforts, critical economic development and export expansion efforts, and science and manufacturing support within the allocation provided.

We continue to be dismayed by the House Majority's refusal to go to conference to forge a bipartisan agreement on the budget resolution that addresses sequestration and provides workable 302(b) allocations for Appropriations bills. The failure of the House Majority's leadership imperils this year's appropriations process, making

it nearly impossible to move all 12 bills. Sequestration was intended to be a mechanism for the parties to come together to address our long-term fiscal challenges. It was never meant to be, in itself, a tool for deficit reduction, and it was certainly never meant to be the basis for a discretionary spending cap in a budget resolution.

The fiscal year (FY) 2014 bill approved by the Committee provides net budget authority of $47.4 billion, a cut of $2.8 billion below FY 2013 and $3.8 billion below the request. However, after accounting for rescissions and scorekeeping adjustments, the bill is a full $4.7 billion below the President's request and $4.9 billion below the Senate subcommittee allocation. Given the wide array of public needs that must be funded in this bill, a higher subcommittee allocation is absolutely essential to avoid harming a great many critical national efforts.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For the Department of Commerce, the Committee provides $7.5 billion, a decrease of $198 million below FY 2013 pre-sequester, and more than $1 billion below the Administration's request.

We reiterate that we are pleased the Committee provides full funding both for the operating budget of the National Weather Service, as well as for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s two largest and most important weather satellite procurement efforts—the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite, R Series (GOES–R), and the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS). The nation has seen far too many examples in recent years of the danger to human life and the damage to property and public infrastructure caused by extreme weather events. It is essential for us to provide ample resources for both the personnel and technology of the National Weather Service, to minimize gaps in weather data and to provide sufficient advance warning of dangerous weather events. Chairman Wolf is to be commended for his strong commitment to this important governmental function.

At the same time, however, we are disappointed that the Committee cuts funding for several important climate science efforts of NOAA and its external partners. The Committee provides $97 million for NOAA climate research, a cut of $89.9 million (48%) below FY 2013. Not only are NOAA's climate research and data-gathering helpful to individuals, they are extremely useful to business and industry we depend on for economic growth. For example, the construction sector uses NOAA's long-term precipitation data to develop erosion control procedures for construction projects, and to design natural gas pipeline trenches that will withstand saturated ground conditions. Additionally, the energy sector uses climate data when planning infrastructure upgrades.

The Committee completely eliminates funding for several upcoming climate satellite programs, including: (1) NASA's Landsat, which provides valuable data in support of agriculture, forestry, and regional planning, (2) the Jason-3 satellite, a partnership with Europe designed to provide data on sea level variations, and (3) the Polar Free Flyer, designed both to make climate measurements and to aid maritime search and rescue efforts. The Committee also

eliminates funding for the Deep Space Climate Observatory (DSCOVR), designed to help provide advance warning of dangerous solar storms. Absent sufficient warning, these storms can cause significant harm to satellite operations, GPS signals, aircraft navigation, and electrical power grids. DSCOVR is scheduled to launch in late 2014 and is urgently needed to replace an aging satellite that could become nonfunctional any time now. These are examples of what happens when appropriations subcommittees receive inadequate 302(b) allocations.

Additional funding will also be needed for the ocean and coastal stewardship programs of NOAA. The Committee provides $400.9 million for the National Ocean Service, a cut of $91.3 million below FY 2013 and $102.4 million below the request. The Coastal Zone Management grants program is just one of many individual programs facing cuts, as it receives just $40 million, a cut of $25 million below FY 13 and $31.1 million below the President's request. This cut will make it more difficult for communities to prepare for, mitigate, and recover from storms, leaving our shorelines and coasts more at risk.

The Census Bureau is funded at $844.7 million, a reduction of $44.5 million below FY 2013 and $137.7 million below the request. Within the total, the Committee provides $390.9 million for 2020 Census preparation, a reduction of $95.7 million (20%) below the request, which threatens research efforts that would allow the 2020 Census to be conducted at a lower cost.

We are pleased, however, that $5 million is provided for EDA's loan guarantee program for innovative technologies in manufacturing. The bill also provides $5 million to continue a grant program to relocate jobs back to the United States that have previously been placed outside the United States.

However, much more funding will be needed for overall economic development and export expansion efforts of the Commerce Department, to help create jobs and strengthen the middle class. EDA program grants are essentially level-funded, at $184.5 million, while the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Manufacturing Extension Partnership program receives $120 million, a cut of $6.1 million below FY 2013 and $33.1 million below the request. Zero funding is provided for the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia program, which helps industry identify long-term manufacturing needs. The International Trade Administration is funded at $451 million, a cut of $22.7 million below FY 2013, which will likely cause further attrition losses of both commercial service officers at U.S. embassies overseas as well as export assistance staff based in the U.S. All of these personnel help to create jobs here at home by working with American companies to increase their exports. The Committee also cuts funding for the Minority Business Development Agency by $1.2 million, or 4.1%, below FY 2013. At a time when the unemployment rate remains stubbornly high, at 7.6%, we need to invest more federal resources in the work of these agencies, all of whom have a proven track record of helping to create jobs, but the subcommittee's woefully inadequate allocation is preventing that from happening.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the Department of Justice (DOJ), the bill provides $26.7 billion, a decrease of $722 million below FY 2013 pre-sequester, and $1.77 billion below the request. DOJ is ill-positioned to absorb this additional financial hardship. Already, due to sequestration, the Department has been unable to keep up with attrition and is estimated to shed more than 1,500 staff during FY 2013, including more than 600 agents and 150 attorneys. As a result of these personnel losses, DOJ has fewer staff to conduct investigations, litigate cases, and investigate drug trafficking organizations.

The Committee unfortunately continues the pattern of underfunding these important activities by providing less than requested for legal and law enforcement components. With the exception of small increases for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), the National Security Division (NSD) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the funding levels provided are even below FY 2013 levels.

Estimates show the Administration's budget request would have funded an array of additional work when compared to FY 2013, including:

- 3,000 additional violent fugitive apprehensions by the United States Marshals Service;
- More than 1,500 additional FBI investigations;
- 60 additional criminal organizations disrupted or dismantled by the Drug Enforcement Agency;
- More than 200 additional ATF cases brought for prosecution;
- More than 18,000 additional immigration matters completed by the Executive Office of Immigration Review; and
- Nearly 10,025 additional matters handled by the NSD.

The bill provides $6.58 billion for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), a decrease of $112 million below FY 2013 and $251 million below the request. At this level of funding, BOP will be forced to make the difficult choice between maintaining staffing levels required for the safety of correctional workers and inmates and activating additional facilities to add much needed capacity.

There is no doubt that we are in need of reforms in our prison system. We are pleased that the Committee includes $1 million to establish a prison task force. The Colson task force, named after the late Charles "Chuck" Colson, will make recommendations for data-driven strategies that would improve safety, alleviate overcrowding, examine rehabilitation and employment programs, and look at reentry and recidivism programs. We support these efforts and look forward to reviewing the findings and recommendations of the Colson task force.

We are pleased that many important grant programs are protected through level funding or increases, including Office on Violence Against Women grant programs, Crime Victims Fund programs, the Byrne-JAG formula grant program, the Victims of Trafficking program, the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, and the Youth Mentoring program.

We strongly support the important resources provided by the bill to combat gun violence. For grants to improve the submission of

records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check system, the bill provides $55 million as requested by the President, an increase of $37.4 million.

In addition, the bill provides $75 million for the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, a new grant program proposed in the President's budget that would provide funding for schools to implement evidence-based approaches to improving school safety.

However, State and Local grant programs at DOJ overall are cut by $352.3 million below FY 2013, even as state and local budgets continue to struggle. Several important grant programs are eliminated entirely, including Byrne Incentive Grants, the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, the Children Exposed to Violence Initiative, and the State and Local Help Desk and Diagnostic Center. Juvenile Justice programs overall are hit particularly hard, including the elimination of the Community-Based Violence Initiative, the National Forum on Youth Violence, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program, the Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grant program, and the Training for Judicial Personnel program.

The most egregious of these eliminations is the termination of the COPS Hiring program. This amounts to a reduction of $217.9 million in funding below the 2013 enacted level and $439.5 million less than the President's request. Had it been funded at the request, it would provide funding for the hiring of approximately 1,400 new officers.

The final FY 2014 CJS Appropriations Act must reverse these harmful cuts and program eliminations that threaten public safety.

SCIENCE

As noted above, the bill provides $5,453,000 for OSTP, a decrease of $287,000 below the FY 2013 pre-sequester level, and $205,000 below the request. OSTP plays a critical oversight and coordination function for science and technology activities across the executive branch, including an initiative begun at the request of this subcommittee to better coordinate and strengthen neuroscience research. We are at the cusp of significant breakthroughs related to the treatment of brain injuries, cognitive developmental disorders, and neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinson's and Alzheimer's that will have tremendous implications for the mental health of the American people and the cost of health care.

The bill provides $6.995 billion for NSF, $195.5 million below the FY 2013 level and $630 million below the request. This cut comes at a time when maintaining the United States' competitive edge in science and technology is more important than ever.

For NSF's Research and Related Activities account, the bill provides $5.7 million, $195 million less than FY 2013 and $536 million less than the request. Compared to the budget request, nearly 1,800 fewer competitive awards would be funded, impacting nearly 20,000 researchers, teachers, students, and technicians. The bill provides $825 million for NSF's Education and Human Resources account, a cut of $53.8 million below FY 2013 and $55 million below the request. This cut would result in nearly 90 fewer awards compared to the budget request, impacting more than 1,600 researchers, teachers, and students.

As noted earlier, Chairman Wolf is to be commended for making neuroscience funding a priority in the bill. Building on the work of the Interagency Working Group on Neuroscience, this increase will allow NSF to continue its interdisciplinary approach to transforming our understanding of the mechanisms of the brain. In addition, we are pleased that the bill provides resources to increase access to STEM fields for underrepresented populations. Despite the funding of these important activities, we should be making much more of an investment in NSF overall than the allocation allows.

The bill provides a total of $16.6 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), a cut of $928.4 million below FY 2013 and $1.1 billion below the President's request. Within this amount, several valuable efforts are funded at decent levels, such as aeronautics research, which is fully funded at the President's request of $566 million, $6.7 million above FY 2013. The Minority University Research and Education program is funded at $30 million, $600,000 above FY 2013. In addition, we appreciate the increase above the President's request for NASA's Planetary Science efforts, particularly for the Mars 2020 rover and for a future probe of the Jupiter moon Europa. This funding will help ensure the United States maintains its international leadership in solar system exploration.

At the same time, the Committee includes some very significant NASA program reductions that will need to be reversed as this process moves forward. While the NASA Education account receives $122 million, NASA education and public outreach activities overall are significantly reduced, as is funding for Space Technology, which receives $576 million, a reduction of $54 million below FY 2013 and $166.6 million below the President's request. In addition, the overall NASA Science account receives $4.8 billion, a cut of $266.4 million below FY 2013 and $236.8 million below the President's request. The Science account includes a reduction of $74.2 million below the President's request for development of the James Webb Space Telescope, which will likely cause further launch delays and ultimately increase the total life cycle cost of this program.

NASA's Commercial Crew Development program, designed to help enable American aerospace companies to transport astronauts to the International Space Station, receives $500 million, $15.1 million below FY 2013 and a full $321.4 million below the President's request. The NASA Administrator recently reemphasized the importance of receiving the full Administration request for this program, both to ensure competition among multiple American companies and to help end our reliance on Russia for transporting American astronauts into space.

RELATED AGENCIES

The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) takes a disproportionately large hit to its funding with a cut of $58 million, or 16 percent, when it should have received an increase.

From 2010 to 2012, misguided cuts to the LSC have resulted in the termination of 1,031 full-time staff, including 406 attorney positions. In addition, grantees have been forced to close 30 offices.

This meant that 122,000 fewer cases were closed and 334,000 fewer people were served.

At the misguided funding level in the House bill, local legal services programs could be forced to close approximately 19 offices and layoff an estimated 619 staff, including 251 full-time attorneys. These staffing losses could potentially result in an estimated 75,000 fewer cases handled—meaning that 206,000 fewer impoverished Americans would be served. This includes cases involving returning veterans seeking benefits, elderly victims of foreclosure, and women seeking safety for themselves and their children from domestic violence.

The President recognized the need for additional funding by recommending $430 million for the LSC. We are hopeful that we can reach an agreement at the end of this process that allows for this level of funding.

The bill provides $355 million for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a decrease of $8 million below the FY 2013 level and $17.9 million below the amount requested.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

Although the Chairman's mark was free of any new controversial riders, several new amendments were adopted during Committee consideration of the bill that we find troubling.

First, the Committee adopted an amendment that would prevent the enforcement of an existing requirement that Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) in four southwest Border States report to the National Tracing Center on the sale of certain kinds of 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 they desire. 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. Recent tracings show that a large number of these weapons were first sold by licensed gun dealers in California, Arizona, New Mexico, or Texas.

Just this month, a unanimous panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed an earlier court finding that Federal law "unambiguously authorizes" this reporting requirement. This Committee simply has no business in tying the hands of law enforcement agencies as they attempt to carry out Federal law.

We are disappointed that the Committee did not adopt the Lowey-Price 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 firearm 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 concerned by the adoption of two riders involving immigration. The first, which would seek to prohibit so-called sanctuary cities from receiving funding from the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), merely restates current law. The second rider prohibits DOJ from challenging states' immigration laws. Prohibiting constitutional challenges to state laws that infringe on voting rights for any reason, much less for political reasons, is a dangerous precedent to set.

An amendment was adopted that would prohibit the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce final regulations on 'Disparate Impact and Reasonable Factors Other Than Age Under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act,' published by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in the *Federal Register* on March 30, 2012. The EEOC regulation this amendment would negate is a response to a Supreme Court ruling against an earlier, stricter EEOC standard. The regulation requires that business be prepared to show that their practices are based on a reasonable factor other than age, which means that they are reasonably designed and administered to achieve a legitimate business purpose, while taking into account potential harm to older workers.

CONCLUSION

We commend the Chairman's work; however, the allocation for this bill is insufficient. It is our firm hope that the Committee will be provided a workable path forward for the FY14 Appropriations bills. We look forward to the day we return allocations to acceptable levels, and we remain committed to working constructively with the Chairman on this bill.

NITA M. LOWEY.
CHAKA FATTAH.

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